

SEVENTH REPORT

OF

THE ROYAL COMMISSION

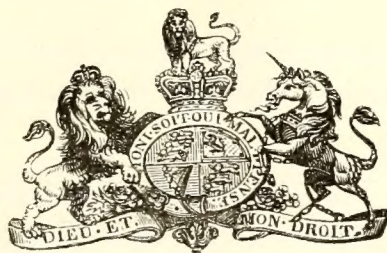
ON

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS.

PART I.

REPORT AND APPENDIX.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



LONDON:

PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,

BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE,

PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE, EAST HARDING STREET, FLEET STREET, E.C., and
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CONTENTS.

PART I.				Page
HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSION	-	-	-	iii
"	"	Addition to	-	v
"	"	"	-	vi
REPORT	-	-	-	vii
APPENDIX.				
House of Lords	-	-	-	1
Marquis of Salisbury	-	-	-	182
Earl of Denbigh	-	-	-	196
Earl of Egmont	-	-	-	232
Lord Sackville	-	-	-	249
Sir Frederick Graham, Bart.	-	-	-	261
Sir Alexander Malet, Bart.	-	-	-	428
Sir Harry Verney, Bart.	-	-	-	433
Ayscough Fawkes, Esq.	-	-	-	509
G. H. Finch, Esq., M.P.	-	-	-	511
APPENDIX—continued.				
G. E. Frere, Esq.	-	-	-	518
G. Alan Lowndes, Esq.	-	-	-	537
Capt. St. John Mildmay, R.N.	-	-	-	590
W. More Molyneux, Esq.	-	-	-	596
Sidney E. E. Bouverie-Pusey, Esq.	-	-	-	681
Rev. Thomas Webb	-	-	-	ib.
County of Somerset	-	-	-	693
PART II.				
Duke of Athole	-	-	-	703
Earl of Southesk	-	-	-	716
James Douglas, Esq., of Cavers	-	-	-	726
T. Fedton Livingstone, Esq.	-	-	-	732
W. Oliver Rutherford, Esq.	-	-	-	735
Marquis of Ormonde	-	-	-	737
Circular of the Secretary of the Commission	-	-	-	835
INDEX	-	-	-	837

C O M M I S S I O N .

VICTORIA R.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and
 L.S. Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith.

To our right trusty and well beloved Councillor Sir George Jessel, Knight, Master or Keeper of the Rolls and Records in Chancery ; Our right trusty and entirely-beloved Cousin and Councillor Robert Arthur Talbot, Marquess of Salisbury ; Our right trusty and right well-beloved Cousin David Graham Drummond, Earl of Airlie, Knight of Our Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle ; Our right trusty and right well-beloved Cousin Philip Henry, Earl Stanhope ; Our trusty and well-beloved Edmond George Fitzmaurice, Esq. (commonly called Lord Edmond George Fitzmaurice) ; the Right Reverend Father in God Charles Bishop of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe ; Our right trusty and well-beloved James, Baron Talbot de Malahide ; Our right trusty and well-beloved Richard Monckton, Baron Houghton ; Our right trusty and well-beloved John Emerich Edward, Baron Acton ; Our trusty and well-beloved Sir William Stirling Maxwell, Baronet ; Our trusty and well-beloved Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy, Knight, Deputy Keeper of the Records ; Our trusty and well-beloved Charles William Russell, Doctor in Divinity, President of the College of St. Patrick, Maynooth ; and Our trusty and well-beloved George Webbe Dasent, Doctor of Civil Law, greeting.

Whereas We did, by Warrant under Our Royal Sign Manual bearing date the second day of April one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and by subsequent Warrants, authorise and appoint Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor John, Baron Romilly (since deceased), together with the several noblemen and gentlemen therein named, or any three or more of them, to be Our Commissioners to make inquiry into the places in which Documents illustrative of History or General Public Interest belonging to private persons are deposited, and to consider whether, with the consent of the owners, means might not be taken to render such Documents available for public reference, as by the tenor of the first-recited Warrant under Our Sign Manual, dated the second day of April one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, does more fully and at large appear :

Now know ye, that We have revoked and determined, and do by these Presents revoke and determine, the said several Warrants and every matter and thing therein contained :

And whereas We have deemed it expedient that a new Commission should issue for the purposes specified in such Warrant of second day of April one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine :

Commission appointing Commissioners to make inquiry as to the places in which Documents illustrative of History or General Public Interest belonging to private persons are deposited, and to consider whether, with the consent of the owners, means might not be taken to render such Documents available for public reference.

Further know ye that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your ability and discretion, have appointed, and do by these Presents nominate, constitute, and appoint, you the said Sir George Jessel; Robert Arthur Talbot, Marquess of Salisbury; David Graham Drummond, Earl of Airlie; Philip Henry, Earl Stanhope; Edmond George Fitzmaurice (commonly called Lord Edmond George Fitzmaurice); Charles, Bishop of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe; James, Baron Talbot de Malahide; Richard Monckton, Baron Houghton; John Emerich Edward, Baron Acton; Sir William Stirling Maxwell; Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy; Charles William Russell; and George Webb Dasent, to be Our Commissioners to make inquiry as to the places in which such Papers and Manuscripts are deposited, and for any of the purposes set forth in the original Warrant under Our Sign Manual, dated second day of April one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine:

And for the purpose of carrying out the said inquiry We do hereby authorise you to call in the aid and co-operation of all possessors of Manuscripts and Papers, inviting them to assist you in furthering the object of this Commission, and to give them full assurance that no information is sought except such as relates to Public Affairs, and that no knowledge or information which may be obtained from their collections shall be promulgated without their full license and consent:

And We do further by these Presents authorise you, with the consent of the owners of such Manuscripts, to make abstracts and catalogues of such Manuscripts:

And We do hereby direct that you, or any three or more of you, shall form a quorum, and that you, or any three or more of you, shall have power to invite the possessors of such Papers and Records as you may deem it desirable to inspect, and to produce them before you.

And Our further will and pleasure is that you Our said Commissioners, or any three or more of you, do report to Us from time to time in writing under your hands and seals all and every your proceedings under and by virtue of these Presents:

And for the better enabling you to execute these Presents We do hereby nominate, constitute, and appoint Our trusty and well-beloved John Romilly, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, as the Secretary to this Our Commission to attend you, whose services and assistance We require you to use from time to time as occasion may require.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, the seventh day of December one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, in the Thirty-ninth Year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command.

RICHD. ASSHETON CROSS.

C O M M I S S I O N.

VICTORIA R.

L.S.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith.

To our right trusty and entirely-beloved Cousin John Alexander, Marquess of Bath, greeting.

Whereas We did, by Warrant under Our Royal Sign Manual bearing date the seventh day of December one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, authorise and appoint Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor Sir George Jessel, Knight, Master or Keeper of the Rolls and Records in Chancery, together with the several noblemen and gentlemen therein named, or any three or more of them, to be Our Commissioners to make inquiry as to the places in which Documents illustrative of History or General Public Interest belonging to private persons are deposited, and to consider whether, with the consent of the owners, means might not be taken to render such Documents available for public reference :

Now know ye, that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your zeal, discretion, and ability, have authorised and appointed, and do by these Presents authorise and appoint, you the said John Alexander, Marquess of Bath, to be a Commissioner for the purposes aforesaid, in addition to and together with the Commissioners whom We have already appointed by the above-mentioned Royal Warrant.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, the Twenty-fourth day of October one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, in the Fortieth Year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command.

RICHD. ASSHETON CROSS.

John Alexander, Marquess of Bath, additional Commissioner to make inquiry as to the places in which Documents illustrative of History or General Public Interest belonging to private persons are deposited, and to consider whether, with the consent of the owners, means cannot be taken to render such Documents available for public reference.

C O M M I S S I O N.

1.S.

VICTORIA R.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith.

To our trusty and well-beloved William Hardy, Esquire, Deputy Keeper of the Records, greeting.

WHEREAS We did, by Warrants under Our Royal Sign Manual bearing date respectively the seventh day of December one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and the fourth day of October one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, authorise and appoint Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor Sir George Jessel, Knight, Master or Keeper of the Rolls and Records, together with the several noblemen and gentlemen named in such Warrants, or any three or more of them, to be Our Commissioners to make inquiry as to the places in which Documents illustrative of History or General Public Interest belonging to private persons are deposited, and to consider whether, with the consent of the owners, means might not be taken to render such Documents available for public reference :

Now know ye, that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your zeal, discretion, and ability, have authorised and appointed, and do by these Presents authorise and appoint, you the said William Hardy to be a Commissioner for the purposes aforesaid, in addition to and together with the Commissioners whom We have already appointed by the above-mentioned Royal Warrants.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, the Twelfth day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, in the Forty-second year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command.

RICHD. ASSHETON CROSS.

William Hardy, Esquire, additional Commissioner
to inquire as to Historical Documents of
Public Interest.

SEVENTH REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL COMMISSION ON HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

WE, Your Majesty's Commissioners appointed by Your Royal Commission to inquire what papers and manuscripts belonging to private families would be useful in illustrating constitutional Law, Science, and the General History of this country, and to which their respective possessors would be willing to give access, respectfully beg leave to submit this our Seventh Report to Your Majesty.

Since the publication of their last Report Your Commissioners have had to lament the loss of two of their number by death. To the wide historical and antiquarian knowledge of Sir William Stirling Maxwell and Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy the success of the Commission has been largely due, and Your Commissioners cannot pass by this opportunity of briefly expressing their many obligations to their departed colleagues.

In pursuance of a warrant under Your Sign Manual bearing date 12th July 1878, Mr. William Hardy, the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, was added to the Commission.

The ordinary work of inspection during the past year has been carried on by Mr. A. J. Horwood, Mr. J. C. Jeaffreson, and Mr. R. B. Knowles for England; by Mr. Fraser for Scotland; and by Mr. Gilbert for Ireland. Mr. Brewer had continued his examination of the Cecil documents at Hatfield House to the time of his unexpected decease in February of this year. Your Commissioners are indebted to the Rev. J. A. Bennett for a Report on the manuscripts belonging to Capt. St. John Mildmay.

The number of collections examined under the directions of Your Commissioners since the issuing of the first Commission now exceeds 500; and, judging from the work in hand and in prospect, there seems no likelihood that the labours of Your Commissioners will shortly cease from want of material upon which to operate.

The Reports of the Inspectors, printed in the Appendix, pp. 1-834, include the following collections:—

In England and Wales.—The House of Lords; the Marquis of Salisbury; the Earl of Denbigh; the Earl of Egmont; Lord Sackville; Sir Frederick U. Graham, Bart.; Sir Alexander Malet, Bart.; Sir Harry Verney, Bart.; Ayscough Fawkes, Esq.; G. H. Finch, Esq., M.P.; G. E. Frere, Esq.; G. A. Lowndes, Esq.; Capt. St. John Mildmay; W. More Molyneux, Esq.; S. E. E. Bouverie-Pusey, Esq.; the Rev. Thos. Webb; the County of Somerset.

In Scotland.—The Duke of Athole; the Earl of Southesk; Fenton Livingstone, Esq.; Oliver Rutherford, Esq.; James Douglas of Cavers, Esq.

In Ireland.—The Marquis of Ormonde.

Among other collections, accounts of which are being drawn up for publication in future Reports of Your Commissioners, may be named those of—the Duke of Marlborough; the Duke of Manchester; the Duke of Abercorn; the Duke of Leinster; the Marquis of Drogheda; the Marquis of Waterford; the Earl of Ashburnham; the Earl of Jersey; the Earl of Portsmouth; the Earl of Meath; the Earl of Roden; Lord Braybrooke; Lord Emly; the O'Connor Don, M.P.; Mr. Bankes, of Corfe Castle; Mr. Wingfield Digby, of Sherborne Castle; Magdalen College, Oxford; Trinity College, Dublin; the Trinity House Corporation; the Royal College of Physicians; the Chester and Leicester Corporations, &c., &c.

Your Commissioners beg to subjoin a brief account of the chief collections the examination of which has been completed since their last Report was issued. Full particulars of each collection will be found in the Appendix.

The House of Lords.—The most interesting papers of the House of Lords calendared in the Appendix to the present Report are perhaps those relating to the Act of Uniformity.¹ These documents, and the Manuscript Committee Book for the period, give much information respecting the proceedings upon the Bill in the House of Lords. The Book of Common Prayer, still preserved in the library, was sent by the King to the

¹ Act of Uniformity, p. 162.

Upper House on the 23rd of February 1661-2, and was by the Lords substituted for the Book of Common Prayer of 1604, which accompanied the Bill when sent up from the House of Commons. This first book was apparently returned to the House of Commons, for at the end of a paper of amendments sent to the Commons by the Lords is this note. "That the booke sent vp wth the Bill may be taken of, and the manuscript booke herewth deliuered may be annexed to the bill;" but all trace of the first book is now lost, and it no doubt perished with the rest of the records of the House of Commons in the fire of 1834. The manuscript proceedings of the committee clearly show that no amendment was made in the book itself by Parliament, except the one verbal amendment, "vitium scriptoris," specially referred to in the journal. The Bill was much amended; the Lords, possibly out of deference to the King, being much more inclined to give way than the Commons. The Lords inserted a proviso, recommended by the King, to empower him to dispense with the wearing of the surplice and the use of the sign of the cross in baptism, which the Commons rejected, as they did also another proviso introduced by the Lords to enable the King to give to ministers dispossessed under the Act a fifth of the income of their livings, an allowance made under the rule of the Parliament to the ejected royalist clergy.

The warrant for the King's execution is, as is well known, carefully preserved in the library of the House of Lords. The warrant seems to have remained in Hacker's possession after the execution until the Restoration. The original order¹ for his examination by the Lieutenant of the Tower is thus noted:—"According to the content of this order I have examined Coll. Hacker, who confesseth that he hath the warrant in y^e order menconed at his house in the countrey, and that he beleeves it agrees wth w^t is printed; his wife & family are in toun soe that hee saith wthout sending his wife doune hee knowes not how further to give satisfaction." His wife was in consequence sent to fetch the warrant, which she did, and on the 31st of July the Lieutenant of the Tower delivered it to the House. Amongst the documents now calendared are also the original warrants² for the execution of the Duke of Hamilton, the Earl of Holland, and Lord Capel. Charlotte de la Trémouille, Countess Dowager of Derby,³ prays for condign punishment on the judges of her late husband, and annexed to her petition are many papers relating to his trial, amongst them the "Journal of the Court Martial held at Chester 1651 for the trial of the Earl of Derby, &c.," containing a full report of the proceedings of the court, commencing on the 1st of September and ending on the 1st of October 1651, while Robert Duckenfield⁴ and others of the Earl's judges pray for a full hearing as, though acknowledging that they sat as judges, they say that they were no way consenting to the death or imprisonment of that honourable person, but laboured to the utmost of their powers and interests with friends to have prevented the same. On page 147 is a certificate signed by the Countess of Derby testifying that James Chaloner suffered close imprisonment in the Isle of Man for his affection and service to herself, the Duke of Albemarle, and many others of the royal party. This certificate is annexed to a petition of Edmond Chaloner⁵ praying that his deceased father may not be put in the same rank with the cursed regicides. A certificate from Sir John Owen in favour of James Chaloner is also annexed to the same petition.

There are many other documents relating to the regicides, but as they are most of them given in extenso in the calendar it will only be necessary to refer briefly to them here. William Heveningham⁶ petitions for mercy on the plea that he refused to consent to His Majesty's death by holding up his hands as the others did, or by signing the warrant, although he was pressed thereunto with much importunity by Sergeant Bradshaw, the then president. Hugh Peters⁷ gives a long and incoherent "narrative," and professes before "His holy Majesty, angels, and men that he never had head or hand in the contriving or managing the late King's death directly nor indirectly as is most scandalously suggested by black mouths, but was all that day (he died) sick and sad in his chamber."

Nicholas Love⁸ prays for mercy, asserting that when the King on his trial demanded a conference with the Lords and Commons before sentence was passed, he earnestly pressed that such conference might be had before any further proceeding, which was

¹ Hacker, 1660, July 23, p. 120.

² 1648-9, March 6, p. 71.

³ Countess Dowager of Derby, 1660, June 9, p. 91.

⁴ Robert Duckenfield, &c., 1660, July 13, p. 116.

⁵ Edmond Chaloner, 1661, June—, p. 117.

⁶ Wm. Heveningham, 1660, May 21, p. 86; Aug. 10, p. 125; Aug. 24, p. 129. 1661-2, Feb. 7, p. 158.

⁷ Hugh Peters, 1660, July 13, p. 115.

⁸ Nicholas Love, 1660, July 16, p. 119.

violently opposed by Cromwell, Ireton, and others, and he clamorously reviled as an obstructor of that black design. Love did not sign the warrant for the King's execution. Colonel John Hutchinson¹ prays the Lords to extend the same clemency to him that the Commons have shown "upon his signal repentance which how early and real" it was his deportment for many years past hath made clear." Colonel Hutchinson signed the warrant. An interesting certificate in his favour is annexed to the petition. Thomas Lister² asserts that when summoned to the High Court of Justice he went thither to understand the cause, where finding it was for the trial of the King he altogether disliked the same, and came away, leaving the Court sitting, and never was there but that one time. Lister did not sign the warrant.

Mathew Thomlinson³ asserts that by some mistake his name was inserted amongst those who sat and gave judgment upon the late King, though he was never present upon any proceeding therein, but received a special recommendation of favour from the late King to his son, now King, and therefore prays to be excepted out of the number of those who sat as judges on the King. According to Nalson, Thomlinson was present on two occasions at the trial. He was, however, pardoned on account of the consideration he showed to the King whilst in custody. Lord Monson⁴ declares that his design in sitting at the King's trial was, if possible, to prevent that horrid murder, but the violence and bloody design was not to be declined, he withdrew himself with a great abhorrence of it, he is now under a sentence so much beyond death as he had rather choose to die a thousand times than outlive the shame and ignominy of it; he prays the House to remit what is most ignominious in his sentence. The sentence was that he should be drawn from the Tower through the City of London to Tyburn, and so back again with a halter about his neck, and to be imprisoned for life. Whether he died in prison or not is unknown. Sir Henry Mildmay,⁵ whose sentence was the same as that upon Lord Monson, prays for commiseration, alleging that he was present at the trial that he might be better able to improve his utmost care and diligence to preserve His Majesty's life, which he endeavoured with all his diligence. Neither Lord Monson nor Sir Henry Mildmay signed the warrant. A certificate from Dr. Warner is annexed stating that Sir Henry Mildmay is suffering from a rupture, and that if the sentence of drawing him in a sledge from the Tower to Tyburn is carried out it will endanger his life. Robert Wallop⁶ states that in sitting at the King's trial he was actuated by a similar desire of saving His Majesty's life. He was only once present at the trial, and did not sign the warrant. Henry Smith⁷ prays for mercy because he was a very young man at the time of the King's trial, and was drawn into the pretended Court by threats and importunities. He signed the warrant for the King's execution. James Temple,⁸ in a very curious petition, declares that Dr. Goffe, with the advice of Dr. Hamond, came to him as from the late King desiring and requiring him not to decline acting, on purpose that he might discover what resolutions were taken concerning His Majesty, and who were the chief promoters thereof. Temple nevertheless signed the warrant. Thomas Waite⁹ declares that he was made one of the Court without his consent; was induced by threats to come to town; and then, being a young man and ignorant of the laws, was by the devices of Cromwell and Ireton trepanned out of the House, and forced by them into the detestable Court; and that he was afterwards further forced by them to sign a writing not knowing what was contained therein. Waite signed the warrant. Gilbert Millington¹⁰ acknowledges his prodigious offences (he signed the warrant) and prays for mercy. There are several affidavits put in on behalf of John Downes¹¹ (attached probably to a petition now lost), intended to show that he endeavoured to gain a further hearing for the King, and containing many interesting details. Downes signed the warrant. George Fleetwood¹² maintains that he came to Westminster about other occasions, and unfortunately met with Oliver Cromwell, whose power, commands, and threats frightened him into the Court. He signed the warrant.

¹ John Hutchinson, 1660, July 23, p. 120; Aug. 13, p. 126.

² Thomas Lister, 1660, July 24, p. 121.

³ Mathew Tomlinson, 1660, Aug. 1, p. 123. Nalson, Trial of Charles I.

⁴ Lord Monson, 1661, July 25, p. 150.

⁵ Sir H. Mildmay, 1661, July 25, p. 150.

⁶ Robert Wallop, 1661, July 25, p. 151.

⁷ Henry Smith, 1661-2, Feb. 7, p. 156.

⁸ James Temple, *ibid.*

⁹ Thomas Waite, *ibid.*

¹⁰ Gilbert Millington, 1661-2, Feb. 7, p. 157.

¹¹ John Downes, 1661-2, Feb. 7, p. 158.

¹² George Fleetwood, 1661-2, Feb. 7, p. 159.

Pages 88 to 93 of the Appendix contain some most interesting records under the heading "Papers relating to the late King's goods." On the 9th of May 1660 a committee was appointed to consider and receive information where any of the late King's jewels and pictures were, and to advise of some course how the same might be restored to His present Majesty. The committee was afterwards empowered to order the seizure of all such goods as should be discovered to them, and Thomas Beauchamp, late clerk to the trustees for the sale of the King's goods, was ordered to deliver his books of inventories to Mr. Webb, His Majesty's surveyor. Amongst the existing returns and inventories sent in in pursuance of this order are to be found descriptive lists, with the estimated values, of paintings, statues, arras hangings, armour, furniture, &c., belonging to the various palaces, and of the King's horses at Tidbury Race. Amongst the documents are returns by Peter Lely, John Stone, Emanuel de Critz, and George Goldrop, the friend of Vandyke and Lely.

The letter and declaration of Charles II. from Breda,¹ referred to in the First Report of the Commissioners, are included in the period now under consideration. There are also copies of several of his speeches² to Parliament, which are interesting as being in the King's own handwriting.

We must not omit mention of a contemporary copy of a letter from Oliver Cromwell³ when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland addressed to the Speaker of the House of Commons, a version of which is given in Cromwelliana, and also in Carlyle's Letters and Speeches of Oliver Cromwell, but the copy in the Archives of the House of Lords contains various passages omitted in both those authorities, passages relating to the losses, want, and sufferings of the Parliament forces, suppressed no doubt at the time in order that the real condition of the army might not be known; a condition further illustrated by letters from Colonel Michael Jones,⁴ whose death is recorded in the letter from Cromwell just mentioned, and by a petition from the City of Dublin.⁵

On the 5th of February 1658-9, Richard Cromwell⁶ signs letters patent for protecting Thomas Bushell and his co-adventurers in draining and working the deserted works of Sir Bevis Bulmer in Mendip Forest. Bushell was governor of Lundy Island for Charles I., and at p. 81 a number of papers are noticed relating to the surrender of the island in 1647, and also to Bushell's mining schemes; amongst the latter is an interesting affidavit of Walter Basbee, who says that about fifty years ago, when he was "Say Master" to Goldsmith's Hall, he was sent by King James to the Emperor of Russia to make him a standard of gold and silver in his mint in the city of Muscovia, and no sooner was this done than he was commanded by the Emperor to refine the gold of a rich copper mine in Siberia, five hundred miles beyond the Volga, which held to the value of three, four, or five hundred pounds of gold to every ton. Basbee remained there until taken prisoner by the Tatars, but was afterwards exchanged and sent to England, where he has ever since spent his time under Mr. Bushell's philosophical way taught him by the late Lord Chancellor Bacon, by which he believes this age may exceed all former ages in mineral discoveries. Bushell expects that the royalties on the products of his mining operations will relieve the subjects from a considerable part of their heavy taxes, and quotes a saying of Lord Bacon "that most politic expedients for the increment of a Prince's coffers have a strong influence upon the people's purses, but innocent mineral productions come nearest the idea of divine bounty," he also gives an explanation of his mining plan, hoping, he says, to verify thereby the old proverb that "Hingston Down well wrought is worth London Town dearly bought."

Amongst a long list of complaints made by some of the inhabitants of Yeldon, Beds, against their rector Wm. Dell, they accuse him of countenancing and suffering upon Christmas Day last "one Bunyon⁷ of Bedford, a tinker, "to speak in his pulpit to the congregation," no orthodox minister officiating in the church that day. The complaint was referred to the Committee for Petitions, and by them dismissed.

In May 1660, Dr. John Oliver⁸ prays to be restored to the presidency of Magdalen College, Oxford,⁹ and in July of the following year a petition is presented in the name of the president and fellows of the college, signed however by two only of the fellows,

¹ Declaration of Breda, 1660, April 4, p. 79.

² Speeches of Charles II. in his own handwriting. 1660, July 27, p. 122. 1661, July 8, p. 149. 1661, Nov. 20, p. 152. 1661, Dec. 20, p. 153. 1664, May 17, p. 177.

³ O. Cromwell, 1649, Dec. 19, p. 73.

⁴ Michael Jones, 1648, July 19, p. 57; Oct. 4, p. 55.

⁵ Dublin petition, p. 69.

⁶ R. Cromwell, p. 79.

⁷ John Bunyan, 1660, June 20, p. 102.

⁸ Dr. Oliver, 1660, May 18, p. 85.

⁹ M. Magdalen College, Oxford, 1661, July 2, p. 148, *et passim*.

H. Yerbury and Nath. Chyles, complaining that in the year 1646 a messenger from the House of Lords, under an order for seizing popish reliques, carried away from the college a mitre, crozier, staff, copes, and other things, the venerable remains of their founder, reputed to be worth about 2,000*l*. The messenger pretends that he delivered them to Mr. Alexander Thane, then usher of the Black Rod, who, with Wheeler, a goldsmith, converted them to their own use. The petitioners pray for relief, in vain apparently, for the petition is marked dismissed, and there is no mention of it in the journal. Several other papers relate to the dispossessed fellows of Magdalen.

Gilbert Sheldon,¹ who was in a few months to become Bishop of London, and later Archbishop of Canterbury, prays that the profits of the parish of Newington, Surrey, may be secured in the hands of the churchwardens until his claim to the living is decided. This petition is one of a very large number of similar petitions from the royalist clergy, amongst which are petitions from Robert Skinner, Bishop of Oxford,² and John Warner, Bishop of Rochester.³ Bridget Wright,⁴ widow of Robert, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, appeals for redress against Sir William Brereton, who seized all her plate, jewels, and money, contrary to the conditions under which Eccleshall Castle was surrendered after a siege, in which her husband died, and she herself was severely wounded.

Robert Pory, chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, complains to the House, in 1661, of the desecration of Archbishop Parker's tomb,⁵ at Lambeth by Scott and Matthew Hardy, praying that Hardy (Scott had been executed) may be ordered to reveal where the bones of the Archbishop are, in order that they may be restored to the place where they were first deposited in the chapel, as the monument is still extant, and capable of being again fixed in the place where it was originally erected. Strype and other authorities attribute the restoration of Archbishop Parker's tomb to Sir William Dugdale, the antiquary, in Archbishop Sancroft's time.

On the 22nd of February 1647-8, is a notice of the ordinance to attain David Jenkins⁶ for repudiating the authority of the Parliamentary Commissioners of the Court of Chancery, and for adjudging divers persons guilty of high treason for adhering to the Parliament; and on page 78 is a copy of Colonel Shapcott's⁷ speech against Whitelock's proposal of making the Protectorship hereditary.

On the 4th of May 1648, Edward Lord Herbert of Chisbury,⁸ complains that of the 20*l*. a week allowed him upon the surrender of Montgomery Castle is much in arrear, which he prays may be paid, and the order for payment continued, if not during his life, at least till he is satisfied for the losses he has sustained. He died on the 20th of August in the same year, and in the following September his son Edward prays that he may have the sole privilege for fourteen years of printing and publishing his father's History of Henry VIII., Tractate de Veritate, and other works, the manuscripts of which are in his hands—a petition resisted by Thomas Whitaker, citizen and stationer of London, who maintains that the printing was entrusted to him by the late Lord Herbert, and that the copies in his possession are his Lordship's *ultima manus*.

On the 19th of September 1648 Colonel Monck,⁹ informs the Parliament by letter of the surrender of Carrickfergus and Belfast, and on the 26th of July 1660 is a certificate by Monck, then Duke of Albemarle, in favour of Wm. Lenthall, the late Speaker of the House of Commons; while another certificate from him, dated 27th of November 1661, supports the appeal for mercy of the regicide Fleetwood, whose appeal is also supported by Lord Ashley.¹⁰ Abraham Dowcett¹¹ prays for consideration on account of his faithfulness to His late Majesty. He was one of the King's servants at Carisbrook, and accessory to his futile attempt at escape through one of the windows of the castle. Elizabeth, widow of Captain John Burley,¹² prays that Sergeant Wyld, and the other judges who sentenced her husband, may be excepted out of the general act of pardon. This petition corroborates the account given by Lord Clarendon

¹ Gilbert Sheldon, 1660, June 23, p. 108.

² Skinner, Bishop of Oxford, 1660, June 23, p. 107.

³ Warner, Bishop of Rochester, 1660, July 2, p. 112.

⁴ Wright Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, 1660, July 26, p. 121.

⁵ Archbishop Parker's tomb, 1661, July 15, p. 149; Dec. 9, p. 152. 1661-2, Jan. 8, p. 153, *et passim*. Strype, Life of Parker, II., 435.

⁶ David Jenkins, 1647-8, Feb. 22, p. 11. 1660, July 10, p. 114.

⁷ Colonel Shapcott, p. 78.

⁸ Edward Lord Herbert of Chisbury, 1648, May 4, p. 24; Sept. 5, p. 51; Oct. 5, p. 55; Nov. 6, p. 61.

⁹ George Monck, Duke of Albemarle, pp. 52, 122, 159.

¹⁰ Lord Ashley, p. 159.

¹¹ Abraham Dowcett, 1660, Aug. 2, p. 124.

¹² Elizabeth Burley, 1660, June 8, p. 94. See Clarendon Rebellion, V., 510.

of Burley's foolish attempt to effect a rising of the inhabitants of the Isle of Wight, and of his subsequent execution. Burley was the first who was made guilty of high treason for adhering to the King. Sir Sackville Crow, ambassador from Charles I. to the "Emperor of Turkey" details the barbarous usage inflicted on himself and his family by Sir Thomas Bendish,¹ the representative of the Parliament, of whose conduct the two brothers of Sir Henry Hyde also complain.

An allusion to Ben Jonson's works is not without interest. Thomas Walkley, on the 20th of December 1648, complains that having about six years since bought a piece of poetry of Mr. Ben Jonson, which cost him 40*l.*, and having printed it by authority, which cost him 300*l.* more, new licensers have been appointed by the Parliament, of whom one, Sir Nathaniel Brent, is out of town, and the other, Mr. Langley, pretends business, so he cannot peruse the poem.

Robert Danvers *alias* Villiers, whom their Lordships are pleased to honour with the title of Viscount Purbeck,² desires to divest himself of his peerage, as he has not an estate in any competent degree to support such an honour.

The destitution, even of those who had fought on the winning side in the long struggle between the King and the Parliament, is shown in many applications for payment of arrears of pay, applications which continued to be made in spite of an order of the 13th of October 1648 against officers disturbing the Houses for their arrears. The wife of Colonel Hercules Huncks,³ who was so prominent at the time of the trial and execution of the King, prays that some part of the arrears due to her husband may be paid her; 1,500*l.* being due to him for service in Ireland, whither he has again returned to spend his dear blood for the good of that kingdom, while she has nothing left meantime for the maintenance of herself and her children. Jane Farrett⁴ applies to the Commons for a fourth of the 400*l.* due to her late husband, to enable her to bury his corpse, which still lies above ground; while Anne, widow of Captain Henry⁵ Bowen, makes a like application, 760*l.* being due to her late husband, who died on Saturday last leaving her with four children, and having in his last sickness pawned all that ever he had, so that she and her children are ready to perish and she has not wherewithal to inter his corpse. Captain Thomas Plunkett⁶ prays for stay of execution of sentence of death upon his kinsman, Captain James Plunkett, who having long attended in vain for some part of his arrears, until driven to despair and ready to perish for want, and being a soldier and merely to avoid starving, which is contrary to nature, did most unfortunately meet with one upon the highway, and took from him about 15*l.* in money, merely to keep himself alive, using no violence nor doing any hurt to the man, for which he is found guilty and is like to suffer death. George Wither⁷ complains that by want of his arrears of pay his family is reduced from eighteen household servants to one, his diet from several dishes at a meal to many meals out of one dish, and otherwise to no meal in the whole day; he is now feeding upon his household stuff in hope that when that is consumed God will take him and his out of this unmerciful world. Much local information is contained in the calendar with respect to the King's River,⁸ or new river from Longford to Hampton Court through Hanworth, Feltham, and the neighbouring places; to the navigation of the Wey⁹ from Guildford to the Thames; to the condition of the fens,¹⁰ and the quarrels between the inhabitants, and the "undertakers" and settlers; to the disputes between the towns of Yarmouth and Lowestoft¹¹ about their respective fishing rights; to Sackville College,¹² East Grinstead; to the "Wells, called Tunbridge Wells,"¹³ and many other places; while the condition of debtors, and the state of the prisons, emigration, and transportation to America, the jurisdiction of the House of Lords, and the privileges of members of both Houses of Parliament, and of their dependents, are illustrated in numerous papers.

It must not, however, be supposed that this enumeration exhausts the papers, which

¹ Sir Thos. Bendish, 1660, July 12, p. 115; June 21, p. 103; July 4, p. 113.

² Ben Jonson's poetry, p. 67.

³ Viscount Purbeck, 1660, June 26, p. 110.

⁴ Hercules Huncks, 1648 [Aug. 3], p. 41.

Jane Farrett 1649, May 26], p. 72.

⁵ Anne Bowen [1652-3, Feb. 9], p. 76.

⁶ Captain Thos. Plunkett, 1648, July 11, p. 36.

⁷ George Wither, 1649, Sept. 19, p. 73.

⁸ King's River, 1653, July 25, p. 77.

⁹ River Wey, 1664, March 29, p. 175.

¹⁰ Fens, pp. 6, 10, 37, 109, 128, 129, 130, 142, 143, 144, 174, &c.

¹¹ Yarmouth and Lowestoft, pp. 143, 150, 161, 170.

¹² Sackville College, 1648, Aug. 11, p. 43.

¹³ Tunbridge Wells, 1660, May 16, p. 84.

contain interesting matter of historical, local, or personal interest, for even a cursory glance at the pages of the calendar will show how many persons and subjects well deserving attention have been left unnoticed.

The Marquis of Salisbury.—The late Mr. Brewer had completed his chronological list of the historical papers at Hatfield House (Appendix, p. 182). A calendar of them is in progress, a portion of which we hope will be sufficiently advanced to be printed in your Commissioners' next Report.

The Earl of Denbigh.—The manuscripts of Lord Denbigh, which have already enabled the Commission to add so much that is valuable as throwing light upon the domestic and public history of the times of the Civil War, have supplied a number of equally interesting documents relating to the Revolution of 1688. Amongst them is a series of letters from 1686 to 1693, written, with one exception, from London to a correspondent at the Hague, and entering minutely into the political events of the time. Though the series is broken, only one letter belonging to the first mentioned year, there is enough to show that the letters were intended for the information of some one at the Hague who was deeply interested in the events which the Revolution had brought about, and who was a strong adherent of the new order of things. Mr. R. B. Knowles gives his reasons (Appendix, p. 196) for contending that they were addressed to Dykevelt. If he be right, and there is some warrant to believe that he is, the letters acquire an additional importance. But taking them simply as records of passing events at so critical a period of English history, they may be reckoned amongst the most important family archives which the Commission has brought to light.

The Earl of Egmont.—The collection of Lord Egmont contains many volumes of heraldry and genealogy, the original entry book of the High Court of Castle Chamber at Dublin *tempp.* Elizabeth and James I.; and a vast number of original letters to various members of the family of Perceval in the 17th and 18th centuries, giving information on Irish affairs. There are also several volumes of copies of letters, including many from George Berkeley, afterwards Bishop of Cloyne, to Sir John Perceval, afterwards Lord Perceval, which throw light on the circumstances of Berkeley's earliest ecclesiastical preferment, and give notices of various events at Dublin, London, Italy, and Rhode Island. Several volumes of *Adversaria* contain characters and anecdotes of various persons. A great part of this collection seems to have been gathered, and some part compiled, by Sir John, first Lord, Perceval. The report on the collection is at p. 232 of the Appendix.

Lord Sackville.—A further portion of Lord Sackville's manuscripts at Knole Park is reported on at p. 249 of the Appendix. The papers are miscellaneous, chiefly of the time of Lionel Cranfield first Earl of Middlesex. Many relate to the customs; many to Irish affairs; there are numerous petitions for payment of salaries by employés of the Crown; a copy of the articles for the capitulation of Heidelberg Castle; warrants for grants of land and money to Buckingham and others; and a draft of a letter of the King for a grant to the Earl of Holderness, who had helped to rescue him from the Gowries. Some of the letters and papers are of the time of Charles II.; and a paper of 1695 gives the names of the players at the Lincoln's Inn Fields Theatre and Salisbury Court Theatre.

Sir Frederick Graham.—These manuscripts, of which an account is given at p. 261 of the Appendix, consist of the official papers of Sir Richard Graham, Viscount Preston while Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of France, 1682–1685, and while Secretary of State at the end of the year 1688. They comprise his letter books during those periods, and original letters from Secretaries of State and other ministers in England, and our ministers abroad, and letters from various persons in France and England, including letters by James II. as Duke of York and as King. There are a good many papers relating to Charles the Second's mediation between France and Spain; and the letters during Lord Preston's short period of office in 1688 are very interesting; among these are letters by several foreign Princes and towns to James II., congratulating him on the birth of his son. There are notices of the Abbé Primi, and of his book, which Lord Preston caused to be suppressed because it reflected on the conduct of Charles II.

Sir Alexander Malet.—The additional manuscripts submitted by Sir Alexander Malet comprise a good copy of the Tree of Commonwealth, by Edmond Dudley; notes on the controversy between Bucer and Alasco in the matter of ecclesiastical vestments; copies of letters by and to Beza and the Archbishops of Canterbury and St. Andrews; papers on Scotch affairs in 1585 and 1586, including a curious account of a scene in an Edinburgh church where the king was present. There is also a long defence by James Maitland of his father William Maitland of Lethington against the calumnies of Leslie

Bishop of Ross, and various other papers on English and Scotch civil and ecclesiastical matters in the 16th and 17th centuries. An account of these manuscripts is at p. 428 of the Appendix.

Sir Harry Verney.—This collection consists chiefly of several thousands of letters of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries. The letters noted in the Appendix (p. 433) range from 1640 to 1688, and a few of later date. The majority are to and from Sir Ralph Verney, son of Sir Edmund Verney, who was slain in the battle of Edge Hill, and of whose death an account is given. The letters from Ireland in 1641 and 1642 are very interesting, and there are notices of the military movements of both sides in England. Sir Ralph Verney could not make up his mind to take the covenant, so in 1643 he refrained from taking his seat in Parliament, and went abroad, where he remained some years, during which time he kept up an active correspondence with Sir Roger Burgoyne and other friends, who gave him information of English affairs and of the conflicts between the contending parties. The letters give much court and town news, including an account of the last moments of the life of the Duchess of York in 1671, and of the proceedings of the Ecclesiastical Commission against the Bishop of London in 1686.

Mr. Apsough Fawkes.—The manuscripts of Mr. Fawkes of Farnley Hall include a number of early deeds formerly belonging to Fountains Abbey. (See App. p. 509.)

Mr. G. H. Finch, M.P.—This collection comprises many volumes of law, some compiled by and some copied for Sir John Finch, Lord Keeper, and Sir Heneage Finch, Lord Chancellor and Earl of Nottingham; some letters by Sir Heneage in the 17th century, and letters by several members of the Finch family in the 18th century; a number of volumes containing accounts of tours on the continent by Lord and Lady Pomfret in 1736 and 1738, and diaries by Lady Pomfret from 1738 to 1764. There are some papers about Lord Berkeley's claim to precedence in the time of Charles II.; a curious deposition by Mr. Lestrangle about the publication of Andrew Marvell's book called the *Rehearsal Transposed*; and a fine early copy in Greek of the four gospels. (See App. p. 511.)

Mr. G. E. Freere.—The manuscripts of Mr. Freere, of Roydon Hall, comprise the originals of the third and fourth volumes of the Paston Letters, and some others which have not been published; also numerous very interesting letters by Philip Gawdy in the 16th and 17th centuries, giving court and town news and his own adventures. There are also many Paston letters of the 16th and 17th centuries; among them are letters by Thomas Henshaw (an early member of the Royal Society) to the first Earl of Yarmouth, one of them telling of the robbery of the Duke of York's closet at Whitehall. A letter of 1682 tells of the Duke of Monmouth's popularity at Chester; and one of 1683 gives an account of the procession to Westminster of the newly created serjeants-at-law. (See App. p. 518.)

Mr. G. Alan Lowndes.—The manuscripts of Mr. Lowndes, of Barrington Hall, include the charters of the Priory of Hatfield Regis, and a deed resettling the economy of the house on the occasion of the permanent addition of two monks; and numerous letters by and to the Barringtons in the 16th and 17th centuries. Sir Thomas Barrington was a member of Parliament and the chief man in Essex on the parliamentary side during the civil war; and the letters of this period furnish interesting information on the military proceedings between the contending parties. There are letters of Oliver Cromwell, Hampden, Pym, and the Earls of Essex and Manchester. In October 1643 is a letter about the siege of Hull; and in 1655 a long letter giving details of the expedition against the West Indian Islands and the taking of Jamaica. (See App. p. 537.)

Captain St. John Mildmay.—Among the papers of Captain Harvey G. St. J. Mildmay, of Hazelgrove, there is an interesting manuscript volume of 1686 in which there are lists of the ships with their armaments, the castles upon the coasts of England, and the number of men in each county available for the defence of the country. There are also many interesting papers relating to the royal jewel house from the year 1625 to 1660. These consist of extracts from the office books, and notes made by Col. Carew Harvey Mildmay, who was one of the officers of the jewel house, and remained in sole charge of the office after the King left London. It appears that he was called upon to account for his charge both by the Parliamentary Commissioners in 1649 and by the King in 1660, and that these papers are the notes which he drew up and made use of in preparing his answer. The three crowns were seized by the Commissioners in 1649, and the last of the royal plate, viz. 1,023 oz., was given to Col. C. Mildmay in the year 1653 in satisfaction of his claim for arrears of salary. (See App. p. 590.)

Mr. W. More Molynæus.—The vast collection of manuscripts belonging to Mr. Molyneux, of Loseley Park, near Guildford, has been long known to students, and selections from it have been published in a volume edited by the late Mr. John Kempe, and in

various historical and topographical works. It will be seen, however, from Mr. Jeaffreson's very full report on the papers (see p. 596 of the Appendix), that much new material of historical and antiquarian interest is yet to be gleaned from them. Mr. Jeaffreson's remarks, introductory to his abstracts of the papers, sufficiently indicate the general value of this remarkable collection, and it will be unnecessary for your Commissioners to dwell at any length upon them. The bulk of the correspondence ranges in date from the reign of Henry VIII. to that of Charles II., and the chief persons to whom the letters are addressed are Sir Thomas Cawarden, of Blechingley, Master of the Revels, Sir William More, and Sir George More, of Loseley, who occupied prominent positions in Surrey in the 16th and 17th centuries. Among the letter writers may be named Anthony Browne Viscount Montagu, Lord Keeper Puckering, Sir John and Lady Wolley, Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, Lord and Lady Lincoln, Dr. Tobie Matthew and Dr. Donne, Dean of St. Paul's. To a later period belong two characteristic letters of Dean Swift. Much interest attaches to some papers connected with the sale, by Sir William More, of the old Revels storehouse in the Blackfriars "to some that meane to "make a playe howse of yt," namely, to James Burbadge and others, who there founded the famous Blackfriars theatre.

The Rev. Thomas Webb.—The collection of Mr. Webb contains a number of letters to and by members of the Coningsby family in the reigns of James I. and Charles I.; letters of the Duke of Somerset and of Sarah Duchess of Marlborough to Sergeant Pengelly in the time of George I.; instructions by the Duchess to her counsel in her suit with Sir John Vanbrugh, and a draft of intended alterations in her will; papers relating to the Protector Richard Cromwell; a volume of surveys during the Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell of estates belonging to Charles I., his Queen, and the Prince of Wales; and many professional papers of Serjeant Pengelly, who was afterwards Chief Baron of the Exchequer. (See App. p. 681.)

Somerset County Records.—These comprise a perfect series of Rolls of enrolled deeds from 28 Henry VIII. to 4 George II.; a series of Sessions' Rolls from the time of Elizabeth; and a register (in twenty carefully kept volumes) of Proceedings at Sessions in the county of Somerset, which, with the exception of the eight years 1802–1810, covers the entire period 1646 to 1864. The Somerset manuscripts, preserved at Taunton and Wells by the Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the shire, are notably rich in documents that illustrate the social life of the county in the seventeenth century, some of the writings having reference to incidents of the civil war *temp.* Charles I., whilst others relate to the Duke of Monmouth's rising in James the Second's time. Some of the Commissions of the Peace, preserved with the older documents at Taunton, are important, as they passed the Great Seal of Charles the First or of the Commonwealth in the period covered by the great chasm in the series of the Patent Rolls. The numerous seventeenth century petitions to justices of the peace are also an interesting feature of the Taunton collection; and amongst other curiosities are two grants in survivorship under James the First's Great Seal, licensing two several sets of patentees to keep ordinary inns in towns of Somersetshire. The Register of Sessions Proceedings, kept at Wells, affords a great deal of precise information respecting the wages of agricultural labour in James the Second's time, and, together with other notable orders, a singular certificate touching the medical treatment of the rebels in Ilchester gaol after the battle of Sedgemoor, and a minute of proceedings (1 July 1685) at Bridgewater for the restoration of "Keynsham Bridge pulled down *furor Belli*" by the King's adherents "to prevent the passage of the late rebels over the same." The Wells collection of county manuscripts is also greatly valuable on account of its long series of awards, made in pursuance of Acts of Parliament, for inclosures and works of drainage, which afford the original titles of so considerable a proportion of the real estate of the county of Somerset. (See App. p. 693.)

Charters of the Duke of Athole.—The present report, by Mr. Fraser, on the Athole muniments embraces the collection of charters in the possession of his Grace; the letters, relating to a more recent period than the charters, and to events in which the Athole family were conspicuous actors, will form the subject of a second report. The introductory notice to the report shows that the House of Athole was greatly divided against itself in the trying times of the rebellions of 1715 and 1745. In the latter year brother fought against brother, and the family castle was besieged by one of the Duke's sons. Through later reconciliations and unions, the papers of both the rival parties centred in the Athole charter-chest. As explained in the introduction to the report, there are preserved in the Athole charter chest, and in the same bundle, letters from James claiming to be King James the Third, from his

son Prince Charles Edward, and from their lieutenant-general, Lord George Murray, with letters from William Duke of Cumberland, the victor of Culloden, and Sir John Cope, who was vanquished at Preston. The introductory notice to the report contains a letter holograph of Prince Charles Edward, and another of Lord George Murray, on the condition of the army of the Prince in the rebellion of 1745. Lord George made certain propositions to the Prince to induce His Royal Highness to consult the "principal people" concerned in his cause instead of the "little people," as Lord George calls them, who were the only persons consulted, and managed everything to their own personal advantage. The remonstrance of Lord George was resisted by the Prince, who made answer in a spirited letter, which he says he has made insensibly much longer than he intended, and to which he might add much more. "But I choose to cut it short; and shall only tell you that my authority may be taken from me by violence, but I shall never resign it like an idiot."

The report mainly consists of an abstract of one hundred and twenty-four charters bearing on the history of the earldoms of Athole and Strathearn, and their early possessors, from the first half of the reign of King William the Lion to the year 1631. Two charters, granted about the beginning of the 13th century, contains gifts from the Earl of Strathearn to the Abbey of Inchaffray; and several relate to the see and "city" of Dunkeld at the close of the fifteenth and beginning of the sixteenth centuries, and to the condition of the central district of Scotland immediately after the battle of Flodden (*Appendix*, p. 703).

Muniments of the Earl of Southesk.—The report, by Mr. Fraser, on the collection of papers at Kinnaird Castle contains a selection of the more important charters and letters, with a few miscellaneous papers. The charters have very considerable interest from the light they shed on some of the more curious feudal customs in early Scotland; and the first in the report shows us the monks of Balmerino receiving a grant of portion of a peat moss from the constable of Scotland, about the year 1230. An inquest of Angus lairds found in the year 1451-5 that the lairds of Carnegie held the lairs of Kinnaird and others in the thanedom of Old Montrose for the keeping of the King's ale-cellar in the shire of Forfar whenever His Majesty might reside there; and scarcely less amusing is the peculiar mode of seizin shown in a writ of 1479, when John Carnegie is invested in the lands of Kinnaird by being inclosed in a house on the estate, which is afterwards opened by the sheriff-depute; the ritual being completed by his receiving a gray-horned seizin-ox. Of two charters by Cardinal Beaton, one bears his private seal with the family arms, and was given while he was commendator of Arbroath. Among the royal letters at Kinnaird Castle is one, given *in extenso* in the Appendix, addressed by Mary Queen of Scots to Sir John Carnegie during her captivity in England. Three of the miscellaneous papers printed in the report relate to the part taken by the Earl of Southesk in the rebellion of 1715 (*Appendix*, p. 716.)

Mr. Douglas of Cavers.—The family of Douglas of Cavers traces its descent from the hero of Otterburn. The series of documents noted by Mr. Fraser begins with a charter by King David the Second to William Lord of Douglas in the year 1351; besides the extensive territorial possessions granted, alike in the north of Scotland and in its English border, the singular right is conferred of the *ducatus* or leadership of the men of the shires of Roxburgh, Selkirk, Peebles, and the Upper Ward of Clyde. Several of the papers relate to the active support rendered by the laird of Cavers to the Duke of Argyll during the rebellion of 1715. (*Appendix*, p. 726.)

Mr. Fenton Livingstone of Westquarter.—The family of the Livingstones, Earls of Calander, is historically associated with the tutorship of the royal minors of Scotland, and among the papers preserved in this small collection is a charter by King James the Sixth, erecting the lands of Calander and burgh of Falkirk into a free regality, in consideration of the care exhibited by Lord and Lady Livingstone in the education of the King's two daughters. Other papers refer to an outbreak of the plague at Falkirk in 1641, and to the offices of constable of the Castle of Blackness and keeper of the Palace of Linlithgow. (*Appendix*, p. 732.)

Mr. Oliver Rutherford of Edgerston.—The collection of muniments in the possession of this border family is not extensive. The first paper noted by Mr. Fraser is a grant, in Scotch, by the Abbot of Jedburgh, to Robert Rutherford and his wife, of lairs within the choir of the abbey, and is dated 1161. The late Mr. Cosmo Innes, in his treatise on "Scotch Legal Antiquities" in 1872, remarked that the right of sepulture is perhaps the only possession never separately granted in Scottish charters. It is satisfactory to be able to show that such grants do exist. Several of the other writs relate to Andrew Earl of Teviot, the distinguished military commander, and a benefactor of the University of Edinburgh. (*Appendix*, p. 735.)

The Marquis of Ormonde.—In reference to the work of the Commission in Ireland, we have the satisfaction of stating that Mr. Gilbert has been able to resume his labours there, and an extensive report from him on a further portion of the Ormonde archives will be found in the Appendix, pp. 737–834. This portion of the collection comprises letters and papers from 1680 to the eighteenth century, written by and in connexion with important personages in England, Ireland, and abroad. As the number of these documents extends to some thousands, it must suffice here to refer to Mr. Gilbert's report upon them, and to mention generally that they afford new historical information on many important affairs of the times in which they were written. Among some of the matters previously to 1689 specially illustrated by them the following may be mentioned, the personal intercourse of Charles II. and James II. with the Duke of Ormonde and his eldest son the distinguished Earl of Ossory, whose premature death in 1680 was deplored as a public calamity in England, Ireland, and Holland; the relations of Charles II. with his confidential advisers; the Government of Ireland; the political movements of Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, republicans, and fanatics; the discoveries of alleged "plots;" the condition of the native Irish; the acts of the organised bands of outlaws in Ireland, styled "tories," and the measures adopted by Ormonde to cut off their noted leader, Count Redmond O'Hanlon; proceedings in Ireland on the accession of James II.; and particulars of the latter days and death, in 1688, of the first Duke of Ormonde. Subsequently to 1688 the collection is rich in valuable letters and papers of the second Duke of Ormonde in connexion with his administration of the Government of Ireland, and relating to the high civil and military offices which he held in England and on the Continent under his relative William III., Mary, and Anne. We may add that Mr. Gilbert's report, in addition to new and valuable historic material, supplies interesting particulars on the relations which existed between the House of Ormonde and some of the foremost men of learning and literature in England, John Fell, Bishop of Oxford; John Tillotson, who, we learn from these papers, was offered a see in Ireland; John Evelyn; John Dryden; Matthew Prior; Sir Richard Steele; and Jonathan Swift, on whom the Deanery of St. Patrick's, Dublin, was conferred by the second Duke of Ormonde.

We beg here to express our sense of the obligations which the public are under to the Marquis of Ormonde for the liberality with which he has continued to afford Your Commissioners access to this most important and valuable historical collection.

Also, Your Commissioners have to express their thanks to Mr. Frederick Peake, of Bedford Row, for his gift to them of the manuscripts belonging to him (chiefly relating to the ancient family of the Nevilles, of Holt, cc. Leicester), a full account of which was given in the Third Report on Historical Manuscripts to Your Majesty. These manuscripts are for the present deposited in the Public Record Office.

Gratifying testimony to the interest taken abroad in the labours of Your Commissioners is borne by Baron Fernand de Schickler, who has lately issued a small volume containing a series of articles contributed by him in the *Journal des Savants* on the additional illustrations to French history found in Your Commissioners' Reports. Copies of this volume, "*L'Histoire de France dans les Archives privées de la Grande Bretagne*," have, with the utmost courtesy, been presented by the Baron to Your Commissioners, their inspectors, and to other gentlemen officially connected with their operations.

G. JESSEL. (L.S.)

SALISBURY. (L.S.)

BATH. (L.S.)

AIRLIE. (L.S.)

EDMOND FITZMAURICE. (L.S.)

CHARLES LIMERICK. (L.S.)

TALBOT DE MALAHIDE. (L.S.)

HOUGHTON. (L.S.)

ACTON. (L.S.)

GEORGE WEBBE DASENT. (L.S.)

CHARLES WILLIAM RUSSELL. (L.S.)

WILLIAM HARDY. (L.S.)

JOHN ROMILLY,

Secretary.

May 1879.

APPENDIX.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Report

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE calendar of MSS. in the repository of the House of Lords is carried in the present report to the end of the year 1665. Messrs. Fulkes and Lawson, whose assistance we have again to acknowledge, have completed the dating and arrangement of the papers to the year 1810.

House of Lords,
1st Jan. 1878.

ROBERT W. MONRO.
MERTON A. THOMS.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1647-8.

CALENDAR OF HOUSE OF LORDS MANUSCRIPTS.

Jan. 1. Draft ordinance for James Danby to be clerk or register of York. L. J., IX. 622.

Jan. 1. Draft order for granting the sequestrations of the counties of Northumberland, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne to those counties for their relief. L. J., IX. 622. *In extenso.*

Jan. 1. Draft order for payment of 40*l.* per annum to Lieutenant Butler, who has lost both his eyes in the service of the Parliament. L. J., IX. 623. *In extenso.*

Jan. 1. Draft order for adding the Commissioners for raising 60,000*l.* a month in the county of Derby to the committee of sequestrations in that county. L. J., IX. 623. *In extenso.*

Jan. 1. Similar order for the Northern Association. L. J., IX. 623. *In extenso.*

Jan. 1. Draft of preceding.

Jan. 1. Draft order for payment of 30*l.* to the officers of Margaret's Church, Westminster. L. J., IX. 623. *In extenso.*

Jan. 1. Draft ordinance to clear Baptist Lord Viscount Campden of his delinquency. L. J., IX. 623. *In extenso.*

Annexed:—

1. A memorial concerning Sir Wm. Armyne to be considered when the Viscount Campden makes his composition at Guild Hall. On the 11th of June 1643 Viscount Campden's forces came to Sir Wm. Armyne's house at Osgodby, Lincolnshire, and plundered it of goods and writings, taking away what they liked best, drove off sheep and cattle, destroyed his park, and killed and drove out his deer, and since then his tenants have been made prisoners, and large sums taken from them, by which Sir Wm. Armyne and his tenants are damnified at least 500*l.*

Jan. 1. Draft ordinances to clear the following persons of their delinquency. L. J., IX. 623-626. *In extenso.*

Sir Henry Knollis (two copies).	Anthony St. Leger (two copies).
Richard Culme.	Edward Wright.
William Shercliffe (two copies).	Peter Jennings.
John Headlam.	Jonathan Jennings.
Francis Layton (two copies).	Edward Trimlett and others (two copies).
Griffin Higgs (two copies).	Robert Gosnold (two copies).
	Thomas Stockton.

Jan. 1. Petition of Colonel Henry Grey; his accounts have been audited by the Committee for the county of Leicester pursuant to ordinance, but the Committee say that they have not power to pay him without an order from the House; he prays that this may be granted to enable him to return to his regiment in Ireland.

Jan. 1. Certificate from the Assembly of Divines that Garnons Daunser has been approved for the cure of Moreton-upon-Lugg, Herefordshire.

Annexed:—

1. Deed of resignation of the living by James Warwick, rector. 1 Aug. 1647.

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HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1647-8.

Jan. 1. Petition of Humphrey Gould and others on behalf of themselves and many hundreds more in the county of Surrey; the petitioners in Sep. 1641 sued out a commission to inquire touching the meres, metes, and bounds of the forest of Windsor, but by order of the House of the 13th of December 1641 the commission was adjourned till January following; it was afterwards executed and returned into and enrolled in the Petty Bag Office in Chancery, but by order of the 11th of Jan. 1641-2 the House prohibited during its pleasure all proceedings upon the commission and inquisition, and the clerks of the Petty Bag consequently refuse to exemplify the record; petitioners, who are thereby denied their rights, pray for an order that exemplification be granted to them.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of order of 13 Dec. 1641.

2. Copy of order of 11 Jan. 1641-2.

Jan. 3. Petition of Edward Davis, defendant in a writ of error brought by Solomon Smith; prays for a short day for arguing the errors. L. J., IX. 626.

Jan. 3. Draft ordinances to clear the following persons of their delinquency (L. J., IX. 627-634. *In extenso.*)

Benjamin Cutler.	William Marshall (two copies).
Gregory Armitage.	Peter Bartowe.
Francis Sherrington (two copies).	John Mitchell.
Thomas Slingsby (two copies).	Jean Stroade.
John Shalcrosse.	Roger Knight.
Joseph Hillary (two copies).	Charles Jackson (two copies).
Robert Burre (two copies).	Francis Chocke (two copies).
John Coventry (two copies).	Richard Longe (two copies).
William Bromley (two copies).	William Coriton (two copies).
John Soame (two copies).	Tobias Swinburne (two copies).
George and Thomas Southcoate.	Edward Phillipps (two copies).
James Watkinson.	Alexander Moore.
Thomas Blackwall.	Sir Maurice Berkley.
Walter Chetwin.	Sarah Coxe (two copies).
Christopher Thompson (two copies).	Richard Newman.

Jan. 3. Petition of John Walbancke and others; the House having ordered that the sessions for the county of Buckingham should be held at Aylesbury, the petitioners attended there on the 29th of April last, but have been fined by some justices who met at Buckingham for not attending there; petitioners pray that their fines may be discharged. L. J., IX. 634. *In extenso.*

Jan. 3. Draft order for discharge of the fines.

Jan. 4. Petition of Warwick Lord Mohun; he complains that Sir Henry Carew has not attended before the referees according to their Lordships' order; that one of the referees has been unavoidably absent, and that the report is imperfect; he therefore prays that the hearing before the referees may be allowed to go on, and that he may have satisfaction for the costs and damages caused him by the contempt of Sir Henry Carew and others. L. J., IX. 635.

Jan. 4. Petition of Sir Henry Carew and others; they complain that Lord Mohun, when in command of some of the King's forces, seized the lands now in question, that he has prevented petitioners from proceeding against him at law by claiming privilege, and has thrown delay in the way of their obtaining a hearing before their Lordships, alleging that they have been guilty of contempt of the orders of the House; they pray to be permitted to proceed at law, or that a speedy day may be appointed for hearing their case, and that meantime Lord Mohun may be prohibited from cutting timber, or taking tin and other profits from the lands in question. L. J., IX. 635.

Jan. 4. Report of Sir Edward Leech on the cause. L. J., IX. 635. *In extenso.*

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1647-8.

Jan. 4. Petition of Captain John Lea; he complains that while he and his eldest son were serving at Lyme, Lord Mohun quartered in a house in Dorchester in which were petitioner's mercery and household goods worth 600*l.*, and caused them to be plundered; petitioner, who has served Parliament in person and estate, while his son has lost one of his hands and has received in all eleven wounds, prays that he may have reparation from Lord Mohun, or be permitted to proceed against him at law. L. J., IX. 635.

Jan. 4. Draft ordinances to clear the following persons of their delinquency. L. J., IX. 636. *In extenso.*

Dame Joan Boteler. Thomas Broughton.

Jan. 4. Petition of Sir Anthony Morgan; he complains that, whereas certain lands belonging to his brother were by ordinance of Parliament assigned to trustees for the payment of the debts of John Pym and maintenance of his children, the trustees have taken possession of the manor of Heyford and other lands in Northamptonshire which belong only to petitioner; he prays leave to try his title at law, and that meantime no persons may be permitted to meddle with the woods, or rents. Noted. Read, nothing done.

Jan. 4. Petition of Giles Peny, of East Quantoxhead, in the county of Somerset; when living near Bridgewater petitioner was taken prisoner by the King's party, almost starved and forced to take a major's commission, he never acted upon it, but came into the Parliament upon the surrender of Bridgewater, and has since served with three men, his arrears for which are unpaid, he has been sequestered and fined, his estate being only for the life of his wife, who is aged and sick, he is now in want of necessary living, and prays the House to acquit him of his fine in lieu of his arrears.

Jan. 4. Application for an order for institution and induction for Heseiah King to the rectory of Fulmer, in the county of Cambridge (?).

Annexed:—

1. Certificate from the Assembly of Divines that King has been approved for the cure. 3 Jan.

Jan. 4. Certificate from the Assembly of Divines that George Fische has been approved for the cure of Ellington, Northumberland (?).

Jan. 5. Draft ordinance to clear Thomas Lord Cromwell of his delinquency. Read this day and respited. L. J., IX. 636.

Annexed:—

1. Certificate of his delinquency. 16 Dec. 1647. C. J., V. 386. *In extenso.*

Jan. 5. Draft ordinances to clear the following persons of their delinquency (L. J., IX. 637-639. *In extenso*):—

Thomas Beamont.	Thomas Metcalfe.
Daniel Maude.	Spencer Lucy.
Edward Lewen.	Sir Edward Berkley.
William Thomas.	Richard Berkley.*
Henry Slaughter.	Sir Edward Griffin.

Annexed:—

1. Certificate of ordinance being sent from the House of Commons.

Jan. 5. Draft order nominating additional members to the Committee of Excise. L. J., IX. 639. *In extenso.*

Jan. 5. Draft ordinance to clear Samuel Isaack of his delinquency. C. J., V. 418.

Annexed:—

1. Certificate of delinquency.

Jan. 6. Draft ordinances to clear the following persons of their delinquency. L. J., IX. 641-2. *In extenso.*

Richard Sikes.*	Edward Copley.*
Laurence Bull.*	James Longe.

Jan. 6. Draft order for removal of suspected persons from about the King. L. J., IX. 642. *In extenso.*

Jan. 6. Draft order for payment of 100*l.* to Lady Shirley. L. J., IX. 642. *In extenso.*

Jan. 6. Additional directions for the billeting of the army when they are upon a march or settled in their quarters. L. J., IX. 642. *In extenso.*

Jan. 6. Draft ordinance to clear Sir Rowland Berkeley of his delinquency. C. J., V. 420.

Annexed:—

1. Certificate of delinquency.

Jan. 6. Certificate from the Assembly of Divines that Nathaniel Crab has been approved for the cure of Sutcombe, Devon.

[Jan. 7.] Petition of Sir Stephen Scott; he complains that George Morgan has applied to the House for review of a decree in Chancery on untrue grounds, as may be proved by the records of the proceedings. Morgan has obtained his liberty by Habeas Corpus to pro-

secure his bill of review, and has made use of it to arrest petitioner upon a counter bond which by the decree in Chancery he was ordered to deliver up; petitioner prays that after eleven years' suit he may have the benefit of his decree. See L. J., IX. 643.

[Jan. 7.] Similar petition of same.

Jan. 7. Certificate from the Assembly of Divines that John Lidston has been approved by them for the cure of St. Mellin [St. Mellion], Cornwall. See L. J., IX. 663.

Jan. 7. Certificate of delinquency of Sir Edmond Pye. C. J., V. 421. *In extenso.*

Jan. 7. Petition of Colonel Thomas Morgan, Governor of Gloucester; on the surrender of Hartlebury Castle the petitioner pledged himself to Colonel Samuel Sandys, of Omberley, to endeavour to the best of his power that the sequestration of Sandys' estate might be taken off without fine or composition; on the faith of this promise Colonel Sandys effected the surrender of the castle. Petitioner prays the House to be tender of his honour and to grant performance of his promise. C. J., V. 422.

Annexed:—

1. Certificate from Colonel Morgan of his promise to Colonel Sandys. 4 Dec. 1647.

2. Duplicate of preceding. 24 Dec. 1647.

Jan. 7. Petition of divers of the inhabitants of the City of Chichester to the House of Commons; the Cavaliers, the better to defend the City against the Parliament forces, fired and pulled down the suburbs without even giving the inhabitants notice, by which some of the petitioners are utterly undone and all have suffered much; they annex a schedule of their losses and pray that they may have relief from those who did the wrong. C. J., V. 423.

Annexed:—

1. Schedule of losses sustained by the petitioners.

2. Petition of Grace Staker, widow, at the request of her poor neighbours in and about Chichester, to the Committee for Sequestrations. Many distressed inhabitants of Chichester and the parts adjacent are utterly ruined in their estates and brought into a perishing condition by the spoiling and burning of their houses and goods for the security of the City of Chichester. Prays the Committee to find out some means for the immediate relief of the poorer sort, they being in daily want of bread. (Undated.)

3. Another petition of same, addressed "Noble Peer," praying for relief for the poor inhabitants. (Undated.)

Jan. 7. Copy of order on the hearing of the writ of error, Butler *v.* Butler, remitting the cause to the Court below to give execution.

Jan. 8. Draft ordinance to clear Francis Lord Seymour and Charles Seymour, his son, of their delinquency. Passed this day in the House of Commons, but respited by the Lords on the 18th of Jan. following. C. J., V. 391; L. J., IX. 644.

Annexed:—

1. Certificate of their delinquency. C. J., V. 391. *In extenso.*

Jan. 8. Draft ordinances to clear the following persons of their delinquency (with certificates of their delinquency annexed). L. J., IX. 644-6. *In extenso.*

William Hickman.	Roger Mollineux.
James May.	Amias Isaack.
Edward Lloyd.	Thomas Chandler.
John Bretton.	Sir Gerrard Fleetwood.

Jan. 8. Draft of resolutions for Dr. James Usher to preach at Lincoln's Inn, and to be one of the Assembly of Divines. L. J., IX. 646. *In extenso.*

Jan. 8. Another draft.

Jan. 8. Draft order for restoring Duke Hamilton's pictures, &c. to him. L. J., IX. 646. *In extenso.*

Jan. 8. Draft ordinance for constituting a Committee of Militia within the Hamlets of the Tower of London. L. J., IX. 646. *In extenso.*

Jan. 8. Draft ordinance to acquit William Gibbs and others for paying 200,000*l.* to the Scots. L. J., IX. 646. *In extenso.*

Jan. 10. Draft ordinances to clear the following persons of their delinquency. L. J., IX. 648-656. *In extenso.*

Sir Humphrey Tracey.*	William Ashe.
Thomas Knott.	Richard Byron.*
John Butler.	John Rowe.
William Elwald.*	Thomas Earl of Downe.*
Richard Rodd (two copies).*	William Cholwell.
Thomas Stucley.	Richard Allen.*
	Henry Sidenham.*

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1647-8.

* A certificate of delinquency is annexed.

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HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1647-8.

John Bretherton.
Peter Bound.
John Nuttall.*
William Staunton.*
Thomas Tresham.
Richard Goddard.*
John Trobridge.
William Vavasor.*
John Peirce.
Arthur Redhead.*
Sir Thomas Reynell.*
Robert Gadd.
Valentine Whitmore.*

Edward Blaw and four
others.*
John Younge, and his
son.*
Sir Henry Carey.
George Potter.
George Kendall.
Cuthbert Ogle.
Cuthbert Harrison.*
Thomas Rawdon.
Thomas Redshawe.*
Robert Maude.*

Jan. 10. Draft order for a general collection for relief of the town of Bridgnorth. L. J., IX. 657. *In extenso*.

Jan. 10. Another draft.

Jan. 10. Petition of William Gyse, of Elmore, in the County of the City of Gloucester; petitioner is named Sheriff of the County of Gloucester; though ever ready to obey the commands of Parliament, he submits whether, as for the past seven years he has had no freehold estate in the county, he is a fit person for the office, and therefore prays that some one else may be appointed thereto. *Noted*. Nothing done in it.

Annexed:—

1. Affidavit in support of preceding. 8 Jan.
2. A list of four gentlemen of the County fit to be sheriffs.

Jan. 11. Certificate of delinquency of Peter Dayrell. C. J., V. 425. *In extenso*.

Jan. 12. Petition of Arthur Eveling and others; on the 17th of November last the House ordered Sir John Brooks to answer their former petition within three days, but he has never done so, and they therefore pray that he may be ordered to pay them their just debts, or else that they may have leave to arrest him and proceed at law against him.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of former petition. *See* Calendar, 17 Nov. 1647.
2. Copy of order on preceding petition for Sir John Brooks to answer. 17 Nov. 1647.
3. Affidavit of service of preceding order upon Sir John Brooks. 3 Jan. 1647-8.

Jan. 12. Draft order for issue of the monies come in upon the ordinance for adventurers for Ireland. L. J., IX. 658. *In extenso*.

Jan. 12. Petition of Dr. William Gouge and others, surviving trustees for the disbursing of the moneys contributed for the increase and maintenance of the six lectures in the parish church of St. Antholin, London, and other pious and charitable uses, praying for reversal of a decree of the Exchequer Chamber. L. J., IX. 658. *In extenso*.

Jan. 12. Petition of the Provincial Assembly of London for an increase of the number of delegates, &c. L. J., IX. 659. *In extenso*.

[Jan. 12.] Petition of the officers and soldiers of the garrison of Portsmouth; they complain that their pay has been much in arrear, especially whilst Colonel Norton was governor, and that the soldiery have become very troublesome, for they are so much in debt that the town will not trust them any further, and they have therefore no means of subsistence; they pray that their arrears may be speedily satisfied. C. J., V. 429.

Jan. 13. Draft ordinance for raising a further sum of 50,000*l.* for Ireland. L. J., IX. 661. *In extenso*.

Jan. 13. Draft proviso to preceding. L. J., IX. 661. *In extenso*.

Jan. 14. Draft order for payment of 5,000*l.* to Lady Brooke for the benefit of her son Fulke Greville, born after the death of his father Lord Brooke, who was slain in the Parliament service. L. J., IX. 661. *In extenso*.

Jan. 14. Certificate from Colonel Robert Tichborne, Lieutenant of the Tower of London, that the Earl of Cleveland rendered himself prisoner on the 13th instant: on the same paper is a copy of the Earl's recognizance of the 13th of July 1647, when he was allowed three months liberty on bail, and an order of the 23rd of November 1647, granting him four months further leave.

Jan. 15. Draft resolutions for vesting the powers formerly granted to the Committee of both kingdoms in the members alone of that Committee who are members of Parliament, and for adding new members thereto. L. J., IX. 662. *In extenso*.

Jan. 15. Draft order adding new members to the Committee of the militia of Westminster. L. J., IX. 663. *In extenso*.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1647-8.

Jan. 15. Draft order for payment of 1,000*l.* for Munster. L. J., IX. 663. *In extenso*.

Jan. 15. Certificate from the Assembly of Divines that Richard Jennings has been approved for the cure of Combes [Coombs], Sussex. L. J., IX. 663.

Jan. 17. Petition of the Committee for the Militia of Westminster and parts adjacent; they complain that having issued a warrant to Robert Flood, High Constable of Westminster, requiring him to cause the petty constables to take the names of all persons belonging to the trained bands or auxiliaries, or fit to be listed in either, by his neglect the warrants to the petty constables were issued so close to the day for making the returns, that the service was retarded, and the militia is unsettled; the petitioners have no means of punishing Flood, and therefore think meet to represent the case to the House. L. J., IX. 663.

Jan. 17. Draft of declaration by way of preamble to the resolutions against making any further addresses to the King. L. J., IX. 664. *In extenso*.

Jan. 17. Another draft of the declaration. (Mutilated.)

Jan. 17. Draft of the resolutions. L. J., IX. 664. *In extenso*.

Jan. 17. Draft order for printing and publishing the preceding declaration and resolutions. L. J., IX. 665. *In extenso*.

Jan. 17. Order for a patent to be prepared for Dr. Thomas Hill to be Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. L. J., IX. 664. *In extenso*.

Jan. 17. Draft of preceding.

Jan. 17. Order appointing additional Commissioners for the monthly assessments of the City of Bath. L. J., IX. 665. *In extenso*.

Jan. 17. Draft of preceding.

Jan. 17. Certificate from the Assembly of Divines that John Osborne has been approved for the cure of Westwoodhay, Berks. L. J., IX. 665.

Jan. 17. Petition of William Symonds *alias* Harriott. On the 12th instant petitioner was ordered to show cause this day why the judgments against him of Fitzhugh and Wells should not be confirmed; he prays the House to consider the annexed affidavit showing the hard measure he received, and to grant him a new trial, or longer time to prosecute his cause.

Annexed:—

1. Affidavit of Wm. Symonds that Henry Fitzhugh and Richard Wells left at his house, not numbered money, but something sealed up in several purses for him to carry from Bedford to London; deponent is no common carrier, and did not negligently lose the money, but he was set upon and robbed by three or four thieves on the highway before break of day between Mims and Barnet, and lost not only this money but almost all the rest of what he had to bring to London, by which he is utterly undone, and can make no satisfaction for any of the goods left in his trust; yet Fitzhugh and Wells have prosecuted him at law, obtained a verdict against him, and laid him prisoner in the King's Bench. 13 Jan.

Jan. 18. Draft order for removal of the books, manuscripts, and other antiquities in the Library, Chair House, and His Majesty's Cabinet at Whitehall to the Library at St. James', there to remain for a public use. L. J., IX. 666. *In extenso*.

Jan. 18. Draft order for payment of the moneys that come in upon the ordinance for adventurers for Ireland to the Vice-Treasurer for Ireland. L. J., IX. 666. *In extenso*.

Jan. 19. Petition of inhabitants of Deene and Deenethorpe, in the County of Northampton, praying that Samuel Tayler may be appointed their minister. L. J., IX. 667.

Annexed:—

1. Certificate that Tayler is orthodox in doctrine, of competent learning, and unblameable in life and conversation.

Jan. 19. Petition of Charles Earl of Nottingham; when two pensions, one of 500*l.* per annum, the other of 1,000 marks, formerly granted to him were six years in arrear he petitioned their Lordships to recommend his case to the House of Commons, and that House then ordered him payment of 500*l.* a year out of the King's revenue, and 500*l.* a year from the Committee of Surrey in part payment of the pension of 1,000 marks, but no order was made for payment of the arrears; he has become much indebted for necessary support whilst in the service of the State, and without receiving his arrears cannot satisfy his creditors; he therefore prays their Lordships to recommend his case to the House of Commons. L. J., IX. 667.

* A certificate of delinquency is annexed.

House of
Lords.
Calendar.
1647-8.

Annexed:—

1. Certificate of the Earl of Nottingham's arrears upon his several annuities. 23 July 1647.

Jan. 19. Petition of Thomas Budd, prisoner in Newgate; at the sessions before the Lord Mayor and Justices of the City of London in December last the petitioner was sentenced to death as a popish priest, but upon consideration of the evidence that the things pretended against him happened no less than 22 and 28 years ago, and on his humble address for a small time for examining some absent witnesses the Lord Mayor and Justices granted petitioner a reprieve; the House required an account of this and were informed of the reasons, but the Lord Mayor and Justices apprehending that their Lordships were displeased by the reprieve have warned petitioner to prepare to suffer death on Friday morning (21st Jan.), refusing to receive any evidences or proofs of his innocency; petitioner therefore appeals and flies to the highest court of justice, and beseeches that his blood may be so precious that before he suffers there may be a review of what is charged against him, and, if he is not able clearly and fully by sufficient witnesses to demonstrate himself free of the charge, he desires justice may have its course. L. J., IX. 667. The Lords sent word to the Lord Mayor in answer to this petition that having had complaint made to them of the reprieve of three persons, they wished to be certified of the cause of the reprieve, but did not intend to limit the Lord Mayor and Justices in reprieving or not reprieving them as they saw cause.

Jan. 19. Petition of Katharine, one of the daughters of William Prude *alias* Prowde, late of Canterbury, Esquire, deceased; petitioner, who was born abroad of English parents, about the beginning of this Parliament exhibited a Bill for her naturalization in the House of Commons under the name of Hobart, and paid the fees and took the oaths, but his Majesty soon after departing from Parliament the Bill could not be formally enacted; she prays that her naturalization may now be granted, and passed by ordinance of both Houses. L. J., IX. 667.

Jan. 19. Draft ordinance forbidding the exportation of wool from Ireland, except to England and Wales. L. J., IX. 668. *In extenso*.

Jan. 19. Draft order for Sir Walter Erle and others to be added to the Committee of Indemnity. L. J., IX. 669. *In extenso*.

Jan. 19. Draft order for no general collection to be made, by way of brief, for demanding the charity of people, except under the Great Seal. L. J., IX. 669. *In extenso*.

Jan. 19. Draft orders for appointment of sheriffs in the counties of Brecon, Carnarvon, &c. L. J., IX. 669. *In extenso*.

Jan. 19. Certificate from the Assembly of Divines that Mathew Allflat has been approved for the cure of Clutton, Somersetshire. L. J., IX. 669.

Jan. 20. Petition of John Greene, clerk, administrator of Edward Wymarke, Esq., that a day may be appointed for the hearing of his case against Earl Rivers. L. J., IX. 670. *In extenso*.

Jan. 20. Draft order for sending moneys to Munster. L. J., IX. 670. *In extenso*.

Jan. 20. Draft order for Lady Fairfax, widow of Sir William Fairfax, to receive the profits of the estate of Sir Henry Griffith until she be paid 1,500*l.* formerly ordered to her. L. J., IX. 670. *In extenso*.

Jan. 20. Draft order for payment of six months' arrears to the officers and soldiers of Dover Castle, &c. L. J., IX. 671. *In extenso*.

Jan. 20. Draft order for payment of 50*l.* a-piece to Joanna Peytoe and others. L. J., IX. 671. *In extenso*.

Jan. 20. Draft ordinance empowering a committee in Kent to exercise the powers contained in the ordinances for indemnifying soldiers and others for acts done by authority of Parliament, or for the service thereof. L. J., IX. 671. *In extenso*.

Jan. 20. Another draft.

Jan. 20. Another draft (two papers).

Jan. 20. Petition of Joseph Nicholson, late minister of God's word at Plumland in Cumberland; by order of the 7th of October last petitioner was instituted and inducted to the rectory of Plumland, but this order has been since reversed on information given that Richard Skelton, patron of the living, was in arms against the Parliament, but petitioner was then resident in Oxford, and knew not of it, and Skelton has since conformed. The House has, however, conferred the living on Mr. Gawin Eglesfield, who was also in arms against the Parliament as the annexed oath shows; petitioner prays the House not to deprive him of the

rectory, his sole livelihood, nor to confirm another therein who has been guilty of the same delinquency as the patron. *Noted*.—Nothing done therein. On the 25th of Feb. following the House re-established Nicholson in the living. L. J., X. 78.

Annexed:—

1. Affidavit of Sir Henry Fetherstonhaugh, of Kirkswold [Kirkoswald], Cumberland, that Gawin Eglesfield, then scholar of Queen's College, Oxford, bore arms under William Vallett, captain of a troop under Colonel Sir John Byron immediately before the fight at Worcester. 15 Jan.

2. Copy of order of 7 Oct. 1647 for Nicholson's institution and induction.

Jan. 21. Petition of Dame Frances Weld, widow; she prays leave to proceed at law for recovery of the manors of Stepney and Hackney, extended by her in Oct. 1646 upon a statute of 10,000*l.* acknowledged by Thomas Earl of Cleveland in July 1631, and that an order of the 1st of Feb. 1646-7 forbidding her to proceed thereon may be discharged. L. J., IX. 672.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of order of 1 Feb. 1646-7.

Jan. 21. Petition of Thomas Goodale, complaining of the delays procured by James Kist and others by bringing writs of error and other means to delay execution on a judgment obtained by petitioner, by which he has been kept out of his own for seven years, and praying that the writ of error may no more be renewed, but that he may have execution on his judgment the first day of next term. L. J., IX. 672.

Annexed.

1. Petition of Thomas Goodale; on reading his former petition, the House referred the case to the judges to consider of an ordinance that might prevent such obstructions of justice as that complained of, but though they have met three times they have made no report, and petitioner is therefore left remediless, whilst Mr. Hale, his counsel, tells him that the House of Lords alone can grant him execution on his judgment; he therefore prays for an order to this effect. (Undated.)

Jan. 21. Draft order for Robert Martin to be Sheriff of the County of Radnor. L. J., IX. 672. *In extenso*.

Jan. 22. Petition of John Honor, treasurer for the magazine of arms and ammunition for the city and liberties of Westminster. By an ordinance of the 4th of September 1643 petitioner was appointed treasurer, and was to receive 6,000*l.* to be collected within one month. He has spent much time and trouble in collecting the money, and perfecting books and accounts for the last four years, and has paid in 5,000*l.*, and has in his hands upwards of 120*l.*, chiefly in farthing tokens, which were then current: he was to have received one penny in the pound, which would have been good recompense had the money been collected within the time limited, but in consideration of his time and labour he prays that under the circumstances some allowance may be made to him on the passing of the ordinance respecting the Westminster Militia. L. J., IX. 672.

Jan. 22. Draft ordinance for the Committee for Sequestrations of Arundel Rape, in the County of Sussex, to fell and sell beech wood of the Earl of Arundel sufficient to pay a debt due from the Earl to Peregrine Pelham. L. J., IX. 672.

Jan. 22. Petition of William Martin and others, prisoners in the custody of the Gentleman Usher; they have been in custody for the last fourteen days for a contempt untruly alleged against them in a petition of Thomas Worsley and others for not delivering certain goods taken in extent for debt; the goods, as the Worsleys know, were sold before the order of the 7th of Oct. last, and the petitioners have always been ready to repay the money, deducting their charges; no affidavit has been lodged in support of the charge of contempt, and the petitioners therefore pray that they may be discharged or liberated upon bail, and that the Barons of the Exchequer, before whom the case is now depending, may be ordered to certify the true state of the case, or that the House will hear it speedily. L. J., IX. 672.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of order of 7 Oct. 1647 for restitution of the goods.

Jan. 22. Petition of the mayor and commonalty and citizens of the city of London, Governors of Christ's Hospital; praying that, according to the certificate of the judges to whom their claim to certain lands devised by Thomas Hawes was referred, the Trinity House may be ordered to put in security for the mesne profits of

House of
Lords.
Calendar.
1647-8.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1647-8.

the same, or, if the Trinity House refuse to do this, that petitioners, on giving such security, may be put into possession of the lands in question. L. J., IX. 672.

Annexed:—

1. Certificate of the judges in the cause. 12 Jan. L. J., IX. 673. *In extenso.*

Jan. 22. Petition of Warwick Lord Mohun; the referees to whom it was referred to examine the contents of Sir Henry Carew and others are ready to report, and if the House does not think fit that he should call further witnesses he submits thereto, praying to be restored to possession of the lands in question, with costs and damages. L. J., IX. 672.

Jan. 22. Petition of Sir Henry Carew and others; the report of the referees is now before the House, but Lord Mohun still keeps the petitioners out of possession of part of their inheritance, and endeavours to take away the residue; they pray that they may be speedily heard upon the report, and that they may then also be heard upon their title, or have liberty to proceed at law. L. J., IX. 672.

Jan. 22. Report of the referees in the cause. L. J., IX. 673. *In extenso.*

Jan. 22. Letter from Lord Hunsdon to Edward Earl of Manchester, Speaker of the House of Lords pro tempore, desiring him to communicate the following letter to the House. L. J., IX. 673. *In extenso.*

Jan. 22. Letter from Lord Hunsdon to the House of Lords, desiring that liberty may be granted to him as it has been to the other lords in the like case. L. J., IX. 673. *In extenso.*

Jan. 24. Draft order to give the committee at Derby House power to suppress insurrections and tumults. L. J., IX. 676. *In extenso.*

Jan. 24. Draft order for putting in execution the ordinance for raising 50,000*l.* for Ireland. L. J., IX. 676. *In extenso.*

Jan. 24. Draft order for payment of 100*l.* to Sir John Burlace the elder. L. J., IX. 676. *In extenso.*

Jan. 24. Draft order for payment of 100*l.* to Sir Arthur Blundell. L. J., IX. 676. *In extenso.*

Jan. 24. Draft order for payment of 80*l.* 10*s.* yearly to Edward Mabbe. L. J., IX. 676. *In extenso.*

Jan. 24. Draft order for payment of 50*l.* to Captain St. George. L. J., IX. 676. *In extenso.*

Jan. 24. Order for adding Mr. Nicholas to the Committee for regulating Oxford. L. J., IX. 676. *In extenso.*

Jan. 24. Draft of preceding.

Jan. 24. Draft order appointing additional commissioners for assessments in Devon. L. J., IX. 676. *In extenso.*

Jan. 24. Application for an order that the papers of the Assembly of Divines be printed only by persons appointed by Adoniram Byfield one of the scribes of the Assembly. L. J., IX. 676.

Jan. 24. Draft order giving Thomas Kerige, Sheriff of Suffolk, leave to come to London, &c. L. J., IX. 676.

Jan. 25. Petition of Doctor Wm. Clerke and others, the creditors of Robert Walthew, deceased; they complain that they have been fraudulently debarred from recovering their debts by Thomas Wayte, who, pretending himself to be indebted to the King, procured Walthew and his eldest son to become bound to the King for payment of 2,080*l.*, and then used the King's prerogative to the exclusion of the petitioners contrary, as they conceive, to statute and common law and to the King's proclamation; they pray for relief. L. J., IX. 677.

Jan. 25. Draft order referring the petition to the consideration of the Barons of the Exchequer. L. J., IX. 677. *In extenso.*

Jan. 25. Petition of Sir Oliver Luke, John Trenchard, and Henry Trenchard; as the undoubted patrons of the living of Exford, Somerset, the petitioners presented George Trenchard, who was duly instituted and inducted by order of the House, but he was afterwards displaced by the committee of the county, who put another in his place, and continued him there by the strength of a troop of horse, until the House ordered the restoration of George Trenchard, who has, however, been again disturbed by the county troop, so that he cannot safely discharge his duties, whilst the parishioners have been forbidden to pay him their tithes. Petitioners pray the House peremptorily to order his peaceable enjoyment of the living, with all dues and profits thereto belonging. L. J., IX. 677.

Annexed:—

1. Letter from Nich. Rawlinson and another to Mr. Trenchard, by order of the committee of the county; the parishioners are summoned to pay all tithes for two years past, or else to appear and answer for their contempt before Thursday next;

the writers desire Trenchard to inform his counsel, and let them hear his answer before that day. 14 Jan.

2. Affidavit of Richard Gely in support of the petition. 7 Jan. L. J., IX. 677. *In extenso.*

Jan. 25. Petition of Ygnacio de Landahola, Spanish merchant. Petitioner was imprisoned in May last by Matheo de la Fita, who claims part of the plate brought over in the "Clare" by petitioner, all of which was made use of by the Parliament; the House in May last ordered petitioner's release, but the order has not been obeyed, and a new writ has been brought against him; he prays that he may not be kept in prison for money which the Parliament has, without the money being restored to him, but that an effectual order may be made for his release. L. J., IX. 677.

Jan. 25. Petition of Wm. Martin and others, prisoners in the custody of the Gentleman Usher, praying for discharge upon bail, or for a speedy hearing of their case, &c. L. J., IX. 677. Duplicate of the petition presented on the 22nd.

Jan. 27. Certificate from George (Lord?) Berkeley recommending Richard West for institution to the rectory of Okeford Shilling, Dorset. L. J., X. 3.

Jan. 27. Message from the Commons to desire the concurrence of the Lords in naming Commissioners to go into Scotland. L. J., X. 3.

Jan. 27. Draft order for disbanding the supernumerary forces, and paying the army to prevent free quarters. L. J., X. 4. *In extenso.*

Jan. 27. Order appointing additional Commissioners of Assessments for Wilts. L. J., X. 4. *In extenso.*

Jan. 27. Draft of preceding.

Jan. 28. Petition of Henry Stuart; petitioner is quite ready to pay his creditors proportionably out of the first money that he shall receive under the ordinance granted to him, but some will not be satisfied without arresting him, and have taken out writs for that purpose, forcing him to keep out of the way, and so exposing him to all manner of hardships; he prays for protection to enable him to follow his case and receive the money ordered to him. L. J., X. 4.

Jan. 28. Articles of the Commons assembled in Parliament in maintenance of their impeachment against Francis Lord Willoughby of Parham, whereby he stands charged of high treason, and other high crimes and misdemeanors: the articles charge him with treason for consenting to the proceedings of Parliament in July 1647, when the Houses, coerced by a mob of reformed officers, apprentices, and others from the City, revoked a former ordinance respecting the City Militia, and for his conduct in raising and arming forces to destroy the army under Sir Thomas Fairfax. L. J., X. 5. These articles are the same as those against Sir John Maynard which are entered *in extenso*. L. J., X. 13. (Parchment Collection.)

Jan. 28. Petition of inhabitants of Thorncomb, in the County of Devon; besides robberies, exiles, imprisonments, and wastings of their estates for their fidelity to Parliament, the petitioners have for more than twelve months past suffered the want of a preaching minister, on account of the delinquency of the late incumbent, now deceased; they pray the House (the patron being unable to present on account of his delinquency) to confer the living on Wm. Bragge, a godly, able, and orthodox divine. L. J., X. 6.

Jan. 28. Report of the Judge to whom it was referred to require John Baker to put in security for the value of the ships, the matter of the cause between him and Wm. Allen. L. J., X. 6. *In extenso.*

Annexed:—

1. Copy of order referring the matter to the Judge. 21 Dec. 1647.

Jan. 29. Draft of the instructions for the Commissioners going to Scotland. L. J., X. 7. *In extenso.*

Jan. 29. Draft order to secure payment of the 100,000*l.* due to the Scots. L. J., X. 7. *In extenso.*

Jan. 29. Draft ordinance to hasten the bringing in of the arrears of the 200,000*l.* for the Scots army. L. J., X. 8. *In extenso.*

Jan. 29. Draft order for payment of 100*l.* per annum to Adoniram Byfield, one of the scribes of the Assembly, and vicar of Fulham, so long as he continues vicar there. L. J., X. 8. *In extenso.*

Jan. 29. Draft ordinance to divide the counties of the kingdom into classical presbyteries, to settle presbyterian government. L. J., X. 8. *In extenso.*

Jan. 29. Copy of order of the Committee at Derby House for Mr. Manley's relation respecting the raising of forces under commissions from the Spanish Am-

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1647-8.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1647-8.

bassador to be reported to both Houses. L. J., X. 8.

Jan. 29. Copy of Mr. Manley's relation that men are being enlisted under commissions from the Spanish Ambassador for raising four regiments to be transported into Flanders. L. J., X. 8. *In extenso*.

Jan. 29. Draft ordinance for all persons comprised within the articles of Oxford, Exeter, and all other garrisons to repair to the Committees of the Counties where they are, and produce their passes, and engage themselves by promise not to bear arms against the Parliament, nor do any acts prejudicial to its affairs. This ordinance was passed in the Commons on the 10th of July 1646, and is entered *in extenso*. C. J., IV. 613. It is noted. Laid by on the 29 January 1647-[8]. This is to be read in a full House and Peers to be excepted.

Jan. 29. Petition of Margery Riggs, of Winchester, widow, and Thomas and Edmond Riggs, sons to Ralph Riggs, late of Winchester, gentleman, deceased, in behalf of themselves and other orphans. In October 1641 Ralph Riggs agreed to renew a lease of the manor of Fareham, held from the Bishop of Winchester, on payment of 400*l.*, but the new lease was not sealed till March following. In 1645 the petitioner, Margery Riggs, lent Ralph Riggs 1,000*l.* on security of the lease, but by the ordinance of Oct. 1646, for taking away bishops' lands, all estates taken of bishops since Dec. 1641 are declared void, and therefore in strictness the lease on which the petitioners' money is secured falls to the ground; there was no fraud in any of the proceedings, and the petitioners therefore pray that their estates may be confirmed to them, for they will otherwise be reduced to great extremity. See L. J., IX. 619, &c.

Jan. 29. Draft resolutions to discharge Mr. John Glyn from being Recorder of London, to recommend Mr. William Steele in his place, and to discharge Mr. Glyn from being steward of Westminster. C. J., V. 450.

Jan. 31. Petition of Thomas Kirke, of Bourn, in the County of Lincoln. As an inhabitant of Bourn petitioner has right of common of pasture for cattle in Bourn North Fen, out of which the Earl of Lindsey and the rest of the undertakers have enclosed 1,100 acres of the best to the great prejudice of the commoners. On Michaelmas Day, 1640, seven beasts, and three horses, (being all petitioner's livelihood) then pasturing in the fen, were, with many other beasts belonging to the poor inhabitants, driven to Pinchbeck, several miles distant, by Richard Wright and other agents of the undertakers, and there impounded. Petitioner, with divers of his neighbours, went to Sir Edward Heron to recover the cattle, but could not have them unless he would subscribe to the granting away of the common; he thereupon procured a replevin from the Sheriff, and finding that his cattle had been driven from Pinchbeck to lands of Sir Wm. Killigrew taken out of Donington fen, he endeavoured to serve his replevin, but was assaulted and beaten by Sir Wm. Killigrew's agents, who threatened to shoot him; he tried to serve the replevin again, but the officers were outfaced and defied, and though petitioner tried all legal means to recover his cattle they were driven from Donington to Heckington Hall Yard, belonging to Sir John Brooks, thence to Lincoln Market, and there sold by James Fawcett and John Winfray, agents of the undertakers, without account or restitution of any part to petitioner, though worth 55*l.* and more, to his utter undoing; he was then forced to leave his home for fear of pursuivants, who were sent down for many of the poor inhabitants, of whom those who signed the decree granting away their commons were set free, whilst those who refused were forced to appear at great charge and trouble. Petitioner has faithfully served Parliament since the beginning of the troubles, and is now in actual service under Sir Thomas Fairfax; he seven years ago petitioned for relief in the matters above stated, and has had three several days of hearing before the House, but nothing has been determined; he prays the House to consider his extreme losses and expenses in prosecuting his petition, and to summon Sir Wm. Killigrew, Sir John Brooks, Sir Edward Heron, and others to appear before the House, so that justice may be done. L. J., X. 9.

Annexed:—

1. Duplicate of preceding.

2. Affidavit that John Winfray and James Fawcett were duly served with the order to answer the preceding petition. 13 March 1647-8.

Jan. 31. Writ of Habeas Corpus for bringing Ignatius de Landahola before the House. L. J., X. 9.

Jan. 31. Affidavit of Nicholas de Ferrara that Matheo de la Fita's attorney and La Soeur a Frenchman treated

the orders of the House for release of Landahola with contempt. L. J., X. 11. *In extenso*.

Jan. 31. Transcript of record, &c. in the case of the following writs of error. L. J., X. 10.

Browne v. Eyre. (Parchment Collection.)

Edmonds v. Baker. (Do.)

Hopkins v. Brett. (Do.)

Eyre v. Walker. (Do.)

Eyre v. Benson. (Do.)

Gill v. Perry. (Do.)

Hill v. Hewish. (Do.)

Copy of preceding.

Durson v. Goter. (Do.)

Jan. 31. Order for payment of 500*l.* to Charles Earl of Nottingham. L. J., X. 11. *In extenso*.

Jan. 31. Draft of preceding.

Jan. 31. Draft order for payment of 1,000*l.* to Wm. Ashurst. L. J., X. 11. *In extenso*.

Jan. 31. Copy of report of the Committee of the Seven Associated Counties appointing a treasurer to receive 7,857*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* due from the Commissioners of Excise for the garrison of the Isle of Ely.

[Jan. .] Petition of the reduced officers who have faithfully served the Parliament. By ordinance of the 16th of June last the petitioners were allowed one month's pay; they have waited for seven months but have not received it, whereby some of them are imprisoned, some famished, and others threatened with like calamities; they pray the House to recommend their case to the House of Commons for speedy relief. *Noted. Rejected.*

Feb. 1. Articles of the Commons assembled in Parliament of impeachment against Sir John Maynard, Knight of the Bath, whereby he standeth charged of high treason, and other high crimes and misdemeanors. L. J., X. 12, 13. *In extenso*. (Parchment Collection.)

Feb. 1. Articles of impeachment against Theophilus Earl of Lincoln. L. J., X. 12. (Parchment Collection.)

Feb. 1. Articles of impeachment against James Earl of Suffolk. L. J., X. 12. (Parchment Collection.)

Feb. 1. Articles of impeachment against James Earl Middlesex. L. J., X. 12. (Parchment Collection.)

Feb. 1. Articles of impeachment against George Lord Berkley. L. J., X. 12. (Parchment Collection.)

Feb. 1. Articles of impeachment against William Lord Maynard. L. J., X. 12. (Parchment Collection.)

Feb. 1. Petition of Wm. Stephens, a member of the House of Commons, and William Smith, and divers citizens and other creditors of Thomas Earl of Cleveland. In answer to the petition of Dame Frances Weld, they say that most of her statements are untrue, and that she has no right to make any claim upon the manors of Stepney and Hackney; but that if she will assign to them the lands she holds in Bedfordshire for security of her claim they will assign to her houses and lands parcel of the manors of Stepney and Hackney in satisfaction thereof, and will trust to reimburse themselves out of the lands in Bedfordshire; they pray the House to make an order to this effect. L. J., X. 12.

Feb. 1. Application for an order for Dr. Aylett to institute and induct John Couch to the rectory of Horsmonden, Kent. L. J., X. 12.

Annexed:—

1. Certificate from the Assembly of Divines that Couch has been approved for the cure. 31 Jan.

Feb. 1. Draft order for payment of interest on a sum of money ordered to be advanced to certain Scots officers. L. J., X. 12. *In extenso*.

Feb. 1. Draft ordinance to increase the stipend of the vicar of Kirtling, Cambridgeshire. L. J., X. 12. *In extenso*.

Feb. 1. Draft order for payment of 70,000*l.* for the navy. L. J., X. 12. *In extenso*.

Feb. 2. Ordinance to clear Robert Sutton of his delinquency. L. J., X. 15. *In extenso*.

Feb. 2. Draft of preceding.

Feb. 2. Certificate that Jonathan Laurance is an able and orthodox divine and of unblameable conversation. See L. J., X. 15.

Feb. 3. Report of Mr. Lisle's speech at the conference about Mr. Glyn, the Recorder of London, charged with being accessory to the violence offered to the Parliament in July last. L. J., X. 16. *In extenso*.

Feb. 3. Draft of part of preceding.

Feb. 3. Report of Mr. Scott's speech on the same occasion. L. J., X. 17. *In extenso*.

Feb. 3. Petition of Sir Thomas Mauleverer, of Allerton Mauleverer, in the County of York, Bart., prays for leave to proceed at law against John Earl of Bridgewater for recovery of a debt of 520*l.* long forborne. L. J., X. 18.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1647-8.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1647-8.

Feb. 3. Petition of Captain Anthony Morgan. On the 19th of December last Griffith Lloyd by untrue surmises obtained an order from the House to stay petitioner's proceedings against him at law; petitioner recapitulates his case, and prays that the matter may be dismissed the House with costs, and left to the law. L. J., X. 18.

Feb. 3. Petition of Sir Henry Carew and others; the House has acquitted them of the contempts alleged against them by Lord Mohun, but they still dare not take the profits of the lands in question in consequence of the order of the 4th of January forbidding both parties from taking any of the profits until further order from the House; they pray now to be permitted to take the profits, and that a speedy day may be appointed to hear them as to their title, or else that they may be left to the ordinary course of common law.

Feb. 3. Order upon preceding petition. L. J., X. 18. *In extenso.*

Feb. 3. Petition of the inhabitants of the New Exchange, praying for redress against the Earl of Anglesey and others for insulting a modest maid in her shop, and wounding and threatening those who came to her rescue. L. J., X. 18. *In extenso.*

Feb. 3. Orders for appointment of Sheriffs (L. J., X. 19-20. *In extenso*) viz.:-

1. Sir Richard Erle, Lincoln.
2. William Cooke, Norfolk.
3. Christopher Browne, Rutland.
4. John Elliott, Cornwall.

Feb. 3. Draft ordinance to clear Sir Thomas Bridges of his delinquency. L. J., X. 20. *In extenso.*

Annexed:-

1. Certificate of his delinquency. C. J., V. 407. *In extenso.*

Feb. 3. Draft ordinance to clear Samuel Sandys, of his delinquency. L. J., X. 20. *In extenso.*

Feb. 3. Application for an order for Dr. Aylett to institute and induct Richard Orme to the vicarage of North Wootton, Norfolk. L. J., X. 20.

Feb. 3. Certificate from the Assembly of Divines that Orme has been approved for the cure.

Feb. 3. Testimonial from Dr. Robert Bedingfield and others that Thomas Harris is a man of sober and pious life, a watchful pastor, a sedulous and orthodox preacher, &c. L. J., X. 20.

Feb. 4. Petition of Edward Lord Vaux; petitioner, in the name of Thomas Bullock, has obtained a judgment in an action of ejectment against Robert Knighton and others, and a writ of error has been brought to stop execution, on the ground that Knighton is an infant, though really 30 years of age; petitioner prays their Lordships to examine this abuse of justice, or to refer it to some of the judges, with such speed that the petitioner may proceed this term. L. J., X. 21.

Annexed:-

1. Certificate that Robert Knighton was baptized on the 2nd of March 1616-17 at Irlingborough [Irlingborough], Northamptonshire.

2. Affidavit in support of the certificate. 3 Feb.

Feb. 4. Petition of Sir Nathaniel Brent, Thomas Manley, and Ann Vernon, widow of Captain Vernon; petitioners have, pursuant to the order of the House, put in affidavits respecting the lands at Gedney, out of which they have been put without law in these troublesome times, and they pray that the sheriff of the county may be ordered to restore them to possession. L. J., X. 21.

Feb. 4. Petition of Sir David Watkins; he complains that the Earl of Bridgwater owes him 2,000*l.* (orphans' money with which petitioner is trusted), but that he now only acknowledges part of the debt; that sometimes he has importuned petitioner to find him chapmen for land, promising to satisfy him, but when petitioner has done so the Earl has refused to lease or sell; petitioner has no remedy against the trustees, to whom the Earl says he has conveyed lands for payment of his debts, and therefore prays the House to give him leave to proceed against the Earl at law. L. J., X. 21.

Feb. 4. Petition of the shopkeepers in the New Exchange, and the inhabitants in the Strand and near thereunto. Petitioners complain that they and passengers that pass that way are much prejudiced and annoyed by a multitude of hackney coaches that are continually standing in and pestering the streets thereabouts, they desire that order may be given that no coaches may be permitted to stand in the streets. L. J., X. 21.

Feb. 4. Order referring the same to Mr. Justice Bacon and Mr. Justice Rolle, who are to report to-morrow what course they think fit to be taken to prevent this inconveniency.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1647-8.

Feb. 4. Petition of Peter Smart, a distressed minister of God's word; he complains that, notwithstanding the orders of the House restoring him to his prebend at Durham and all the profits thereof, large arrears are due to him from the receivers; he prays that these may be paid him, that in future he or his deputy may be allowed to receive the profits, that an extent on his lands for a fine of the High Commission Court may be discharged, and that Robert Wilkinson may be settled in the vicarage of Aycliffe.

Annexed:-

1. Certificate respecting the fine imposed on Smart by the High Commission Court.

2. Printed copy of orders, &c. in Smart's case.

Feb. 4. Draft order in accordance with the prayer of preceding petition. L. J., X. 21. *In extenso.*

Annexed:-

1. Petition of John Heath, of Old Grange, in the bishopric of Durham; he complains that the House, on reading a petition of Peter Smart, has ordered a distress for 60*l.* to be levied on the estate of John Heath without any other addition, and that he is threatened with the distress, though the person intended is the receiver of the Court of Chancery of Durham; he prays that the order may be vacated or explained. (Undated.)

2. Draft ordinance for granting reparation to Smart. Apparently drawn up and submitted by him. (Undated.)

3. Paper which Mr. Smart humbly desires may be read with preceding ordinance, being the substance of it, and giving reasons to induce the passing thereof.

Feb. 5. Certificate of Daniel Swift, and other ministers, that Abel Barker (or Baker) is a man very painful and industrious in preaching the word, orthodox in judgment, and godly in conversation. L. J., X. 23.

Feb. 5. Petition of Edward Davis, defendant in a writ of error brought by Solomon Smith, for a short day for hearing.

Feb. 5. Copy of order appointing a day for hearing the cause. L. J., X. 23.

Feb. 5. Draft letter of credence for Walter Strickland, a member of the House of Commons, appointed agent to the States General of the United Provinces. L. J., X. 24. *In extenso.*

Feb. 5. Draft letter of credence for Walter Strickland to the States of Holland. L. J., X. 24. *In extenso.*

Feb. 5. Report of the judges respecting the decree in the Exchequer Court against Dr. Gouge and others, trustees for buying in impropriations and advowsons for charitable uses. L. J., X. 24. *In extenso.*

Feb. 5. Draft estreat of the fine imposed upon Sir John Maynard, Sir John Gayer, and others; Sir John Maynard's is entered *in extenso*. L. J., X. 25.

Feb. 7. Draft ordinances to clear the following persons of their delinquency (L. J., X. 25-32. *In extenso*).

Certificates of delinquency are annexed:-

Robert Marshall.	Langdale Sunderland.
David Skipwith.	Marmaduke Dorrell and his son.
Robert Tooker.	John Symes.
Lawrence Booth.	Thomas Crompton.
John Weare.	Bryan Cooke and his son.
John Fettiplace.	(Proviso annexed: No certificate.)
Worthington Brice and his son.	George Hussey.
Edward Turney.	Hustwaite Wright.
John Question.	Sir John Talbott.
James Hardy.	John Talbott.
Sir Francis Dowse.	John Martin.
John and Abraham Cupper.	Sir Thomas Badd.
Major Norton and his son (no certificate).	Edward Andrewes.
	Henry Bull.

Feb. 7. Certificate from the Assembly of Divines that Hope Sherard has been approved for the cure of the rectory of Melcombe *alias* Horsey Melcombe and Bingham Melcombe, in the County of Dorset. L. J., X. 32.

Feb. 7. Petition of Major Roger Burges; petitioner, major of a regiment of foot of Colonel Anselme's under the King of Spain, was left in England only to get and transport recruits into Flanders, but on the 28th of Jan. last the Committee of the Militia of Westminster sent him to the Gatehouse as one of the King's party, and refused to discharge him, though the testimony of the Spanish ambassador was produced to show that he long had been and still was in the service of the King of Spain; petitioner has been damnified 100*l.* by the rifling of his lodging, and the service is totally neglected; he prays for an order for his release. L. J., X. 32.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1647-8.

Annexed :—

1. Report of George Manley, Esq., upon the preceding petition referred to him by order of the House. Major Burges was committed to the Gatehouse prison because on his own confession he had been in actual arms against the Parliament, and had not taken the negative oath or the covenant, whilst his man was committed for adhering to the enemy; Major Burges' commission from the Spanish ambassador has been referred to the Committee for foreign affairs, which has not yet met, and the further consideration of the matter is therefore left to the House.
2. Certificate from the Committee of the Militia respecting the imprisonment of Col. Burges, and his man. 27 Jan. 1647-8.

Feb. 7. Letter from George Manley, one of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Westminster, to the House of Lords. Complains of the great disorders and wicked actions of some hundreds of school boys in and about the cloisters and abbey church of Westminster, on the previous day, being the Lord's day. The writer, having been credibly informed by a gentleman that did see, that about 50 scholars in the cloisters had violently laid hold on a maid aged about 15 years, and thrown her down, went there and found the scholars making great uproar, but could get no assistance, and could not find any beadle or constable. Being unable to discover the schoolmasters of these boys, the writer prays that all the schoolmasters in Westminster may be ordered to go on the Lord's day and apprehend their scholars for breach of the Sabbath, and that the steward of the court house at Westminster may be ordered to punish all constables and beadles who neglect their duty. L. J., X. 32.

[Feb. 7.] A note of the names of such as have concealments (Langdale, Sunderland, and two others), and of names of four delinquents who have not yet compounded.

Feb. 9. Petition of Arnold Breames and others; they complain that having obtained judgment in the Court of Admiralty against Nicholas Gould and others for 1,000*l.* for the freight of the "Lioness" of Dover, confirmed upon appeal to the Delegates, they are now vexed by actions at the common law, on the ground that the Court of Admiralty had no jurisdiction in the matter; they pray that, as the Lords alone can give redress in matters of oppression of this nature, they would call the parties before them and hear and determine the case, and for the general good of the kingdom would remind the House of Commons of the ordinance for settling the jurisdiction of the Admiralty. L. J., X. 34.

Annexed :—

1. Another petition of Breames to the same effect as preceding.
2. Copy of Orders in Council approved by the Judges for settling questions of disputed jurisdiction between the Court of Admiralty and the Courts of Common Law. 18 Feb. 1632-3.
3. Another copy of same.

Feb. 9. Petition of Captain Henry Bell; through his long imprisonment one of the tellers of the receipt demands 175*l.* which he pretends to have paid; petitioner prays for an order to enable him to search in the offices of the receipt for the manner of payment of the sums and allowances that concern himself, and that his cause may be heard by the Committee of the Revenues, or referees named by them, without the long circumstance of a suit in the Exchequer, which petitioner cannot undergo. L. J., X. 34.

Feb. 9. Petition of the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Trinity House; the late Nicholas Hawes devised certain lands in Kent to petitioners for relief of their poor and maimed seamen, to which the Governors of Christ's Hospital pretend a claim; the petitioners are ready to put in security to answer the rents from the time of their interest, according to the report of the Judges in the cause, in case the title should prove against them; they pray for directions as to who shall receive the security. L. J., X. 35.

Annexed :—

1. Copy of Judges report. 12 Jan. 1647-8. L. J., IX. 673. *In extenso.*
2. Copy of order thereon. 22 Jan. L. J., IX. 672. *In extenso.*
3. Copy of order of 22 Sep. 1647, reviving the cause in the name of the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of London, Governors of Christ's Hospital after the death of Anne Hawes.

4. Petition of the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Trinity House. Pray that the hearing of the cause may be postponed. (Undated.)
Feb. 9. Draft order to settle 60*l.* per annum upon the minister of New Brentford, Middlesex. L. J., X. 35. *In extenso.*

Feb. 9. Draft order for payment of 687*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* to Captain John Cambell. L. J., X. 35. *In extenso.*

Feb. 9. Draft ordinance for payment of debts due by Ulick Earl of St. Albans and Clanricard to the Earl of Northumberland, and Sir Robert Pye. L. J., X. 36. *In extenso.*

Feb. 9. A list of the Parliament's ships to be set forth for the next summer guard. L. J., X. 36.

Feb. 9. Draft orders for the Committee of the Navy to fit out the ships, and name commanders. L. J., X. 36. *In extenso.*

Feb. 9. Draft ordinance for repairing churches, and for payment of church duties. L. J., X. 37. *In extenso.*

Feb. 9. Petition of Alice Jennings and Anne Jennings, two of the daughters of Sir John Jennings, Knight of the Bath, deceased, to the House of Commons; petitioners, being unable by any fair means to obtain from their brother Richard Jennings the portions left them by their father, preferred a bill of complaint against him in Chancery to which he demurred, but the demurrer was overruled; he now refuses to answer because he is a member of the House of Commons; petitioners pray that in the case of so near relationship privilege may not be allowed, but that they may have liberty to proceed against him at law. C. J., V. 459.

Annexed :—

1. Copy of order in Chancery overruling the demurrer of Richard Jennings, and ordering him to put in his answer. 21 Oct. 1647.
2. Certificate that Jennings has not answered. 26 Nov. 1647.

Feb. 9. Letter from Leonard Darbey in Ludgate Prison to his much honoured friend Mr. Johne Browne, Clerk of the Parliaments; if you will let me know who says that I accused you of suborning witnesses I doubt not to put them to shame, for no one can accuse me of such a thing; I pray you have mercy on me and mine; God is merciful at all times, especially on submission; but since I wrote in submission to you I have found less mercy, for now you threaten to bring an action against me and to proceed to execution. I beseech you that I may find grace in your sight, that you will not believe the false charges against me, but that I may be restored to my home to work for my wife and children, who are likely hourly to be turned out into the streets.

Feb. 10. Petition of Sir Edward Leche, one of the Masters of the Chancery; petitioner with others stood bound in large sums of money for the Earl of Leicester, and formerly obtained a protection from the House; petitioner has paid some debts out of his own purse, and would have paid William Baker, by whom he is now prosecuted, if he would have accepted moderate interest as the other creditors did, but Baker stands upon extremities, and petitioner therefore prays for protection as the money due is the proper debt of the Earl of Leicester. L. J., X. 40.

Feb. 10. Copy of order for protection of Sir Edward Leche. L. J., X. 40.

Annexed :—

1. Petition of Sir John Thorowgood, of Billingbeare, in the County of Berks; about six years ago petitioner, in the name of William Baker, lent 500*l.* to Sir Edward Leche and others, but Sir Edward refuses to pay, pretending the debt to be the Earl of Leicester's, though the Earl is no party to the bond, and though Sir Edward and the others have very good security in land for money lent by them to the Earl; petitioner having filed a bill against Sir Edward Leche in the Petty Bag Sir Edward has obtained an order from the House to stay the proceedings; petitioner prays leave to proceed at law. (Undated.)

Feb. 10. Petition of Thomas Sturmy, praying to be discharged from imprisonment as he has been guilty of no contempt in the arrest of Ignatio de Landahola for though his name as clerk of the Court of King's Bench was to the writ he was no party in procuring it. L. J., X. 40.

Annexed :—

1. Copy of affidavit of Nicholas de Ferrara upon which the order was made for the attachment of Sturmy. 31 Jan.

Feb. 10. Petition of Sir Edmund Duncombe and Dame Hester his wife, administratrix of the goods and chat-

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1647-8.

HOUSE OF
LOARDS.
Calendar.
1647-8.

tels of John Theaker and Diana his daughter, both deceased; they pray that all leases and writings relating to the manor and Castle of Crake and of Stockton and Norton brought into the late Court of Wards during proceedings there may be delivered to Thomas Danson for their use. L. J., X. 40.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of order of the Court of Wards for bringing the deeds, &c. into the Court. 20 Oct. 1624.

Feb. 10. Petition of John Cooper and Daniel Wilgrice. On the 12th of June 1644, for default of their counsel in not attending a former hearing of the cause between petitioners and Thomas Turner, the House ordered them to pay 20l. into the hands of the Clerk of the Parliaments, which they did; they have several days attended at great expense for the hearing of their cause, but Turner has not prosecuted it for a long time; they pray that they may have again the money so deposited upon given security to abide the hearing. L. J., X. 40.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of order for payment of the 20l. into the hands of the Clerk of the Parliaments, and of his receipt for the same. 14 June 1644.

Feb. 10. Petition of Warwick Lord Mohun. By order of the 3rd instant Sir Henry Carew and others are allowed to take the profits of that part of the lands in dispute which they have in their possession, but petitioner is not allowed to do the same with regard to the lands in his possession, unless he will waive his privilege. He prays that both parties may be equally dealt with.

Feb. 10. Petition of Richard Beringer, one of the philazers of the Court of Common Pleas. He has been nominated Sheriff of Bucks, which would deprive him of his office, and be the ruin of himself and his family; his case is now before the House by petition. He prays to be discharged from being sheriff, or that a day may be appointed for hearing his reasons.

Annexed:—

1. Reasons which Richard Beringer, one of the philazers of the Court of Common Pleas offereth for his discharge from the office of High Sheriff of the county of Bucks; he is bound by oath to attend the Court personally, and would forfeit his place if he did not so attend; the two offices are therefore incompatible, and he conceives that, by the privilege of a great Court of Justice, he ought to be exempted from the office of Sheriff.

Feb. 11. Application for an order for Dr. Aylett to institute and induct Giles Workeman to the rectory of Alderley, Gloucestershire. L. J., X. 41.

Annexed:—

1. Certificate from the Assembly of Divines that Workeman has been approved for the cure. 7 Feb.

Feb. 11. Draft ordinance for suppression of all stage plays and interludes. L. J., X. 41. *In extenso.*

Feb. 11. Information and certificate of the Committee for Sequestrations within the barony of Kendal, and county of Westmoreland, respecting the violence offered to them in August last by Anthony Knipe and others, to the number of about 400, who came armed to Kendal and seized and imprisoned the Committee. L. J., X. 42. *In extenso.*

Feb. 15. Petition of Thomas Trescott, minister of Shobrooke, in the county of Devon; the rectory was given to petitioner by order of Parliament when sequestered from Edward Cotton, the late incumbent; Cotton is now dead, and petitioner prays to be confirmed in the living. L. J., X. 43. Trescott is called Prescott in the Journal.

Feb. 15. Certificate from the Committee for the county Devon that they have sequestered Cotton from the living, and placed Trescott in his room.

Feb. 15. Draft ordinance appointing Trescott to the living.

Feb. 15. Petition of Alexander Lord Forbes; by waiting nineteen months for the money due to him from the Parliament he and his family have been put to great streights, and his creditors have arrested him, thereby preventing him from following his business for his own and their satisfaction; he prays the House to command his release, and to protect him in freedom to follow his business till such time as Parliament shall pay him. L. J., X. 43.

Feb. 15. Petition of Thomas Morgan, of [St.] Maughan, in the county of Monmouth, and others. By lease made to them by Sir John Wyntor, before these wars, and since allowed by the Committee for Sequestrations, the petitioners hold certain iron mills, forges, and fur-

naces in Dean Forest, with other property, in trust for payment of Sir John Wyntor's debts, and for portions and maintenance for his lady and children; but Parliament having by ordinance granted to Colonel Edward Massey all the iron mills, forges, and furnaces in Dean Forest either belonging to the King or Sir John Wyntor, Colonel Massey has seized the mills, &c. above mentioned, to the ruin of Sir John Wyntor's lady and children, and the undoing of his creditors. Petitioners pray that they may be allowed to hold the mills, &c. without interruption. L. J., X. 43.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of order of the Committee for Sequestrations, allowing and confirming the lease to the trustees. 28 Jan. 1647-8.

Feb. 15. Petition of John Earl of Shrewsbury and Frances his wife in the behalf of themselves and others, the co-heirs and persons entitled by and under the co-heirs of Anne Lady Arundel of Wardour, deceased; a cause in the Court of Wards between the petitioners and Lord Baltimore respecting the honour and hundred of Christchurch and Westover, in the County of Southampton, was stopped when ready for hearing by the dissolution of the Court; petitioners pray the House to hear and adjudge the cause upon the proofs there taken, otherwise they will be put to great expense and delay. L. J., X. 43. *In extenso.*

Feb. 15. Certificate of ministers that Benjamin Collins is well fitted for the ministry. L. J., X. 44.

Feb. 15. Certificate from the Assembly of Divines that Jeremiah Levett has been approved for the cure of Plumtree, in the County of Nottingham. L. J., X. 44.

Feb. 15. A list of such Scotch officers, with the sums in general due to them, as have trusted Major Ramsey on their behalf. C. J., V. 462.

Feb. 16. Draft ordinance for making Robert Wilkinson vicar of Aycliffe, Durham. L. J., X. 44.

Feb. 16. Order to permit Richard Andrewes, Sheriff of Northamptonshire, to reside out of the county. L. J., X. 45. *In extenso.*

Feb. 16. Draft of preceding.

Feb. 16. Draft order giving similar permission to Greville Varney, Sheriff of Warwickshire. L. J., X. 45. *In extenso.*

Feb. 16. Draft ordinance to discharge the temporal and real estate of Dr. Joseph Hall, late Bishop of Norwich, from sequestration. L. J., X. 45. *In extenso.*

Feb. 16. Petition of John Perry, defendant in a writ of error at the suit of Thomas Gill, praying that the case may be argued the next day appointed for such business.

[Feb. 16.] Petition of sundry Scots officers, who were omitted in the first list, with their fellow officers and countrymen. Petitioners have long faithfully served the State, and in April 1645, being reduced, had order for stating their accounts, which they have long since done. The House of Commons was yesterday (15 Feb. 1647-8) pleased, upon a report of their several accounts being made, to order only one third part of their arrears, without interest, to be paid to them in full discharge of the whole. Petitioners, having in consequence of their long attendance since their reduction contracted great debts, pray that some further proportion may be allowed them whereby to discharge their engagements and transport themselves, and that interest at the rate of eight per cent. may be allowed to the advancers until they shall be repaid, and that the remainder of their accounts may be allowed to them. C. J., V. 462.

Feb. 17. Petition of Alexander Lord Forbes; he has in obedience to the command of the House made an assignment to Colonel Kempson of all that he can claim, and therefore prays for enlargement that he may have reparation for the affront done to him, and protection till his other petition can be considered. L. J., X. 47.

Feb. 17. Draft order for payment of 100l. to Thomas Cave, who has lost both his eyes in the service of the Parliament. L. J., X. 47. *In extenso.*

Feb. 17. Draft order for payment of 200l. to Mrs. Martha Pigott. L. J., X. 47. *In extenso.*

Feb. 17. Draft order for payment of 100l. to Mrs. Mary Fiott. L. J., X. 47. *In extenso.*

Feb. 17. Draft order for payment of interest on 700l. appointed to Sir Francis Willoughby. L. J., X. 47. *In extenso.*

Feb. 17. Draft order for payment of 100l. to Richard Elliott, surgeon, who lost both his eyes and was lamed in the service of the Parliament. L. J., X. 47. L. J., X. 43.

Feb. 17. Draft order for Lieutenant-Colonel William Wetton to raise and transport a regiment of foot into Ireland, L. J., X. 47. *In extenso.*

HOUSE OF
LOARDS.
Calendar.
1647-8.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1647-8.

Feb. 17. Draft order for sending a thousand firelocks to Dublin. L. J., X. 48. *In extenso*.

Feb. 17. Draft order for payment of 100*l.* to Lady Cawfield. L. J., X. 48. *In extenso*.

Feb. 17. Draft order for a great piece of battery now at Stafford, with its equipage, to be sent over into Ireland. L. J., X. 48. *In extenso*.

Feb. 17. Draft ordinance for Henry Middleton to be Sergeant-at-arms attending upon the Chancellor, Keeper, or Commissioners of the Great Seal of England. L. J., X. 48. *In extenso*.

Feb. 17. Draft ordinance to allow one penny in the pound to Nathaniel Stephens, and others, for moneys received and disbursed by them for the garrison of Gloucester. L. J., X. 48. *In extenso*.

Feb. 17. Petition of John Hill, defendant in a writ of error at the suit of John Nicholas, praying that a day may be appointed for the hearing as the case has been ready above a year.

Feb. 17. Draft order of a Committee of the House of Commons for the Commissioners of Excise to pay certain sums of money for the garrisons of the Isle of Ely and Crowland, and in default of payment for the House to be moved to require them so to do.

Feb. 18. Draft ordinance appointing Sem Cox to the rectory of Middleton-in-Teesdale, Durham. L. J., X. 62.

Feb. 18. Petition of William Martyn and others; they complain that they have been brought out of Yorkshire for a pretended contempt alleged in a petition of Thomas Worsley and others, and have remained in restraint and under bail five weeks at least, and in all that time nothing has been laid against them, they pray therefore to be discharged of the supposed contempt. L. J., X. 63.

Feb. 18. Order for Edward Reynolds to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford. L. J., X. 63. *In extenso*.

Feb. 18. Draft of preceding.

Feb. 18. Order for Joshua Crosse and Ralph Button to be proctors at Oxford. L. J., X. 63. *In extenso*.

Feb. 18. Draft of preceding.

Feb. 18. Draft order to make two alterations in the names of the Commissioners for assessments in the county of Brecknock. L. J., X. 63. *In extenso*.

Feb. 18. Draft order appointing Commissioners to disband the forces in South Wales. L. J., X. 63. *In extenso*.

Feb. 18. Draft ordinance for sale of a leaden steeple in Worcester Cathedral Churchyard to raise money for rebuilding certain almshouses and churches destroyed in the late unhappy times of war. L. J., X. 64. *In extenso*.

Feb. 18. Order for discharge of Colonel Sterling and Major Marshall from service in Ireland, and from restraint and attendance upon the House. L. J., X. 64. *In extenso*.

Feb. 18. Draft of preceding.

Feb. 18. Petition of Humfry Browne, of Gainsborough, in the county of Lincoln, yeoman, defendant in a writ of error brought by Richard Webster and his wife merely for delay. Prays that a short day may be appointed for the hearing.

Feb. 19. Petition of John Perry, of London, linendraper, defendant in a writ of error at the suit of Thomas Gill. The cause was appointed for hearing on the 18th, and he then attended with his counsel, but the cause was not heard; he has been at vast expense through Gill's unjust delays, and prays that the case may be again appointed for hearing with precedence over those not fixed for the 18th. L. J., X. 65.

Feb. 19. Order for Richard Beringer to take upon him the office of High Sheriff of the county of Buckingham upon peril of punishment for refusal.

Feb. 22. Petition of Thomas Jones and John Hetherley, dyers. In March 1645-6 a former petition against John Rutter was referred to a Committee, who, after a full hearing of both parties, made report to the House, which then ordered that Rutter should not proceed further at law against petitioners, and should discharge two judgments corruptly obtained against them as bail for Richard Fincham; this Rutter in contempt never did, but in February last, by a petition misinforming the House of the true state of the case, obtained an order reversing the former order, since which petitioner's goods have been seized, and 15*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* levied upon them unheard by virtue of the judgments, which ought to have been discharged. Petitioners pray that the money may be brought into the House till the cause be reheard, and Rutter called upon to answer for his contempt. L. J., X. 72.

Annexed:—

1. Another petition of same to the like effect.

2. Affidavit of Richard Wilkins. 12 June 1646.

3. Affidavit of Samuel Hall, keeper of the Marshalsea. 22 April 1645. See Calendar, 19 March 1645-6.

4. Affidavit of Thomas Purnell that Rutter tried to get Fincham into the country that he might recover his debt from Hetherley. 25 June 1646.

5. Petition and answer of John Rutter to the petition of Jones and Hetherley. He entirely denies their charges of corruption and undue proceeding, alleging that they are merely endeavouring by delay to prevent the execution of his judgments legally obtained. He prays that their petition may be dismissed with costs. 13 March 1647-8.

Feb. 22. Petition of James Risley. Petitioner has right by lease to certain lands in Wiltshire called Fountell Farm, which escheated to the Bishop of Winchester by the attainder of Mervin Lord Audeley, Earl of Castlehaven, and Henry Skipwith. He has now a suit depending for the said lands, and prays that he may have copies of the indictments of the Earl and Skipwith. L. J., X. 72.

Feb. 22. Petition of William Leonard, Robert Leonard, and Mary Leonard, the three children of Fiennes Leonard, Esq., deceased (second son of the Right Hon. Sir Henry Leonard, late Lord Dacres), and of Mary the wife of the said Fiennes, one of the daughters of William Prude, alias Proude, late of the City of Canterbury, Esq., deceased. The petitioners were born abroad of English parents, but have lived from their infancy in England, professing the true Protestant religion, and behaving as true subjects. About the beginning of this Parliament they exhibited a bill to the House of Commons for their naturalization, and paid the usual fees to the officers of the House, but His Majesty soon after departing from the Parliament the bill could not be formally enacted, they pray therefore that their naturalization may now be granted by ordinance of both Houses, that they may have the benefits of the laws of the kingdom.

Feb. 22. Draft ordinance for the naturalization of Wm. Leonard and the other petitioners. L. J., X. 72.

Feb. 22. The answer of John Lord Cobham, one of the defendants unto the petition of Thomas Kirke, of Bourn, in the county of Lincoln. Conceives himself in no way obliged to make Kirke satisfaction, as being no undertaker in the part of the fen where the cattle were supposed to be taken, and as having no interest in the distraint, nor is there any charge against him except that the cattle were impounded in Heckington Hall Yard, which however does not concern him, as there is a common pound there, and it is lawful for any man to bring cattle thither to be impounded, if taken within the lordship, and to take them away again without the knowledge of the Lord of the Manor. The House took notice that the answer was presented in the name of Lord Cobham, whereas in the order he was styled Sir John Brooks, and thereupon ordered him to show how he came to claim the title of Lord Cobham. L. J., X. 72.

Annexed:—

1. Petition of James Fawcett, of Dunnington, in the county of Lincoln. In answer to the petition of Thomas Kirke, petitioner says that he has produced his warrant for what he did concerning Kirke's cattle, and that his warrant was allowed to be sufficient for his discharge by both Houses of Parliament. (Undated.)

[Feb. 22.] Petition of Sir William Killigrew; he attended in person to answer the petition of Thomas Kirke, but finding that the summons from the House would not secure him from arrest he was advised, as he owes 11,000*l.*, to return home, and to put in his answer in writing; Kirke's cattle were taken on lands passed to the Earl of Lindsey and his participants by decrees of sewers, Kirke being one of the chief actors in and encouragers of the riots for destroying the public drainage works; his complaint of being threatened and assaulted is frivolous, and as for his being asked to sign the decrees of sewers it is foolish, for his signature would not have added to their validity, but some poor men who had cut the Earl of Lindsey's drains at Kirke's suggestion, and put their cattle into the drainers' corn, had their cattle delivered back to them upon their submission and tears, and the like favour may have been offered to Kirke, and by him rejected; Kirke and his neighbours have treated with contempt previous orders of the House in the matter, and could Kirke have been found he would have been taken instead of his cattle and brought before the House as his neighbours

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1647-8.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1647-8.

were, who were committed, fined, and ordered to make public acknowledgment in the market towns of their contempt; yet now Kirke, who was more faulty than the rest, has the confidence to seek justice from the House for his unjust complaints; petitioner therefore prays that Kirke's case may be deferred till the House has leisure to hear the whole matter, this will require time, as many of the persons concerned and petitioner's papers are many miles away; the drainers have lost 30,000*l.* by the conduct of Kirke and his neighbours, and petitioner lastly prays the House to consider the poor estate of himself, his wife, and family, who do beg their bread, which misery is fallen upon them by the riotous acts of Kirke and his associates contrary to law and equity, and in contempt of the orders of the House.

[Feb. 22.] Petition of Sir Edward Heron, Knight of the Bath, in consideration of his being 74 years of age, petitioner prays that this his answer to the petition of Thomas Kirke may excuse his appearance; at a conference of both Houses this complaint of Kirke's was debated by counsel on both sides, and it was then held that the drainers were justified in what they had done, but before any order was made Lord Say was pleased to move on Kirke's behalf that he was a poor man in great want and therefore to be pitied, in consideration of which Sir Wm. Killigrew agreed that the drainers should pay Kirke, by way of charity, whatever the House should appoint, and it was thereupon ordered that they should pay him 13*l.*, the uttermost his cattle yielded in the market, which was done, and was after to be allowed to petitioner as part of his tax for the lands.

Feb. 22. Ordinance for the attainting of David Jenkins, late of Grays Inn, in the county of Middlesex, Esquire, of high treason; for that he, when brought to the bar of the Court of Chancery at the suit of John Earneley, and being asked what answer he had to Earneley's bill, threw into Court a traitorous paper containing these words: "I have beene required to appeare in Chancery

"the twelfth of this instant February before Comissioners appointed by the two Houses for the keeping
"of their Great Seale & managing the Affaires of the
"Chancery. I cannot, nor ought, nor will submitt to
"this Power, I am a Judge sworne to the lawes. The
"lawe is, first, That this Court is Coram Rege in Can-
"cellaria; secondly, the Chancellor or Keeper of the
"Great Seale is, by the delivery of the Great Seale to
"him by the King, and by taking an Oath. The said
"Comissioners, amongst others, have imprisoned the
"King, have counterfeited a new Great Seale; these
"Comissioners have had no great Seale delivered to
"them by his Ma^{tie}, have taken noe such Oath, or full
"ill kept it, and for these evident reasons, grounded
"upon the fundamentall Lawes of this Land, these
"Comissioners have neither Court, Seale, or Comission,
"And therefore I ought not against the Lawes, against
"my knowledge, and against my conscience submitt
"to their power. In this moneth of February six yeares
"now past the only difference betweene his Ma^{tie} and
"the Praileing party of the two Howses was touching
"the Power of the Militia, w^{ch} in plaine English is
"power over sea and lands. This was the sole Quarrell.
"The King and his Progenitors have had it in all
"tymes, the lawes have fixed it upon them. They have
"used it for the weale of the People, none of the sub-
"jects ever had it or claymed it, the lawes deny it
"them, for the tyme they have had it our pressures
"have been miserable. That his Ma^{tie} hath a numerous
"ysseue and his Father many great persons of England
" & Scotland & of the blood Royal. All the Kings of
"Christendome are of the same blood soe long as the
"Lawes last, or any of these persons or their descendents
"be living, these people shall have neither peace nor
"Proffit, but all the confusions that are imaginable
"will attend them," and further for what he has levied
"war against the Parliament, and being a judge in Wales
"has wickedly given judgment of high treason against
"divers persons for adhering to the Parliament. Brought
"from the Commons, L. J., X. 72. Read 1^a. 29 Feb.
"Noted, Vacat per ordinem, 6^{to} Junij, 1648. (Parchment
"Collection.)

Feb. 22. Petition of Henry Rooper for reversal of a decree in Chancery made in favour of Ralph Wiseman, petitioner's nephew. L. J., X. 74. *In extenso*.

Annexed:—

1. Petition of same that a day may be appointed for hearing a demurrer put in by Wiseman.
2. Copy of record of proceedings in Chancery.

Feb. 22. Draft order for the Commissioners of Excise

to reimburse themselves 10,000*l.* advanced for the Navy. L. J., X. 74. *In extenso*.

Feb. 22. Draft ordinance for repayment of 10,000*l.* to the Committee of the Eastern Association. L. J., X. 74. *In extenso*.

Feb. 22. Draft ordinance for securing 20,000*l.* payable by former ordinance to the Committee of the Eastern Association, and for the borrowing of the same and advancing it for the use of the Navy. L. J., X. 75. *In extenso*.

Feb. 22. Draft order for payment of 156*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* to Captain Thomas Ashley for guns and ammunition left by him at Hull for defence of that place. L. J., X. 76. *In extenso*.

Feb. 22. Draft order for payment of 1,000*l.* to Robert Fenwick. L. J., X. 76. *In extenso*.

Feb. 22. Draft order for William Francklyn to be restored to his fellowship in King's College, Cambridge. L. J., X. 76. *In extenso*.

Annexed:—

1. Petition of William Francklyn. About August 1644 he was ejected from his fellowship only for declining to take the national covenant. He is now ready to take it, and prays therefore to be restored to his fellowship, which is still void. (Undated.)

2. Copy of preceding.

3. Certificate that Francklyn was only charged with refusing the covenant, and not with any manner of scandal. 11 July 1646.

4. Copy of preceding.

Feb. 24. Certificate from the Assembly of Divines that Philip Gardiner has been approved for the cure of Tackley, Oxon. L. J., X. 78.

Feb. 25. Petition of Colonel Nicholas Kempson; whilst petitioner was serving under Lord Forbes in Ireland, his Lordship, being called thence with the rest of the officers, desired them to give him power to negotiate for their arrears, and petitioner, with others, then delivered all his papers to his Lordship upon promise of payment with the first, but Lord Forbes received and appropriated large sums of money, and particularly assigned 1,700*l.* charged upon the moiety at Goldsmith's Hall to strangers to his own use, until at last petitioner was obliged to arrest his Lordship, who, in petitioner's absence about the disbanding of his regiment, has procured a discharge and is about to go into Scotland; petitioner prays that Lord Forbes may be returned to custody or else required to give good security for petitioner's satisfaction. L. J., X. 78.

Feb. 25. Petition of Wm. Petty; he has contrived sundry ways of double and multiple writing, the effects and feasibility whereof, and consequently the profit which may redound to the Commonwealth is attested by many credible persons, petitioner therefore prays that in recompense of his pains and expenses an ordinance may be passed to enable the Commissioners of the Great Seal to grant him Letters Patent for the sole benefit of the invention. L. J., X. 78.

Annexed:—

1. Certificate that Wm. Petty produced two copies exactly resembling one another of the first chapter of Hebrews in a quarter of an hour, being in less time than a professed writer wrote one copy. 22 Dec. 1647.

Feb. 25. Petition of Jos. Nicholson, late minister of God's word at Plumbland, in the county of Cumberland; petitioner inducted by order of the House to the rectory of Plumbland was afterwards ejected for the patron's delinquency, and Mr. Eglesfield superinducted in petitioner's place; but by oath annexed to a former petition (see above, Jan. 20) Mr. Eglesfield's delinquency was shown, and he was thereupon called upon to answer, but he has contemned the order from the Committee for Plundered Ministers to appear before them; petitioner therefore prays that the order in Eglesfield's favour may be reversed, and that petitioner who has attended for eight weeks at great loss of time and vast expense may be re-established in the rectory. L. J., X. 78.

Annexed:—

1. Affidavit of service of the order of the Committee for Plundered Ministers upon Eglesfield. 16 Feb.
2. Copy of petition of 20 Jan.
3. Copy of affidavit attached thereto.
4. Copy of order for Nicholson's institution. 7 Oct. 1647.

Feb. 25. Petition of Edward Walker and others, owners of the ship called the Golden Angel; they complain that the mariners having wilfully or negligently damaged another ship, the Seaflower, at or near (St.)

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1647-8.

Bartholomewgate Bay, within the body of the county of Kent, petitioners have been wrongfully sued by the owners in the Court of Admiralty, and forced to give bail. petitioners thereupon applied to the judges for a prohibition, who by rule of court ordered them to draw up such suggestions as they would stand by, but the owners of the Seaflower continue their prosecution hoping in vacation time to exclude petitioners from the common law, they therefore pray that proceedings may be stayed until the judges of the King's Bench have delivered their opinion.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of rule of court mentioned in preceding. 3 Oct. 1647. *Noted.*—This House will do nothing in this petition.

Feb. 29. Petition of Sir Nathaniel Brent and others; their former petition to be restored to their lands at Gedney, the possession of which had been taken from them without law during the late troubles, was referred to certain judges who have now made their report showing that petitioners have been for some time in possession but have been disturbed of late years; they therefore pray to be restored to their possessions, in which case they offer to appear gratis and speed a trial in any court at Westminster whenever the pretenders to right of common shall require. L. J., X. 79.

Feb. 29. Copy of preceding.

Feb. 29. Order for the inhabitants of Gedney to answer the petition of Sir Nathaniel Brent and others. L. J., X. 79.

Feb. 29. Judges report in the matter. L. J., X. 81. *In extenso.*

Feb. 29. Copy of preceding.

Feb. 29. Transcript of record, &c. in the case of the following writs of error (L. J., X. 79):—

Jolly v. Reynolds. (Parchment Collection.)

Copy of preceding.

Glyde v. Sprague. (Do.)

Weedon v. Lodge.

Millward v. Annable. (Do.)

Edmunds v. Kent. (Do.)

Wilds v. Rogers.

Martyn v. Dennis le Barter. (Do.)

Chamberlaine v. Cottingham.

Gallop v. Reymond. (Do.)

Halke v. Crewe. (Do.)

Copy of preceding.

Payne v. Asty.

Feb. 29. Writ of certiorari, &c. for Frances Darke. L. J., X. 79.

Feb. 29.] Petition of Frances Darke, a poor distressed widow; she complains that Wm. Sherman sued her for the rent of a house in Dean's Yard, part of which had been pulled down, and the rent thereby extinguished, and outed her and her six small children; the Lords thereupon granted her a writ of error, but the roll has since been abused, and petitioner prays that the errors may be stopped until a report thereon be made to the House.

Annexed:—

1. Affidavit of John Martyn that the roll was altered and many erasures made by one Phipps. 12 Feb.

Feb. 29. Draft ordinance to clear Sir Gervase Clifton of his delinquency. L. J., X. 80.

Annexed:—

1. Certificate of his delinquency. 13 Jan. 1647-8. C. J., V. 429. *In extenso.*

Feb. 29. Draft order for Robert Fenwick to be register in the Ecclesiastical or Civil Courts in York or Durham, when they shall be settled. L. J., X. 81. *In extenso.*

Feb. 29. Order for William Ashhurst to be Clerk of the Crown in the County Palatine of Lancaster. L. J., X. 81. *In extenso.*

Feb. 29. Draft of preceding.

Feb. 29. Draft resolutions to prevent the raising of forces upon pretence of transporting them for the service of any foreign prince. L. J., X. 81. *In extenso.*

Feb. 29. Copy of preceding.

[Feb. 29.] Petition of Thomas Johnson and others, plaintiffs in a writ of error brought to reverse a judgment in the Court of King's Bench obtained by Thomas Barret and another; they pray that they may have till next term to return the certiorari.

March 1. Petition of the parishioners of Edmunds, Lombard Street, in London; pursuant to the order of the Committee for Plundered Ministers they have forborne to employ Mr. Wm. Launce as their minister, but he has taken the covenant, and expresses his zeal towards the present government; they pray that their

deplorable case in being without a preaching minister may be considered, and that Mr. Launce may be restored to them. L. J., X. 83.

March 1. Petition of Martin Bentley and Katharine his wife, administrators of Anthony Hooper, deceased; in Hooper's lifetime power was given by order of the House to several merchants to examine accounts between Hooper and others; this they did, and a book was kept of the accounts and proceedings, the book, with other papers, examinations, &c., was delivered to the referees and then to Dr. Aylett for perusal, in whose hands it still is. Petitioners pray that the book, papers, &c. may be delivered to them that they may proceed to recover Hooper's debts. L. J., X. 83.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of preceding.

2. Order for petitioners to have sight of the documents. 10 Feb. 1647-8.

3. Affidavit of service of preceding order upon Wm. Le Cœur. 26 Feb. 1646-7.

4. Copy of an order in the matter of 1 May 1645.

5. Copy of order of 3 May 1645.

March 1. Certificate from the Assembly of Divines that George Cadworth has been approved for the rectory of Shenton?, Salop. L. J., X. 83.

March 1. Draft order for the Commissioners of Excise not to be removed out of their employment until they be reimbursed 10,000*l.* L. J., X. 83. *In extenso.*

March 1. Draft order for payment of 10,000*l.* to Sir Henry Vane, Treasurer of the Navy. L. J., X. 83. *In extenso.*

March 1. Orders concerning the return of the classes, and for removing obstructions in the settling of Presbyterian government. L. J., X. 83. *In extenso.*

March 1. Draft of preceding, &c.

March 1. Draft ordinance to clear Sir Richard Norton and John Norton of their delinquency. L. J., X. 83. *In extenso.*

March 1. Draft order for payment of 500*l.* to Major Robert Harley. L. J., X. 83. *In extenso.*

March 1. Draft order for payment of 1,000*l.* to Colonel William Sydenham. L. J., X. 84. *In extenso.*

March 1. Draft order for payment of 1,000*l.* to Colonel John Bingham. L. J., X. 84. *In extenso.*

March 1. Draft ordinances to clear the following persons of their delinquency (L. J., X. 84, 85. *In extenso.*)

Robert Walker.

Tobias Jenkins.

Thomas Kempe.

John Style.

Sir Michael Wharton.

Humphrey Hide.

March 1. Petition of Dr. William Gouge and others, trustees for disbursing of moneys contributed for the increase and maintenance of the parish Church of St. Antholins, London, and other pious and charitable uses; the judges to whom the case of the petitioners was referred are of opinion that the decree complained of ought to be reversed, and petitioners therefore pray that an ordinance may be passed for this purpose.

[March 1.] Petition of Samuel Winter, minister of the church in Cottingham, in the county of York; the stipend of the vicarage is 29*l.* per annum, and 60*l.* rent reserved upon a lease of the parsonage inappropriate to the Bishop of Chester; Sir Michael Wharton is tenant to the Bishop, a man as disaffected to the ministry as to the Parliament, who is about to make his composition; petitioner prays that the parsonage may be excepted out of Sir Michael's composition, and that petitioner may continue to enjoy the same as he now does.

March 2. Petition of Anthony Fernandez Carvahal praying for redress against one Gore by whom he is unjustly troubled about certain "premios" of assurance. L. J., X. 86.

March 2. Note that the vicarage of Yealing[?], Middlesex, is vacant by the death of Mr. Cooper, and that the Bishop of London used to collate thereunto. L. J., X. 86.

March 2. Draft ordinance ejecting Dr. Samuel Fell, Dean, and the Canons of Christchurch from their places, and appointing Edward Reynolds and others in their stead. L. J., X. 87. *In extenso.*

March 2. Draft order for certain papers respecting the disposal of the King's person to be communicated to the Parliament of Scotland. L. J., X. 87. *In extenso.*

March 3. Petition of Robert Edbrook and others, of Exford, in the county of Somerset; in April 1646 the rectory of Exford was sequestered by the committee for the county from John Hunt for his delinquency, and John Langford was appointed by ordinance of Parliament to the cure, but on the 31st of December following, upon pretence of a voluntary cession of the living by Hunt, the House ordered George Trenchard, presented by John and Henry Trenchard, to be instituted and

inducted to the living, and by a subsequent order directed Hunt to be removed and Trenchard to be put in possession, since which Trenchard is also sequestered by the Committee of the County for delinquency and scandal, yet the House on the 25th of Jan. last (not knowing the premises) has ordered Trenchard to be replaced, and petitioners to be attached for non-payment of tithes to him, already paid into the hands of the sequestrators; petitioners pray the House to peruse the orders to restore Langford to possession of the living, and to vacate their contrary orders in the matter. L. J., X. 88.

Annexed:—

1. Order of the Committee for the County for Langford appointed to the cure by them to continue therein, as the House of Lords had not been informed of the facts of the case when they appointed Trenchard. 2 March 1646-7.
2. Copy of order of the same Committee sequestrating Trenchard's estate for scandal and delinquency. 24 July 1647.

March 3. Certificate from the Assembly of Divines that Nathaniel Rawlins has been approved for the rectory of Tunworth, Southampton. L. J., X. 89.

Annexed:—

1. Letter from Thos. Mar to — asking him to get orders for two presentations from the House.

March 3. Certificate from the Assembly of Divines that Sampson Smart has been approved for the rectory of Greatworth, Northamptonshire. L. J., X. 89.

March 3. Draft ordinance for declaring Colonel Payer, and his adherents, traitors and rebels, if within twelve hours after notice hereof they shall not surrender Pembroke Castle. L. J., X. 89. *In extenso.*

March 3. Petition of Christopher Browne and others, defendants in three writs of error brought by Richard Eyre to delay execution; they pray that a short day may be appointed for hearing.

March 4. Petition of Sir John Maynard, Knight of the Bath, now prisoner in the Tower of London; he prays that further time may be allowed him to answer respecting the question of law that has arisen upon the articles of impeachment brought against him by the House of Commons, as divers of his counsel have gone circuit. L. J., X. 89.

March 4. Draft orders for the declaration concerning the Scots Commissioners' papers touching the four Bills, and the propositions presented to the King at the Isle of Wight, to be printed and published, &c. L. J., X. 89.

March 4. Petition of Colonel Owen Roe and Colonel Francis Roe; a sum of 6,457*l.* is owing to Colonel Owen Roe from the State, and large debts are due to Colonel Francis Roe both in England and Ireland, while he owes money to others to whom Colonel Owen Roe is surety; petitioners who are threatened with arrest by their creditors pray for protection. L. J., X. 90.

Annexed:—

1. Certificate of sums due to Colonel Owen Roe.

March 4. Petition of John Baker; he has given Wm. Allen good security for the two ships, the Pearl Hoy and the Box Tree, and therefore prays to have the benefit of the former orders of the House in the matter. L. J., X. 90.

March 4. Draft ordinances to clear the following persons of their delinquency (L. J., X. 90-97. *In extenso.*)

Giles Penny.	Samuel Davison.
Henry Boothby.	William Walker.
Richard Bishopp.	Ferdinando Stanley.
William Garway.	Mary Countess Dowager
Sir Henry Frederick	of Northampton.
Thynne.	George Chamberlaine.
Sir Roger Palmer.	Gawen Brathwaite.
George Snell.	John Fletcher.
William Blithman.	Henry Gilbert.
Haward Bickerstaffe.	Edward Berkley.
Robert Hildiard.	John Martin.
Walter Noell.	Richard Taylor.
Richard Bassett.	Sir Francis Monckton and
George Thorold.	Sir Philip Monckton,
William Lockton.	his son.
Thomas Waller.	Christopher Dudley.

March 4. Draft order to prevent the inconveniences that are daily sustained by the means of hackney coaches that pester and fill up the streets in and about the City of London. L. J., X. 97. *In extenso.*

March 4. Another draft.

March 4. Draft of similar order for Westminster, L. J., X. 97. *In extenso.*

Annexed:—

1. Copy of order upon a petition of the watermen of the Thames referring their complaints against

the hackney coachmen to the Justices of Middlesex and Westminster for consideration. See L. J., IX. 577.

2. Another copy.

March 4. Draft order for the Judges on their circuits to see to the due execution of the ordinances for relief of maimed soldiers, and widows, and orphans. L. J., X. 97. *In extenso.*

March 5. Letter from Colonel Thomas Rainborowe to the Earl of Manchester, Speaker of the House of Peers; I have this morning received command from the Committee at Derby House to send a ship to Milford Haven in case the Governor (of Pembroke Castle) do not surrender within twelve hours; a ship is ready accordingly and a fit person shall be appointed to it.

March 6. Draft ordinance appointing an attorney-general for the Counties of Chester and Flint, &c. L. J., X. 98. *In extenso.*

March 6. Draft order appointing Thomas Lloyd, Sheriff of the County of Cardigan. L. J., X. 99. *In extenso.*

March 6. Draft order for payment of 4,016*l.* to Major General Richard Browne. L. J., X. 99. *In extenso.*

March 6. Draft order for 5,000*l.* more to be paid to Major General Richard Browne. L. J., X. 99. *In extenso.*

March 6. Draft order for payment of 1,448*l.* to Colonel Edmund Harvey. L. J., X. 99. *In extenso.*

March 6. Draft order for payment of 50*l.* to William Asson, a poor soldier. L. J., X. 99. *In extenso.*

March 6. Draft order for payment of 350*l.* to Major Andrew Jackson. L. J., X. 99. *In extenso.*

March 6. Draft order for payment of 500*l.* to Colonel Roger Fenwick. L. J., X. 99. *In extenso.*

March 7. Certificate of delinquency of Henry Townshend. C. J., V. 483. *In extenso.*

March 7. Draft of additional instructions for the Commissioners of both Houses in Scotland. C. J., V. 483. *In extenso.*

March 8. Petition of Captain Henry Chaloner. At the beginning of these troubles petitioner delivered up Southsea Castle, the repair of which had cost him 700*l.*, to the Parliament, and went to Oxford where his family had resided for some years past; he was immediately committed close prisoner, and tried for his life, but was at length allowed liberty upon bail, but still as a prisoner until the surrender of the town, meantime his estate was sequestered, and he has been obliged to compound at Goldsmith's Hall; petitioner, when under restraint, his estate sequestered, and his family ready to perish from want, granted to Leonard Bowman (to whose father petitioner was indebted) an annuity of 20*l.* per annum secured upon his estate; Bowman is prosecuting petitioner for three years' arrears of the annuity which was granted without valuable consideration, so that petitioner can raise no money to satisfy his composition; he appeals to the House for equity and justice, and prays that Bowman's proceedings may be stayed. L. J., X. 100.

March 8. Draft order referring the preceding petition to a Committee. L. J., X. 100.

March 8. Draft ordinance to clear Sir Jacob Astley of his delinquency. L. J., X. 101. *In extenso.*

March 8. Draft order for felling timber in Frith Wood for repair of Chepstow Bridge. L. J., X. 101. *In extenso.*

March 8. Order giving Mr. Marshall leave to return from Scotland. L. J., X. 102. *In extenso.*

March 8. Draft of preceding.

March 8. Draft order for the Chancellor and other officers of the University of Oxford to take possession of their places. L. J., X. 102. *In extenso.*

March 8. Petition of Theophilus Earl of Lincoln and the other impeached Peers, praying that they may have further time to answer the articles of the House of Commons, as some of their counsel have gone on circuit. L. J., X. 102. *In extenso.*

March 8. Petition of Philip Starkey, citizen and cook of London, to the House of Commons; prays to be paid 200*l.* advanced by him for suppression of the rebellion in Ireland, with interest thereon. C. J., V. 483.

March 8. Petition of Colonel Nicholas Devereux to the House of Commons; he and his family are in such want that he can no longer desist from importunity; he prays for some present support as upwards of 5,300*l.* are due to him. C. J., V. 484.

[March 8.] Petition of the officers in several lists who were to receive part of their arrears by ordinance of the 16th of June 1647, to the House of Commons; all the money allotted is already issued out, and many of the petitioners are not paid; they pray the House to take

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1647-8.

speedy course for supplying 8,000*l.* for their payment. C. J., V. 484.

March 8. Application for an order to stay a suit commenced by Christopher Rellison against John Johnson for a house and land which he holds as tenant of Elizabeth Countess of Lindsey. L. J., X. 104.

March 9. Draft ordinance to settle upon Lieutenant-General Oliver Cromwell manors, lands, and tenements of the clear annual value of 2,500*l.* L. J., X. 104. *In extenso.*

March 9. Draft ordinance whereby Clement Falthroppe, Esquire, is appointed and authorised to be High Sheriff of the County Palatine of Durham and Sadberge, and for regulating some other things concerning the said office, and supply of justice in that County. L. J., X. 105. *In extenso.*

March 9. Draft order admitting Sir John Strange-waies and his son to compound for their delinquency. C. J., V. 489.

March 10. Petition of Thomas Hill, Master of Trinity College in Cambridge; in the statutes of Trinity College there are divers absurd things savouring of the darkness of those popish times wherein the college was founded, he therefore prays the House to command the master and eight seniors, or the major part of them, with all convenient speed, to represent to the House the particulars which they conceive need reformation. L. J., X. 106.

March 10. Petition of Thomas Hill, Master of Trinity College in Cambridge; praying for inquiry into the disposition of the twenty beadsmen's places founded by King Henry the Eighth. L. J., X. 106.

March 10. Petition of Thomas Lord Cromwell, Baron of Owckham; petitioner has paid in 400*l.*, being one moiety of his composition, but cannot by any means raise the other moiety as he has only a life interest in his estate; his whole estate in Ireland has been swept away by the rebels, and his troop of horse has been given to Lieut.-Col. Clotworthy; petitioner prays that the 400*l.* still due may be remitted, that he or one of his sons may be re-established in command of his troop, and that some employment befitting his quality may be conferred on him in Ulster that he may testify his good affection to the State. L. J., X. 106.

March 10. Petition of Toby Worlich, Doctor of Laws. In 1636 the office of register of the Exchequer Court of York was granted by Dr. Neale, late Archbishop of York, to petitioner for life, in trust for the use of John Peires, lately deceased, who had long before enjoyed the office, which for divers years has been exercised by Thomas Thompson, public notary, according to the trust; the House has lately voted that it should be conferred upon another without taking any notice of petitioner's interest; he prays to be admitted to prove his title, and that until the matter be settled he may enjoy the benefit of the office. L. J., X. 106.

March 10. Petition of Richard Beringer. He has been voted Sheriff of Bucks, but the oath on undertaking the office is of such a kind that he dares not take it; he therefore craves commiseration and mercy. L. J., X. 107.

March 10. Petition of John Giffard, of the city of Gloucester, gentleman, for what concerns him in answer to a petition lately preferred by Thomas Morgan, of (St.) Maughan, in the county of Monmouth, and others. By ordinance of the 27th of Oct. 1645, the House conferred the iron mills, forges, and furnaces in the Forest of Dean belonging to Sir John Winter upon Colonel Edward Massey. Petitioner became partner with him, and the works being burnt and decayed, they laid out 800*l.* upon them; these works had always been held by Sir John Winter, and though the ordinance was for twelve or thirteen weeks under debate, no objection was raised by any of the complainants. In June last Colonel Massey sold his interest in the stock, utensils, and other things connected with the works to petitioner for 2,000*l.*, and leased the works to him for five years, and if they should now be taken from him he will be utterly ruined, having lost much of his property in the service of the State, and expended the rest in rebuilding and stocking these works. The complainants have obtained an order of the 15th Feb. last upon false statements, and petitioner therefore prays to be permitted quietly to enjoy the works, and that his interest granted by ordinance may not be prejudiced by the lease pretended to be granted by Sir John Winter for the benefit of his wife and children. L. J., X. 107.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of ordinance of 27 Oct. 1645.
2. Copy of order of 15 Feb. 1647-8.

March 10. Certificate from the Assembly of Divines that Samuel Pretty has been approved for the cure of Weston Zoyland, in the county of Somerset. L. J., X. 107.

March 10. Draft ordinances to clear the following persons of their delinquency (L. J., X. 107-110. *In extenso*):—

Michael Warton.	Lyon Bamford.
George Kingesley.	Hugh Croker.
Richard Stewart.	John Colleton. (Two co-
Henry Appleton.	pies.)
John Cooke, the younger.	James Barker.
George Rives.	Edmond Pooley.

March 10. Order of the Committee for the Affairs of Ireland, at Derby House that it be reported to both Houses that it is the opinion of the Committee that the Great Seal of Ireland is not safe in the present Chancellor's hand.

March 11. Draft order for the auditing of the accounts of the soldiers that are to be disbanded. C. J., V. 492. *In extenso.*

March 13. Reasons of Richard Beringer against taking the oath of High Sheriff for the county of Bucks. He is a philazer of the Court of Common Pleas, and by oath tied to personal attendance on his office, and by the Sheriff's oath he would be bound to abide within his bailiwick, so that by taking the office of Sheriff he would run the risk of losing his present place, and would lose a good conscience by wilful perjury. L. J., X. 110.

Annexed:—

1. Order of 10 March for Beringer to deliver in his reasons against taking the oath.
2. Copy of a philazer's oath on taking office.
3. Copy of a sheriff's oath.

March 13. Petition of William Lord Brereton and the Lady Elizabeth his wife, the Lord Goring's daughter, praying that William Brereton their son, who is between sixteen and seventeen years of age, may be authorised to join in a common recovery of lands in settlement to enable Lord Brereton to raise 2,538*l.* 18*s.*, for discharge of the sequestration of his estate. L. J., X. 111.

Annexed:—

1. A particular of the lands, part of the Lady Elizabeth Brereton's jointure, whereof a common recovery is desired.

March 13. Letter from Sir Thomas Fairfax to William Lenthall, Esq., Speaker of the House of Commons. Sir Richard Vivian was a person comprised within the articles of the City of Exeter, and ought therefore to have enjoyed his personal estate and disposed thereof as he pleased, but contrary to the articles his estate has been seized on and his cattle and goods taken from him by order of the Committee of Cornwall. The goods were worth more than 300*l.*, and the Committee promised he should be allowed this sum in his composition, and Sir Thomas cannot therefore in honour and justice but deem him a person very fit to be relieved herein, and therefore recommends him to the House for their favour to further him in his request to be allowed the sum mentioned, which is part of his composition at Goldsmith's Hall, and yet unpaid. C. J., V. 516.

March 14. Petition of Sir Henry Anderson, of Pendley, Herts. He prays for a considerable abatement of the fine imposed on him for his delinquency, as at the time of his composition, for want of his deeds, he was charged more than the amount to which his estate was properly liable. L. J., X. 112.

Annexed:—

1. Order of the Commissioners for Compounding, &c. staying the sequestration of Sir Henry Anderson's estate for two months to give him time to address Parliament. 8 March.

March 14. Application for the release of John Flower, servant of the Earl of Arundel, arrested in Nottinghamshire, when engaged on his Lordship's affairs, on a pretended action of account, and rudely handled and carried to prison contrary to privilege. L. J., X. 112.

March 14. Draft pass for Francis Buller and Francis Lane to embark at Dover or Rye for France. L. J., X. 113.

March 14. Draft order for payment of 5,000*l.* to Colonel Christopher Legard. L. J., X. 113. *In extenso.*

March 14. Draft order for payment of 3,000*l.* to trustees for the younger children of Sir Thomas Norcliffe. L. J., X. 113. *In extenso.*

March 14. Draft ordinance to prevent delinquents from being elected or having any voice in the election of municipal officers at Norwich for one whole year. L. J., X. 114. *In extenso.*

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1647-8.

March 14. Draft ordinance to confirm the election of the Mayor and Sheriffs of Chester. L. J., X. 114. *In extenso.*

March 14. Draft order for the Commissioners in Scotland to desire that divers soldiers and others, who have lately gone into Scotland without leave, may be delivered up by the Parliament of Scotland. L. J., X. 114. *In extenso.*

March 14. Resolution approving of the engagement of the 4th of August 1647 of the members that left the Houses and went to the army. L. J., X. 114. *In extenso.*

The engagement "to live and die with Sir Thomas Fairfax and the army in vindication of the honour" and freedom of the Parliament" is entered *in extenso* on the 13th of August 1647. L. J., IX. 385.

March 14. Draft of preceding.

March 14. Certificates of delinquency in the case of the following persons (C. J., V. 495. *In extenso.*)

William Davenport. Roger Owen.

March 14. Petition of Thomas Cullum, Alderman of the City of London, to the House of Commons; he acknowledges the favour of the House in permitting him to enjoy the benefit of his own dwelling since his confinement, and though he may justly fall under displeasure for signing the letter to Kent, yet he declares his abhorrence of the tumult at Westminster in July last, and if he fell short of his duty in endeavouring to repel it, though at the hazard of his life, he yet prays the House to remember his past services and to restore him to his former liberty. C. J., V. 495, 498.

March 14. Petition of John Marston and others, merchants, part owners, of the good ship called the Golden Angel; they pray that all proceedings against them in the Admiralty and Delegates Courts for damage done by their ship to another ship, the Seafower, may be stayed until the judges of the King's Bench have decided whether or no a prohibition should be granted. *Noted.*—Rejected.

March 14. Duplicate of preceding.

March 15. Draft ordinance appointing Thomas Carter to the rectory of Saltwood, Kent. L. J., X. 115.

Annexed:—

1. Certificate that Thomas Carter was about four years since appointed by the Committee of Plundered Ministers to officiate the cure of Saltwood with the approbation of the Assembly of Divines. 9 March 1647-8.

March 15. Petition of William Jhans. Prays that a day may be appointed for hearing his cause against John Robinson and Mary Farren. L. J., X. 115.

March 15. Draft order for payment of £1,800*l.* to Major George Wither in satisfaction for his losses. L. J., X. 115. *In extenso.*

Annexed:—

1. Petition of Major George Wither; praying that some part of what is due to him may be paid, as he has advanced borrowed money for the service of the State, has been imprisoned for non-payment of the same, and has been wheeled about from Committee to Committee.

March 15. Ordinance committing the Great Seal to the custody of Commissioners. L. J., X. 118. *In extenso.*

March 15. Draft order appointing a day for hearing the cause between Captain Henry Chaloner and Leonard Bowman the elder and another.

March 15. Report by Mr. Lisle to the House of Commons, upon the petition of Sir John Danvers, respecting the estate of the late Earl of Danby. The Committee report that the estate of the Earl of Danby stands sequestered by the authority of Parliament. They find that Sir John Danvers, the Earl's brother, claims the estate as heir at common law, and that Lady Gargrave and others claim some interest in the lands under the will of the Earl, and they further report that Sir John Danvers submits whether the House of Commons will be pleased to confer the interest in his brother's estate upon him, until Lady Gargrave and others can make their right appear. C. J., V. 498.

March 15. Petition of Katherine Lady Gargrave. Petitioner, having acquitted herself of the charge of delinquency, earnestly prosecuted against her by Sir John Danvers, prays that she may be permitted to enjoy the estate settled upon her for life under the will of the late Earl of Danby, who has now been dead almost four years.

March 17. Petition of Anne and Elizabeth Somerset, daughters of Edward Earl of Worcester. About a year since the Committee for Sequestrations allotted a proportion of their father's sequestered estate for their maintenance, but as many of the manors and lands

have already, by ordinance of Parliament, been granted away to several persons, petitioners have not received in the year more than 50*l.*, and if there shall be any further disposal of the lands they will be left without means for their livelihood. They therefore pray that some competent proportion of the lands remaining may be settled upon them by ordinance of Parliament. L. J., X. 116.

March 17. Draft order appointing Anthony Tuckney, Master of Emanuel College, Lady Margaret's Divinity Lecturer in Cambridge. L. J., X. 117.

March 17. Letter from William March to Lord Howard of Escrick. Is in custody at the suit of Francis Dickins, being surety for the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, deceased. Prays Lord Howard to be a means to his obtaining his liberty. L. J., X. 117.

March 17. Petition of Hannah, wife of Ambrose Terrent, a distressed prisoner in the gaol in Winchester House, to the Commissioners for the Great Seal. Petitioner was at the summer assizes held in Southwark in 1645 wrongfully indicted for poisoning her mother-in-law, and by the false testimony and malicious prosecution of her husband and others found guilty and condemned to death. After her trial the prosecutors' testimony was suspected and petitioner's innocency conceived, and Judge Greene who presided was pleased to grant her a reprieve, and remanded her to prison where she has ever since remained. The justices of the county, having spent much time in finding out the plot against her, certified their opinion of her innocence, and that it was a devilish conspiracy amongst the prosecutors to take away her life. Petitioner has been long in prison only for want of money to sue out her pardon, and pay her fees, but now by God's providence good people out of charity having furnished her with money for the purpose she prays the Commissioners to acquaint Parliament with her deplorable condition, that so she may have a pardon granted to her whereby she may be freed from her long imprisonment undergone for a crime she never committed. L. J., X. 117.

Annexed:—

1. Similar petition noted by the Justices of Surrey, with certificate that they have received such satisfaction from credible witnesses, that they are persuaded that the evidence given against petitioner at the trial was false and malicious. The petition is also noted by Justice Greene, that petitioner was reprieved at the desire of the justices who had examined into the matter.

2. Copy of order of the House of Commons for the Justices of Counties to certify the names and offences of any persons they think fit for mercy and pardon. 20 Jan. 1645-6. C. J., IV. 411.

March 17. Draft order appointing Sir Gilbert Gerard, Chancellor of the Duchy and County Palatine of Lancaster. L. J., X. 118. *In extenso.*

March 17. Draft order for two of the Commissioners of the Great Seal to act until the 10th of April next. L. J., X. 118. *In extenso.*

March 17. Draft order adding Sir Anthony Irby to the Committee of Westminster College in the place of John Glyn, Esq. L. J., X. 118. *In extenso.*

March 17. Draft order restoring Mr. Salwey, senior, a member of the House of Commons, to the office of Remembrancer in the Exchequer. L. J., X. 118. *In extenso.*

March 17. Draft order upon the petition of John Rogers and the other mariners of "The Sun." L. J., X. 118. *In extenso.*

March 17. Draft order appointing Henry Lawrence and Mr. Westrowe members of the Committee of Plantations. L. J., X. 118. *In extenso.*

March 17. Draft order for payment of 2,000*l.* to Roger Lord Broghill, part of his arrears. L. J., X. 118. *In extenso.*

March 17. Draft of an additional ordinance for the better raising of the yearly sum of 8,000*l.* for the support of Charles Ludovicke Prince Elector Count Palatine of the Rhine. L. J., X. 118. *In extenso.*

March 17. Draft ordinance for removing obstructions in the sale of reversions of Bishop's lands. L. J., X. 119. *In extenso.*

March 21. Draft order that the French Ambassador be desired to send away M. De Giury, one of the equerries to the French King, as a person against whom there is great cause of exception. L. J., X. 125. *In extenso.*

March 21. Draft order discharging Lord Wharton and his assigns from 2,000*l.* furnished to him for his necessities. L. J., X. 126. *In extenso.*

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1647-8.

March 21. Draft order for payment of 5,120*l.* to Lord Grey as Major-General in satisfaction of all demands. L. J., X. 126. *In extenso.*

March 21. Draft order for the delivery of the seals of the County Palatine of Lancaster to Sir Gilbert Gerrard. L. J., X. 126. *In extenso.*

March 21. Draft articles of agreement between the Committee for the affairs of Ireland and Major Mathias Westmorland for the carrying of six hundred men into Ireland, for the regiment of Colonel Conway. L. J., X. 126. *In extenso.*

March 21. Draft order appointing George Downinge Comptroller of the Customs of Londonderry. L. J., X. 127. *In extenso.*

March 21. Draft order appointing John Lisle Master of St. Crosse's Hospital near Winchester. L. J., X. 127. *In extenso.*

March 21. Draft order adding the Mayor of Reading and others to the Committee for Berks. L. J., X. 127. *In extenso.*

March 21. Draft order for payment of 715*l.* to Captain Samuel Gardiner for his arrears. L. J., X. 127. *In extenso.*

March 21. Draft order for payment of interest upon 1,440*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* advanced by Captain Samuel Gardiner out of his own purse. L. J., X. 127. *In extenso.*

March 21. Draft order for repayment of the 1,440*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* advanced by Captain Samuel Gardiner. L. J., X. 127. *In extenso.*

March 21. Order appointing Roger Lord Broghill Master of the Ordnance in Ireland. L. J., X. 129. *In extenso.*

March 21. Petition of Elizabeth Wylde, one of the daughters of Sir John Wylde, late of the city of Canterbury, deceased. In the year 1640 Woolly Lee and John Denham became bound to petitioner in the sum of 1,000*l.*, and soon after went to the King, and adhered to him. Lee died leaving all his lands entailed and little or no personal estate, and Denham came in and was a prisoner in the King's Bench, where petitioner obtained a judgment against him upon her bond, but he was soon after discharged by their Lordships, and has ever since hid himself. His estates are now sequestered, and he has not begun to make composition for his delinquency; petitioner therefore prays that his lands may be sold or the sequestration thereof granted to her.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of order for Denham's discharge referred to in preceding. 11 May 1646.

March 22. Petition of Dame Alice Viscountess Moore, Dowager of Drogheda. The sum of 8,000*l.* was due to petitioner's late husband, Viscount Moore, who was slain by the Irish rebels, and the accounts have been duly audited and certified. Petitioner prays that some satisfaction may be made to her out of the sequestration of estates of delinquents who have either not compounded, or who have not paid in their compositions. L. J., X. 130; C. J., V. 509.

March 22. Petition of Major Robert Burgis. Petitioner and his servant, Ellis Lloyd, were about eight weeks since committed to the Gatehouse by the Committee of the Militia of Westminster, but upon information that petitioner had a commission from the Spanish Ambassador for raising a company their Lordships referred the business to the Committee for Foreign Affairs, who have not proceeded to relieve petitioner, having no absolute authority from their Lordships otherwise than as is endorsed on the letter of the Spanish Ambassador. Prays that the Committee, upon finding his commission to be true, may be ordered to discharge him without any further trouble. L. J., X. 130.

March 22. List of Committee appointed to consider the ordinance to prevent the printing of parliamentary proceedings. L. J., X. 130.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of the ordinance. C. J., V. 493. *In extenso.*

2. Petition of Henry Walker. Prays that none of the transactions of Parliament may be published without order from one or both Houses, and that provision may be made for giving allowance to such as shall discover and take the authors, printers, and publishers of scandalous and seditious papers.

March 22. Draft ordinance for payment of 9,625*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* to Richard Turner and others out of the grand excise. L. J., X. 131. *In extenso.*

March 22. Draft ordinance for payment of 9,625*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* to Richard Turner and others out of the receipts at Goldsmiths Hall. L. J., X. 131. *In extenso.*

March 22. Draft order for payment of 1,000*l.* to Auditor Henry Broade. L. J., X. 131. *In extenso.*

March 22. Draft order for payment of 1,681*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* to Major George Wither for his arrears. L. J., X. 131. *In extenso.*

March 22. Draft order for payment of 1,000*l.* to Auditor Richard Wilcox. L. J., X. 131. *In extenso.*

March 22. Order for payment of 1,000*l.* to Colonel John Moore. L. J., X. 132. *In extenso.*

March 22. Draft of preceding.

March 22. Draft order appointing John Rolle and others Commissioners for Assessments in the county of Devon. L. J., X. 132. *In extenso.*

March 22. Draft order for delivering to Mr. Leman, late one of the treasurers of the army under the Earl of Manchester, his books of accounts. L. J., X. 132. *In extenso.*

March 22. Draft ordinances to clear the following persons of their delinquency. L. J., X. 132. *In extenso.*

Sir Humble Ward. Richard Harrison.

March 22. Draft order for 1,000*l.* owing by the Earl of Rivers to Sir Arthur Hesilrige to be paid out of the Earl's sequestered estate. L. J., X. 132. *In extenso.*

March 22. Draft order for 800*l.* owing by Sir John Mylle to John Kempe to be paid out of Sir John Mylle's sequestered estate. L. J., X. 132. *In extenso.*

March 22. Draft order for 600*l.* owing by Sir Thomas Powell to Laurence Whittacre to be paid out of the sequestered estate of Sir Thomas Powell. L. J., X. 132. *In extenso.*

March 22. Draft order for payment of 2,500*l.* to John Ireton, executor of Mr. Squire. L. J., X. 133. *In extenso.*

March 22. Draft order for payment of 350*l.* to Lieutenant Samuel Somaster. L. J., X. 133. *In extenso.*

March 22. Draft ordinance to clear Sir John Fitzherbert and Sir Andrew Knifton of their delinquency. L. J., X. 133. *In extenso.*

March 22. Draft ordinance to settle the lordship of Flawborough, in the county of Nottingham, upon Colonel Edward Whaley, in lieu of his arrears, &c. L. J., X. 133. *In extenso.*

Annexed:—

1. Paper of amendments to preceding.

March 22. Petition of William Liptratt. Since the beginning of this Parliament petitioner has constantly attended the service belonging to the King's printers by furnishing the Clerk of the Parliaments and other officers with books, standishes, boxes, parchments, paper, ink, pens, &c. for the daily service of their Lordships, but he is now threatened with arrest upon some pretended debts. Prays that the privilege of Parliament may be granted to him during his present employment. L. J., X. 134.

March 22. Draft ordinance for payment of 42,000*l.* out of Bishops' lands; of this sum 30,000*l.* is to be paid to poor people, who, having formerly lent money, plate, or horse upon the propositions, are not able to double the sums lent, and are now in want. C. J., V. 509.

[March 22.] Petition of Lady Ellen Drake, widow. Petitioner has ever since the beginning of these troubles manifested her good affection to the Parliament by contributing 100*l.* to the propositions, by furnishing the inhabitants of the town of Lyme in their necessity with provisions, and giving them notice of some designs of the enemy, and by animating her tenants in seven adjoining parishes to adhere to the Parliament. For these actions she became the object of the enemy's rage, who burnt her house and plundered her goods to the value of 6,000*l.*, taking from her and her children the very clothes on their backs. She was then compelled to take to spinning and knitting of stockings for a livelihood, in which miserable condition she continued until the siege of Lyme was raised, by means whereof she got away and came up to the Parliament, who were pleased to confer upon her 5*l.* per week. About two years since (2 May 1646) the House of Commons referred the question of reparation for her losses out of Lord Poulett's estate (in respect that most of her sufferings had been by soldiers under his command) to the Committee at Goldsmiths Hall, who would have made some progress therein, but in the meantime Lord Poulett's exception from pardon being taken off, and he left to compound for his delinquency, it hath there rested without anything else being done. Prays that some allotment may be made to her out of Lord Poulett's or his son's fines. C. J., V. 508.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1647-8.

HOUSE OF
LOARDS.
Calendar.
1647-8.

Annexed:—

1. Duplicate of preceding.
March 23. Petition of Robert Lane. Prays that his suit against William Bawde may be referred for trial at the common law. L. J., X. 155.

Annexed:—

1. Another petition of same; prays leave to seal a lease of the property in question between himself and Wm. Bawde in order that he may try his title at law, notwithstanding a decree in the cause, the litigation in which began in 1626.
2. Copy of the judge's certificate in the cause.
3. Another copy.
4. Copy of the Lord Privy Seal's report.
5. Another copy.
6. Order of Committee for Petitions referring the question for trial at common law. 30 March 1626.
7. Application of Robert Lane that the matter may be referred for trial at the common law.
8. Answer of Ferdinando Bawde to the petition of Robert Lane. Prays to be left to enjoy his estate in peace.

March 23. Draft order for payment of 2,000*l.* to Sir Charles Coote, Lord President of Connaught. L. J., X. 155. *In extenso.*

March 23. Draft order for the survey of Worcester House previous to its sale to the Earl of Salisbury. L. J., X. 157. *In extenso.*

March 23. Draft order in the cause between Captain Henry Chaloner and Leonard Bowman, the elder, and another.

March 23. Another draft.

March 23. Letter from the Committee of Somerset, at Ilminster, to the Earl of Manchester, Speaker *pro tempore*. The writers have received a letter from three prisoners (Robert Edbrooke and others) committed by their Lordship under the notion of contempt. The truth of the case is as follows: George Trenchard, a minister, was by their Lordships' order settled in the living of Exford, but shortly afterwards a charge of delinquency and gross scandal was proved against him, and the Committee of the County accordingly sequestered him, and granted their general warrant requiring the inhabitants not to pay any tithes or dues to him, whereunto these poor men yielded obedience. The writers therefore pray that they may be discharged without payment of fees. See L. J., IX. 677.

March 23. Petition of Thomas Tressam, Esq. Prays that Edward Tressam, who is a professed friar beyond the seas, and who is the most material witness for petitioner in a trial about to take place at the Common Pleas bar, may have a safeguard granted to him to repair hither and give evidence without being questioned in his person, petitioner engaging that he shall not act anything to the prejudice of the Kingdom during his abode about the said business. Noted.—“Read and rejected.”

March 23. Petition of Captain John Musgrave. Petitioner being charged with some miscarriage by his intemperate speech, and committed to the loathsome prison of Newgate, has suffered six months imprisonment amongst thieves and murderers. Prays for his discharge. Noted.—Read, nothing done.

March 23. Certificate of delinquency in the case of Thomas Windebank. C. J., V. 510.

March 24. Answer of inhabitants of Gedney, Lincolnshire, to the report of Justices Bacon and Godbolt and to the petition of Sir Nathaniel Brent and others (*vide* 29 Feb. 1647-8). The respondents say, that neither Sir N. Brent nor the other pretenders have any title to the lands in question; that the respondents have time out of mind had right of common in the lands; they deny that they have gained possession either by force or against law, and pray that the pretenders may be left to their remedy at law if they have any. L. J., X. 79.

1648.

March 27. Copy of pedigree of Sir John Brooke claiming to be Lord Cobham, extracted from the records at Herald's College by George Owen, York Herald. L. J., X. 157.

[March 27.] Petition of Sir Francis Willoughby; he has lately presented a relation to the House showing his faithful services, many sufferings, dearly earned arrears, and disbursements, with an earnest desire to be again employed in Ireland; he has received no answer to his former petition, and prays that he may be restored to his command in Ireland, or if this cannot be, that he may then be paid some part of his arrears and disbursed moneys, that he and his family may be preserved from perishing. L. J., X. 157.

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Annexed:—

1. The humble remonstrance of Sir Francis Willoughby, Knight, setting forth his faithful services, his many sufferings, and his earnest desires to spend the rest of his days in the service of the Parliament against the rebels of Ireland: he has served in the wars with honour and reputation forty-seven years, twenty-five in the service of the States of the United Provinces, the remaining twenty-two years in Ireland, where he has been Governor of Cork and Limerick, a Councillor of Munster, Governor of the port of Galway, and being accidentally in Dublin at the time of the outbreak of the rebellion was commanded by the Lords Justices to take the command of the Castle there; he was afterwards made major-general and a colonel; all which places he discharged with fidelity and honour, yet some malicious persons have secretly traduced him to Parliament, had they done so to his face he would have proved his own innocence, and shamed them; he was one of the Commissioners employed by the Marquess of Ormonde to surrender Dublin and other places into the hands of the Parliament, and for the purpose came to England in the depth of winter at his own charge; he was chosen by the Committee at Derby House to return with letters of credence to the Marquess of Ormonde, and promises of succour, which encouraged the inhabitants of Dublin and the soldiers to work with undaunted resolution in the trenches. He has attended seventeen months as a petitioner to Parliament to be restored to his former commands, and the House has given him some small relief, for which he is humbly thankful, but he has for the most part served at his own charge, besides supporting his company, supplying beeves to the victual-master-general; his money has been seized for the service of the State; his son has died in that service; he again prays to be restored to his former post of command, or that some of the money due to him may be paid as he has no property left but what is in the rebels quarters. Certificates are appended in support of his statement.

March 27. Petition of John Lord Poulett. On the 22nd instant the House of Commons ordered that Lady Drake should receive 1,500*l.* out of petitioner's rents remaining in his tenants' hands, and that the remainder should be paid to the Treasurer of Goldsmiths Hall, and their Lordships concurrence was desired in this order. Their Lordships have ordered the Committee at Goldsmiths Hall to give an account of the proceedings touching petitioner's composition. Petitioner prays that when this account is returned he may have a copy of it, and that he may be heard by counsel before any thing prejudicial to him is done in the matter. L. J., X. 157.

Annexed:—

1. Petition of Lady Vere, widow to Lord Vere. Petitioner has a daughter married to Sir John Poulett, son to Lord Poulett, who has submitted himself to the Parliament, resolving to adhere thereunto with life and fortune, but petitioner finds that Lord Poulett is in danger of inevitable ruin, being excepted out of the propositions through misinformation to the House of Commons of some foul acts of which he was never guilty, particularly burning Lady Drake's house, which petitioner is assured he was so far from directing that he resented it with much grief and horror, neither was he an instrument for bringing Prince Maurice's army against Lyme, nor ever sat in the mongrel Parliament at Oxford, nor joined in any of the councils for fomenting this unnatural war, altho' often invited thereunto by the King. Prays that Lord Poulett's exception may be resipited until the examination of the charges against him. (Undated.)

March 27. Report from the Committee at Goldsmiths Hall concerning Lord Poulett's composition. L. J., X. 162. *In extenso.*

March 27. Order for the Justices to inspect a brew-house erected at Chelsea, near the Earl of Lincoln's house. L. J., X. 158.

March 27. Contract for supplying the forces in Ireland with provisions, clothes, &c. L. J., X. 158. *In extenso.*

March 27. Draft order for payment of 640*l.* to Lord Lambert of Cavan. L. J., X. 161. *In extenso.*

C

HOUSE OF
LOARDS.
Calendar.
1648.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

March 27. Petition of Sir John Maynard. Prays for further time to put in his answer to the impeachment against him. L. J., X. 161. *In extenso*.

March 27. Order for Dr. Aylett to institute and induct Daniel Trigg to the vicarage of Somerby, Leicester. L. J., X. 161.

Annexed:—

1. Certificate from the Assembly of Divines that Trigg has been approved of for the cure. 23 March 1647-8.

March 27. Certificates of delinquency in the case of the following persons. C. J., V. 515. *In extenso*.
Sir Sutton Coney. Sir John Burrell.

March 28. Draft ordinance appointing Walter Fowke, Receiver-General of Yorkshire. L. J., X. 161.

March 28. Petition of John, Lord Poulett. Prays that he may have a copy of the report from the Commissioners at Goldsmiths Hall, and that he may be heard by counsel before the ordinance concerning him is passed. L. J., X. 162.

March 28. Draft order amending a previous order respecting the buying a collection of books in the Eastern language for the University of Cambridge. L. J., X. 162. *In extenso*.

March 28. Draft order for payment of 2,000*l.* to Lady Anne Harcourt. L. J., X. 162. *In extenso*.

March 28. Draft order for Richard Beringer to execute the office of Sheriff of Bucks. L. J., X. 162. *In extenso*.

Annexed:—

1. Petition of Richard Beringer, one of the philazers of the Court of Common Pleas, and lately nominated for High Sheriff of the County of Bucks. Prays to be discharged from the office of High Sheriff as of right and by the law of the land he conceives he ought to be.

March 28. Order referring questions respecting the taking of oaths to the Committee appointed to judge of scandal. L. J., X. 162. *In extenso*.

March 28. Draft of preceding.

March 28. Application for an order for Dr. Aylett to institute and induct James Strong to the rectory of Bettiscombe, Dorset. L. J., X. 163.

March 28. Application for an order for the institution and induction of Sem Cox to the rectory of Middleton in Teesdale, Durham, &c. L. J., X. 163.

March 28. Certificates of delinquency in the case of the following persons. C. J., V. 516-518. *In extenso*:—
Thomas Lecke. Walter Thomas.

Earnestus Carey. William Forth and others.
William Fitzherbert. Robert Villiers.
William Richardson. Anthony Goldesborough.

March 28. Draft ordinance for making liable to assessments for the Militia of Westminster and parts adjacent the estates of freehold or lease that any member, assistant officer, or attender of either House of Parliament hath within the lines of communication. C. J., V. 518.

March 30. Petition of Robert Ramsay, an oppressed prisoner in the Fleet. Petitioner was committed to prison above twelve years since upon a decree obtained by default against him when he was sick in bed, and when neither he nor his counsel were heard, at the suit of Sir Thomas Walsingham. He details at great length his sufferings and the various steps he has taken for redress, and prays that he may now be discharged before he utterly perishes, in order that he may make some provision for his children, and prosecute his just cause of complaint, and that he may have license to print his grievances. L. J., X. 163.

March 30. Petition of Sir Paul Pyndar; prays that he may not be compelled to bring in the letters patent granted to Sir John Gibson for the sole making and vending of alum, and assigned to petitioner for great consideration, until he has been heard in justification of his title. L. J., X. 163.

Annexed:—

1. Order of the Committee concerning the alum business for the attendance of petitioner and others. 22 March 1647-8.

March 30. Petition of John Lord Poulett. The Committee at Goldsmiths Hall was ordered to give an account of the proceedings concerning petitioner's composition, and why his rents were detained in his tenants hands; his counsel were not heard by the Committee altho' they attended for the purpose, and petitioner being very weak in body, and unable to present to their Lordships the true state of the proceedings there, prays that the annexed paper may be perused, and that he may be heard by his counsel before their Lordships concur in the order brought up from the House of

Commons for giving Lady Drake 1,500*l.* out of his estate. L. J., X. 164.

Annexed:—

1. Paper referred to in preceding, detailing the steps taken by his Lordship for perfecting his composition, and reasons why the 1,500*l.* should not be paid to Lady Drake.

March 30. Petition of Walter Baker and another; pray that an early day may be appointed for hearing the writ of error brought in against them by Robert Edmonds. L. J., X. 164.

March 30. Draft order for payment of 10,000*l.* to Thomas Lord Fairfax in lieu of an annuity of 1,000*l.* L. J., X. 164. *In extenso*.

March 30. Order for Theodore Haack to have the privilege for fourteen years of printing and selling the complete translation of the large annotation on the Dutch Bible set forth in 1637. L. J., X. 164. *In extenso*.

March 30. Certificates of delinquency in the case of the following persons. C. J., V. 520, 521. *In extenso*:—
Christopher Cabourne. Michael Fawkes.

Dr. Richard Zouch. John Churchill.

John Dollinge.

March 31. Petition of Edward Viscount Conway. Prays that the privilege of a peer may be granted to him to stay the proceedings taken against him by one Bedingfield for the recovery of a debt. L. J., X. 165. *In extenso*.

March 31. Petition of creditors of John Earl of Bridgwater. Petitioners have used all possible mediation by their frequent and humble addresses to his Lordship for obtaining their just debts, but cannot by any entreaties obtain satisfaction. They therefore pray that they may have leave to take the benefit of the law against the Earl's estate, the rather since his Lordship has not manifested any affection to the Parliament. L. J., X. 165.

Annexed:—

1. List of creditors.

March 31. Order upon preceding petition. L. J., X. 165. *In extenso*.

March 31. Petition of Aletheia Dowager Countess of Arundel and Surrey. In September 1641 petitioner went over with her deceased lord into the United Provinces by leave of the King and Parliament, and has ever since remained there, never acting anything against the State. Notwithstanding this the Committee of Derby have lately sequestered the manor and rectory of Glossop, being petitioner's inheritance, upon a bare supposition that she is a recusant, altho' they confess they have no proof of it. Prays that the Committee of Derby may be ordered to stay proceedings until petitioner be heard before the Committee for Sequestrations, and that in the meantime she may not be deprived of her subsistence. L. J., X. 165.

March 31. Petition of Peter Browne and Sara his wife respecting a debt due to them from Lord Lovelace. L. J., X. 166. *In extenso*.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of preceding. 4 Feb. 1647-8.

2. Another copy. (Undated.)

April 3. Draft ordinance for taking off the sequestration of the estate of Viscount Molyneux. L. J., X. 168.

Annexed:—

1. Certificate of his Lordship's delinquency. C. J., V. 488. *In extenso*.

April 3. Petition of Richard Lord Viscount Molyneux. Prays that his case may be recommended to the Committee of Goldsmiths Hall, in order that he may be heard in favour of the abatement of his insupportable fine. L. J., X. 168.

Annexed:—

1. Duplicate of preceding.

April 3. Draft ordinance to clear Sir Henry Spiller of his delinquency. L. J., X. 168.

Annexed:—

1. Certificate of his delinquency. C. J., V. 486. *In extenso*.

April 3. Certificate from the Assembly of Divines that Edward Nevill has been approved for the rectory of Stawnie *alias* Stawndon [Standon], in the county of Stafford. L. J., X. 168.

April 3. Draft ordinances to clear the following persons of their delinquency. L. J., X. 169-171. *In extenso*:—

Edward Bathurst.

Christopher Hall.

Gabriell Hipposly.

Sir George Wentworth.

George Nevill.

Hugh Calveley.

Thomas Harrington.

William Saltmarsh.

Sir Richard Vivian.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

April 3. Draft order for payment of 4*l.* a week to Lady O'Bryan out of Lord Worcester's estate. L. J., X. 172. *In extenso.*

April 3. Draft order for abatement of Sir Richard Vivian's fine. L. J., X. 172. *In extenso.*

April 3. Ordinance appointing treasurers to receive 20,000*l.* a month to be raised for Ireland. L. J., X. 172. *In extenso.*

April 3. Draft of preceding.

April 3. Draft order for payment of 500*l.* to Bridgett Farrer, widow of Colonel Farrer. L. J., X. 173. *In extenso.*

April 3. Draft ordinance for uniting certain churches and for maintenance of preaching ministers in the City of Gloucester. L. J., X. 173. *In extenso.*

April 3. Draft order in the cause between William Allen and Hans Baker concerning the ships "Pearl Hoy" and "Box Tree." L. J., X. 175. *In extenso.*

April 3. Report from the Committee for His Majesty's Revenue concerning the claims of John Bland and Walter Fowke to the office of Receiver General of Yorkshire, with resolutions thereon. (Four papers.) L. J., X. 176. *In extenso.*

[April 4.] Petition of David ap David and other poor inhabitants of Wrexham Regis, in the county of Denbigh. On the 6th of May 1643 about eleven o'clock in the forenoon a fire occurred in the town so fierce, owing to the dryness of the season, that in two hours one hundred and forty-three dwelling houses, and most of the goods in them, were reduced to ashes, besides kilns, barns, stables, and other buildings, about a fourth of the town, the estimated value being above 4,000*l.*; most of the houses have not yet been rebuilt owing to the poverty of the inhabitants; the petitioners pray the House to grant them orders and briefs for a general collection for their relief in London and Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, and also in Wales and the counties adjoining thereto. L. J., X. 178.

April 4. Petition of John Bland prays that he may be heard by counsel before the ordinance depriving him of his office of Receiver General for the revenue of the county of York is passed by their Lordships. L. J., X. 178.

April 4. Order upon preceding. L. J., X. 178.

April 4. Petition of William Barton, minister. Petitioner has, with Francis Rous, prepared a Psalm Book, intitled "An exact emendation of the whole book of "Psalms, begun by Francis Rous, Esq., and perfected "with sundry hymns and aliters thereunto annexed by "William Barton, M. of A., and minister of John "Zacharies, London." All have been diligently reviewed and compared with the original by sundry learned men, and fitted for four score tunes already extant, in four parts, yet so as six or seven of the most common tunes in all the kingdom will properly serve them all. Petitioner prays that an order may be made for the book to be printed, and that none do presume to print or reprint it but by the correction and appointment of the authors. L. J., X. 178.

April 4. Draft ordinance to clear Walter Thomas of his delinquency. L. J., X. 180. *In extenso.*

Annexed:—

1. Certificate of delinquency. C. J., V. 520.

April 4. Ordinance respecting payment of tithes in London. L. J., X. 180. *In extenso.*

April 4. Draft of preceding.

April 4. Draft order for payment of 617*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* to Edward Husbnde, printer to the House of Commons. L. J., X. 181. *In extenso.*

April 4. Draft ordinances to clear the following persons of their delinquency. L. J., X. 181-184. *In extenso*:—

Richard Lee, junior, and others.

Walter Symes and others.

Matthew Robinson, senior and junior.*

William Armitage.*

Richard Cudworth.*

William Cockayne and others.

Francis Gryce.*

John Dalston.*

Edward Kirton.*

Edward Rookewood.*

Hugh Cartwright, senior and junior.

April 4. Draft order for payment of 1,500*l.* to Colonel William Jephson. L. J., X. 184. *In extenso.*

* A certificate of delinquency is annexed.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

April 4. Draft order for payment of 1,000*l.* to Colonel William Jephson. L. J., X. 184. *In extenso.*

April 4. Draft ordinance to indemnify the committee and forces in the county of Kent. L. J., X. 184. *In extenso.*

April 4. Draft ordinance to clear William Kent of his delinquency. L. J., X. 185. *In extenso.*

Annexed:—

1. Certificate of his delinquency. C. J., V. 488.

April 12. Answer of James Earl of Suffolk unto the impeachment, and articles in maintenance of the same, exhibited by the Commons assembled in Parliament against the said Earl. Denies that he is guilty of any of the charges made against him. L. J., X. 185.

April 12. Similar answer of James Earl of Middlesex.

April 12. Similar answer of Theophilus Earl of Lincoln.

April 12. Similar answer of William Lord Maynard.

April 12. Similar answer of John Lord Hunsdon.

April 12. Similar answer of George Lord Berkeley.

April 12. Petition of John Lord Poulett. Prays leave to make addresses to the House of Commons concerning some informations given in against him which reflect much upon his honour, and tend even to the questioning of his life. L. J., X. 186. *In extenso.*

April 12. Petition of Walter Fowke. Prays that, although the ordinance for restoring him to his office of Receiver-General of Yorkshire has not yet passed their Lordships' House, he may have leave to go or send down to receive the monies due, for the bringing in of which to the usual place at York on the 20th instant he has sent down his precepts. L. J., X. 186.

April 12. Petition of several merchants, owners, and masters of ships trading to and from the Port of London, on behalf of themselves and all others of this Kingdom concerned in trade, shipping, and navigation. The encouragement of merchants, the building of ships, and the improvement of navigation much depend upon the settling of the Admiralty jurisdiction. Petitioners therefore pray their Lordships to give speedy despatch to the ordinance for that purpose, which has already passed the House of Commons. L. J., X. 186.

April 12. Affidavit of William Jhannes respecting the service of annexed order. L. J., X. 187. *In extenso.*

Annexed:—

1. Order for John Robinson and Mary Farren to answer the petition of William Jhannes. 15 March 1647-8.

April 12. Affidavit of Colonel George Payne respecting his arrest. L. J., X. 187. *In extenso.*

April 12. Petition of Colonel George Payne. Complains that, notwithstanding the protection granted to him by the House until the arrears due to him from the State have been paid, he has been arrested and is detained prisoner at the suit of Susan Elliott. Prays for his discharge. On the same paper, copy of order for his protection of 11 Sep. 1646.

April 12. Copy of preceding petition, order, and affidavit.

April 12. Draft order appointing a day for hearing the writ of error, Rogers *v.* Wilde, *et. al.* L. J., X. 187.

April 12. Certificate that John Hutchinson is orthodox in his judgment, religious and unblameable in his conversation, and well affected to the Parliament. L. J., X. 187.

April 12. Petition of Thomas Salmon. Prays that the writ of error, Roe *v.* Salmon, may be speedily heard.

April 13. Draft ordinance appointing Thomas Maydwell, philazer of the Court of Common Pleas for the counties of Southampton and Wilts. L. J., X. 183.

April 13. Draft order for Lord Inchiquin's son to be sent to the Tower, &c. L. J., X. 188.

April 13. Application for an order for Dr. Aylett to institute and induct Alexander Ley to the vicarage of Monkleigh, Devon. L. J., X. 188.

Annexed:—

1. Certificate of parishioners and inhabitants of Monkleigh that Ley has served the cure of the parish for almost two years under the late vicar, who long laid sick and bedrid, and that he is very fit to be admitted vicar.

2. Certificate of neighbouring ministers as to Ley's fitness for the cure.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

3. Certificate of neighbours that they have never heard any complaint against Ley.
4. Copy of petition of Alexander Ley, minister and preacher of God's word at Frithelstock, and of the inhabitants there, to the Committee for Sequestrations in the county of Devon. Ley has faithfully served the cure for five years, and is allowed for his service and pains only 10*l.* per annum; they pray that some course may be taken whereby his livelihood may be increased to some convenient sum of maintenance, in order that he may be encouraged to continue his pains.

April 13. Draft ordinance appointing Judges of the Admiralty Court. L. J., X. 188. *In extenso.*

April 13. Certificate from the Assembly of Divines that Samuel Langley has been approved for the rectory of Swettenham, Cheshire. L. J., X. 190.

April 13. Draft order for hearing the writ of error, Browning v. Stanbury. L. J., X. 190.

April 13. Narration of the late riotous tumult within the City of London, and proceedings of the Lord Mayor, Committee of Militia, and Common Council of the City concerning the same. (Six papers.) L. J., X. 190. *In extenso.*

[April 14.] Petition of Colonel William Herbert. Petitioner having expended 588*l.* 12*s.* for the service of the State at Plymouth, an ordinance was passed giving the public faith of the kingdom for his repayment. There is also money owing to him for his service under Sir Thomas Fairfax and also in Ireland; he has of late been forced to keep his chamber by reason of his hurts received in service, and constrained to run into debt for the necessary subsistence of himself and family. Prays that he may receive the moneys due to him, with interest, or that he may have protection for six months in order that he may have freedom to treat with his creditors. L. J., X. 192.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of ordinance referred to in preceding. 6 June 1645.
2. Duplicate of preceding petition.
3. Another copy of the ordinance of 6th June 1645.

April 14. Petition of Sir John Maynard, Knight of the Bath. Prays that further time may be granted to him to put in his answer to the impeachment against him. L. J., X. 192.

April 14. Petition of Mary Wright, widow of Gerrard Wright. Prays that an estate extended upon a recognizance for repayment of money belonging to petitioner may be assigned to her, according to a decree and order of the Court of Chancery. L. J., X. 192.

April 14. Draft ordinance concerning arbitrary government. It enacts that neither House of Parliament shall hear any petition or complaint betwixt party and party, or touching matter of title, interest, trespass, &c., unless it be in cases of privilege or matters done contrary to some express order of Parliament; all other cases, whether civil or criminal, shall be left to the ordinary courts of justice, but in cases of maladministration of justice in any of such courts, Parliament will give such relief as shall be requisite. The matter was referred to a Committee this day, and the draft is endorsed "Laid by." L. J., X. 193.

April 14. Petition of William Hussey, minister of the Word of God. Prays that an order may be granted to enable the Commissioners of the Great Seal to present petitioner to the rectory of Merstham, Surrey, which living was formerly in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and above value in the King's book. L. J., X. 193.

April 14. Duplicate of preceding.

April 14. Draft ordinance for better settling and ordering the Militia of the borough of Southwark. L. J., X. 193.

April 14. Draft order for a Commission to be issued for trying the rioters in the late tumult in the City of London. L. J., X. 194. *In extenso.*

April 14. Draft order for payment of 50*l.* to Major Gray, and 30*l.* to Captain Nelson, for their pains in bringing speedy intelligence touching the affairs in Ireland. L. J., X. 194. *In extenso.*

April 14. Draft order for thanks to be given to the Lord General and the officers and soldiers for their great service in suppressing the insurrection in the City of London. L. J., X. 194. *In extenso.*

April 14. Draft order for 1,000*l.* to be bestowed as a gratuity upon the officers and soldiers at the Mews, and Whitehall, for their service in suppressing the insurrection. L. J., X. 194.

April 14. Order for Brent, prisoner in the Tower, upon suspicion of having a hand in the rebellion in Ireland, to be brought to trial in the King's Bench. L. J., X. 194. *In extenso.*

April 14. Draft of preceding.

April 14. Order giving liberty to William Savage, Sheriff of Dorset, to come to London. L. J., X. 194. *In extenso.*

April 14. Draft of preceding.

April 14. Draft order for payment of 3,963*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* to William Sykes for arms and ammunition. L. J., X. 194. *In extenso.*

Annexed:—

1. Another draft.
2. Copy of order of the House of Commons charging the sum due to Sykes upon the moiety of the receipts of the Excise. 30 Dec. 1647.

April 15. Petition of Dame Elizabeth Hussey, widow and relict of Sir Edward Hussey, late of Harrington, in the county of Lincoln, Knight and Baronet. Her husband's fine was assessed at Goldsmiths Hall at 8,750*l.*, of which sum in December last he paid in 4,500*l.*, and secured the remainder by bond, hoping for an abatement when his case should be presented to the House. He is now dead, and the greater part of his estate goes to his grandchild, a portion to petitioner for her jointure, and the remainder to two of his younger sons. He died leaving two daughters unmarried, and wholly unprovided for, and was indebted to several persons by bonds to the extent of 6,000*l.* He only had an estate for life in his lands, though part was subject to a power of revocation by his personal act, which by reason of his death cannot now be executed. Petitioner therefore prays that what has been already paid may be accepted in full of his fine, and that the bond entered into for the remainder may be delivered to her to be cancelled. L. J., X. 196.

April 15. Draft order in compliance with prayer of preceding petition. L. J., X. 196.

April 15. Answer of John Robinson and Mary Farren to the petition of William Jhannes. Petitioners deny that they made any such promise as is pretended in Jhannes' petition, and pray to be dismissed with their costs and charges. L. J., X. 196.

Annexed:—

1. Petition of same. Petitioners have been taken into custody for contempt in not putting in their answer to Jhannes' petition as ordered by their Lordships. The order was served upon petitioner Robinson, but not upon Mary Farren, and they could not therefore give in their answer. Pray for their discharge, and that Jhannes may be ordered to give them satisfaction for their imprisonment.

April 15. Petition of Sir Henry Mildmay. Prays that he may have the benefit of the general order for quieting the possession of lands, with regard to the marsh called North and South Somercotes, in the county of Lincoln, which was leased to him by order of the Committee of the King's Revenue. L. J., X. 196.

Annexed:—

1. Order of Committee of the King's Revenue referred to in preceding. 21 March 1647-8.

April 15. Petition of Edward Fisher. Shortly after petitioner came of age he was drawn by William Blaythwaite into several great engagements, and sued by him upon a bond of 1,400*l.* in the Court of Pleas in the Exchequer, and pretending to have privilege there, Blaythwaite made himself a debtor to the King of purpose to take advantage thereof against petitioner, who thereupon brought a supersedeas out of Chancery to remove Blaythwaite's proceedings. The same being delivered and the fees tendered and allowance thereof duly prayed by petitioner, the Barons and Judges there refused to yield obedience thereunto, but on the contrary gave judgment upon the bond against him. Prays that Blaythwaite may be called upon to answer, and the judges to show cause why they refused to allow the writ of supersedeas. L. J., X. 196.

Annexed:—

1. Answer of William Blaythwaite. Conceives that as a debtor to the King he legally prosecuted Fisher for his just debt according to the rules of the Court of Exchequer.

April 15. Draft ordinances to clear the following persons of their delinquency. L. J., X. 197-201. *In extenso.*

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

John Merrifield.
Michael Grigge (two
copies).
Henry Townshend.
Charles Cockaine.*
Henry Hildiard.*
Sherrington Talbott.*
Sir Edward Rodney.*
Sir Henry Hastings.
Sir Richard Hubert.*

Thomas Bland the
younger.*
Thomas Windebanke.
Timothy Tirrell.*
Sir Roger Cooper.*
William Lord Brereton.*
Sir Peregrine Bertie.*
Sir Edward Morgan.*
Sir Thomas Mackworth.*

April 15. Petition of Thomas Edwards. Petitioner is condemned for a felony without clergy at the Sessions House for Middlesex. He is not above seventeen years of age and was seduced into the offence for which he is condemned. Prays that he may be relieved from the execution of the heavy sentence upon him, that he may live to mend his life. Noted. Rejected.

April 15. Application for an order for Dr. Aylett to institute and induct Robert Mathew to the rectory of St. Andrew Le Wardrobe, London.

April 15. Certificate from the Assembly of Divines that Mathew has been approved for the cure.

April 17. Petition of Patrick Young. Thomas Jennyns, of Hayes, who stands indebted to petitioner in the sum of 106*l.* for rent due now almost five years, was by order of the House protected until Michaelmas 1644 and until the pleasure of the House should be further signified. Petitioner prays that a day may be appointed for Jennyns to pay the money, or that his protection may be recalled and petitioner permitted to recover his just debt by course of law. L. J., X. 204.

Annexed:—

1. Duplicate of preceding.

April 17. Petition of Richard Borrett. Prays that a day may be appointed for hearing the writ of error between him and Sir John Stawell. L. J., X. 204.

April 17. Petition of John Burrowes, of Ecclesfield, in the county of York. Prays that a day may be appointed for hearing the writ of error between him and Robert Trippett. L. J., X. 204.

April 17. Transcript of record, &c., in the case of the following writs of error. L. J., X. 204.

Bury v. Abbot. (Parchment Collection.)

Wright v. Salkeld.

Hewes v. Gregory. (Do.)

Clarke v. Ash. (Do.)

Ware v. Davenport. (Do.)

Dawkes v. Cordree. (Do.)

Warrick v. Burdock. (Do.)

April 17. Petition of Sir Oliver Luke and John and Henry Trenchard. Pray that the hearing of their complaint against Robert Edbrooke, William Tucker, and Silvester Williams for their contempt in refusing to pay tithes to George Trenchard, rector of Exford, in the county of Somerset, in compliance with their Lordships' orders, may be postponed for a month, when petitioners will be in town, and enabled to make punctual proof of the said contempt. L. J., X. 204.

April 17. Draft order renewing the Commission for hearing causes in Chancery. L. J., X. 205. *In extenso.*

April 17. Another draft.

April 17. Draft order granting salaries to the Commissioners of the Great Seal. L. J., X. 205. *In extenso.*

April 17. Order declaring all commissions granted to Lord Inchiquin void. L. J., X. 205. *In extenso.*

April 17. Draft of preceding.

April 17. Resolution declaring Lord Inchiquin a traitor and rebel. L. J., X. 205. *In extenso.*

April 17. Draft of preceding.

April 17. Draft order for payment of 50*l.* to Major Elsyng, and 30*l.* to Captain Chaundler. L. J., X. 206. *In extenso.*

April 17. Draft ordinance appointing Deputy Registers of the Court of Chancery. L. J., X. 206. *In extenso.*

April 17. Draft ordinance adding John Hales and Thomas Basnett to the Committee for Assessments in Coventry. L. J., X. 206. *In extenso.*

April 17. Draft ordinance adding Samuel Dunch and others to the Committee for Assessments in Berks. L. J., X. 206. *In extenso.*

April 17. Ordinance adding Major Robert Harley to the Committee for Assessments in Hereford. L. J., X. 206. *In extenso.*

April 17. Draft of preceding.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

April 17. Draft order for Pendennis Castle to be delivered up to Sir Hardres Waller. L. J., X. 206. *In extenso.*

April 17. Draft ordinance for vacating the presentation of William Parker to the vicarage of Wrotham, Kent. L. J., X. 206. *In extenso.*

April 17. Certificate of delinquency of Edward Cotton. C. J., V. 533. *In extenso.*

April 18. Petition of Robert Edmonds; prays that the hearing of the writ of error, wherein Walter Baker and others are plaintiffs and petitioner is defendant, may be postponed. L. J., X. 207.

Annexed:—

1. Affidavit of Robert Edmonds in support of preceding. 17 April 1648.

April 18. Order for hearing the writ of error, *Eyre v. Benson.* L. J., X. 207.

April 18. Order for hearing the writ of error, *Browne v. Eyre.* L. J., X. 207.

April 18. Petition of Sir John Gayer, Knight and Alderman of London. By the 29th chapter of the Great Charter all Commons are to be tried by their equals, and there are thirty sessions of Parliament which confirm the Great Charter being a statute declaratory of the common law, especially the petition of right and the Act for abolishing the Star Chamber and regulating the Council Table. By several declarations and ordinances their Lordships have declared that ordinances are no laws, but temporary during the wars, and the cause of necessity being taken away their Lordships have promised that the free people of England shall be governed according to the known laws of the land, as appears by the ordinance of the 15th of January 1647-8. Petitioner who is a free commoner of England claims his birthright, which is to be tried by God and his country in his Majesty's Court of Justice by the sworn judges of the law and by a jury of his equals of his own neighbourhood where the pretended fact was done, the Courts of justice being now open. This petition is referred to in the journals as "A paper brought in from the Lieutenant of the Tower which he received from Sir John Gayer, a prisoner there, wherein he questions the jurisdiction of this House." L. J., X. 207.

Annexed:—

1. Petition of Thomas Adams, Alderman of London. Almost identical with preceding. (Undated.)

2. Similar petition of James Bunce, Alderman of London. (Undated.)

April 18. Draft order for estreating the fine of Sir John Maynard. L. J., X. 207.

April 18. Draft order for taking the sequestration off the estate of Sir Oliver Cromwell, of Ramsey Moore, Huntingdon. L. J., X. 207. *In extenso.*

April 18. Petition of Thomas Stayno and William Elliott, officers to the Sheriffs of London. Petitioners are under restraint for arresting Colonel George Payne who stood protected by an order of the House; they are heartily sorry for having incurred their Lordships' displeasure and pray for their discharge. L. J., X. 186.

April 19. Petition of John Perchard, inhabitant of the Isle of Guernsey. Some differences arising between petitioner and John Rowland concerning the succession of the estate of petitioner's elder brother, the issue came before the Judicature of the Island, by whom petitioner (contrary to the law and custom there) was condemned. Thereupon he made his appeal in the form formerly used before the King and his Council, which was allowed and confirmed by the acts of the bailiff and jurats, but as this form of appeal is not now in use petitioner conceives this high court to be the proper judges of appeal. He therefore prays their Lordships to hear the matter and to order Rowland to answer, and the bailiff and jurats to transmit under the seal of the Island all the processes, pleas, &c. in the case. L. J., X. 207.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of preceding.

2. Copy of the acts of the bailiff and jurats of the Island referred to in the petition.

April 19. Petition of William Jackson, a poor inhabitant of the town of Cambridge; prays that a beadsman's place in Trinity College, Cambridge, which is now vacant, may be bestowed upon him as he is very poor and has a wife and eight small children whom he is no way able to maintain by his utmost pains and endeavours. L. J., X. 207.

April 19. Draft order fining Sir John Gayer 500*l.* for his contempt, &c. L. J., X. 208.

April 19. Draft ordinance for dividing the parish of Wrotham, Kent. L. J., X. 209. *In extenso.*

* A certificate of delinquency is annexed.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

April 19. Order for adding Denis Bond to the Committee for Westminster College. L. J., X. 211. *In extenso*.

April 19. Draft of preceding.

April 19. Draft order adding Robert Harley and another to the Committee of Sequestrations for Hereford. L. J., X. 211. *In extenso*.

April 19. Order for the preservation of timber in the Forest of Dean. L. J., X. 211. *In extenso*.

April 19. Draft of preceding.

April 19. Application for orders for Dr. Aylett to institute and induct Joel Barnard to the vicarage of Pirton, Oxon. and Rice Lloyd to the vicarage of New Romney, Kent. L. J., X. 211.

April 19. Certificate of Bulstrode Whitelocke that Joel Barnard is an orthodox preacher, and well affected to the Parliament, &c.

April 19. Application for an order for Dr. Aylett to institute and induct Richard Randall to the rectory of Oxsted alias Oakestead, Surrey. L. J., X. 211.

Annexed:—

1. Certificate that Randall has taken the National Covenant. 25 Sept. 1646.
2. Certificate of inhabitants of Oxsted in favour of Randall. 1st March 1647-8.
3. Certificate of ministers in his favour. 22 March 1647-8.

April 20. Petition of Edward Eltonhead, Esq., one of the Masters of the Chancery, and an attendant upon the House of Peers. Petitioner was in quiet possession of a house called Shepping at Woodham Water, Essex, where he kept two servants. On the 27th of March last, when he was in attendance upon their Lordships' House, William Ham and others furiously assaulted his house in the absence of one of his servants, broke open the door, and violently dragged out his other servant, Mary Newman, under colour of an arrest upon some process, and then got into and took possession of the house, which Ham still detains. Petitioner prays to be restored to the possession of his house, and that Ham and the other offenders may be sent for and punished. L. J., X. 211.

Annexed:—

1. Affidavit of Mary Newman in support of preceding. 8 April 1648.
2. Affidavit of Thomas Lynes. 8 April 1648.

April 20. Draft ordinance appointing three ministers to preach at Windsor. L. J., X. 211.

April 20. Petition of Henry Babington. Petitioner's mother, Mary Babington, dying at Oxford at the time it was a garrison for the King, John Greaves, astronomy lecturer there, a mere stranger, set on foot a writing purporting to be her last will and testament; but upon a hearing in the Prerogative Court in London this will was pronounced invalid, and administration granted to petitioner. Greaves thereupon appealed to the Judges Delegates, and sentence was then given against petitioner. The Commissioners for the Great Seal, upon petitioner's application, granted him a commission of review to hear and determine the cause. Some of the Commissioners therein named are unwilling to proceed in the matter without the confirmation of Parliament, because the petition was not presented in person to the King. Prays that the Commission may be ratified and confirmed. L. J., X. 212.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of preceding.
2. Another petition of same to the like effect.
3. Certificate of the register of the Court of Delegates that commissions of review have been formerly granted in like cases.
4. Copy of preceding.
5. Another copy.
6. Another copy.
7. Another copy.
8. List of Commissioners of Review appointed to rehear the cause.
9. Copy of preceding.
10. Another copy.
11. Copy of ordinance for composition of wardships in the Court of Wards and Liveries, and for signing of bills and passing them under the Great Seal. 1 Nov. 1645.
12. Printed copy of preceding ordinance.

April 20. Petition of Nathaniel Bambrigg, brother of John Bambrigg, doctor and physician, and of Abraham Bambrigg, both deceased. Prays that the Commissioners of the Great Seal may be ordered to issue a commission of review to hear and determine the ques-

tion as to the administration of the goods of petitioner's two deceased brothers. L. J., X. 212.

Annexed:—

1. Another petition of same. The Commissioners of the Great Seal have issued a Commission of review, but the Judges Delegates are unwilling to proceed in the matter unless the commission be confirmed by Parliament. Petitioner prays that this may be done.

April 20. Answer of Sir Thomas Walsingham to the petition of Robert Ramsey, a prisoner in the Fleet. Details the losses he has suffered by the many vexatious suits brought against him by Ramsey, in which he has been compelled to spend almost 3,000*l.*; he recites various orders made in his favour, all of which Ramsey refuses to obey. Ramsey has caused the effect of his last petition to their Lordships to be put in print in a scandalous pamphlet, wherein he reflects upon the honour and justice of both Houses, and likewise upon the justice of the Court of Exchequer. Sir Thomas Walsingham prays that Ramsey may be ordered to pay him further costs, and be punished as he deserves for his false and scandalous petition. L. J., X. 212.

Annexed:—

1. Order of the Court of Exchequer committing Ramsey to the Fleet for contempt in neglecting to obey a decree of the Court. 19 Oct. 1638.
2. Order of Committee for examination of abuses in imprisonments and Courts of Justice remanding Ramsey to the Fleet, finding no cause to relieve him of the decree obtained against him in the Exchequer Chamber by Sir Thomas Walsingham. 22 Jan. 1640-1.
3. Order of the House of Commons in the matter. 31 Oct. 1645.

April 20. Order for Robert Ramsey to have a copy of Sir Thomas Walsingham's answer. L. J., X. 212.

April 20. Votes respecting the removal of Mr. Glyn from the recordership of London. L. J., X. 212.

April 20. Message from the House of Commons desiring the speedy concurrence of the Lords in various ordinances. L. J., X. 212. *In extenso*.

April 20. Draft order for 30*l.* a-piece to be bestowed upon Captain Davies and Captain Barrington who lately came out of Munster with the Commissioners. L. J., X. 212. *In extenso*.

April 20. Petition of Mathew Draper, Captain of the late Earl of Essex's troop. Petitioner has from the beginning of the wars faithfully served the Parliament to his utter ruin, 1,245*l.* being due to him for arrears, besides losses to the amount of 3,500*l.* He has now been cast into the King's Bench upon a judgment and execution for 60*l.* obtained against him by Nicholas Young. Prays for his discharge and for protection until Parliament shall take into consideration the payment of his arrears. L. J., X. 212.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of certificate of the Earl of Essex as to Captain Draper's services. 20 March 1645-6.
2. Certificate of the Committee for taking the accounts of the whole Kingdom as to the arrears due to Captain Draper. 14 April 1646.
3. Petition of Nicholas Young: Understands that Draper has petitioned for his discharge, but on what ground petitioner knows not. Prays that his just proceedings at law may not be stayed, that he may have a copy of Draper's petition, and that no order may be made to his prejudice until he has been heard by counsel.

April 20. Application for an order for Dr. Aylett to institute and induct Robert Gifford to the rectory of Elsefield alias Ulesfield(?) in the County of Southampton. L. J., X. 212.

Annexed:—

1. Certificate of the Assembly of Divines that Gifford has been approved for the cure. 19 April 1648.

April 20. Affidavit of Henry Parre and Thomas Gore that they heard Henry Halfepenny say to Lord Cromwell "You are a base conditioned fellow, and I will have my money or I will tear the clothes from your back."

April 20. Application for an order for Dr. Aylett to institute and induct Richard Isaacson to the rectory of Woodford, Essex.

Annexed:—

1. Certificate of ministers in favour of Isaacson.

April 21. Report of the Commissioners at Oxford to the Committee for Reformation of the University of the proceedings whilst the Earl of Pembroke, Chan-

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

cellor of the University, was there. L. J., X. 216. *In extenso.*

April 21. Report upon preceding made to Parliament by the Committee. L. J., X. 216. *In extenso.*

April 21. Draft order for Dr. Warner, late Bishop of Rochester, to be removed out of the Manor-house of Bromley, Kent, and for possession thereof to be delivered to Augustine Skinner. L. J., X. 217. *In extenso.*

April 21. Draft order for Sir Thomas Dacres and Henry Pitts to be paid a debt due to them by Lord Capel out of the sequestration of his estate. L. J., X. 217. *In extenso.*

April 22. Draft ordinance to divide the parishes of Maisey Hampton and Marston Maisey, Wilts, &c. L. J., X. 212. *In extenso.*

April 22. Certificate from the Assembly of Divines that James Forbes has been approved for the rectory and vicarage of Duloe, Cornwall. L. J., X. 221.

April 22. Draft ordinance for further ascertaining the arrears of the soldiery due upon their debentures, and securing all those that shall purchase the same. L. J., X. 221. *In extenso.*

April 22. Certificates of delinquency in the case of the following persons. C. J., V. 539, 540. *In extenso* :—

Rutland Snoden.	Richard Wickstead.
Ralph Skipwith.	Edward Michell.
Stanley Burroughes.	

April 22. Letter from Alderman Adams to Colonel Tichburne, Lieutenant of the Tower. I have received a paper seeming to authorise you to carry my person before the Lords to answer to a charge. I am constrained to inform you that my person ought not to be hurried to and fro, or disturbed at the pleasure of any man, neither can I yield obedience to the command of any that are not legal; therefore if you intend to disturb me on Tuesday next I expect to see a legal warrant from some person or court which has jurisdiction over me. The Lords have no legal power to summon me to answer to any crime whereof I am accused or suspected, and therefore you must expect to answer for whatever injury you offer to my person, and know hereby that I shall not voluntarily go from hence to Westminster, but shall suffer you to carry me if you send force which I cannot resist. L. J., X. 223.

April 23. Similar letter from Alderman Langham. L. J., X. 223.

April 23. Similar letter from Alderman Bunce. L. J., X. 223.

April 24. Petition of Roger Draper. Complains that George James has vexed him with many unjust suits with reference to the lease of a rectory purchased by petitioner's late uncle Tomas James from a prebendary of Chichester, of which petitioner has become lawfully possessed, but to which George James pretends a title. Prays their Lordships to vouchsafe him a speedy hearing, and that in the meantime all suits at law may be stayed. L. J., X. 223.

April 24. Draft ordinance to prevent the taking of free quarter. L. J., X. 224. *In extenso.*

April 24. Report of the Committee for His Majesty's revenue concerning the Receivership of Yorkshire. L. J., X. 224. *In extenso.*

Annexed :—

1. Order for the Committee to ascertain whether John Bland has forfeited his right to the Receivership, and in the meantime to receive the revenues to the use of the State. 18 April 1648. L. J., X. 207. *In extenso.*

April 24. Application for an order for Dr. Aylett to institute and induct John Eastbrooke to the rectory of Kingston Deverill, Wilts. L. J., X. 224.

Annexed :—

1. Certificate from the Assembly of Divines that Eastbrooke has been approved for the cure.

April 24. Certificate of the Assembly of Divines that Samuel Aldus has been approved for the rectory of Freston, Suffolk. L. J., X. 224.

April 24. Petition of Sir John Monson. Petitioner came in upon the surrender of Oxford, but has not received the benefit of the articles, &c.; prays that the remainder of his fine at Goldsmiths Hall may be remitted, and that his ordinance may not pass until he has been in some way relieved. L. J., X. 225.

April 24. Another petition of same, praying that his ordinance may be respited.

April 24. Pass for Francis Kinloch and others to go into France. L. J., X. 225.

April 24. Draft of the additional instructions for the Commissioners from the Parliament of England to the Parliament of Scotland. L. J., X. 228. *In extenso.*

April 24. Draft ordinance for raising 6,000*l.* for the four hundred soldiers added to the forces already in the Tower of London. L. J., X. 228. *In extenso.*

April 24. Draft ordinance for the continuance of the Committee of the Army and the Treasurers at War. L. J., X. 228. *In extenso.*

April 24. Printed copy of two preceding ordinances.

April 24. Draft ordinance for bringing in the arrears of the assessments for the army within the City of London. L. J., X. 229. *In extenso.*

April 25. Order for hearing the writ of error, Burrowes v. Trippett. L. J., X. 231.

April 25. Draft order for maimed soldiers to have the use of Ely House. L. J., X. 232. *In extenso.*

Annexed :—

1. Release of Edward Birkhead of any former contract made for Ely House. 17 April 1648, L. J., X. 231. *In extenso.* On the same paper: Order of the House of Commons for Ely House to be given up to the Treasurers for maimed soldiers. 14 April 1648.

April 25. Draft letter from the Parliament to Lord Fairfax respecting the preservation of the wardrobe in the Tower. L. J., X. 233. *In extenso.*

April 27. Application by Joseph Murdock to the Earl of Manchester for a pass to go into Ireland to bring over his wife and children. L. J., X. 233.

April 27. Petition of divers merchants, owners, and merchants strangers interested in navigation and foreign commerce. Pray that the ordinance of the 12th instant for settling the jurisdiction of the Court of Admiralty may be extended as well to all marine causes now depending either in the Admiralty or Delegates Court, as for the future to those that shall be begun before the expiration of the three years limited by the ordinance. L. J., X. 233.

April 27. Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons in Common Council assembled. They have received information from one John Everard of an intention on the part of the army to disarm and then plunder the city. Pray that the chains within the city may be repaired and set up again, that the army may be removed to a greater distance, and that Major-General Skippon may be appointed to the command of the forces within the lines of communication and the weekly bills of mortality. L. J., X. 234. *In extenso.*

Annexed :—

1. Affidavit of John Everard referred to in preceding. 23 April 1648. L. J., X. 234. *In extenso.*

April 28. Petition of Roger North. After a solemn hearing of the cause between petitioner and Thomas Conisby their Lordships made an order for petitioner to take all trees and woods in Mims Common, in the county of Hertford, but by reason of interruptions he has not been able to receive any fruit of the order. Prays that the sheriff of Herts may be ordered to assist him in the execution of the order, and that Thomas Conisby, and all others pretending under him or his title, may be inhibited to molest or interrupt petitioner and his workmen in cutting and taking away the trees. L. J., X. 235.

April 28. Affidavit of Edward Radford in support of preceding.

April 28. Application by the Earl of Dorset privilege may be granted to Richard Colebeck his menial servant, who has been arrested at the suit of John and Alexander Baker. L. J., X. 235.

April 29. Affidavit of Richard Colebeck that he has been again arrested notwithstanding their Lordships' order for his release.

April 29. Application for an order for Dr. Aylett to institute and induct Theophilus Luddington to the rectory of Halstead, Suffolk [Essex]. L. J., X. 236.

May 1. Petition of William Cokayne, merchant, on the behalf of himself, Bartholomew Brickwood, William Ham, and others, in answer to the petition of Edward Eltonhead (*vide* 20 April 1648). Petitioner being lawfully seized of the farmhouse and lands called Sheepen, Essex, Edward Eltonhead without any title caused the house to be broken open, and forcibly entered into part thereof, and kept it from petitioner's tenant. Petitioner being advised that he had cause of action against the parties who had been put into the house, and knowing that Eltonhead was acquainted with the sheriffs and bailiffs, and therefore if he had taken a writ with a warrant to the ordinary bailiff the same would have become fruitless, obtained a warrant from the Sheriff of Essex to Marshall Clench and others, special bailiffs, who going to the house, and finding the doors open, peaceably and quietly entered as lawfully they might,

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

William Ham, the younger, with his father has since generally enjoyed the same until Eltonhead's petition, with the affidavit of Mary Newman annexed, was presented to their Lordships, who ordered Ham to be removed, and brought up prisoner with Brickwood and others. Petitioner prays that his counsel may be speedily heard that the parties who have been brought up may be allowed to depart to their homes, petitioner being ready to answer for them, that he may be restored to the possession of the house, and that the matter may be left to determination in the courts of law and equity. L. J., X. 237.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of Eltonhead's petition.
2. Copy of affidavit of Mary Newman.
3. Petition of Edward Eltonhead by way of answer to the matter suggested in the petition of William Cockayne. Petitioner denies every allegation contained in Cockayne's petition, and prays to be heard by his counsel in the matter. (Undated.)

May 1. Letter from Dr. John Arrowsmith, Vice-Chancellor of the University, to the House of Peers respecting the order for repairing and cleansing the streets in Cambridge. L. J., X. 238. *In extenso*.

May 2. Order for adding Richard Bradropp and others to the Committee for Assessments for Dorsetshire. L. J., X. 240. *In extenso*.

May 2. Order for adding Sir Edward Gilborne and others to the Committee for Assessments for Kent. L. J., X. 240. *In extenso*.

May 3. Copy of letter from the Parliament of Scotland (letter dated 26 April) to the Speaker of the House of Peers, *pro tempore*, to be communicated to the Lords and Commons, forwarding "their just and necessary" demands to the Honourable Houses of the Parliament "of England, to which the Parliament desires a clear" and satisfactory answer." L. J., X. 242. *In extenso*.

Annexed:—

1. Desires of the Parliament of Scotland to the Honourable Houses of the Parliament of England for the covenant to be taken, for a treaty with the King, for the return of the excluded members, for Lord Fairfax's army to be disbanded, &c. L. J., X. 242. *In extenso*.

May 4. Petition of Edward Lord Herbert of Cheshire. Upon the surrender of his Castle at Montgomery he had 20*l.* a week allowed him. Much of this money is now in arrear, and he prays that it may be presently paid and the order continued, if not during his life, as the Earl of Mulgrave had it, yet at least until he be satisfied for the losses he sustained for two years and three months during which time he kept his castle until he submitted it unto the Parliament, which losses appear by good certificate to amount to divers thousand pounds. L. J., X. 243.

May 4. Answer of George James to the petition of Roger Draper (*vide* 24 April). Denies many of the allegations contained in Draper's petition, and prays that the order made thereon may be discharged and the matter left to the ordinary course of the law. L. J., X. 243.

May 4. Application for an order for Dr. Aylett to institute and induct Richard Hopkins to the vicarage of Cleeve Pippard [Cliffe-Pypard], Wilts. L. J., X. 243.

Annexed:—

1. Certificate of ministers that Hopkins is a godly, able, and orthodox divine, &c. 20 Jan. 1647-8.

May 4. Certificate that Clement Paman is a man able for his learning, orthodox in his doctrine, and unquestionable for his life and conversation. L. J., X. 244.

May 4. Petition of Isaac Williams, defendant in a writ of error, wherein John Dyrrett is plaintiff. Prays that a day may be appointed for hearing.

May 4. Similar petition of John Hanbury, defendant in a writ of error, wherein Francis Finch is plaintiff.

May 5. Petition of Edward Fisher; prays that a day may be appointed for hearing his cause against William Blaythwaite. L. J., X. 245.

May 5. Petition of George Raleigh. Complains that he is sued by Robert Vivers and others for matters done merely as a soldier, and in obedience to the commands of his superior officers. Prays that an order made by their Lordships on the 16th of June 1646 for his protection may be revived, and that a day may be appointed for him to make good and prove the suggestions of his petition upon which the said order was granted. L. J., X. 245.

Annexed:—

1. Pamphlet containing copies of various petitions in the matter.

May 5. Petition of Michael Grigg; petitioner, having legally arrested William Wrawtrey for debt, is stayed in his prosecution by a pretended general order from their Lordships. Prays that he may have liberty to prosecute his action. L. J., X. 245.

May 5. Petition of William Cockayne, merchant. Complains that Mr. Eltonhead, taking advantage of there being now no sheriff in Essex to grant any replevin, on Tuesday last caused all the cattle belonging to petitioner's tenants to be driven away, to the disturbance of his title, and the destruction of his tenants' stock. Prays that an order may be granted for the tenants quietly to enjoy the houses and lands held by them until the hearing of the cause now depending between petitioner and Mr. Eltonhead. L. J., X. 245.

May 6. Pass for Mrs. Blake to go into France. L. J., X. 245.

May 8. Application for an order for Dr. Aylett to institute and induct William Ellis to the vicarage of Foulden, Norfolk. L. J., X. 247.

May 8. Application for an order for Dr. Aylett to institute and induct Robert Stafford to the vicarage of Pakenham, Suffolk. L. J., X. 247.

Annexed:—

1. Certificate in favour of Stafford. 6 May 1648.

May 8. Petition of Edward Eltonhead by way of answer to the last petition of William Cockayne. Prays that, for avoiding delay and charges, their Lordships will be pleased to refer the consideration of the question between him and Cockayne to any of the reverend judges that they may make report thereof to the House. L. J., X. 248.

May 8. Petition of John Silver, of Stoke, in the county of Kent, husbandman; by the will of William Allen, deceased, petitioner became his executor, but in opposition thereto, Thomas Raynes, by the advice of Peter Stowell, late registrar to the Bishop of Rochester, sued out letters of administration in the name of John Bishop of Rochester two months after the date of the two ordinances, the one for abolishing bishops, and the other for constituting Sir Nathaniel Brent to the grant of administrations. Raynes, pretending title to the estate, prosecuted suit against petitioner, encouraged by Stowell, who said he would make the administration in the bishop's name valid and sufficient in spite of any ordinance of Parliament. Petitioner prays that Raynes and Stowell may be sent for to answer for their contempt, and that he may be relieved for the great charges and trouble incurred by him by the unlawful grant of the administration. L. J., X. 248.

Annexed:—

1. Affidavit in support of preceding. 3 April 1648.

May 8. Pass for Charles Viscount Andover and his servants to go into France. L. J., X. 248.

May 9. Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London in Common Council assembled. They conceive that there is an expectation that the Parliament shall be guarded by the city forces, which petitioners are ready to do, being put into a capacity to perform the same by settling the Militia, and being authorised so to do. They have received information that the bringing in of bullion is much impeded and merchandising greatly diverted by reason that the former favour afforded to the city of nominating the Lieutenant of the Tower hath been of late suspended, and many soldiers therein placed unknown to petitioners, whereby trading is much decayed and poor people in extreme misery for want of employment, and the city greatly endangered by their important necessities. Petitioners pray that they may be authorised by ordinance of Parliament to nominate and present to Parliament a Committee for the Militia of the City, that the command of the Tower of London may be put into the hands of such a person as they shall nominate and present to Parliament, and that the soldiers now remaining there may be removed. L. J., X. 249.

May 9. Petition of Sir Paul Pindar. Prays their Lordships to suspend the execution of the order made on the 4th instant for ousting him of the possession of the alum works and mines at Mulgrave, Yorkshire, and giving possession thereof to the Earl of Mulgrave, until petitioner has been heard concerning his title thereto. L. J., X. 249.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of order referred to in preceding. 4 May 1648.
2. Another petition of Sir Paul Pindar. Prays that a day may be appointed for hearing his title to

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

the mines, works, &c. for which he paid a great and valuable consideration. (Undated.)

May 10. Petition of ministers of the city of London. Petitioners being deeply sensible of the deplorable condition of the college near Dublin, and sadly weighing how religion would suffer by the ruin of that pious, royal, and profitable foundation and the fair library there, to the joy of adversaries and grief of the godly, pray that some order may be settled for upholding that honourable and useful society, and that for the present supply of their extreme necessity, under which they are ready to expire, a public collection may be ordered on some one Lord's Day in all churches and chapels within the province of London. L. J., X. 250.

Annexed:—

1. Statement as to the deplorable condition of Trinity College, in consequence of the occupation of their lands by the rebels, by which many of the fellows and scholars have been obliged to seek sustenance elsewhere, while the college buildings are falling into decay for want of repair, the truth of which statement is attested by the Archbishop of Armagh, Vice-Chancellor of the College, and others.

May 10. Draft of additional ordinance touching the jurisdiction of the Court of Admiralty. This ordinance was reported from the Committee on the Admiralty this day, and referred to a Committee of the whole House, but no further proceedings appear to have been taken. L. J., X. 250.

May 10. Draft ordinance for rectifying many superstitious habits and customs in the Universities. The ordinance forbids the wearing of surplices or copes in all cathedrals, churches, chapels, and college chapels, and halls. Hoods (though they may have their use by way of civil distinction of degrees in university meetings) are not to be pressed upon any under penalty to be worn in any part of the service and worship of God. The imposing of subscription upon students is forbidden, and the Vice-Chancellor and heads of the Universities are speedily to consider what ceremonies, vestures, habits, and customs at any time used in the Universities are needless or unseemly for ministers of the Gospel, in order that they may be forborne and totally removed. This ordinance was read and committed this day, but does not appear to have been further proceeded with. L. J., X. 250.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of order of the House of Commons that the statute for imposing upon young scholars a subscription according to the 36th article of the canons is against the law and liberty of the subject, and ought not to be pressed upon any students or graduates whatsoever. 20 Jan. 1640–1.
2. Copy of order of the House of Commons enlarging previous order. 9 April 1641.
3. Copy of order of the House of Commons for all copes and surplices to be taken out of all cathedrals and collegiate and parish churches and chapels, and applied for the relief of maimed soldiers. 3 Oct. 1643.

May 10. Draft letter from the Speaker of the House of Lords to the Earl of Northampton, desiring his Lordship to come to London to appear as a witness in the cause between Raleigh and Vivers, and assuring him that he shall suffer no prejudice or damage to himself or retinue either in coming up, during his stay in London, or on his return back to the place from whence he comes. L. J., X. 251.

May 10. Petition of Dame Audrey Poyntz Littleton, late wife of Sir Adam Poyntz Littleton, Baronet, deceased, complaining of the conduct of Isabel Smith, and Andrew Booth, the keeper of Newgate, and praying that Booth may be sent for to answer for his high contempt and misdemeanour in permitting Isabel Smith to be at liberty, and that Smith may be removed to some other prison. L. J., X. 251. *In extenso*.

May 10. Petition of Thomas Marsh, of Hackney, in the county of Middlesex. Petitioner has been nominated sheriff of Cambridge for the ensuing year. He never had a house or inhabited in that county, for six years he has been troubled with a quartern ague which disables him for any public employment, and he is one of the Committee for Middlesex. He therefore prays to be dismissed from the office of sheriff of Cambridge. Noted.—Nothing ordered.

May 11. Petition of Timothy Browning, plaintiff in a writ of error wherein William Stanbury is defendant. Prays that an error in the record may be rectified. L. J., X. 252.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

May 11. Petition of John Burrowes, defendant in a writ of error wherein Robert Trippett is plaintiff. Prays that a day may be appointed for hearing. L. J., X. 252.

May 11. Judgment in the writ of error between John Hawke and Robert Crewe. L. J., X. 252.

May 11. Petition of Sir Thomas Trollope, Baronet. Prays leave to proceed at law against Mountague Earl of Lindsey for the recovery of a debt. L. J., X. 252.

May 11. Certificate in favour of George Ward, minister. L. J., X. 253.

May 11. Instruction for the Commissioners from the Parliament of England to the Parliament of Scotland. The Commissioners are to signify to the Parliament of Scotland that the two Houses of the Parliament of England take notice and very much resent the unusual address of the letter, with the paper of desires enclosed, it not being the style which hath been and is used to the Houses of Parliament. The letter was addressed "To the Right Honble. the Speaker of the House of Peers *pro tempore*, to be communicated to the Lords and Commons assembled in the Parliament of England at Westminster." C. J., V. 556. *In extenso*. This instruction was agreed to by the Commons, and sent up to the Lords this day. On the 13th the Lords referred the matter to a Committee, who on the same day reported an amendment which was rejected by the House (L. J., X. 256, 257). On the 15th the Lords rejected the instruction. L. J., X. 258.

May 12. Order in the cause between Ralph Wiseman and Henry Rooper. L. J., X. 253.

May 12. Petition of Lucie Powlett, one of the daughters of Lord Henry Powlett. William Earl of Bedford was indebted to Lady Elizabeth Hatton, petitioner's aunt, 4,000*l.*, which sum Lady Hatton devised to petitioner for her marriage portion, and then died. The Earl having refused to pay this sum, petitioner preferred her bill in Chancery against him, but this he refuses to answer, making use of his privilege as a peer of the realm. Petitioner prays that the Earl may be ordered to pay what is due to her, with damages for the detaining thereof, or to answer her bill in Chancery. L. J., X. 254.

May 12. Report of Dr. Benett and Edward Eltonhead, two Masters in Chancery, of the costs incurred by Robert Edbrooke and others in consequence of their arrest and detention on the complaint of Sir Oliver Luke and others. L. J., X. 254.

Annexed:—

1. Order for the discharge of Edbrooke and others, and for Sir Oliver Luke to pay their costs. 18 April 1648.
2. Note of the costs and expenses that Robert Edbrooke, William Tucker, and Silvester Williams were at in their journey towards London, together with the expences they paid for other messengers.
3. List of fees due to the officers of the House from Robert Edbrooke and others.

May 12. Petition of Sir Oliver Luke and others. Pray that they may be fully heard to make good their charges of contempt against Robert Edbrooke and others, and that in the meantime the order for the payment of costs may be suspended. L. J., X. 254.

May 12. Petition of Bartholomew Savery, defendant in a writ of error wherein William Doe is plaintiff. Prays for an early day for hearing. L. J., X. 254.

May 12. Report of Mr. Justice Bacon and Mr. Baron Atkins upon the petition of Thomas and Edmond Riggs and others, concerning the manor of Fareham. L. J., X. 255. *In extenso*.

Annexed:—

1. Order referring Rigg's petition to the judges. 31 Dec. 1647.
2. Further order in the matter. 29 Jan. 1647–8.
3. Affidavit of Richard Pearce in the matter. 18 April 1648.
4. Printed statement in the cause.

May 12. Petition of John Earl of Rivers. John Greene has petitioned their Lordships to take from petitioner his privilege. Prays that the ancient and lawful privilege of a peer may be allowed to him, and that during the time of Parliament he may not be molested with suits at law.

May 13. Petition of William Kendall, citizen and common councilman in the city of London. Petitioner has been a sufferer by the late rebellion in Ireland to the value of at least 5,000*l.*, and has at present goods to the value of 500*l.* in Cork and Kinsale which he cannot get without a license to send a ship to fetch them. He prays that leave may be granted to him to send a ship

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

to bring away his goods, and to send thither by his factor a small quantity of lawful exportable merchandize, which according to his factor's contract he has already bought. L. J., X. 256.

May 13. Petition of Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Owen. Petitioner has served the State from the first to the last of the late war, and has long waited for his arrears, but does nevertheless waive importunity of suit in consideration of the present and public want. He prays that he may have leave for raising a regiment of seven companies for Italy, composed of supernumeraries, malignants, and idle persons fit for foreign service, but dangerous and a burden at home, petitioner giving undeniable security for the certain transportation of the companies free, and far off from any purposes against the State. L. J., X. 256.

May 13. Amendment to the letter to the Parliament of Scotland concerning the answer to be sent to their desires. L. J., X. 257, 259.

May 13. Report of Sir Edward Leche and Mr. John Page concerning the imposts of wine due to peers. L. J., X. 257. *In extenso*.

Annexed :—

1. Order for Sir Edward Leche and Mr. Page to report upon the matter. 18 Jan. 1647-8.
2. Petition of Lawrence Lisle. In obedience to their Lordships' orders petitioner has endeavoured to gather in the arrears of impost yet unsatisfied, and to discover the impediments therein, and has procured several certificates from the farmers of the customs, whereby it appears that William Leachland received the moneys for the impost for the years 1633 to 1641. He is since deceased, and his widow has married Sir John Poole, from whom petitioner has several times demanded the moneys, but he refuses to pay. Prays that some course may be taken to compel the executors of Leachland to pay over the moneys received by him. (Undated.)
3. Particular of bills of impost signed and remaining in the custody of Lawrence Lisle, which are unsatisfied by Mr. Leachland, notwithstanding he hath received the moneys.
4. Certificates of the farmers of the customs referred to in Lisle's petition. 17 Aug. 1647.

May 13. Answer of Ralph Wiseman to the petition of Henry Rooper (*vide* 22 Feb. 1647-8). Prays that Rooper's petition may be dismissed as it does not contain anything which has not already been examined and decided by former causes. L. J., X. 74.

May 14. Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Marshall (the messenger who brought the letter from the Parliament of Scotland) to the Earl of Manchester. Complains that he has been arrested by one Dickens, a bailiff, at the suit of Mr. Burges, notwithstanding they both knew upon what business he was in town. Expects to know their Lordships' pleasure herein suddenly. L. J., X. 258.

May 15. Petition of ministers of the county of Rutland and the parts adjacent. Pray that Samuel Oates, weaver, a known and professed Anabaptist may be proceeded against for blasphemy, &c. L. J., X. 259. *In extenso*.

May 16. Petition of divers thousands knights, gentlemen, and freeholders of the county of Surrey, together with the borough of Southwark. Pray that a personal treaty may be entered into with the King, and that the army may be disbanded. L. J., X. 260. *In extenso*.

May 16. Draft answer of the Lords to preceding petition. L. J., X. 260. *In extenso*.

May 16. Order of the Committee for the affairs of Ireland, recommending that Sir Robert Meredith be put in the place of Baron Hilton as one of the Keepers of the Great Seal of Ireland. L. J., X. 262.

May 16. Copy of preceding.

May 18. Petition of the well affected parishioners of Coumd, in the county of Salop. Richard Wood, late rector of the parish, was sequestered for his delinquency, and Samuel Smyth, a godly and orthodox divine, settled to officiate in his stead. Wood is now dead, and Sir Richard Lee and Mr. Pitt are joint trustees of the patronage, but as Lee is a delinquent under sequestration, the disposal of the living is wholly with Parliament. Petitioners pray that Mr. Smyth may be confirmed in the rectory. L. J., X. 261.

Annexed :—

1. Duplicate of preceding.
2. Certificate of Committee of Salop recommending Smyth for the living.
3. Copy of preceding.

4. Draft ordinance appointing Smyth to the living. L. J., X. 261.

5. Another draft.

May 18. Draft order adding Gilbert Ireland and others to the Committee of Sequestrations for Lancaster. C. J., V. 564.

May 18. Order referring the petition of Katherine Wollascott to the Committee at Goldsmiths Hall. C. J., V. 564.

May 19. Instructions for Sir William Playter and Sir Thomas Barnadiston, appointed to go to Bury to suppress the insurrection there. L. J., X. 268. *In extenso*.

Annexed :—

1. Letter from the Committee at Bury (dated 15th May) to the Committee for the safety of the Kingdom, giving an account of the proceedings at Bury, and enclosing the following papers, all dated 14th May and printed *in extenso*. L. J., X. 268-269.
2. Statement that the magistrates of the town are unable to appease the tumult, and have therefore written to Mr. Wrindue to come over and treat with Sir Thomas Barnadiston and Major Disborough.
3. Proclamation issued by Sir Thomas Barnadiston calling upon the inhabitants of the town to deliver up their arms and depart quietly to their homes.
4. Copy of letter from certain of the inhabitants of the town to Sir Thomas Barnadiston and Major Disborough, requesting that certain gentlemen who came out of the country for the defence and good of the town may be permitted to depart with their arms.
5. Answer to preceding letter.
6. Order of the Commissioners of the associated counties directing the constables of Nowton to send twenty horse with arms and men for the service of the town of Bury.

May 20. Testimonial as to the fitness of Walter Flay for the Church of St. Mary's College, near Winchester. L. J., X. 272.

May 20. Petition of Cheney Rowe, D.D., sometime prisoner in the Spanish Inquisition. Petitioner was, upon misinformation, ejected by the Earl of Manchester out of the rectory of Orwell, Cambridge, the rectory being an appropriation and no cure of souls, albeit petitioner has since been acquitted from scandal and left free to the course of justice by the Committee for Plundered Ministers, but he is stopped by the Committee for Indemnities, in regard there is no appeal from the Earl's acts except to their Lordships. Prays that his case may be considered or referred to some committee or other indifferent persons that may have power to examine the justice thereof. L. J., X. 272.

Annexed :—

1. Similar petition of same. (Undated.)

May 20. Petition of James Halton, minister of the Word. Petitioner was, by order of the House, instituted and inducted to the Church of Aikton, Cumberland, but the possession thereof was forcibly detained from him by Mr. Sharpeles who pretended right thereto. Sharpeles is now dead and petitioner has got possession of the church, but the parsonage and glebe lands are possessed by the widow. Petitioner prays that he may be quieted in the possession thereof until he is evicted by due course of law. L. J., X. 272.

May 20. Petition of William Cockayne, merchant. Prays for a hearing of his cause against Mr. Eltonhead. L. J., X. 272.

May 20. Petition of Joseph Batailhey, merchant. Petitioner, being born at Bordeaux, did about sixteen years since become a factor here for Mr. Leachland, the King's wine merchant, since whose decease petitioner has served wines to His Majesty by order of the Committee of the Revenue. He was bred a Protestant and has spent most of his time here, and has married an English woman. He prays that an ordinance may be passed to naturalize him and make him a free born subject of this land. L. J., X. 272.

May 20. Order in the cause between the Earl of Shrewsbury and Lord Baltimore. L. J., X. 272. *In extenso*.

Annexed :—

1. Answer of Cecil Lord Baltimore to the petition of the Earl of Shrewsbury and others (see 15th Feb. last); all the petitioners except one were of full age at the time of the proceedings in the Court of Wards, and ought not therefore to have sued in that court, the petitioners allege that the lands in question were settled upon

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

them by good assurance at law, and that the deed under which respondent claims is void in law, and therefore on their own shewing the petitioners have no cause to trouble the House; Lord Baltimore prays to be left to the ordinary proceedings of law and equity.

May 20. Certificate of the Committee for accounts of the arrears due to Lieutenant-Colonel Ambrose Tyndall. L. J., X. 272.

May 20. Petition of Robert Edbrooke and others. Sir Oliver Luke and John and Henry Trenchard have refused to pay the 100*l.* awarded to petitioners for their costs and charges, and petitioners have now received an order to pay the Gentleman Usher and the other officers of the House 60*l.* They pray that they may not be compelled to pay this sum until they have received the 100*l.*, and that for the payment of this some speedy course may be taken in order that they may return to their homes. L. J., X. 272.

May 20. Petition of Priscilla Webber, spinster, administratrix of Anne Trowte, late of the City of Exeter, widow, deceased. Anne Trowte having obtained a judgment against Thomas Melhuish in the Court of King's Bench, he, in order to oppress her, brought a writ of error into this House, which has now become abated by her death. Petitioner prays that the transcript of the record may be sent back to the Court of King's Bench in order that she may have the benefit of the judgment obtained against Melhuish.

Annexed:—

1. Affidavit of petitioner respecting the death of Anne Trowte. 9 Feb. 1647-48.

May 20. Order that, if Melhuish does not within fourteen days bring in a new writ, the present record and writ are to be remitted to the Court of King's Bench.

May 20. Petition of Sir Edmund Duncombe and Dame Hester his wife. Pray that Mr. Audley, register of the Court of Wards, may be ordered to deliver up to them a certain assignment produced in the cause between petitioners and Sir Robert Bell. See L. J., X. 88.

May 20. Petition of William Rowland, chirurgion, to the Earl of Manchester. Petitioner having taken to wife a Frenchwoman, to whom an estate in Rouen is lately come, prays his Lordship to procure him a pass for himself, his wife, a servant, and three horses, in order that they may go over and take possession.

May 22. Petition of all the field officers and captains of Colonel Herbert's, Colonel Eyre's, Colonel Graye's, and Colonel Humfreys' regiments formerly designed for the service of Ireland. Petitioners, being supernumeraries, were by ordinance of Parliament disbanded, to which they cheerfully submitted being assured of receiving two months pay as all the other forces in the Kingdom have had; they have been contented for the present with two months half-pay, but are now brought to a very low condition, and inevitable ruin is like to follow them if they are not speedily supplied. They have already applied themselves to the Committee of the Army, from whom they have had no relief. They pray that speedy and effectual orders may be given to the commissaries or treasurers of the several counties where they were disbanded that they may have equal satisfaction with all other forces in the Kingdom. The whole sum to be paid in four several counties will not amount to 1,000*l.* L. J., X. 273.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of preceding, noted with certificates of officers of various regiments, that at their disbanding they received two months' full pay.

May 23. Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London in Common Council assembled. Pray for the release of the Aldermen and other citizens now confined in the Tower. L. J., X. 278. *In extenso.*

May 23. Draft of the answer of the Lords to preceding petition. L. J., X. 276. *In extenso.*

May 23. Certificate from the Assembly of Divines that Ambrose Clare has been approved for the rectory of Poltimore, Devon. L. J., X. 278.

May 23. Draft order for payment of 3,000*l.* to the soldiers in the county of York lately under Lord Fairfax. C. J., V. 570. *In extenso.*

May 24. Petition of Lady Anne Lake. Charles Smeaton granted to petitioner a lease of a house in Drury Lane for divers years yet to come, but on the 22nd of Feby. 1643-4 the Committee of Sequestrations for the city of Westminster seized the house to the use of the Commonwealth. Smeaton has now arrested and sued petitioner at law for the rent due since the time of the seizure. Petitioner addressed herself to the Committee

of Indemnity, and several days were appointed for hearing the cause, but it was not heard until Smeaton, taking advantage of petitioner being sick and her witnesses absent, procured her petition to be dismissed. Petitioner, having no means of redress in the ordinary courts of justice, prays their Lordships to take some order for her relief. L. J., X. 279.

Annexed:—

1. Order of Committee of Sequestrations for the seizure of petitioner's house. 22 Feb. 1643-4.

May 24. Application for an order for Dr. Aylett to institute and induct Samuel Peachy to the vicarage of North Stoke, Oxon. L. J., X. 281.

Annexed:—

1. Certificate of Dr. John Arrowsmith in favour of Peachy. 15 May 1648.

May 24. Application for an order for Dr. Aylett to institute and induct Edward Partington to the rectory of Aka *alias* Rock, Worcester. L. J., X. 281.

Annexed:—

1. Certificate of the Assembly of Divines that Partington has been approved of for the cure. 23 May 1648.

May 24. Petition of Eliz. Willan, widow, to the House of Commons. James Temple, Esq., of Chadwell, Essex, now a member of the House, some years since became bound to Martha Brocklebie in a bond of 400*l.*, and to Susan Withe in a bond to a like amount, which sums were their sole existence, they being orphans and committed to petitioner's charge. Mr. Temple has refused to pay the same, and by obscuring his person and conveying away his lands has frustrated the actions brought against him. Martha Brocklebie has now perished of want, bequeathing the said debt to petitioner in part recompense for her great charge. The House of Commons lately published an order for the relief of creditors against members, and petitioner accordingly proceeded against Mr. Temple, causing two writs to be served upon him, but he threw them on the ground and spurned them with his foot, and hath not answered thereto. Petitioner prays that he may be ordered forthwith to pay to her and Susan Withe the monies due to them. C. J., V. 572.

May 25. Petition of the right hon^{ble} Lady Maryan Countess Dowager of Mulgrave, on the behalf of herself and the sons and daughter of Edmund, late Earl of Mulgrave and the said Lady Countess. Petitioners have a lawful interest in the sum of 1,640*l.* per annum out of the alum mines at Mulgrave, which sum is all the provision left them by the late Earl. They hear that under colour of some order of the House the alum works are now interrupted, and they fear that thereby they may be wholly deprived of their livelihood. Petitioners pray that the works may continue in such hands as they were formerly in without interruption. L. J., X. 282.

May 25. Petition of Charles Smeaton, mercer, of London. Prays for further time to put in his answer to the petition of Lady Anne Lake. L. J., X. 282.

Annexed:—

1. Plea and answer of Charles Smeaton to the petition of Lady Anne Lake, and his petition against her. He has obtained a verdict for the rent due to him in the King's Bench, and the lady has brought a bill in Chancery against him, which he has answered; she also brought the matter before the Committee for indemnity, who after full hearing dismissed her petition. He therefore prays to be dismissed from further attendance in the matter.

May 25. Petition of Anthony Wither. Complains that the Earl of Chesterfield is raising an additional building to a house in Covent Garden adjoining petitioner's in such a way as will prove noisome to divers neighbours by depriving them of light and air, and contrary to the covenant made with the Earl of Bedford. Prays that the building may be stayed. L. J., X. 282.

Annexed:—

1. Petition of same. Prays leave to proceed at law against the Earl of Chesterfield notwithstanding his privilege. (Undated.)

May 25. Order for two justices to view the building, and proceed therein according to law. L. J., X. 282.

May 25. Order for adding Sir John Northcott and Sir Nicholas Marten to the Committee of Militia for Devon. L. J., X. 282. *In extenso.*

May 25. Order for adding Mr. Trefusis and Mr. Penrose to the Committee of Militia for Cornwall. L. J., X. 283. *In extenso.*

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

May 25. Order for adding Colonel Harvey to the Committee of Militia for Middlesex. L. J., X. 283. *In extenso*.

May 25. Order for adding Mr. Knightley to the Committee at Derby House in the place of Sir William Waller. L. J., X. 283. *In extenso*.

May 26. Draft resolution recommending the paper containing the desires of the County of Surrey for an answer to their petition, &c. to the House of Commons. L. J., X. 283. *In extenso*.

May 26. Petition of Henry Babington and Nathaniel Bainbrig. By an order of the 20th of April last the business between petitioners was referred to Justices Bacon and Rolle. Justice Bacon being sick cannot at present sit, and petitioners therefore pray that some other judge may be appointed in his place. L. J., X. 284.

Annexed :—

1. Copy of order referred to in preceding. 20 April 1648.

2. Order of Justices Bacon and Rolle appointing a day for hearing the matter. 15 May 1648.

May 27. Petition of John Cartwright, Robert Vivers, Henry Benson, and Nathaniel Vivers. Their Lordships have appointed the 20th of June next for hearing the complaint made by George Raleigh against petitioners. They pray to be dismissed to their ordinary course at law, or at least that an earlier day may be appointed for the hearing.

May 27. Order for the hearing of the cause Raleigh against Vivers and others. L. J., X. 285.

May 27. Letter from Lord Fairfax at Windsor to the Earl of Manchester, Speaker *pro tempore*. Desires that an ordinance may be passed for confirmation of the articles for the surrender of Oxford. L. J., X. 310. *In extenso*.

May 29. Draft message to the House of Commons respecting the adding of more members of both Houses to the Committee at Derby House. L. J., X. 289. *In extenso*.

May 30. Certificate of the Assembly of Divines that Thomas Theoderick has been approved for the rectory of Rockland All Saints, Norfolk. L. J., X. 293.

May 30. Petition of Thomas Jones and John Hetherley. Pray that a day may be appointed for hearing their cause against John Rutter. (See 22 Feb. 1667-8.)

May 31. Letter from the Committee for Lancaster to the Speaker of the House of Lords *pro tempore*. The writers have just received their Lordships' order of the 23rd instant (L. J., X. 276) for the release of Mr. Lamplugh and Mr. Skelton, and conceive it to be their duty to acquaint their Lordships that the enemy being in Cumberland and Westmoreland drawn up to the very confines of the county of Lancaster, these two gentlemen came into the writers' quarters making their journey through the county from one end to the other, and were brought before the Committee of the County to prevent their giving intelligence to the enemy, the one having been in arms against the Parliament, and the other being a Popish recusant. The negative oath was tendered to them, which they refused to take, and they were, in pursuance of a letter from the Speaker of the House of Commons concerning proceedings with such like persons, and for prevention of danger by their intelligence, secured by the Committee in the town of Lancaster where they now remain. The writers desire these circumstances to be made known to the Lords, whose order thereupon they will readily and cheerfully observe.

June 1. Order of the Committee of Trustees for Bishops' lands for Mr. Noel to apply to the Speakers of both Houses to appoint how the writings remaining in Lambeth House, not touching the lands belonging to the late Archbishop of Canterbury, shall be disposed of. L. J., X. 293.

June 1. Petition of Lieutenant-Colonel Ambrose Tyndal. Petitioner has been arrested by Robert Tucker for non-payment of a bond extorted from him when he was in prison for another debt. He has served faithfully ever since the beginning of the eruptions, and his arrears of pay amount to 800*l*. Prays that he may be released, and receive some portion of his arrears. L. J., X. 294.

June 1. Pass for William Davis, son of Sir Paul Davis, to go to Ireland. L. J., X. 294.

June 1. Another pass for William Davis.

June 1. Draft order for Colonel Ralph Welden to be discharged of the several sums taken up by him for the poor soldiers of the garrison of Plymouth. L. J., X. 295. *In extenso*.

June 1. Draft order for Serjeant-Major General Skippon and others to be added to the Committee at Derby House. L. J., X. 295. *In extenso*.

June 1. Draft order for James Herbert and others to be added to the Committee of Wilts, &c. L. J., X. 295. *In extenso*.

June 1. Order for William Bosseville to be added to the Committee of Yorkshire. L. J., X. 295. *In extenso*.

June 1. Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled. Petitioners have received the annexed petition which they pray the House to take into consideration. L. J., X. 295. *In extenso*.

Annexed :—

1. Petition of divers well affected citizens, and other inhabitants within the City of London, to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council. Petitioners desire a personal treaty with the King, the association of the Militia of London and the counties adjoining, &c. L. J., X. 296. *In extenso*.

June 1. Petition of William Ibson, of the City of York, to the Commissioners of the Great Seal of England. Petitioner, as register or clerk of the Court of York, and in pursuance of the order of the House of Lords of the 13th of July 1641, has preserved the records and evidences of that Court from the spoil of the soldiers on both sides, by whom the same were several times endangered. He is now sued in the Court of Chancery by several persons for bonds and writings remaining in his custody and, if he be compelled to answer all the suits that may be brought against him the charge will be very heavy, and he will be unable to bear it. He therefore prays to be discharged from answering, or if he does answer that it may be at the charge of the parties demanding the writings. L. J., X. 296.

Annexed :—

1. Abstract of prayer of preceding petition.

2. Copy of order with reference to the custody of the records of the Court of York. 13 July 1641.

June 1. Petition of Edward Fisher. Prays that a day may be appointed for hearing his cause against William Blaythwaite.

June 1. Application for passes for Robert and Edmund Brudenell.

June 2. Petition of Nathaniel Ward, minister. Prays that the parsonage of Althorpe, Lincolnshire, now void, may be conferred upon him. L. J., X. 297.

June 2. Order for discharge of James Fossett upon his entering into bond to appear when summoned. L. J., X. 296.

June 2. Answer of the Common Council delivered by Alderman Gibbs to the Committee of both Houses that went to the city concerning the Kentish business. L. J., X. 300. *In extenso*.

June 2. Petition of Anne Morte, widow. Petitioner's late husband, Adam Morte, brought into the Court of Wards divers evidences respecting petitioner's jointure and title of dower, and she cannot be permitted to see or have copies of the same without their Lordships' order, for want whereof she cannot maintain her writ of dower, which for a year past has been ready for trial at the Lancaster Assizes. Prays that her counsel or solicitor may have leave to view and peruse the evidences, or that they may be deposited in the hands of Richard Shuttleworth and others, all members of the House of Commons, to produce at the trial and afterwards to redeliver them as their Lordships shall appoint. L. J., X. 300.

Annexed :—

1. Orders of the Court of Wards with reference to the bringing in of petitioner's writings, &c.

2. Affidavit of Anne Morte that she cannot proceed to trial for want of her deeds. 5 May 1648.

3. Copy of preceding petition, orders, and affidavit.

June 2. Copy of order upon Ann Morte's petition. L. J., X. 300. *In extenso*.

June 2. Certificate from the Assembly of Divines that Thomas Fothergill has been approved for the vicarage of Holme on Spalding Moor.

June 2. Letter from Alexander Rigby, one of the Committee for Lancaster, at Preston, to the Speaker of the House of Lords. Since the letter of the Committee of the 31st of May last, Mr. Lamplugh and Mr. Skelton have procured Mr. Charles Hudson, of Bowtherbeck, Cumberland, to be imprisoned by the enemy upon pretence that his son, Captain Hudson, gave some information of their malignancy. The writer prays that the Committee may be allowed to detain Mr. Lamplugh and Mr. Skelton until by their means the enlargement of Mr. Hudson is procured.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

June 3. Petition of several officers formerly employed in the Parliament service. Pray their Lordships to prevent the great impending calamities by timely answering the expectations of the Kingdom, by settling in a Parliamentary way religion, the King's Majesty, and the laws and just liberties of the subject, to prevent the further effusion of blood, together with the preservation and security of all those that have and do adhere to those principles, towards the accomplishment whereof petitioners will faithfully contribute their utmost abilities with the hazard of their lives and fortunes. L. J., X. 301.

June 5. Petition of Ralph Wiseman. Prays that a short day may be appointed for hearing the complaint made against him by Henry Rooper. L. J., X. 303.

June 5. Draft resolution that, unless the House of Commons prosecute their impeachments against the Earl of Lincoln and the other Lords, before Wednesday next, the House of Lords will discharge them. L. J., X. 303. *In extenso.*

June 5. Testimonial of inhabitants of Cound, Salop, in favour of James Cressett. L. J., X. 303.

June 5. Draft order for the fifth and twentieth part to be levied upon none but such delinquents as are within the ordinances of sequestration. L. J., X. 304. *In extenso.*

June 5. Order of the Court of Common Council of London for the Committee for the Militia of London to raise what forces they can for defence and safety of the Parliament and city. L. J., X. 334. *In extenso.*

June 5. Petition of John Farmer. In 1641 petitioner presented a petition to be relieved against a judgment recovered against George Farmer, his surety, by Thomas Darker, and their Lordships referred the matter to the Earl of Newport, then Constable of the Tower, and Justices Reeve and Heath. On the 12th Feb. 1641-2 a report was made dismissing petitioner's surety, but Lord Newport went to Oxford before he had returned the report to the House, so nothing was done. Darker having revived the judgment depending in the King's Bench upon a writ of error, and gotten the same affirmed against petitioner's surety, petitioner again petitioned their Lordships who, on the 15th Sept. 1647, referred the matter to Justices Phesant and Godbolt, who have also made their report. Petitioner prays that the orders and reports may be read, and that he may receive some relief in the matter. L. J., X. 306.

Annexed:—

1. The Earl of Newport's report upon the case. 12 Feb. 1641-2.
2. Duplicate of preceding.
3. Copy of petition presented 15th Sept. 1647.
4. Order referring the matter to Justices Pheasant and Godbolt. 15 Sept. 1647.
5. Report of Justices Pheasant and Godbolt. 26 Feb. 1647-8.

June 5. Draft of additional ordinance respecting the raising of 50,000*l.* for Ireland. L. J., X. 306.

June 5. Draft letter from the Speaker of the House of Lords to Lord Fairfax, thanking him for his conduct in Kent. L. J., X. 306. *In extenso.*

June 5. Draft ordinance for indemnity of those who took up arms in Essex. L. J., X. 306. *In extenso.*

June 5. Another draft.

June 5. Draft order respecting the disposal of the horses and arms taken in Kent or elsewhere. L. J., X. 306. *In extenso.*

June 5. Draft resolution declaring Lord Goring a traitor. L. J., X. 307. *In extenso.*

June 5. Draft order respecting the payment of 35,000*l.* to the Marquess of Argyll, and the heritors of that sheriffdom. C. J., V. 586. *In extenso.*

June 6. Petition of Ralph Wiseman. Prays that a day may be appointed for hearing his cause against Henry Rooper. L. J., X. 307.

June 6. Petition of William Cockaine, merchant. Prays that Marshall Clench and others may be discharged from all further attendance on the House in the suit between petitioner and Edward Eltonhead, and that the bond entered into by petitioner for their appearance, when summoned, may be delivered up. L. J., X. 307.

June 6. Order for the King's Privy Signet for the Kingdom of Ireland to be restored to Viscount Valentia. L. J., X. 308. *In extenso.*

June 6. Draft of preceding.

June 6. Votes of the House of Commons that they will proceed no further against the seven impeached Lords. L. J., X. 308. *In extenso.*

June 6. Votes of the House of Commons that they will proceed no further against the four Aldermen of the City of London. L. J., X. 308. *In extenso.*

June 6. Vote of the House of Commons that they will proceed no further against Sir John Maynard. L. J., X. 308. *In extenso.*

June 6. Draft order for the Committee at Derby House to give a commission to Colonel Rosseter. L. J., X. 308. *In extenso.*

June 7. Petition of George Raleigh. Petitioner, having compounded with the Committee at Goldsmiths Hall for his delinquency, obtained an order to the Committee of Oxfordshire to restore his goods, but Sir William Cobb, Robert Vivers, and William Allen, members of the Oxfordshire Committee not only refused to obey the order but proceeded to make sale of his goods. Prays that the offenders may be ordered forthwith to restore his goods or their value, or to appear before their Lordships to show cause for their refusal. L. J., X. 310.

Annexed:—

1. Certificate of the Committee at Goldsmiths Hall that the goods have been sold contrary to their order, and that they can obtain no satisfaction from the Oxfordshire Committee. 15 March 1647-8.

June 7. Draft of letter which the Assembly of Divines desire leave to send to the General Assembly in Scotland. L. J., X. 310. *In extenso.*

June 7. Draft ordinance to settle the militia of Cornwall. L. J., X. 311. *In extenso.*

June 7. Draft ordinance to settle the militia of Devon. L. J., X. 311. *In extenso.*

June 7. Draft order for payment of 6,000*l.* to Colonel Weldon for the garrison of Plymouth. L. J., X. 311. *In extenso.*

June 7. Draft resolution that Colonel Whalley and the rest of the Parliament forces may pursue those that continue in arms in Essex. L. J., X. 312. *In extenso.*

June 7. Petition of the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London, Governors of Christ's Hospital. Notwithstanding many verdicts obtained by petitioners against the Trinity House in several causes respecting the validity of the will of the late Thomas Hawes they have been kept out of possession of the lands in question for about ten years. They pray that some order may be made whereby they may be restored to possession of the lands which have been for so many years unjustly detained from them. L. J., X. 312.

June 7. Draft order granting a protection to Captain Edward Dendy. L. J., X. 312.

June 8. Transcripts of record, &c., in the case of the following writs of error (L. J., X. 312):—

Westwood *v.* Banks. (Parchment Collection.)

Copy of preceding.

Oram *v.* Oldfield.

Yonge *v.* Bigge.

Perks *v.* Hemings.

(Do.)

Deverell *v.* Need.

(Do.)

Ives *v.* Widmore.

(Do.)

Paynter *v.* Kent.

(Do.)

Stanbury *v.* Tucker.

(Do.)

Williamson *v.* Compton.

(Do.)

Webberley *v.* Lewis.

(Do.)

Billett *v.* Fitzherbert.

Barsey *v.* Neede.

(Do.)

Owens *v.* Brett.

(Do.)

Wilkinson *v.* Mounson.

(Do.)

Medhurst *v.* Seyliard.

(Do.)

Erbury *v.* Phelps.

(Do.)

Delabarr *v.* Spence.

(Do.)

Bone *v.* Duckett.

(Do.)

Barsey *v.* Needs.

(Do.)

June 8. Petition of Arthur Annesley. John Earl of Bridgewater stands indebted to petitioner in the sum of 2,000*l.* Petitioner has used all possible mediation by frequent addresses to his Lordship, but cannot by any entreaties obtain satisfaction. Prays that he may have leave to take the benefit of the laws against the Earl's estate. L. J., X. 313.

June 8. Resolution approving the action of Colonel Thomas Wayte in suppressing the insurrection in Rutlandshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire. L. J., X. 314. *In extenso.*

June 8. Draft letter of thanks from Parliament to Colonel Thomas Wayte. L. J., X. 314. *In extenso.*

June 8. Petition of Edward Davenport, defendant in a writ of error wherein John Ware is plaintiff. Prays that a day may be appointed for hearing. L. J., X. 314.

June 9. Petition of William Saby, blacksmith. About four years since petitioner took a lease of a tenement in

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

London of John Caesar, now a prisoner for debt, and paid a great fine, and has spent much money upon repairs, but now George Hatt pretending title thereto has brought his ejection, which is now ready to be tried. Prays that the clerk of the office of the Court of Wards may be ordered to produce at the trial the original will of Lady Susan Caesar, which is absolutely necessary for clearing the title, and which cannot be produced without an order of the House. L. J., X. 315.

Annexed:—

1. Another petition of same to the like effect.

June 9. Petition of the knights, gentlemen, clergy, and commonalty of the county of Sussex; that the King may be received to a safe treaty with the two Houses of Parliament; that the army may be paid and disbanded; that the kingdom may be governed by the known laws of the realm; that the estates of petitioners may be freed from taxes, and no garrisons maintained in their county. L. J., X. 315. *In extenso*, with the exception of the signatures, of which there are twenty-five skins. (Parchement Collection.)

June 10. Petition of William Sykes, of Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant. Petitioner has disbursed great sums of money for the use of the Parliament, and his accounts have been duly audited. He has already suffered twelve weeks imprisonment at the suit of one of his creditors, and is again threatened with arrest. Prays that some course may be taken for his satisfaction. L. J., X. 316.

Annexed:—

1. Certificate of the Committee of Accounts as to the sum due to Sykes. 30 July 1647.

June 12. Letter from Lord Maynard to the Commissioners of the Great Seal. I have received a letter to appear in the Chancery at the suit of one Bowell, a mean servant who took away an unfortunate sister of mine, who is since dead, the suit being for her portion. I stand to the judgment of the House of Peers for my privilege. I beseech you to hold me excused, it not being out of any contempt to that high court, nor any doubt of your honours' justice. L. J., X. 316.

June 12. Notice from the Sheriff of Norfolk to the Deputy Sheriffs of the county, that he has allowed Mr. Wortham's protection in his office, it being signed and owned by Lord Maynard. L. J., X. 316.

Annexed:—

1. Writ for arrest of Wortham. 15 May 1648.

June 12. Petition of John Earl of Thanet Island. Prays that privilege may be granted to him for the stay of proceedings upon a pretended decree of the Court of Chancery. L. J., X. 316. *In extenso*.

June 12. Draft order appointing a day for hearing the matter respecting the appointment of Mr. Launce, as minister of St. Edmund's, Lombard Street, London. L. J., X. 317.

Annexed:—

1. Petition of parishioners of Edmund the King, Lombard Street. By an order of the House of the 30th of October last the Assembly of Divines were to certify their opinion as to the fitness of Mr. Launce to be minister of the parish according to the desire of the inhabitants thereof. The Assembly, on the 13th of February last, certified that they could not in conscience give him their approbation. Petitioners pray that a day may be appointed on which Mr. Launce and his accusers may be convented, and each party heard, and that in the meantime Mr. Launce may be allowed to continue his labours in the ministry amongst them.

2. Petition of inhabitants of the parish of Edmund the King, Lombard Street. Pray that Mr. Launce may be appointed rector of the parish.

3. Certificate of John Browne, churchwarden of the parish of St. Michael le Quern, that Mr. Launce took the solemn league and covenant. 29 Oct. 1646.

4. Certificate of Solomon Cole and another that the scruples they had about taking the solemn league and covenant were removed by Mr. Launce, and that upon the satisfaction given them by him they took the covenant. 29 Oct. 1646.

5. Application of the parishioners of Edmund, Lombard Street, that a day may be appointed for hearing the matter.

6. Certificate from the Assembly of Divines that they cannot give Mr. Launce their approbation. 14 Feb. 1647.

7. Statement of the Assembly of Divines giving their reason for refusing their approbation.

8. Certificate from the Assembly of Divines approving of Mr. Launce to be minister of Edmund, Lombard Street. 9 June 1648. L. J., X. 320. *In extenso*.

June 12. Draft order for payment of the arrears due to the officers of Cumberland. L. J., X. 318. *In extenso*.

June 12. Order for payment of 20*l*. to Mr. Mosse, the messenger who brought the good news of the taking of Tenby Castle. L. J., X. 318. *In extenso*.

June 12. Draft of preceding.

June 12. Draft order for payment of 10*l*. to John Williams, and 20*l*. to the rest of the messengers who brought the news of the victory at Maidstone. L. J., X. 318. *In extenso*.

June 12. Draft Order for the Committee at Derby House to take some fitting course for the safety of the Isle of Anglesey and the counties of North Wales. L. J., X. 318. *In extenso*.

June 12. Order for William Hawkins to be Commissary General of provisions for Ireland. L. J., X. 318. *In extenso*.

June 12. Draft of preceding.

June 12. Draft order for the Commissioners of the Navy to treat for six merchant ships for service.

June 13. Petition of Maryan Countess Dowager of Mulgrave on behalf of herself and younger children. Prays that Sir Paul Pindar may be allowed peaceably to proceed in the alum works in Mulgrave without stop of materials, or other interruption, by the now Earl of Mulgrave or his agents, and that if they do disturb him they may not be protected from proceedings at law by any privilege of Parliament. (See 25 May 1648.) L. J., X. 320.

June 13. Petition of Sir Paul Pindar. Prays that he may be left in quiet possession of the alum mines and works in Mulgrave until he is evicted by some just and legal proceeding, and that he may be allowed to sue the agents of the Earl of Mulgrave for their attempts to disturb him in his possession. L. J., X. 320.

Annexed:—

1. Certificate that Thomas Shipton and others, agents of the Earl of Mulgrave, notwithstanding they were showed their Lordships' order of the 9th of May, obstructed the carrying away of alum, threatened the carriers, and forbade the agent to come upon the ground again upon peril of trespass. 12 June 1648.

June 13. Resolution approving of the actions of the General in reducing the county of Kent, &c. L. J., X. 320. *In extenso*.

June 13. Draft of preceding.

June 13. Draft resolution respecting the discovery of persons who have not compounded. L. J., X. 320. *In extenso*.

June 14. Pass for Mr. Finch, brother of the Earl of Winchilsea, to go to any port of this Kingdom to embark for Holland. L. J., X. 321.

June 14. Petition of Thomas Kirke. James Fossett [Fawcett] was, by virtue of an attachment, brought before their Lordships and ordered to put in security for his appearance within fourteen days after notice. Notwithstanding this order he is gone, and given no security, to the great prejudice of petitioner, who prays that a warrant may be granted to bring Fossett before their Lordships that he may give in good security for his appearance. L. J., X. 321.

June 14. Order for the clerk of the late Court of Wards to deliver to George Speake, late his Majesty's ward, his bonds and indentures. L. J., X. 322.

Annexed:—

1. Draft of preceding.

2. Copy of order of the Court of Wards respecting the wardship of George Speake, &c. 11 Nov. 1615.

June 14. Petition of John Donne, Doctor of Divinity. Petitioner, who is chaplain in ordinary to the Earl of Denbigh, complains that he has been arrested contrary to privilege by James Vickars. Prays for discharge, and that Vickars may be sent for to answer his contempt. L. J., X. 322.

June 14. Report of the Judges in the cause between the Governors of Christ's Hospital and the Trinity House respecting certain lands left by the late Thomas Haynes. L. J., X. 323. *In extenso*.

June 14. Rota of Judges for the next Summer Circuit. L. J., X. 324. *In extenso*.

June 14. Draft order for payment of 20*l*. to William Clarke. L. J., X. 324. *In extenso*.

June 14. Draft order for payment of 200*l*. to Lord Cawfield for his losses in Ireland, &c. L. J., X. 324. *In extenso*.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

HOUSE OF
LORES.
Calendar.
1648.

[June 14.] Petition of Alexander Lord Forbes. After two full years continual attendance and five months tedious and chargeable restraint, petitioner obtained an order of both Houses for 602*l.*, being part of his account payable by the Committee of the Navy, who gave order to their Treasurer, Sir Henry Vane, junior, for payment thereof, but both he and his deputy refuse to pay the same. Prays that Sir Henry Vane may be sent for to answer for his disobedience, and that some course may be taken by their Lordships for petitioner's present relief. L. J., X. 324.

Annexed:—

1. Another petition of same. Petitioner, after a long attendance in hope to get some of his account, was (as the annexed paper will inform) content to respite 392*l.* in the Parliament's hands till a committee could be appointed to reconcile a difference between William Pennoyer, merchant of London, and Robert Gilchrist, of Barbadoes, planter, who have each obtained an ordinance for deducting the above-mentioned sum for the same parcel of tobacco, Pennoyer pretending he paid the money to Gilchrist, and Gilchrist denying that he received it. The assignees of Gilchrist threaten to have this sum out of the first money ordered to be paid to petitioner, who prays that Pennoyer and Gilchrist's assignees may be sent for, and the difference between them speedily determined in order that petitioner may be freed by one payment. (Undated.)

2. Statement referred to in preceding

June 14. Draft order for payment of 200*l.* to Jane, widow of Colonel John Meldrum slain in the Parliament service. L. J., X. 384. *In extenso.*

June 14. Draft order for the "St. George" and the "Unicorn" to be sent to sea as part of this summer's guard, &c. L. J., X. 324. *In extenso.*

June 14. The answer of Roger Hill, of Taunton, guardian to Samuel Darker, an orphan, and administrator during his minority, to the petition of John Farmer and reports thereupon; he humbly offers reasons why the judgments obtained in the Courts of Common Pleas and King's Bench should not be vacated. *Vide* 5 June 1648.

June 15. Affidavit of Henry Lemon respecting the arrest of Henry Cooke, solicitor to the Earl of Mulgrave, at the suit of John Warren, contrary to privilege. L. J., X. 324.

June 15. Petition of Henry Vernon. Prays that Robert Cudworth may be summoned to appear and show cause why certain degrees irregularly and unduly obtained by him against petitioner should not be reversed and made void; the degrees were pronounced during the absence of petitioner upon the service of the State at Nantwich, in a suit concerning the administration of the property of the late Mr. Justice Vernon who died intestate, and whose only daughter was married to petitioner. L. J., X. 325.

Annexed:—

1. Certificate of the Council of War at Nantwich, that Vernon was by special command attending upon the Council at the time of the making of the decrees. 10 April 1648.

2. Certificate from the office of the Six Clerks as to the irregularity of Cudworth's proceedings. 9 Oct. 1645.

June 16. Petition of Dame Anne Countess Dowager of Middlesex. Lionel late Earl of Middlesex being much pressed during the late troubles to raise money, prevailed upon petitioner to deliver her jewels to him for him to pawn, which he did for the sum of 1,100*l.*, promising to redeem them in a short time. He failed to do this before his death, but by his will devised and bequeathed them to petitioner, and required James now Earl of Middlesex, whom he made sole executor of his will, to pay the sum for which they were pledged; notwithstanding he has often been desired by petitioner to redeem the jewels he denies to do so, contrary to all equity and conscience. Petitioner prays leave to sue the Earl of Middlesex in the Court of Chancery, or wherever else she may be advised, and as regards such suit that he may stand unprivileged as she is otherwise without remedy against him. L. J., X. 325.

June 16. Draft ordinance for making the Planters born in New England free denizens of England. Brought in this day, read twice and committed, but no further proceeding. L. J., X. 325.

Annexed:—

1. Order of the Committee for Foreign Affairs, recommending preceding ordinance for the approval of Parliament. 14 June 1648.

HOUSE OF
LORES.
Calendar.
1648.

June 16. Draft ordinance for payment of 2,000*l.* to Viscount Say and Sele for Banbury Castle; for the Castle to be demolished, and the materials employed for the repair of the town of Banbury. L. J., X. 326. *In extenso.*

June 16. Paper from the Committee for his Majesty's revenue concerning the Duke of Gloucester's servants, &c. L. J., X. 327. *In extenso.*

June 16. Draft ordinance for the remainder of the 150,000*l.*, formerly ordered to be paid to the Treasurers at Wars for the army under Lord Fairfax, to be used for the buying of arms and ammunition, and for payment of the army. L. J., X. 328. *In extenso.*

June 16. Draft order for payment of 20*l.* to Nathaniel Barker, the messenger who brought the news of the suppression of the insurrection about Stamford. L. J., X. 328. *In extenso.*

June 18. Draft order for the Committee at Derby House to secure the town of Yarmouth, &c. L. J., X. 328. *In extenso.*

June 16. Draft order giving power to the Committee at Derby House to grant commissions to Captain William Boteler and others to raise volunteers for securing the County of Northampton, and suppressing tumults in those parts. L. J., X. 328. *In extenso.*

Annexed:—

1. Draft order authorising the Committee at Derby House to nominate Commissioners for the safety and preservation of the town of Northampton.

June 16. Draft order referring it to the Commissioners of the Great Seal to consider of fit persons to be appointed judges, &c. L. J., X. 328. *In extenso.*

June 16. Draft of additional ordinance for putting papists and delinquents out of the late lines of communication. L. J., X. 328. *In extenso.*

June 17. Petition of Edward Odling, doctor in physic, one of the physicians who were first employed in the service of the Parliament for the curing of sick soldiers. Petitioner at the beginning of the war served under the late Earl of Essex for three years, but his pay is still in arrear. He was then ordered to serve in certain houses made hospitals for which he received only half pay, and about two years since he was dismissed, notwithstanding the declaration of Parliament to employ those before others who should most engage in the service of the State. Prays that he may have some competent satisfaction for his services, sufferings, and expenses, and that he may be appointed physician to the hospital in Ely House. L. J., X. 330.

Annexed:—

1. Brief remonstrance of petitioner's service, sufferings, and expense.

June 17. Petition of Captain John Jessop. Petitioner, who lost a considerable estate, both real and personal, by the late rebellion in Ireland, has served the State under the Earls of Essex and Stamford, for which service there are arrears due to him to the amount of 600*l.* He has now been arrested for a small sum by Percevall Ebbotson, and remains a prisoner in Newgate. Prays that an order may be made for his release in accordance with the precedent annexed. L. J., X. 330.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of order for release of Captain Jasper Hartwell. 2 June 1646.

2. Petition of Elizabeth Ebbotson. Petitioner's husband, Percevall Ebbotson, before the beginning of these troubles, kept one of the greatest inns in the city of Exeter, and maintained himself and family in good fashion. The city was twice besieged, and during those times he was forced to quarter many soldiers, for which he could get little or no payment. Mr. John Jessop, being Marshal General under Lord Stamford, did during the first siege take up quarters at the inn for himself, his wife, and servants; the reckoning for his expenses and the money borrowed came to 30*l.*, for which, being unprovided with money, as he said, he gave a bill. Petitioner and her husband having no means of subsistence, and having pawned and sold all that they had, even to their very clothes, after many entreaties for some satisfaction from Jessop, caused him to be arrested upon the bill. Jessop in order to defraud them of their debt threatens to accuse petitioner's husband of malignancy, though he never took up arms or did any act hostile to the Parliament. Petitioner prays that her husband may have free liberty to proceed against Jessop in due course of law for the recovery of his debt. (Undated.)

June 17. Petition of Nicholas Sheene and others. A suit being commenced in the King's Bench by Richard

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

Golty, rector of Framlingham, against John Waldgrave, tenant to the Earl of Suffolk, respecting the payment of tithes, their Lordships were pleased to order the suit to be stayed. Petitioners, who are also tenants to the Earl, are now prosecuted in the same court by Golty, and pray that the suits commenced against them may be also stayed. L. J., X. 331.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of order referred to in preceding. 31 Oct. 1648.

June 17. Order upon petition of Nicholas Sheene and others. L. J., X. 330. *In extenso*.

June 17. Draft order for the Committee at Derby House to grant commissions to Colonel Hubbert, of Wel, in the Isle of Ely, to raise forces for the safety of those parts. L. J., X. 330. *In extenso*.

June 17. Draft order for payment of 35,000*l.* to the Marquess of Argyll and the heritors of the shiredom of Argyll. L. J., X. 330. *In extenso*.

June 17. Another draft.

June 17. Another draft.

June 17. Order for payment of 79*l.* to Mrs. Margaret and Mrs. Mary Mounsell, arrears due to their late brother, Captain Peter Mounsell, L. J., X. 331. *In extenso*.

June 17. Draft of preceding.

June 19. Draft order for payment of 200*l.* to Lady Elizabeth Gray. L. J., X. 333. *In extenso*.

June 19. Draft ordinance for payment of 42,000*l.* to certain officers and soldiers. L. J., X. 333. *In extenso*.

June 19. Order for the more speedy bringing in the assessments for the army. L. J., X. 333. *In extenso*.

June 19. Draft of preceding.

June 19. Draft ordinance for sequestration of the estates of Major-General Langhorne, and divers other papists and delinquents in the late rebellion, in the counties of South Wales and Monmouthshire. L. J., X. 333. *In extenso*.

June 19. Draft instructions for the Commissioners for the sequestration of the estates of Major-General Langhorne, and divers other delinquents. L. J., X. 334. *In extenso*.

June 19. Certificate from the Assembly of Divines that they have approved of Richard Culverwell for the rectory of Grundisburgh, Suffolk. L. J., X. 334.

June 19. Affidavit of Robert Erlambe with reference to the forcible entry of Rowland Furnis and others into the mines of the Earl of Rutland in the manor of Nether Haddon, Derbyshire. L. J., X. 335.

Annexed:—

1. Similar affidavit of Jonas Crossegill.

2. Similar affidavit of Thomas Needham.

June 19. Order of the House of Lords for the Committee at Goldsmiths' Hall to grant permission to Elizabeth Countess Rivers to remain with her retinue in and about the cities of London and Westminster. L. J., X. 335. *In extenso*.

June 19. Similar order of the House of Commons.

June 20. Petition of Sir Henry Frederick Thynne. There are divers great suits now prosecuted against him concerning his whole estate by his brother Sir James Thynne. Prays leave to remain in town to attend to these suits, being willing in any way to engage himself from acting or any way intermeddling to the prejudice of the Parliament. L. J., X. 335.

June 20. Answer and petition of Edmond Earl of Mulgrave to a late petition delivered by the Countess Dowager of Mulgrave and others. Petitioner denies that the Countess Dowager ever had 1,640*l.* per annum paid to her by Sir Paul Pindar for her younger children, by virtue of any grant of the alum mines and works at Mulgrave, and asserts that if they have any interest at all in the 1,640*l.* per annum, or any security for any competent livelihood, they are beholden to petitioner for it, as, being all settled upon him, it was in his power to decide what portions they should have, or indeed if they should have any portion at all. The letters patent granted to Sir John Gibbon, which were assigned to Sir Paul Pindar, and under which he claims, were declared by both Houses to be illegal and void, and Sir Paul is now in high contempt for not obeying the order to bring them in. Petitioner prays that some course may be taken by which he may be settled in the quiet possession of the mines of which he is legally possessed. L. J., X. 335.

June 20. Answer and petition of the Earl of Mulgrave to the petition of Sir Paul Pindar. Very similar to preceding. L. J., X. 335.

Annexed:—

1. Affidavit of Henry Leman with reference to the proceedings of Sir Paul Pindar and his servants.

June 20. Draft ordinance for Lady Newburgh to have

returned to her the deeds deposited by her in the late Court of Wards in her suit against Sir Humphrey Foster. L. J., X. 336.

June 20. Draft ordinance confirming the articles for the surrender of Oxford. L. J., X. 338. *In extenso*.

June 20. Draft declaration against those who take up arms against the Parliament. (Three papers.) L. J., X. 338.

June 20. Petition of James Earl of Middlesex. Petitioner's late father, himself, and those under whom he claims, have been in possession of the manor of Forthampton, Gloucestershire, since 33 Hen. VIII. He complains that whilst under the restraint of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod one of his tenants on the manor has been put out of possession by John Parker, junior. Prays that his tenant, William Cooke, may be restored and petitioner righted as a peer of the realm. L. J., X. 338.

Annexed:—

1. Affidavit of William Cooke detailing the circumstances of his ejection.

June 20. Petition of Robert Sprague, defendant in a writ of error wherein William Glide is plaintiff. Prays for an early day for hearing.

June 20. Petition of Stephen Pacye. Captain Bushell being in London, by order of the House of Commons, concerning the surrender of the Isle of Lundy, and having his Excellency's pass and protection, was arrested at the suit of one Snellock, and forced to give bail for his appearance. Petitioner, with others, became bail for him, and he not appearing, Snellock caused petitioner to be arrested, notwithstanding his Excellency wrote a letter commanding him to forbear. Prays that Snellock and Gabriel Clinkard, the bailiff who arrested petitioner, may be sent for to answer for their contempt, that Snellock may be ordered to produce his Excellency's letter, and that petitioner may be discharged and have good costs and damages for his false imprisonment.

Annexed:—

1. Similar petition of same. (Undated.)

2. Copy of letter from Lord Fairfax at Windsor to Snellock desiring him to forbear his proceedings against Captain Bushell's bail, &c. 4 May 1648.

June 21. Petition of George Ralegh. Petitioner has, in accordance with their Lordships' order, summoned his witnesses in his cause against Vivers and others, but some of them, with himself, being comprehended within the late ordinance of restraint from coming within twenty miles of London, he prays that some day may be appointed when he and his witnesses may attend without offending against the ordinance. L. J., X. 339.

June 21. Order for attendance of witnesses at the hearing of the cause, Ralegh v. Vivers *et al.*

[June 21.] Petition of Sir Arthur Loftus to the House of Commons. Petitioner has from the beginning faithfully served the Parliament, and for publicly manifesting his affection thereto suffered twenty-five weeks imprisonment in Dublin Castle. As soon as he could after the unfortunate cessation in Ireland he came over to England, for which all his estate (out of the hands of the rebels) was seized upon and disposed of by order of Lord Ormonde. There is due to him for the Parliament service in the province of Leinster 2,848*l.*, and besides this he has disbursed 2,331*l.*, as appears by the annexed accounts. He has never received any recompense, but has lost a good estate by the rebels, and by his attendance on the Parliament service, and by much sickness; he has been put to great charges, which have much increased his debts, for satisfaction whereof he and his friends stand engaged, and he is at the present time a prisoner. By the late revolt and indirect practices of Lord Inchiquin petitioner is deprived of all command, and by that means of all subsistence to support his great charge of a wife, six children, and family. Prays that 3,000*l.* may be assigned to him out of the Excise, or some other ready money payment, whereby he may be enabled to disengage himself and friends, and that towards the relief of himself and family some weekly allowance may be appointed whereby they may be preserved from starving. C. J., V. 609.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of preceding.

2. Accounts of sums due to Sir Arthur Loftus for money disbursed by him for the Parliament in the province of Leinster, and for his arrears in that province. (Two papers.)

3. Petition of Sir Arthur Loftus, Knight and Colonel; about 6,000*l.* are due to him for arrears of pay, but he is prisoner in the King's Bench for debt, and cannot repair to Dublin, where he has lately been appointed colonel of a regiment of foot; he

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

prays for an order for his release, for which he annexes a precedent. (Undated.)

4. Copy of order for release of Colonel Thomas Powell, to whom large arrears were owing by the State. 26 Nov. 1646.

June 22. Draft order giving leave to Richard Osborne to come with safety to his person to make good the allegations mentioned in his letter. L. J., X. 341. *In extenso.*

June 22. Draft order for payment of 200*l.* to William Perkins. L. J., X. 341. *In extenso.*

June 22. Draft ordinance for settling the militia in Bristol. L. J., X. 341. *In extenso.*

June 22. Draft order granting Ely House for the use of sick and wounded soldiers. L. J., X. 342. *In extenso.*

June 22. Draft order for payment of 500*l.* to the Earl of Kildare in part payment of his arrears. L. J., X. 342. *In extenso.*

June 22. Draft order for the 500*l.* owing to George Thomasin, for a parcel of manuscripts bought for the public Library of the University of Cambridge, to bear interest. L. J., X. 342. *In extenso.*

June 22. Draft ordinance appointing Thomas Spademan, rector of Althorpe, Lincolnshire. L. J., X. 342. *In extenso.*

June 22. Application for an order for Dr. Aylett to institute and induct Symon Pecke to the rectory of Boreford *alias* Husbands-Bosworth, Leicester. L. J., X. 343.

Annexed.

1. Certificate of the Assembly of Divines that they have approved of Pecke for the cure. 21 June 1648.

June 23. Pass for the Countess of Worcester and her retinue to pass out of France to any part of this Kingdom. L. J., X. 345.

June 23. Petition of John Dillingham. Petitioner has for three years past, at great cost and pains, collected the martial actions of Christendom, which he has published weekly under the title of the "Moderate Intelligencer." The licenser has this week refused to license petitioner's copy, and has licensed another man's by the same title. Prays that his copy may be licensed for time coming, and none other by that name. L. J., X. 345.

Annexed:—

1. Remonstrance and petition of Gilbert Mabbott gentleman, licenser of the weekly sheets; in answer to the order of the House that he should show cause why he did not license the book entitled the Moderate Intelligencer last week, he says that about the 8th of May last John Dillingham, the pretended writer of the book, malignantly and to the dishonour of Parliament wrote this passage of French therein, "Dieu nous donne les Parlyaments briefs, Rois de vie longue," and did not send the sheet as usual for petitioner's perusal, fearing lest he should correct it; complaint was made by many members of the House of Commons (in whose esteem petitioner much suffered, his name being printed on the copy as if he had really licensed it), and petitioner thereupon wrote to Dillingham requiring him in his next book to vindicate the honour of Parliament, and crave pardon for that malignant expression, but he has ever since refused so to do; petitioner therefore prays that Dillingham may be left to be punished under the ordinance of the 28th of Sept. 1647, and enjoy no privilege from the House.
2. Petition of Robert White, printer and stationer; by the rights and customs of the Stationers' Company, of which petitioner is a member, and by the ordinances in confirmation of those rights, petitioner has always had all the interest, right, and title in the pamphlet called the Moderate Intelligencer, which under the ordinance of the 28th of Sept. 1647 was licensed, printed, and registered by the Company as the proper copy of petitioner; he prays the House to be tender of any violation of the custom and ancient privileges of the Company of Stationers, and to restore to him his title of Moderate Intelligencer, as he ought to have free liberty to write the sheet himself, or to employ whom he shall think fit to write it for him.
3. Printed copy of ordinance against unlicensed or scandalous pamphlets, and for the better regulating of printing. 28th Sept. 1647. L. J., IX. 457. *In extenso.*
4. Certificate of Henry Walley, clerk of the Company of Stationers, that the pamphlet called the

o 84062.

Moderate Intelligencer has always been licensed, printed, and registered as the proper copy of Robert White.

June 23. Order for Mordant Snellock to cause Stephen Pacye to be immediately released, or to attend the House to show cause why he does not do so. L. J., X. 345.

June 23. Draft ordinance for confirming certain persons in places in Oxford University. L. J., X. 346.

Annexed:—

1. Amendments proposed by the House of Commons, and agreed to by the Lords. C. J., V. 612.

June 23. Answer of Robert Cudworth to the petition of Henry Vernon (*vide* 15 June). If there is any error or irregularity in the degree complained of by Vernon, he may in an ordinary course have his bill of review, and Cudworth therefore prays to be dismissed with the costs and charges he has sustained. L. J., X. 325.

June 23. Draft order of the House of Commons for a message to be sent to the Lords, desiring that a committee may be nominated to examine into the allegations of Richard Osborne in his letters to the Speaker of the House of Commons and Lord Wharton. C. J., V. 611. *In extenso.*

June 26. Petition of Colonel Thorpe. Petitioner served the Parliament faithfully until the reduction of the army, and has since had the command of a regiment in France. Prays that a pass may be granted to him in order that he may return to his command. L. J., X. 347.

June 26. Draft order for the release of Stephen Pacye, bail of Captain Bushell. L. J., X. 347.

Annexed:—

1. Letter from Thomas Lord Fairfax, at Windsor, to the Earl of Manchester. He gave a safe conduct to Thomas Bushell to come to town about the surrender of Lundy Island, and thereupon agreed that he should have protection from arrest for two months, but whilst in London Bushell was arrested by Snellock, and Lord Fairfax desires that he may be set at liberty as the business for the surrender of Lundy is obstructed, and Bushell, if he had not presumed on his safe conduct, would not have exposed himself to arrest. 11 Dec. 1647.

June 26. Petition of Mordant Snellock. Captain Bushell has for seven years past been indebted to petitioner for commodities amounting to the value of 150*l.*, and petitioner hearing that he was in town and able to make payment arrested him for the debt, whereupon Bushell said he was a Parliament man, and produced a piece of paper, which appeared to be nothing more than a soldier's passport. Petitioner prays for leave to proceed at law against Bushell and his bail for the recovery of his just debt.

June 26. Draft ordinance appointing a Committee of both Houses to hear and determine all complaints touching the breach of the Articles of Oxford, and other capitulations, made by the General and confirmed by Parliament. L. J., X. 347.

June 26. Draft order for appointment of a Committee to consider of a Treaty for Peace. L. J., X. 347. On the same paper are notes of proceedings on the subject upon several subsequent days.

June 26. Petition of John Gough, defendant in a writ of error, wherein John Morgan is plaintiff. Prays for an early day for hearing. L. J., X. 347.

June 26. Report from the Committee for the Militia of Westminster upon the committal of two of the Marquess of Winchester's servants by the Committee. Francis Gainsford when brought before the Committee said that he had lived for eight or ten years with Lady Thymbleby, confessed that he was a Roman Catholic, denied to take both the oath of allegiance and supremacy, said that he had lived at Bristol and Newark when they were the King's garrisons, and had no licence to remain in town. George Gifford, who was brought before the Committee at the same time, confessed that he was a Roman Catholic, and that he lived in the house with the Marchioness of Winchester, that he had been at Bazing, Oxford, and other places in the King's quarters; he denied to take the oath of supremacy and had no licence to remain in town. For these causes the Committee, by virtue of the ordinance of the 28th of May last, committed them to prison. This report was made in pursuance of an order of the 15th instant. L. J., X. 325.

June 27. Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled. Pray for a personal treaty with the King, the settlement of religion, &c. L. J., X. 349. *In extenso.*

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

- June 27. The answer of the Lords to the messengers who brought preceding petition. L. J., X. 348. *In extenso.*
- June 27. Draft order for adding Sir William Allinson to the Committee of the Militia for Yorkshire. L. J., X. 349. *In extenso.*
- June 27. Draft letter from the Parliament to Colonel [unclear] thanking him for his services in Ireland, desiring he will prosecute the war vigorously, and not agree to any cessation. L. J., X. 350. *In extenso.*
- June 27. Draft order to indemnify Sir John Maynard for not proceeding in his contract for the purchase of some Bishop's lands. L. J., X. 350. *In extenso.*
- June 27. Application for an order for John Woodcock's institution and induction to the vicarage of Borden, Kent. L. J., X. 350.

Annexed:—

1. Certificate that Woodcock is a man of good life and conversation, and well affected to the Parliament. 18 June 1648.
2. Testimonial of the parishioners of Borden in favour of Woodcock. 18 June 1648.
- June 27. Certificate of ministers of the county of Sussex in favour of Thomas Ballowe, as in every way fit to exercise his function in the ministry in any place in the Church of England. L. J., X. 350.
- June 27. Another certificate in favour of Ballowe.
- June 27. Application for an order for Dr. Aylett to institute and induct William Gage to the vicarage of Udimore, Sussex. L. J., X. 350.
- June 27. Draft order for adding Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Allen to the Committee of Hampshire. C. J., V. 615. *In extenso.*
- June 29. Order for the release of Captain John Jessop on his giving good security for the payment of his debts out of his arrears. L. J., X. 351.

June 29. Draft order for Mr. Adoniram Byfield, one of the scribes of the Assembly of Divines, to attend tomorrow to acquaint the House with the matters objected against William Launce, minister, in the Assembly of Divines. L. J., X. 351.

Annexed:—

1. Draft ordinance appointing Launce to the rectory of Edmund the King, Lombard Street [St. Edmund, Lombard Street], London. See L. J., X. 353, 354.
2. Another draft.
- June 29. Petition of the Master Wardens and Fellowship of the Trinity House; praying that a personal treaty may be had with His Majesty for the settling of a well grounded peace both in church and commonwealth. L. J., X. 351. *In extenso.*
- June 29. Draft of the Lords' answer to preceding petition, thanking petitioners for their good affections and assuring them that the House will not be wanting in endeavour to effect their desires. L. J., X. 351. *In extenso.*
- June 29. Petition of the commanders, masters, and mariners of the shipping belonging to the River of Thames whose names are subscribed; praying that there may be a speedy treaty with His Majesty for the settling the peace of the Kingdom, and that meantime His Majesty may be entreated to remove to one of his houses which may be most convenient, where he may be with honour, freedom, and safety. L. J., X. 352. *In extenso*, with the exception of the signatures.
- June 29. Petition of the Provincial Assembly of London; praying that the larger and lesser catechisms may be enjoined, the confession of faith sanctioned, the directory for church government established, and the ordinances for the better sanctifying of the Lord's Day and observation of the public fasts, as also for the [unclear] of [unclear] more effectually put in execution. L. J., X. 352. *In extenso.*
- June 29. Draft ordinance that the purchasers of bishops' lands to whom money is owing, under the ordinance of the 13th of May 1647 for advance of 200,000*l.* for the State, may set off the money so owing to them against money due from them on their purchases. C. J., V. 616. This ordinance was much altered in the House of Commons before it was sent up to the Lords on the 24th of July. L. J., X. 393.
- June 29. Petition of Thomas Goter, defendant in a [unclear] against John Dunsen; prays that a day may be appointed for hearing before the circuit of the judges.
- June 29. Certificate from the Assembly of Divines that George Dorwood has been approved for the cure of [unclear] [unclear], Gloucestershire.

June 30. Petition of Robert Cudworth; praying that the cause between him and Henry Vernon may be heard. L. J., X. 353.

June 30. Report from the Committee appointed to consider of what should be proposed to the King. L. J., X. 353.

June 30. Draft ordinance appointing John Diggle rector of Chiddingfold, Surrey, in the room of Dr. Edward Layfield, removed as unfit for any ecclesiastical preferment. L. J., X. 354. *In extenso.*

[June.] Petition of Joshua Gosselin, one of the jurats and a public deputy of the Island of Guernsey; petitioner is employed to represent to Parliament what is necessary for the Island, and taking notice of an ordinance about to pass, formerly petitioned for by only a few of the inhabitants of the Island without the concurrence of the generality, he feels bound to present a remonstrance against it, and prays in the name of the inhabitants of the Island that his remonstrance may be considered before the passing of the ordinance. See L. J., X. 335.

Annexed:—

1. The humble remonstrance of Joshua Gosselin against the ordinance about to pass. As to disabling delinquents from holding offices in the Island, it is conceived that there is no one there who has borne arms against the Parliament, the pretence for this proposal being an insurrection some three or four years ago in the Island, not directly against the Parliament but for some grievances amongst the islanders themselves, and the effect of questioning persons for this now may be very dangerous especially as the enemy have a castle within musket shot of the Island; as for repairing the houses battered by the castle, it is provided for by order of Parliament out of the sequestered estate of Sir Peter Osborne, and it is more reasonable that his estate that did the wrong should make reparation rather than the revenue of the Governor who protected the houses, which has many present burthens, and besides whilst the castle is still in the enemies' hands the houses may be battered down again; the Commissioners proposed to be sent over are not empowered to decide matters, and there are many private differences which will necessitate the parties coming over to get them determined, and lastly Parliament in all former orders and commissions has ordered that the islanders should be preserved in their laws and customs, but there is no such clause in the present ordinance; it is therefore prayed on the part of the inhabitants that the ordinance may not pass, or that it may be suspended until the castle is reduced, and fuller information obtained as to the state of the case in regard to the whole Island.

July 1. Draft ordinance for Sussex to raise 4,547*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*, two troops of horses, and a company of dragoons to suppress the insurrections there. This ordinance was brought from the Commons this day, but was negatived by the Lords. L. J., X. 355, 402.

July 1. Draft orders for a committee to go to the army before Colchester to see that it be supplied out of the assessments of the county of Essex. L. J., X. 356. *In extenso.*

July 1. Draft order for advance of 1,000*l.* to the city of Bristol for repair of the fort and castle, &c. L. J., X. 356. *In extenso.*

July 3. Order for the further hearing of the cause between Henry Rooper and Ralph Wiseman. L. J., X. 357.

July 3. Certificate of ministers that Simon Smeath is a godly and orthodox divine, and of pious life and conversation. L. J., X. 358.

July 3. Papers from the Committee at Derby House respecting an intercepted letter, partly in cipher, acquainting Lord Andover that the Prince is going to Calais, &c. L. J., X. 358. *In extenso.*

1. Report of Lord Andover's examination.
2. Copy of the letter deciphered.
3. Copy of the letter partly in cipher.

The letter which is signed "220" was probably from Wm. Murray. See the cipher amongst the Naschy papers.

July 3. Draft ordinance to settle the militia of Lincolnshire. L. J., X. 359. *In extenso.*

July 3. Draft order for paying the troops under Captain Greenwood, and others, out of the sequestrations in the county of Derby. L. J., X. 359. *In extenso.*

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

July 3. Draft ordinance approving an assessment laid upon Yorkshire for payment of the forces there. L. J., X. 359. *In extenso.*

July 3. Draft order for commissions to be granted to Captain Robert Greenwood and others for raising forces in Derbyshire. L. J., X. 359. *In extenso.*

July 3. Ordinance to assign the fine of 1,000*l.* set upon Sir John Harrison for his delinquency to Colonel Ralph Weldon, Governor of the Forts and Island of Plymouth, to enable him to repair to his charge, &c. L. J., X. 359. *In extenso.*

July 3. Draft of preceding.

July 3. Draft order appointing Deputy Lieutenants for the Isle of Ely. L. J., X. 360. *In extenso.*

July 4. Draft order for raising a troop of three score horse in the Isle of Ely. L. J., X. 360. *In extenso.*

July 3. Petition of Henry Daniell; petitioner having been arrested by Anthony Whitchurch, the House was pleased to order his release on the 18th of Nov. 1647, but Whitchurch, in contempt of their Lordships' order, proceeded against him at law, and having very indirectly obtained a judgment, violently seized petitioner by the aid of soldiers of the garrison of Wallingford, and has ever since detained him a prisoner; petitioner prays that Whitchurch may be sent for to answer for his contempt. See L. J., IX. 531.

July 4. Draft ordinances to clear the following persons of their delinquency (L. J., X. 360):—

Edward Carne.*	John Hurleston and John
Francis Anderson.	Hurleston his son.
William Morgan.*	Charles Hughes and others.*
Robert Wilde.*	Henry Rhoads and others.*
Hugh Hodges.	John Spencer.*
George Watts.	Amos Paulett, son of Lord
John Tint.	Paulett.*

July 4. Petition of Abraham Dowcett; he complains that he is yet a prisoner in Peterhouse at a very great charge which he is not able to support, and prays for enlargement upon bail. L. J., X. 361.

July 4. Order for the Commissioners at Goldsmiths' Hall to give an account of what ordinances for pardoning delinquents are passed, and why the rest are unpassed. L. J., X. 361. *In extenso.*

July 4. Draft of preceding.

July 4. Draft order for allowing an additional 100*l.* per week for sick and maimed soldiers. L. J., X. 361. *In extenso.*

July 4. Draft order for adding 50*l.* per annum to the salaries of each of the treasurers for sick and maimed soldiers. L. J., X. 362. *In extenso.*

July 4. Petition of Edward Walford, messenger to the House of Commons; he complains that on Thursday last he was violently hurt and beaten upon the head by Mr. Jenyns, a servant of their Lordships; he prays the House to hear his case as an old servant and to do therein as they shall think fit.

Annexed:—

1. Answer of Thomas Jenyns to preceding; he went to Walford's house with their Lordships' order concerning Major Rolph, and after some conversation Walford declared that the order gave no power to search his house, spoke slightly of it, giving Jenyns the lie with other uncivil language, whereupon Jenyns acknowledges that he took the opportunity only to touch his pate with his cane, for which he humbly craves pardon.

July 5. Order for the hearing of the cause of Henry Rooper against Ralph Wiseman. L. J., X. 362.

July 5. Message to the Commons that the Lords think fit that London shall be the place where the personal treaty shall be had with the King, &c. L. J., X. 362.

July 5. Application from Lady Frances Stourton for a pass for her Lord, herself, her children, and servants, with their coach, horses, and other necessities, to go to Stourton in Wiltshire, there to remain free from trouble and intrusion, they demeaning themselves quietly to the Parliament. L. J., X. 363.

July 5. Certificate from the Assembly of Divines that Robert Pepys has been approved for the cure of Arkesden, Essex. L. J., X. 363.

July 5. The humble declaration, tender, and petition of divers cordial and well-affected mariners, commanders of ships, and members of the Trinity House, praying that the orders for providing and manning a fleet for the reduction of the revolted mariners, whom the petitioners entirely disavow, may be diligently prosecuted. L. J., X. 363. *In extenso.*

July 5. Copy of report from the Committee at Derby

House, that they are informed that many horses have lately been raised in and about London, and that great numbers of men left London last night, and are now at and about Kingston, Reigate, Betsworth [Betchworth] Castle, and Croydon; it is said that many persons of quality are engaged, and that they intend in a short time to fall upon the Parliament and City; the Committee have taken care to prevent danger, having ordered all horses to be stopped and extraordinary guards to be ready; they have also written to the Lord General to send a regiment of foot to London, and to Sir Michael Livesey and his forces to march forthwith to Kingston to suppress those there; the Committee have also spoken to some officers about the town to get what men they can mounted forthwith in case of danger; the Committee request the Houses to take further order in the matter, and to desire their members to say what horses and arms they will raise and pay for the next ten days, and that a Committee may be appointed to go into the City to represent the state of affairs to the Common Council.

July 6. Resolution that the militias of Westminster, Southwark, and the Hamlets of the Tower be joined to the militia of the City of London. L. J., X. 366. *In extenso.*

July 6. Draft of preceding.

July 6. Draft order for release of Colonel Zacharie. L. J., X. 366. *In extenso.*

July 6. Draft order giving the Committee at Derby House power to grant commissions for raising forces in Northamptonshire. L. J., X. 366. *In extenso.*

July 6. Order for the exchange of Lord Inchiquin's son for Sir William Fenton and others. L. J., X. 366. *In extenso.*

July 6. Draft of preceding.

July 8. Report upon the proceedings against Major Rolph. L. J., X. 369. *In extenso.*

July 8. Draft order for payment of 500*l.* to Captain Henry Jervoise. L. J., X. 370. *In extenso.*

July 8. Draft order for a thanksgiving for the victory in the North. L. J., X. 370. *In extenso.*

July 8. Draft order for payment of interest on 5,000*l.* ordered for Major-General Richard Browne. L. J., X. 370. *In extenso.*

July 8. Draft order for payment of interest on a further sum of 4,016*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* ordered for Major-General Richard Browne. L. J., X. 370. *In extenso.*

July 8. Draft order for payment of 4,324*l.* 9*s.* 0*d.* to Colonel Christopher Copley. L. J., X. 371. *In extenso.*

July 8. Draft ordinance to discharge Sir John Maynard from all penalties for not perfecting a contract for the purchase of the manor of Bugden [Buckden], Hunts. L. J., X. 371. *In extenso.*

July 8. Draft ordinance to add John Bradshaw and others to the Committee for Sequestrations in the county of Westmoreland, &c. L. J., X. 371. *In extenso.*

July 8. Petition of Thomas Raynes, of Warborough, in the county of Kent [?]. Petitioner became administrator of Wm. Allen, but acting in ignorance of an ordinance of Parliament was ordered to be apprehended for contempt, and now remains in the messenger's hands, to his exceeding charge and loss of time. The whole matter in difference amounts not to 10*l.*, and petitioner therefore prays for immediate discharge upon bail, or for an early day for a full hearing of the matter.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of preceding.

2. Charge made by Richard Rawlins against Thomas Raynes and his son of resisting the order of the House for the apprehension of Raynes. See L. J., X. 248.

3. Petition of John Silver. The petitioner's complaint against Thomas Raynes was, by order of 8th July, fixed for hearing on the 8th of August, but could not then be heard as the House was upon the more weighty affairs of the Kingdom, of which Raynes taking advantage has withdrawn from further attendance. Petitioner prays that Raynes may be again ordered to attend on a short and certain day to answer his complaint. See L. J., X. 370.

July 10. Petition of George Warner. He applied about two years ago to the Committee at Goldsmiths' Hall to be admitted to composition, but finds his way obstructed by a pretended sale of his mansion house and lands at Wolston, in the county of Warwick, to Sir Peter Wentworth, though the wood and building alone are worth a great deal more than the sum pretended to have been paid for the whole estate. His estate was bought and sold over his head without his having any know-

* A certificate of delinquency is annexed.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
—
Calendar.
1648.

judge thereof, though he is neither a papist nor excepted person, and no delinquency is laid against him, but that he left his own house and resided for some time in the King's garrison at Liefield. Though eighty years of age he has been violently turned out of his house and lands by a number of soldiers, and has no other house for the present to put his head in, and neither utensils or household stuff, for the soldiers have broken and destroyed them all. He prays for review of his case, and that until it can be heard he may be restored to possession of his house and estate. L. J., X. 372.

July 10. Petition of Bridget Bray, wife of Thomas Bray, one of the Prince's bedchamber; her husband had a pension of 200*l.* a year payable out of the Court of Wards, and on their parting, some fifteen years ago, he agreed to give her 100*l.* a year out of the pension, of which there is now about 90*l.* unpaid; the 100*l.* a year is her only means of support, she therefore prays the House to commiserate her deplorable condition and allow her some part of her arrears.

Annexed:—

1. Similar petition of same. (Undated.)

2. Letter from the Lord General (Thomas Lord Fairfax), at Windsor, to the Earl of Manchester, recommending Mrs. Bray's petition to the favourable consideration of Parliament. 20 May. L. J., X. 372.

July 10. Order for some allowance to be given to Mrs. Bray. L. J., X. 372. *In extenso.*

July 10. Draft ordinance that no member of either House shall hold any place of profit not enjoyed by him before these wars, lest, fearing that by a settlement of a lasting peace he might lose his place, he may be swayed to fit his vote to his private interest rather than the public. This ordinance was twice read and committed this day, and on the following day when the House went into Committee it was declared "That the Lord that brought in this ordinance hath given no offence to the House in bringing of it in," but it does not appear to have been further proceeded with. L. J., X. 372, 373.

July 10. Draft order for raising and maintaining a troop of horse in Surrey. L. J., X. 373. *In extenso.*

July 10. Draft of similar order for Hants. L. J., X. 373. *In extenso.*

July 10. Draft of similar order for the county of Carnarvon, and for measures to be taken for reducing the Isle of Anglesey. L. J., X. 373. *In extenso.*

July 10. Draft order appointing additional Commissioners for the county of Carnarvon. L. J., X. 373. *In extenso.*

July 10. Draft ordinance for raising horse, &c., in the county of Essex, for suppressing the tumults there. L. J., X. 373. *In extenso.*

July 10. Draft ordinance for settling the Militia in Exeter. L. J., X. 374. *In extenso.*

Annexed:—

1. Amendments to preceding.

July 10. Pass for Sir Theodore Mayerne and his family to go beyond the seas. L. J., X. 374. *In extenso.*

July 11. Petition of the Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies; the trade to the East Indies will certainly be lost to this nation if not encouraged by Parliament; the petitioners pray that the ordinance for raising a joint stock for better prosecuting the trade, and for preventing the spoil of it by interlopers, which has been long before Parliament, may be passed with all convenient speed. L. J., X. 374.

July 11. Copy of preceding.

July 11. Order appointing a Committee to consider the Company's petition. L. J., X. 374.

July 11. Draft ordinance for taking, stating, and determining the accounts of all such officers and soldiers or widows of officers that have served the Parliament in the late wars, and have not been under the entertainment and pay of the particular counties or associations of this Kingdom, nor of the present army under the command of Thomas Lord Fairfax. L. J., X. 375.

July 11. Petition of Captain Thomas Plunkett in the behalf of his kinsman Captain James Plunkett; they have both served Parliament since the beginning of these distractions, and petitioner has advanced 11,000*l.* and large arrears are due both to himself and his kinsman, and the latter having long attended to get some part of his arrears for his subsistence and not being able to obtain the same was driven to despair and was ready to perish or want, and being a soldier, and nearly to a old starving, which contrary to nature, he did most unfortunately meet with one upon

the highway, and took from him about 15*l.* in money merely to keep himself alive, using no violence nor doing any hurt to the man, for which he is found guilty and is like to suffer death; petitioner prays the House to consider the services of himself and his kinsman and their affection to Parliament, and to stay the execution of the judgment of death, as they are both ready to give satisfaction. L. J., X. 375.

July 11. Draft ordinance for the continuance of the excise. L. J., X. 375. *In extenso.*

July 11. Draft ordinance for raising 1,500*l.* per memem for maintenance of horse and foot in Lincolnshire. L. J., X. 376. *In extenso.*

July 11. Draft ordinance for allowing to the Commissioners of Excise such monies upon their accounts as have been taken away by force from them. The ordinance details the cases in which money belonging to the Commissioners has been seized by the Scots, by governors of garrisons and other officers, by the enemy, and by unknown persons. Read twice and committed this day in the House of Commons, but not passed by the Lords till the following October. C. J., V. 631; L. J., X. 525.

July 11. Certificate from the Assembly of Divines that Thomas Kidnor has been approved for the cure of Hitchin, Herts.

July 12. Petition of Ellinor Durson, the wife of John Durson, commander of the ship Loyalty, of London; about sixteen months since petitioner's husband on his way home from the East Indies was forced to put into the Isle of Wight, his ship having sprung a leak, and whilst he was there one Goater "agreed for some drugs," but not coming for them and the leak being mended and the wind serving, her husband, who was lying there at a charge of 20*l.* a day, was forced to come away, since which time Goater, who was not one penny damaged, has obtained a verdict by sinister means for far more than the goods in question were sold for; petitioner's husband brought a writ of error to the House, but it is now fifteen weeks since he left home on another voyage; she prays that the proceedings may be stayed until his return, which she hopes will be within nine months. See L. J., X. 376.

July 12. Pass for Lady Stanhope and her company to go to Bagshot and back. L. J., X. 377.

July 12. Letter from Lord Howard of Charlton, at Dover Castle to the Speaker of the House of Peers; driven on shore by tempest in the Isle of Thanet he has been arrested; he acknowledges that he was on his way to join his master the Prince, he appeals to be heard before the Lords in Parliament. This letter, which is dated the 10th, was read and entered *in extenso* on the 12th. L. J., X. 379.

July 12. Postscript from Lord Howard of Charlton, desiring that he may come to town. L. J., X. 379. *In extenso.*

July 12. Draft orders concerning the reducing of the revolted ships, &c. L. J., X. 379. *In extenso.*

July 12. Petition of divers well-affected magistrates, ministers, citizens, and other inhabitants in the City of London, and parts adjacent; petitioners, who are ready to adventure their lives and estates with the Parliament, pray the Parliament to adhere to the protestation, vows, and covenant, and to take such a course as will secure that neither His Majesty nor any other may have occasion or opportunity of renewing the old or raising a new war. L. J., X. 380. *In extenso.*

July 12. Draft of the Lords' answer, thanking the petitioners and assuring them of the determination of Parliament to adhere to their protestation, vows, and covenant in maintenance of the cause in which they are engaged. L. J., X. 377. *In extenso.*

July 12. Copy of preceding.

July 12. Draft order appointing a day of public thanksgiving for the late victories. L. J., X. 381. *In extenso.*

July 13. Draft order appointing 600*l.* for victualling and repairing the castle and fort of Chester. L. J., X. 381. *In extenso.*

July 13. Petition of Theophilus Earl of Lincoln for redress against Isabella Lady Dowager De la Warr, who owes him 2,000*l.*, and who, presuming on her privilege as a peeress, wholly neglects payment both of principal and interest. L. J., X. 381. *In extenso.*

July 14. Petition of Mary Kirke, wife of George Kirke. In April 1647 petitioner's husband, on going out of town, deposited 100*l.* in the hands of Mr. Fitchett, yeoman of the woodyard, till he should call it back again. Her husband has written to Fitchett several times to let petitioner have the money for her maintenance, but he still detains it. She prays that as Fitchett has a pro-

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
—
Calendar.
1648.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1643.

tection from their Lordships they would either order him to pay her the money or else leave him to the justice of the law. L. J., X. 382.

July 14. Order for Fitchett to answer the preceding petition.

July 14. Petition of Robert Cudworth. He has answered the petition of Henry Vernon, and prays that a day may be appointed for hearing the cause. L. J., X. 382.

July 14. Petition of inhabitants of Marsland (?), in the county of Norfolk, and the parts adjacent thereto. It is provided by statute made 13 Eliz. that the Commissioners of Sewers should not be compelled to make any return of their commissions, or of any of the ordinances, laws, or doings by authority of those commissions, nor should have any fine set upon them, or be in any way molested for that cause; but of late this has been explained to relate only to proceedings in Chancery, and the petitioners have been molested by writs of certiorari from the King's Bench, and by great fines set upon them, and have been enforced to make return of their laws for levying money for repair of the breaches made by the extraordinary floods which happened last winter twelvemonths. The Commissioners, who have expended great sums of money, and raised part thereof, will be unable to raise the remainder, and will be in danger of a multiplicity of actions, should any defect be found in their laws, which will prevent all men in future from acting on commissions of sewers, and will be the ruin of many thousands of families, and the loss of many townships. Petitioners pray the House to take steps for their protection. L. J., X. 382.

Annexed:—

1. Draft of an ordinance to extend the ordinance of 13 Eliz. mentioned in preceding to proceedings in the King's Bench as well as in Chancery.

July 14. Draft declaration to induce the revolted mariners to come in to the Parliament. L. J., X. 382. *In extenso.*

July 15. Draft order for Greville Verney, Sheriff of Warwickshire, to execute eight prisoners condemned at the last assizes for that county. C. J., V. 636. *In extenso.*

[July 15.] Copy of petition of John Coventrie and Frances Neville to the Committee for Sequestrations. Petitioners are trustees of certain estate of the late Sir Wm. Saville (who died in Jan. 1643-4) for the payment of his debts and the raising of portions for his younger children, but his estate is under sequestration, which prevents their having any profit from the estates, while they, as sureties, are likely to be utterly undone by the prosecutions of the creditors. They pray that the sequestration may be taken off as Sir William Saville was only tenant for life. See C. J., V. 637.

July 18. Petition of Stephen Payce [Payce]. He is prisoner as bail for Captain Bushell, late Governor of Lundy Island, who had a protection from the Lord General to come to London to perfect the agreement for the surrender of the Island: on the 26th of June last the House was pleased to order that petitioner should be released, and the bail bond delivered up. The order was duly served on Snellock, the creditor, King, the bailiff, and Sturmeay, the attorney, but they all refuse obedience. Petitioner prays that they may be apprehended for their contempt, and kept in custody till they give obedience to the order of the House.

Annexed:—

1. Order of 26 June referred to in preceding.

2. Affidavit of Thomas Robson that he served the preceding order on Snellock and Sturmeay, and that the former said he would lie in prison all the days of his life before he would obey it. L. J., X. 383.

July 18. Affidavit of Samuel Watkins, that Clement Paman was duly presented to the cure of Thatcham, Berks, but, having gone into Suffolk to get his books, was detained there by sickness; that during his absence John Vicars, a man who spends great part of his time in drinking in alehouses and taking tobacco, and who has thereby procured the friendship of many of the meaner sort, has taken violent possession of the pulpit and vicarage of Thatcham, pretending that the parishioners of every parish have power to choose their own pastor, while he totally neglects his own parish of Ruscomb. L. J., X. 383.

Annexed:—

1. Letter from Humf. Dolman and Roger Knight at Thatcham to Sir Francis Pile and Sir John Trevor; Vicars refuses to give up possession of the church or vicarage till it has been adjudged whether he or Paman has the best right to it. 10 July.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

July 18. Petition of the Waterman belonging to the River of Thames. They are in family above twenty thousand persons, and all are undone and like to perish by reason of His Majesty's absence, kept away notwithstanding his many former gracious offers. They pray that he may be invited to London with honour, freedom, and safety. L. J., X. 385. *In extenso*, with the exception of the signatures. (Parchment Collection.)

July 18. Draft answer to preceding that the Lords have not been wanting in their endeavours to bring His Majesty to a treaty in London. L. J., X. 384. *In extenso.*

July 18. Petition of divers well-affected inhabitants of the City of Westminster, Hamlets of the Tower, and Borough of Southwark, and parishes adjacent, within the weekly bills of mortality, for a personal treaty with the King, and for their militia to be united to the City militia. L. J., X. 385. *In extenso.* (Parchment Collection.)

July 18. Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London in Common Council assembled, praying that the forces within the late lines of communication may be united in one militia. L. J., X. 385. *In extenso.*

July 18. Report from the Committee at Derby House, that if the colliers will furnish the Lord Admiral with two men from each ship the embargo put upon their ships may be taken off. L. J., X. 385.

July 18. Draft order for providing 500*l.* for victualling some garrisons of consequence. L. J., X. 385. *In extenso.*

July 19. Letter from Colonel Michael Jones at Dublin to Sir Arthur Loftus, in London. I wish you were with me for honest men are very scarce. Ormonde's coming, though it has not changed the minds of men, has yet pulled the vizard off their faces; the business of Duncannon is at a stand, it is said that Preston has got Wexford and O. Roe Duncannon; now that my men are mustered and clothed, I intend to be out next week to enlarge our quarters and destroy those of the enemy; not a week has passed since we have had grass, but I have sent out two parties which have taken from the enemy above five thousand cows. I suffer no corn, bread, iron, nor salt to go out of this place, but to those in the pale and only to the English. I have furnished a great many, and, God willing, will not leave what I can reach unburned. Ormonde is coming, therefore supplies should be hastened hither. I care not what commander-in-chief comes over so that I may be discharged, no slave is in that condition that I am in; should there be anything here worthy of you I will not forget you. I have and shall secure the malignants.

July 19. Letter from Captain Robert Batten, at Holy Island, to the Earl of Manchester, Speaker of the House of Peers; he has been in a besieged condition nearly six weeks; the enemy have made a garrison of Haggerston House, which is within two miles of the Island, and hinder all things coming to the relief of the poor inhabitants and of the garrison, who for fear of attack are put to extraordinary duty, and are in want of provisions and money; this day the Scots came into Berwick while the Cavaliers marched out, and Colonel Brandling delivered up his command to the Scots' governor; Berwick has lain open for six weeks past and many vessels have gone in thither, and three are now lying at anchor before the bar; he beseeches that a ship or two may be sent to his assistance that he may be able to give the better account of that his frontier garrison, which is of great concernment to that part of the country. See L. J., X. 406.

July 20. Draft pass for Colonel Thorpe to go into France with four horses custom free. L. J., X. 383. *In extenso.*

July 20. Draft order for the persons concerned in the late design upon Chester to be tried by martial law. L. J., X. 388. *In extenso.*

July 20. Report from the Committee at Derby House respecting a letter from Colonel Mytton at Denbigh of the 5th instant, and other letters and papers.

July [20]. Copy of a letter giving a short account of the retreat of the English forces under Colonel Harrison to Appleby before the advance of the Scotch under the Duke of Hamilton. C. J., V. 646. See Rushworth, IV. ii. 1200.

July 21. Application for a pass for John Stone and his brother to travel. L. J., X. 389.

July 22. Pass for Mr. Archibald Cambell to go into Scotland. L. J., X. 389. *In extenso.*

July 22. Order signed by the Earl of Manchester to all postmasters, &c. to furnish Cambell with horses and guides.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendars.
1648.

July 22. Draft of order for the

July 22. Draft of order for the revenue called the old customs to be used for the use of the Navy. C. J., V. 625. *In extenso* and respiced by the Lords the day. L. J., X. 391.

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July 25. Petition of William Barker. By order of the 26th of April 1646 petitioner, as messenger to the Magazine, was protected from arrests; but Ralph Ginder has caused him to be arrested for a debt of twenty-eight shillings, treating their Lordships' order with scorn. Petitioner prays that the judge of the Sheriff's Court may be ordered to dismiss the action. L. J., X. 395.

July 25. Draft ordinance for raising a troop of horse in Huntingdonshire. L. J., X. 396. *In extenso*.

July 25. Message from the Commons with an order for the recall of the Commissioners that are in Scotland. L. J., X. 396.

July 25. Petition of Major David Melvin. Petitioner being quartered at Tickhill by General Leslie's order, George Hackell and other inhabitants there broke into his chamber with pitchforks and halberds, struck him on the head, and lamed both his arms when he stood upon his defence, and having inhumanly left him in his blood, another company came in, robbed him of his clothes, and forced him in that sad condition to walk on foot to Pontefract, which well nigh put a period to his days. Petitioner represented the matter to the Parliament Commissioners with the Scots' army at Newark, and their honours having received ample testimony, promised to see him repaired his losses amounting to 110*l.* 15*s.*, but in respect of the more weighty affairs of the State, petitioner was loth to be troublesome. Prays that he may receive satisfaction for his losses.

Annexed:—

1. Duplicate of preceding.
2. Another similar petition of same. (Undated.)
3. A particular of Major David Melvin's losses, occasioned by the inhabitants of Thickhill, for horses, saddles, pistols, &c.

July 27. Message from the Commons, with votes, respecting the revolted ships, &c. L. J., X. 397. (Two papers.)

July 27. Petition of Godfrey Goodman, once Bishop of Gloucester. Petitioner has suffered as much proportionably as anyone in the kingdom, and though his pockets have been twice searched, and all his letters perused to find an accusation against him, yet has he ever been found innocent; having lost all, wanting means to subsist, and holding only one parsonage in commendam, West Hildesly [Hilsley], Berks, one Mr. Newbery has intruded into it; petitioner never having been called to answer in his defence, prays the he may be left in possession, and Mr. Newbery be judged an intruder, until some sufficient legal course appear to the contrary. L. J., X. 397.

July 27. Certificate from the Assembly of Divines that Edward Hackett has been approved for the cure of Redmarley Debetat [D'Abitot], Worcestershire. L. J., X. 397.

July 27. Certificate that the vicarage of Harrowden *alias* Harweden, Northamptonshire, is now void. L. J., X. 397.

July 27. Certificate of ministers that Thomas Henchman is of an orthodox judgment, godly, sober, and exemplary life. L. J., X. 397.

July 27. Draft order authorising the Lord Admiral to grant indemnity to such of the revolted mariners as shall come in within twenty days. L. J., X. 397. *In extenso*.

July 27. Draft order for payment of 40*l.* arrears of an annuity payable out of the Hanaper in Chancery, to John Browne, Clerk of the Parliaments. L. J., X. 398. *In extenso*.

July 27. Draft ordinance for raising 16,000*l.* in Suffolk for payment of the forces there. L. J., X. 398. *In extenso*.

July 27. Draft ordinance to charge 20,000*l.* raised for the Northern forces upon the receipts of the Grand Excise. L. J., X. 399. *In extenso*.

July 27. Petition of Isabella [Lady De] La-Warre, Dowager, by way of protestation and not by way of answer to the Earl of Lincoln's petition complaining that she owes him 2,000*l.* She says that the time for payment has not yet come, but she has nevertheless offered her lands for sale in order to pay her debt, and desires that he may still be allowed privilege as a peeress. L. J., X. 400. *In extenso*.

July 28. Petition of William Lord Petre; he conceives that by his privilege as a peer he ought not to be charged with holding these arms in the country, but though all the arms in his house have been taken away, yet he hears from his servant in Essex that endeavour is being made to put upon him a charge of three horses completely armed, though he holds nothing

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

but a house and park, and some little demesnes about it, the rest of his estate being let to tenants who all find arms, and two parts of it kept under sequestration: he prays that, as he is not permitted to keep arms, he may not against privilege be charged with horse or arms. L. J., X. 400.

July 28. Draft ordinance to discharge the treasurers of Lincolnshire of 1,100*l.* taken by force from their Treasury. L. J., X. 401. *In extenso.*

July 28. Draft order for the Lord Admiral to fight with the revolted ships. L. J., X. 401. *In extenso.*

July 29. Draft order for Henry Morris to have the place in the Wine License Office vacant by the death of Mr. Swetenham. L. J., X. 401.

Annexed:—

1. Petition of Henry Morris; the House after making an order to give petitioner a place in the Wine License Office subsequently put the House of Commons in mind of the same by message, but whilst petitioner is waiting for the concurrence of the House of Commons he finds that a Mr. Bodurda is executing the office *pro tempore*, and expects the salary; as petitioner's claim is far better than Mr. Bodurda's, he prays that for the present he may be joined with Mr. Bodurda in the execution of the office and receipt of the profits till the pleasure of the House be further known. (Undated.)

2. Petition of same; petitioner having done their Lordships good service as a clerk, they were pleased to recommend him to the Committee of the Revenue, and that Committee afterwards ordered that he should have the next place which fell vacant, but no vacancy has occurred until lately by the death of Mr. Legg, late Clerk of the Endorsements in the Alienation Office, but this place petitioner finds has been given by ordinance to Colonel Thompson, which petitioner believes would not have been done if the House had known the relation in which the Committee for the Revenue stood to that office; the place of Deputy Clerk of the Hanaper is also void, and petitioner prays the House to revoke the ordinance, giving the place of Clerk of the Endorsements in the Alienation Office to Colonel Thompson, whose merit seems far too great for so mean an employment, and to bestow it upon petitioner, or to pass an ordinance to give him the other vacant place. (Undated.)

3. Draft ordinance to confer the place of Clerk of the Endorsements in the Alienation office upon Morris.

4. Draft ordinance to confer upon him the place of Deputy Clerk of the Hanaper.

5. Draft ordinance to confer upon him the office of Clerk of the Treasury in the Court of Common Pleas.

July 29. Petition of Edward Walford to the House of Commons; since the beginning of the Parliament he has served the House of Commons, has many times risked his life in riding night and day, and run many other hazards and undergone many scorns and reproaches, and of late some blows, and is now threatened by many with hanging, and is as a mark pointed out for the rage of many that scorn him for his zeal to the House; he has spent money out of his own pocket, and has received little except 150*l.* from the House, which he accepts with thankfulness; he has ever sought the interest of the House rather than his own preferment, but now he is forced to sell his goods to buy bread, and his whole family is visited with pain and misery. On the 8th of Sept. last the House having given away a vacant place of King's waiter at the Custom House for which petitioner had applied was pleased to order the Speaker to put them in mind of him should another place fall vacant; a post is now vacant at the Wine License Office by the death of Mr. Swetenham, which petitioner prays the House to bestow upon him.

Annexed:—

1. Order of 8 Sept. 1647 referred to in preceding.

July 29. Petition of Ralph Hall to the House of Commons; petitioner has been a great sufferer by his good affection to Parliament while the King's army lay in Yorkshire, and also by the taking away of the Court of Wards by which he lost 400*l.* a year; the House by way of reparation ordered him a deputy register's place in Chancery, which has taken no effect; he prays to be employed as Commissioner and Receiver in the Wine Office in the place of Lawrence Swetenham, deceased.

Annexed:—

1. Petitioner's grounds for recompense.

[July 29.] Petition of Clement Baker to the House of Commons; the place of one of the agents and receivers of the wine licenses is vacant by the death of Lawrence Swetenham, petitioner having for four years served the Committee of the Revenue is the better able to execute the place, which he prays may be conferred on him, the rather as he has no certain salary allowed him for his continual pains in sorting, cataloguing, and looking to the papers of public concernment, of which he has the custody by order of the House.

[July 29.] Petition of Lucie, the wife of Thomas Herbert, Esq., to the House of Commons; petitioner's husband who has always been a faithful servant to Parliament has been for almost two years past and is now in strict personal attendance upon His Majesty, to his great expense and hitherto without benefit, whilst his estate which is mostly in the North, has during these distracted times been in the enemies' hand, and is at present invalid to the great suffering of petitioner and her children; she prays the House to take notice of her husband's services and sufferings, and to confer upon him the place of receiver of the Wine License Office now vacant by the death of Mr. Swetenham.

[July 29.] Petition of Captain Edward Dendy to the House of Commons; he has since the war began served Parliament with the hazard of his life, and has thereby incurred the displeasure of all his relations; above 1,200*l.* are due to him for arrears, and he has little hope of future subsistence unless supported by the favour of the House; he prays the House to confer upon him, in lieu of his arrears, the place of Commissioner and Receiver of the Fines and Rents for wine licenses vacant by the death of Lawrence Swetenham.

[July 29.] Another petition of same, identical with preceding.

[July 29.] Another petition of same.

July 29. Petition of John Poyntz *alias* Morris, Mary his wife, Leonard Darby, John Harris, and Isabella Smith; by their Lordships' order the petitioners have been adjudged to four several prisons for a supposed forgery of certain deeds and of a copy of an Act of Parliament; they have been above a year in prison, and are like to starve if not speedily enlarged; they pray the House to consider that they are not in prison for debt, but only by their Lordships' command; that Sir Adam Littleton and his wife, in whose name Sir Adam laid claim to the estate in dispute, are both dead without having proved petitioners' guilt by witnesses, they therefore pray the House to consider their miserable condition and to grant them their liberty, restoring to them the copy of the Act and the writings taken from them by violence, returning the deed found in the Tower and the records found in the Court of Wards to their respective treasuries, and leaving petitioners to a fair trial at common law, the birthright of the subject. The following request, numerous signed, is written after the signatures of the petitioners:—It is also desired by the tenants and divers others that have hazarded lives and estates for the good of their country and commonwealth that the petitioners may have their humble request granted. L. J., X. 401.

Annexed:—

1. Another similar petition. (Undated.)

July 29. Order referring the petition of Poyntz *alias* Morris and others, to the Judges. L. J., X. 401. *In extenso.*

July 29. Petition of Isabella Lady [De] La-Warre, Dowager; by way of protestation and not by way of answer to the petition of Hugh Lord Coleraine complaining that she owes him 3,000*l.*, she states that she has offered her lands for sale for payment of her debts, and hopes the House will allow her privilege as a peeress. L. J., X. 402.

July 29. Draft ordinance to enable the Commissioners (appointed by ordinance of the 19th March of 1645–6 to hear and determine abuses committed in or by the bearing, assuming, or allowing any coat or escutcheon of arms, &c.) to depute lieutenants under them with similar powers. This ordinance was read and committed this day, but does not appear to have been further proceeded with. L. J., X. 403.

July 29. Draft answer to the petition from the city of London pressing for the repeal of the ordinance of the 12th instant giving Major-General Skippon power to raise forces. L. J., X. 402. *In extenso.*

July 29. Petition of Edward Keling, Clerk to the Company of Shipwrights, Robert Derrant, their late beadle, and Wm. Beadle, their present officer; in March 1645–6 the Company was ordered to pay petitioners their salaries, and in Aug. 1646 an ordinance was passed for the establishment of their corporation; petitioners

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648

House of Lords. have attended long, but have received neither arrears nor salaries, and are with their families, reduce to great extremities. They pray the House to give them relief, and that the public instruments entrusted to them may be disposed of, and be indemnified for them. L. J., X. 402.

Annexed:—

1. Statement of the wardens and others of the Corporation of Shipwrights: they have consented to pay the established duties of the Corporation as directed by order of the House, but Peter Pett and other principal members, and great dealers in that mystery, withhold and refuse to pay the duties for support of the Corporation, and so the wardens have not the means to pay the salaries of their officers or their house rent, to relieve their poor, to make their due surveys upon ships, or to pursue an ordinance for settlement of their government which passed the House of Peers eighteen months ago, and now remains in the House of Commons. 29 Feb. 1647-8.

2. Letter from the Earl of Warwick to his son-in-law the Earl of Manchester; prays him to present to the House a petition of Edward Keling and others for redress from the Corporation of Shipwrights. 12 July 1648.

July 29. Petition of Francis Newton and others, messengers allowed by the Houses of Parliament, and of Richard Rawlins and others, assistants to the said messengers; since the beginning of this Parliament petitioners have been employed by its authority to discover, and apprehend seminary priests, Jesuits, and other malignants, and have actually brought thirty-one priests and Jesuits to condign punishment; they have also discovered and impeached divers dangerous malevolent persons now in prison, in which service they have spent above 500*l.* for intelligence and otherwise; Queen Elizabeth, King James, and his present Majesty have usually in such cases allowed and paid according to established laws out of the Exchequer 5*l.* for every priest or Jesuit convicted legally, this makes 1,550*l.* due to petitioners, which with the 500*l.* actually disbursed by them comes to 2,050*l.*, but petitioners have as yet received nothing for their services, nor for their great pains and charge in attending the trial of the late Archbishop of Canterbury from time to time until the proceedings became final; they pray the House to order them present payment and satisfaction for their services, and to establish some certain course for the future that they and their agents may be encouraged to persevere according to their conscience and desire. L. J., X. 403. Copies of several orders of the House, &c. relating to the apprehension of priests and Jesuits follow the petition.

Annexed:—

1. The names of such Jesuits and Romish priests as have been apprehended and prosecuted by and at the charge of the messengers, whereof some have been condemned, some executed, and some reprieved since the beginning of this Parliament. Then follows a list of thirty-two persons, of whom twelve it is stated were executed at Tyburn, seven died in Newgate, one was reprieved and pardoned, one made his escape, three were reprieved by the King and still remain in custody, three reprieved or begged by the Spanish ambassador, four reprieved and banished or delivered by warrant to go beyond seas, one reprieved by the now Lord Mayor and Justices and still in custody. The House appointed a Committee upon this information to inquire by whose authority the above-mentioned persons had been reprieved.

July 29. Petition of John Overed; prays the House to give him satisfaction for his enjoying the rectory of *St. Andrew's*, now void by death of Mr. Burnell; he claims it and is entitled by the will of the said, having enjoyed it the last ten years and a half by an order from the Committee for Plundered Ministers.

Annexed:—

1. Certificate in favour of Overed.

July 29. Draft ordinance appointing Overed minister of *St. Andrew's*.

July 29. Draft ordinance for the Committee for Sequestrations in the county of Kent to put in execution the votes for the sequestering of delinquents engaged in the late insurrection in the county. C. J., V. 652.

July 29. Petition of Robert Bassnett and others; they were tenants of certain lands near Coventry under the Earl of Leicester, but being put out of possession by

Edward Johnson by process out of the Exchequer, unduly procured, they were forced to become tenants to him as they had no winter provision for their cattle but what was on the land, they afterwards found that Mr. Johnson's proceedings were contrary to the Earl of Leicester's privilege as a peer, and the House has ordered that they should again become tenants to the Earl; Johnson has commenced suits against them upon their leases from him; petitioners pray that, as they have acted in obedience to the orders of the House, Johnson may be ordered to cease his proceedings and to deliver up the leases.

July 31. Certificate from the Assembly of Divines that William Stooke has been approved for the cure of Dunchidock, Exon. L. J., X. 404.

Aug. 1. Draft ordinance giving a discharge to Reuben Parke, collector for the wapentake of Elloe, Lincolnshire, for 200*l.* taken from him by the Committee for the County for the public service. Read twice and committed. L. J., X. 405. No further proceeding mentioned.

Aug. 1. Petition of Sir Lewis Kirke; petitioner was a party to the articles for the surrender of Oxford, and compounded accordingly, but has nevertheless been sued by Edmund Bishop contrary to those articles for goods seized by petitioner's command when he was Governor of Bridgnorth for causes merely relating to the war; petitioner has obtained several summonses against Bishop to appear before the Committee for Complaints of Breach of Articles, but not only has Bishop not done so, but has proceeded to judgment against petitioner and obtained a verdict for 300*l.*; petitioner has brought in a writ of error to the House, and prays for consideration. L. J., X. 406.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of certificate that Sir Lewis Kirke has compounded under the articles for the surrender of Oxford. 31 March 1648.

2. Order of the Committee for Complaints of Breach of Articles for Bishop to appear before them. 19 May 1647.

3. Further order of the same Committee for stay of Bishop's proceedings at law. 27 April 1648.

Aug. 1. Petition of Captain John Copley; petitioner has been in actual service for the Parliament since the beginning of these unhappy differences, for which service arrears amounting to 500*l.* are due to him, but he is threatened with arrest for debts partly incurred in raising a troop; he prays that either his arrears may be paid or that he may be protected from arrest. L. J., X. 405.

Aug. 1. Draft ordinance for the levying and raising of money in the county of Nottingham. L. J., X. 406. *In extenso*.

[Aug. 1.] Petition of Sir Robert King to the House of Commons; petitioner is sued for a debt of Sir George Radcliffe for which he became bound on promise of security from Sir George; he prays for indemnity out of the estate of Sir George Redcliffe. C. J., V. 654.

Aug. 1. Draft order for the adjournment of the Lancaster assizes, &c. C. J., V. 655.

Aug. 1. Another draft.

Aug. 2. Petition of Stephen Pacye; no obedience having been given by Snellock to the former orders of the House for him to deliver up the bail bond under which petitioner stands bound for Captain Bushell, petitioner once more prays that Snellock, the attorney, and the bailiff may be committed close prisoners. L. J., X. 408.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of order in the case of 26 June 1648.

2. Copy of order of 25 July 1648.

Aug. 2. Letter from Major Robert Huntington to the Earl of Manchester. Speaker of the House of Peers, presenting a narrative of late proceedings of the army, which have induced him to lay down his commission. L. J., X. 408. *In extenso*.

Annexed:—

1. Sundry reasons inducing Major Robert Huntington to lay down his commission, which are briefly these, that the principles, designs, and actions of those officers who have a great influence upon the army are very repugnant to and destructive to the honour and safety of the Parliament and Kingdom from whom they derive their authority; the narrative which follows gives an account of the negotiations carried on by Cromwell and Ireton with the King. L. J., X. 408-412. *In extenso*.

Aug. 2. Draft ordinance to settle the militia of Middlesex. L. J., X. 412. *In extenso*.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Calendar, 1648.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

Aug. 2. Order for payment of 10*l.* to Cornet Richard Macklaughin, the messenger from Sir Michael Livesey. L. J., X. 412. *In extenso.*

Aug. 2. Draft of preceding.

Aug. 2. Draft order for adding additional members to the Committees for sequestrations in the county of Kent, &c. L. J., X. 412. *In extenso.*

Aug. 2. Draft order for payment of Colonel James Hopton's arrears out of the sequestration of the estate of Sir John Hewett. L. J., X. 413. *In extenso.*

Aug. 2. Order for the adjournment of the Norfolk assizes. L. J., X. 413. *In extenso.*

Aug. 2. Draft of preceding.

Aug. 2. Draft order for payment of 350*l.* to Wm. Sykes. L. J., X. 413. *In extenso.*

Aug. 2. Draft order for discharge of Wm. Sykes out of execution. L. J., X. 413. *In extenso.*

Aug. 2. Draft order for payment of 500*l.* to Ralph Darnall, clerk assistant in the House of Commons, in part satisfaction of his loss of his office as one of the attorneys of the late Court of Wards. L. J., X. 413. *In extenso.*

Aug. 2. Draft order for payment of 20*l.* a-piece to Margaret Roberts and Jane Smith. L. J., X. 413. *In extenso.*

Annexed:—

1. Petition of Jane Smith and Margaret Roberts; they formerly preferred a petition to Parliament for relief of their wants, and in respect of the service they have daily executed for the Parliament, but by long waiting they are brought to such extreme want that they are not able any longer to subsist; they pray the House to renew their business by message to the House of Commons that they may have some speedy relief.
2. Another similar petition of same to the House of Commons.

Aug. 2. Draft ordinance for raising a troop of horse in the Isle of Ely. L. J., X. 413. *In extenso.*

Aug. 2. Petition and answer of Humphrey Newbery, clerk, to the petition of Dr. Goodman, once Bishop of Gloucester; as the late Bishop was specially nominated in an ordinance amongst many other persons to be sequestered, petitioner conceives that the parsonage of West Ilsley was therefore sequestered, and that he himself was duly placed there by the Committee for Berks by the power given them by another ordinance; he has served the cure for above two years without any complaint against his doctrine and conversation, and prays therefore to be continued in his place.

Annexed:—

1. Printed copy of ordinance for seizing and sequestering of the estates, both real and personal, of certain kinds of notorious delinquents to the use and for the maintaining of the army raised by the Parliament, and such other uses as shall be directed by both Houses of Parliament for the benefit of the Commonwealth, with the names of the committees who are employed in the several counties of this Kingdom for the execution of this ordinance. 15 March 1642-3. See C. J., III. 1.
2. Order of the Committee for Berks settling Newbery in the rectory of West Ilsley. 13 April 1646.
3. Copy of petition of Godfrey Goodman, once Bishop of Gloucester, and of the order for Newbery to answer. 27 July 1648.

[Aug. 3.] Petition of Frances, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Hercules Huncks; praying that some part of her husband's arrears may be paid to her. L. J., X. 414.

Annexed:—

1. Petition of same to the House of Commons: the sum of 1,500*l.* is due to her husband for service in Ireland, whither he has again returned to spend his dear blood for the good of that Kingdom, meantime she has nothing left to maintain herself and her children; her nephew George Blundell has compounded for his delinquency for 310*l.* and has in his hands a legacy of 500*l.* left to petitioner by Sir George Blundell, she prays that the 310*l.* may be paid to her in part satisfaction of her husband's arrears.

Aug. 3. Petition of William Dumville, of Lincoln's Inn; petitioner has engaged himself for various debts of the Lord Viscount Ranelagh, late Lord President of Connaught money disbursed for the public service amounting to 1,174*l.* 9*s.*, and secured by various orders of the Committee for Irish affairs, but the money which

should have satisfied the claim has been otherwise disposed of; petitioner much pressed for these debts prays for some speedy relief. L. J., X. 415.

Aug. 3. Petition of Isabel Vaux, the distressed wife of John Vaux, Esqre.; she was the only daughter of Thomas Musgrave, the eldest son and heir apparent of William Musgrave, of Haiton [Hayton] Castle, Cumberland; after the death of her grandfather and grandmother (her father being before dead) she, then about six years old, was proved heir to their property, but her uncles, Sir Edward Musgrave and Leonard Musgrave, having got much of her property into their own hands by confederacy between themselves, married her while yet under age to John Musgrave, youngest son of Sir Leonard Musgrave, having made an agreement with John Musgrave that for 1,300*l.* and lands worth 120*l.* per annum she and he, on her coming of age, should release her uncles of all claims upon the lands of her grandfather and grandmother which they had appropriated, but afterwards discovering the wrong she refused to ratify the agreement, and has ever since been kept out of her rights; Sir Edward Musgrave, son and heir of her uncle Sir Edward, deceased, has been three times in arms against the Parliament, and is so now again. About four years after the death of her husband, John Musgrave, petitioner, married her present husband, who possessed himself of the manor of Catterlin (in which her children had an interest) and of other lands in Cumberland, and, though not worth 20*l.* in all the world when he married, thereby accumulated money to buy the reversion of the manor of Catterlin, but, notwithstanding all his promises before marriage, he refused to sue for her rights of inheritance, and some fourteen years since there being suits between him and petitioner's children respecting the profits of Catterlin, he cruelly used her, beat her, and causelessly put her from him; she had nothing from him for two years, and after a long suit in the High Commission Court at York was forced to consent to accept 40*l.* per annum for alimony, which he paid her till the beginning of these wars, but not since, saying that she and her son, John Musgrave, were enemies to the King because they adhered to the Parliament. On the reduction of Cumberland she went to Catterlin Hall, but her husband refuses to come to her, to pay her arrears, or to allow her any maintenance; she has in consequence contracted great debts, and can get no relief from the Committee of Cumberland, and therefore prays the House to call upon her husband, John Vaux, and upon Sir Edward Musgrave to answer, and to give her speedy relief.

Annexed:—

1. Similar petition of same. (Undated.)

Aug. 3. Petition of Thomas Worsley, of Hovingham, in the county of York; petitioner's father was indebted to Robert Charnock in the time of Queen Elizabeth, which led to the mortgage and ultimate sale of the manor of Booth, Lancashire, by which petitioner conceives himself to be aggrieved, and prays for relief against Thomas Charnock, heir and executor of Robert Charnock. L. J., X. 415.

Aug. 3. Draft ordinance to give Lady Harcourt 400*l.* a year out of the estate of Luke Nettervill in recognition of the services of her husband, Sir Symon Harcourt, in Ireland. L. J., X. 416. *In extenso.*

Aug. 3. Order for payment of 500*l.* to Henry Stephens. L. J., X. 417. *In extenso.*

Aug. 3. Draft of preceding.

Aug. 3. Draft order for payment of 1,092*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to Captain William Parsons. L. J., X. 417. *In extenso.*

Aug. 3. Draft order for payment of a further sum of 1,092*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to Captain Parsons. L. J., X. 417. *In extenso.*

Aug. 3. Draft order for advance of 100*l.* towards defraying the charges of the committee appointed to go to His Majesty about the treaty for peace. L. J., X. 417. *In extenso.*

Aug. 3. Petition of the Governor, Deputy, Assistants, and Fellowship of Merchants Adventurers of England; they have received a letter from the Prince [of Wales] requiring them to deliver another letter sent therewith to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of London; they think it important to send a speedy account of the receipt and delivery of the letter, as the Prince has detained one of their ships of great value and two smaller vessels. L. J., X. 417. *In extenso.*

Annexed:—

1. Copy of letter from the Prince to the Company of Merchants Adventurers mentioned in preceding. 29 July 1648. L. J., X. 417. *In extenso.*

Aug. 3. Certificate from the Assembly of Divines that

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

HOUSE OF LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

1. Petition of Bolt has been approved on the cure of Compton Abbas, Dorset. L. J., X. 428.

Aug. 3. Letter from the Earl of Warwick, aboard the St. George in Tilbury House, to the Earl of Manchester, Speaker of the House of Peers, my brother, the Earl of Holland assigned to me for valuable consideration for a term of years, amongst other things, all his interest in the holding and custody of Hyde Park, and I understood that the House of Lords has lately resolved that out to give the custody to Lord Howard, and that a question has arisen whether my brother had power to assign the letters patent under which he claims giving him power to debate being not to assign; I confess, therefore, that it may justly be doubted whether the assignment gives me a legal title, but as part of the consideration was a real debt, and the assignment was intended by my brother, and accepted by me, towards satisfaction thereof I hope their Lordships will think it just that the custody of the park should be conferred upon me during the term of years. L. J., X. 397, &c.

Aug. 3. Certificate of ministers that John Wood, of Chesham, Suffolk, is a fit person, to be admitted to the continual exercise of the ministry.

Aug. 3. List of prisoners sent to Chester, of others in Dublin Castle, and of others to be secured. See C. J., V. 676.

Aug. 3. Petition of John Perchard, inhabitant of the Isle of Guernsey, prays that his appeal from a sentence given by the judicature of Guernsey may be heard and determined. L. J., X. 418.

Annexed—

1. Copy of order for the bailiff and jurats of Guernsey to show cause within fourteen days why Perchard's appeal should not be heard. 2 May 1648.

2. Letter from the bailiff and jurats of Guernsey to the Lord assembled in the High Court of Parliament; Perchard has given security for the costs of the appeal in case he fail therein; he has been duly received to prosecute the same, and they therefore desire that both parties may be summoned to appear before their Lordships. 27 May 1648.

Aug. 4. Petition of John Phillips and others, of Gillingham, in the county of Dorset; petitioners were attached and brought up, by warrant on the 8th of July last to answer for their supposed contempt in disobeying certain orders of the House in which Lord Bruce Earl of Elgin was concerned. Their case was heard on the 28th of July, but though no order was made they are still kept in custody; their longer imprisonment will inevitably be their utter ruin as they are poor countrymen, and harvest time is approaching; they therefore beseech the House to give order for their speedy enlargement without fees or further charges. L. J., X. 418.

Aug. 4. Petition of Thomas Lord Bruce, Earl of Elgin; after hearing the business concerning a breach of his privilege, and contempt of the orders of the House by divers tumultuous persons who destroyed the mounds, hedges, and ditches on his lands, part of the late forest of Gillingham, their Lordships directed him to prove the reading of their order in Gillingham church, and the giving of notice thereof to the rioters; this he has done by affidavit, and he prays that the offenders may be ordered to repair the mounds, hedges, and ditches, and to give security that they will not disquiet his possession in any illegal way.

Annexed—

Affidavit of notice to a preceding. 28 July 1648.

2. Copy of same.

Aug. 4. Draft of a set of laws and ordinances of the sea ordained and established by the Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled, regulating and better governing of the navy and fleet, and all and singular persons, ships, and vessels thereunto belonging, or which are or shall be under the power, command, or jurisdiction of Robert Earl of Warwick, Lord High Admiral of England, Ireland, and Wales, and Captain-General of His Majesty's seas and Navy Royal, and to be observed and duly obeyed by the vice admiral, rear admiral, captains, lieutenants, masters, masters' mates, and all other officers, mariners, and seamen, and all others that shall come within these laws and ordinances may be enforced by the pains and penalties therein expressed. These laws enact that any one guilty of blasphemy shall have his tongue bored with a red hot iron; that oaths and execrations shall be punished with loss of pay, &c.; that profaneness shall be proceeded against at discretion, and that all commanders shall see that

Almighty God be reverently served, and serious and prayers duly frequented aboard their ships; that holding intelligence with the enemy shall be punished with death; injuring the allies of the State, with death; theft or robbery, exceeding the value of ten shillings, with death, under ten shillings, with whipping, &c.; mutiny, sedition, and insubordination, with death; that none shall obey the commands of their superior officers if those commands tend to disloyalty to the Parliament, but shall disclose the matter to the lord admiral or chief in command; that spies, deserters, and traitors shall be punished with death; that all commanders who do not take advantage of every opportunity against the enemy shall be proceeded against as ill affected; that none of the masters or mariners of foreign ships taken as prize without resistance shall be stripped of their clothes, pillaged, beaten, or evil intreated, but that the ships and goods shall be preserved entire to receive judgment in the Admiralty Court; that none shall refuse, upon pain of death or less punishment, as the case may be, to weigh anchor upon pretence of want of victual or stores, but shall in such case civilly impart the same to his captain, that a survey may be taken, and a supply made if there shall be cause; that anyone wilfully setting fire to any ship, magazine, &c. shall be punished with death; sleeping on the watch, with death; mutinous words, with whipping; none shall refuse, on pain of death or other punishment, to serve on shore if need so require, and shall observe order and discipline when so serving; that on occasion of fight none shall refuse to fight or be backward or discourage others; when engaged in conveying merchant ships all shall do their utmost to protect them; no provost marshal shall refuse to receive prisoners; none shall menace a court of justice, while all shall assist in bringing offenders to punishment. These "Sea Laws" were sent up this day from the House of Commons, and were returned agreed to by the Lords on the 21st. L. J., X. 418, 447. C. J., V. 676.

Aug. 4. Draft order for putting the sea laws in execution.

Aug. 4. Draft order for granting a commission to Captain William Carter. L. J., X. 419. *In extenso.*

Aug. 4. Draft order for payment of 1,113*l.* to Captain William Parsons out of the estates of rebels and malignants in Ireland. L. J., X. 419. *In extenso.*

Aug. 4. Draft order for payment of 730*l.* to Colonel William Herbert. L. J., X. 419. *In extenso.*

Aug. 4. Draft Order adding William Dingley and others to the Committee for Sequestrations for the county and city of Worcester. L. J., X. 419. *In extenso.*

Aug. 4. Order for providing 500*l.* for victualling some garrisons of special consequence. L. J., X. 419. *In extenso.*

Aug. 4. Draft of preceding.

Aug. 4. Order for raising forces for defence of Southampton. L. J., X. 419. *In extenso.*

Aug. 4. Draft of preceding.

Aug. 4. Draft order for adding Sir Wm. Brereton and others to the Committee of Sequestrations for Surrey. L. J., X. 419. *In extenso.*

Aug. 4. Draft order for payment of 100*l.* to the Committee appointed to go to his Majesty about a treaty for a peace. L. J., X. 419. *In extenso.*

Aug. 4. Draft order for payment of 1,000*l.* a-piece to Colonel John Carter and Lieutenant-Colonel George Twisleton. L. J., X. 420. *In extenso.*

Aug. 4. Letter from Colonel Michael Jones, at Dublin, to the Earl of Manchester, Speaker to the Lords House of Parliament; about the taking of some forts in the county of Meath, &c., and for reinforcements and money to be sent him. L. J., X. 434. *In extenso.*

Aug. 5. Petition of Robert Edbrooke and others; they have after great difficulty served Henry Trenchard with the order of the House for him to pay them 100*l.* costs for his vexatious proceedings, but he slighted the order and says that he will not pay, and so petitioners cannot pay the 60*l.* as directed, to the officers of the House, nor yet the money they borrowed to sustain themselves, their wives, and children in the time of their imprisonment, for which they now pay interest; they pray for an order to the Committee of the County, wherever Trenchard or his estate may be found to levy the said 100*l.*, with some further allowance for their late costs and charges. L. J., X. 420.

Annexed—

1. Affidavit of service of the order mentioned in preceding upon Trenchard. 5 July 1648.

Aug. 5. Draft order for Mr. Halliburton, who has returned from the Isle of Wight with letters from His Majesty to the Kingdom of Scotland, to depart the City

HOUSE OF LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

of London by Tuesday next with free passage to the Committee of Estates in Scotland. C. J., V. 662.

Aug. 5. Draft order for a day of humiliation on account of the abundance of rain. C. J., V. 662. *In extenso.*

Aug. 5. Draft ordinance for all persons that have received the public treasure to account upon oath for the same. C. J., V. 662.

Aug. 5. Draft order for giving two thousand oaks out of Lord Poulett's woods to the Corporation of Lyme Regis for re-edifying and building their houses, and ships, mills, and fulling racks for cloth, burnt and lost in the siege of the town by Prince Maurice, and also all the rents and profits of Lord Poulett's sequestered lands after deducting the allowance to Lady Drake. C. J., V. 662. *In extenso.*

Aug. 5. Message from the Commons with an order respecting the forces at Dover Castle, &c. C. J., V. 663.

Aug. 5. Paper of proceedings in the House of Commons this day. C. J., V. 662.

Aug. 7. Petition of Roger Drake; prays the House to take some course that he may be paid 240*l.* owing to him by Isabella Lady De La Warr, who pretending that she is privileged as a peeress has paid neither interest nor principal. L. J., X. 421.

Aug. 7. Petition of John Phillipps and others of Gillingham, in the county of Dorset, prisoners; on the 4th instant the House ordered that the petitioners should be discharged, receiving a command from their Lordships touching their future behaviour in the matter concerning the forest of Gillingham; they beseech that they may be admitted to their Lordships' presence to receive the said command. L. J., X. 421.

Aug. 7. Draft ordinance to clear Sir John Glanvill of his delinquency. L. J., X. 422. *In extenso.*

Aug. 7. Draft order for payment of 4,926*l.* to Colonel John Barker. L. J., X. 422. *In extenso.*

Aug. 7. Draft order to discharge Robert Harvey from any delinquency on his paying one hundred marks to Colonel Devereux. L. J., X. 422. *In extenso.*

Aug. 7. Draft order for payment of 318*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* to Colonel Nicholas Devereux by 5*l.* a week. L. J., X. 422. *In extenso.*

Aug. 7. Draft order for payment of 4,000*l.* to the reduced officers late under the command of Ferdinando Lord Fairfax. L. J., X. 423. *In extenso.*

Aug. 7. Draft order for payment of a further sum of 3,526*l.* 12*s.*, to the officers late under the command of Ferdinando Lord Fairfax. L. J., X. 423. *In extenso.*

Aug. 7. Draft order appointing treasurers of the sums ordered to be paid to the reduced officers late under the command of Ferdinando Lord Fairfax. L. J., X. 423. *In extenso.*

Aug. 7. Another draft.

Aug. 7. Draft order for payment of interest to the reduced officers on 3,526*l.* 12*s.* L. J., X. 423. *In extenso.*

Aug. 7. Draft order for 75*l.* formerly ordered for Mrs. Martha Pigott to be paid to her by 5*l.* a week. L. J., X. 423. *In extenso.*

Annexed:

1. Petition of Martha Pigott, widow; the 200*l.* formerly ordered for her will be so long before it comes to be paid in course, that it will not pay the debt she has contracted in her attendance for it above a year and seven months, so that she will not derive the comfort from it which she conceives the House intended for her in consideration of the murder of her husband by the rebels, the loss of his estate worth 900*l.* per annum, the greatness of the arrears due to him, and the sad condition of herself and her children: she prays that she may have some weekly allowance to preserve her and them from perishing for want of food. (Undated.)
2. Copy of preceding.
3. Similar petition of same. (Undated.)
4. Copy of preceding.
5. Another copy.

Aug. 7. Draft order for payment of 3,000*l.* to the petitioners comprehended in a list of divers soldiers of the parishes of Bradford, Leeds, and other adjacent towns in the county of York, late under the command of the late Lord Fairfax. L. J., X. 423. *In extenso.*

Aug. 7. Certificate of Ministers that John Beridge, clerk, has for the space of almost two years lived with the Earl of Desmond in Osterley Park, and has spent that time in a very commendable way, &c.

Aug. 8. Draft order for the Committee in Cheshire to raise money for paying Captain Carter's troop, and for providing ammunition for Chester. L. J., X. 424. *In extenso.*

Aug. 8. Draft order for payment of 2,000*l.* to Ralph Darnall, clerk assistant in the House of Commons, in lieu of his sufferings and loss of office as one of the attornies of the late Court of Wards. L. J., X. 425. *In extenso.*

Aug. 8. Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled; praying that the King may be freed from restraint and invited to a personal treaty, that there may be a cessation of hostilities, that the government of the church may be settled according to the covenant, that Ireland may be relieved, the liberty of the subject restored, the self-denying ordinance observed, and the merchants protected from the fleet under the Prince of Wales. L. J., X. 427. *In extenso.*

Aug. 8. Application for an order for Dr. Aylett to institute and induct John Nye to the rectory of Acton, Middlesex. L. J., X. 428.

Aug. 8. Certificate of ministers that Wm. Knaplock, master of the free school of Crediton, is orthodox in judgment, of an unblameable conversation, and well affected to the Parliament. L. J., X. 428.

Aug. 8. Another certificate in favour of Knaplock.

Aug. 8. Application for an order for Dr. Aylett to institute and induct Samuel Withers to the rectory of Wotton *alias* Woughton *alias* Wokenton upon the Green [Woughton upon Green], Bucks. L. J., X. 428.

Aug. 8. Certificate that Withers, who has for twelve years past been incumbent of Honingham, Norfolk, has always been of unblameable life, painful in his duties, of humble meek and Christian behaviour, studious of peace, and of sound doctrine.

Aug. 8. Draft pass for John Colleton to go to Calais and back.

Aug. 8. Three papers of proceedings in the House of Commons this day. C. J., V. 664. *In extenso.*

Aug. 9. Petition of John Lord Poulett; in returning the order of the House of Commons of the 22nd of March last (which ordered that, after payment of 1,500*l.* to Lady Drake, the rest of petitioner's rents should be applied to the use of the State), their Lordships were pleased to add that if 200*l.* per annum were settled upon Lyme and the 1,500*l.* paid to Lady Drake, this should be taken as petitioner's fine, and the remaining rents should go to him; but not only have the House of Commons not agreed to this addition, though petitioner and his son have settled land worth 4,000*l.* on Lyme, but on the 7th instant an order passed the House of Commons by which two thousand oaks are to be cut on the lands of petitioner and his son for reparation of the losses of Lyme, though in other cases the practice has been to preserve houses and timber; petitioner, knowing that these extremities have come upon him by misinformation, desires that every action of his during the late unhappy war may be examined, but knows not how to procure this, nor how to prevent the ruin which presses on himself and his family, and therefore, as one though of the meanest and most unhappy of the peers, applies to their Lordships for relief in his sufferings. L. J., X. 428.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of order of the House of Commons of 22nd March 1647-8.
2. Copy of Lord's amendment to preceding.
3. Copy of order of the House of Commons of 7th Aug. 1648.

Aug. 9. Draft ordinance for the further and better regulating the sequestrations of papists' and delinquents' estates. L. J., X. 429. *In extenso.*

Aug. 11. Answer of Isabella Lady [De] La Warr to the petition of Roger Drake; she has used her utmost endeavour to sell lands to pay her debts, but these distractions have diverted all purchasers; her estates have felt the sharpness of these times by quartering, taxes, and contributions, whilst her houses have been burnt to the ground by the King's forces, so that she is rather in a condition to petition for reparation, than to be petitioned against; she therefore prays that her privilege as a peeress may be continued to her. L. J., X. 431.

Aug. 11. Draft pass for Lady Portman to go into Somersetshire, with all necessaries for the journey, to remain there with quietness, and to return when she shall think fit. L. J., X. 431.

Aug. 11. Petition of the poor people of Sackville College in East Grinstead, in the County of Sussex; Robert Earl of Dorset charged his land with 350*l.* to be paid annually to petitioners for their maintenance, the lands at his death descended to his son Richard Earl of Dorset, who sold some of the lands so charged, and died before any apportionments were made for the

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

payment of the annuity; after his death there was a suit in Chancery about the apportionment, which proceeded so far that a decree was made for settling the matter, provided no exception was taken thereto for a day long since passed; a great part of the lands so charged have now come to John Earl of Thanet, who has married one of the daughters and co-heirs of Richard Earl of Dorset; the Earl of Thanet and his tenants have for a long time detained the sums payable for petitioner's maintenance, whereby they have been brought to such extremity that they were ready to starve, and were forced to apply in Chancery for leave to sue in *forma pauperis*; they proceeded so far in their suit as to procure attachments against some of the tenants, but the Earl of Thanet by petition to the House of Lords procured an order on the 16th of June last to stay petitioners' suit in Chancery till review should be had of the decree; petitioners are so extreme poor that they are not able to live until a review may be had, and they therefore pray that the Earl and his tenants may be ordered to pay their rateable portion, which is not above 14*l.* in the pound, till the cause be determined upon review, or else that they may have leave to proceed in Chancery. L. J., X. 431.

Annexed—

1. Copy of preceding.

2. Answer of John Earl of Thanet to preceding petition; Robert Earl of Dorset being minded to build a hospital in East Grinstead, and to endow it for the maintenance of one-and-thirty men and women, by his will (10 Feb. 1608-9) directed his executors, William Lord Howard and Sir George Rivers, to purchase land whereon to erect it, that it should be incorporated, and that the poor should be elected from time to time by his heirs; and that whenever any of them should die, marry, be put out, or depart that his heirs should have full power to fill up their places; the Earl charged all his lands with a rent of 350*l.* per annum for the maintenance of the hospital, and died leaving Richard Earl of Dorset his son and heir; the executors proved the will, purchased land, and the hospital was erected; Richard Earl of Dorset conveyed the inheritance of divers manors and lands out of which the 350*l.* per annum issued to Lord Wm. Howard and Sir George Rivers and their heirs, by which in point of law the charge was extinguished, which the Earl, taking notice of by his will (26 March 1624), charged only the manors of Buckhurst, Munckloe, Hendall, and Fiscarede with the 350*l.* per annum, specially providing that none of his lands should be charged with a double charge, but that this new charge should take the place of the old extinguished charge; Richard Earl of Dorset shortly after died leaving the Lady Margaret, now wife of the Earl of Thanet, and the Lady Isabella, now wife of the Earl of Northampton, his daughters and co-heirs; Lord Howard and Sir George Rivers for some time paid the rent to the poor, but there being some arrears (because they knew not, as they affirmed, where to levy it, as divers of Robert Earl of Dorset's lands were entailed), there was a suit in Chancery to settle the matter, to which neither the Countess of Northampton nor the Countess of Thanet were parties, and a decree was made by which it is pretended that the inheritances of both of them are charged without making them parties, and without any mention of the new charge made by the will of Richard Earl of Dorset; the persons calling themselves the poor of Sackville College were not placed there by the heirs of Robert Earl of Dorset, and ought not therefore to have any benefit from the gift of the founder; the Earl of Thanet acknowledges that in right of his wife he holds lands late the property of Richard Earl of Dorset, but he conceives that they are not liable in law to the charge nor to the decree in Chancery to which he and his wife were no parties, but that the mortgage should issue solely out of the manors of Buckhurst, &c., which he trusts to prove by review in Chancery; not only are the petitioners not placed in the college according to the will of the founder, but they are not qualified for an hospital, few of them being resident in the college, some of them tradesmen abroad, and many of debauched and most of idle lives; the Earl of Thanet therefore prays that, according to the order of the 16th of June last, stay may be

made of all proceedings against his servants or tenants under the decree in Chancery until there has been a review of the same before the Commissioners in Chancery; he promises to prosecute the review with effect, and to use his endeavour for the speediest settlement he can of the 350*l.* per annum on the hospital, and prays that meantime he may not be ordered to pay anything to the petitioners. (Undated.)

3. Petition of the poor people of Sackville College; the Earl of Thanet has put in his answer to their petition, and therein says that he intends with all possible speed to exhibit a bill for review of the decree made in Chancery for settling a maintenance for petitioners who are ready to starve, and some of them already starved; they pray that a time may be appointed to hear counsel touching their poor estate and the means for their relief. (Undated.)

4. Copy of affidavit of Emery Allen, a poor almsman of Sackville College, in the cause between William Vergis and others on behalf of himself and of the College of East Grinstead against Henry Campton and others: deponent affirms that William Vergis, late warden of the College, lived in great want and misery because the pay was detained from the College, and was forced to pawn or sell his gown for bread and had not wherewith to subsist, but did merely starve for want of subsistence, having nothing wherewith to relieve himself or to satisfy his creditors; deponent further declares that William Harman, late one of the almsmen of the College, lived in great misery for a long time for want of his pay, ran into debt, sold his bed, and lay upon straw, and, though he had two gatherings made for him in East Grinstead Church, at last starved for want of sustenance; another almsman lived in great misery for a long time, went about the country begging, and finally died for want of sustenance; whilst other almsmen have been forced to run into debt, and are very likely to starve if speedy relief be not given them. 3 Nov. 1648.

Aug. 11. Information of Richard Stobart that he heard some of the men enlisted under Major-General Skippon say that they rejoiced that Parliament would not grant the desires of the Common Council in recalling the ordinance given to the Major-General for enlisting men and horse; that they hoped to see some of the men who went with gold chains wear halters ere long about their necks, and that all would not be well until they pulled the Lords out of the House by the ears; and Stobart answering that they would leave that to the army, they replied they would do it themselves. L. J., X. 431.

Aug. 11. Petition of Major Robert Huntington; many aspersions have been cast upon him, in particular that he was cashiered, and that therefore in discontent he lately presented his narrative (see above, Aug. 2); he prays therefore that the General's letter and his own discharge may be ordered to be printed in vindication of his conduct. L. J., X. 431.

Aug. 12. Ordinance to clear Thomas Coke of his delinquency. L. J., X. 435. *In extenso*.

Aug. 12. Draft of preceding.

[Aug. 12.] Petition of Thomas Elliott, prisoner in the King's Bench; about three years since he was committed as prisoner of war to the Tower, where he remained a year and a quarter; he was afterwards removed by Habeas Corpus for debt to the King's Bench, likewise charged as a prisoner of war; he has no support but the pensions allowed him by His Majesty and the Prince, of which he is now deprived, and must probably starve in prison, having neither meat nor drink but what is allowed him by the courtesy of Sir John Lenthall; he prays to be bailed that so he may endeavour to procure a livelihood. (See C. J., IV. 251, V. 668.)

[Aug. 12.] Petition of Katherine Needham, widow, the late wife of Colonel Simon Needham, who was slain at Colchester; prays for some weekly allowance for support of herself and her children until she shall receive the arrears due to her late husband, who lost to the value of 3,000*l.* by the rebellion in Ireland, and whose arrears amount to 2,796*l.* 11*s.* See C. J., V. 668.

Aug. 14. Petition of Isabella Countess of Holland, praying that her husband, the Earl of Holland, now prisoner in Warwick Castle, may be removed to some place nearer London that he may have the advice of Sir Theodore Mayerne for his health. L. J., X. 436.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

Aug. 14. Petition of George Halyburton; after his return from the Isle of Wight he was informed that his residing longer in London to attend the orders of the Committee of Estates in Scotland had caused suspicion and jealousy; he is unwilling to give any distaste, and prays therefore for a pass for his safe return either by sea or land. L. J., X. 437.

Aug. 14. Orders for the meeting of the Committee for the East India Company. L. J., X. 437.

Aug. 14. Draft ordinance for Colonel Copley to have the wardship of the body and lands of Ralph Hansby. L. J., X. 438. *In extenso*.

Aug. 14. Draft order for payment of 5,000*l.* to Colonel Thomas Mitton. L. J., X. 438. *In extenso*.

Aug. 15. Certificate from the Assembly of Divines that Thomas Crossfield has been approved for the cure of Chale in the Isle of Wight. L. J., X. 440.

Aug. 15. Petition of William Allen and John Heath, merchants of London, for themselves and many planters, inhabitants in Virginia; petitioners have equipped two ships, the "Honor" and the "Prosperous Susan," to transport many planters, with their wives, children, and servants, in number about four hundred, to Virginia, all are on board, and the ships are at Gravesend ready to depart, but they are stayed by the general embargo on all ships; not only are petitioners thereby losing 20*l.* a day, having to provide the planters with food till their arrival in Virginia, but the navigation of the Kingdom will lose, for the petitioners are informed that the Dutch have fitted out twenty-five sail with goods and merchandize for the colony; the petitioners pray that the Lord Admiral may be directed to allow their ships to proceed on their voyage, and they will engage to endeavour to send their ships by the North of Scotland, or by the coast of France, shunning the Downs [where the revolted ships are lying]. L. J., X. 446.

Aug. 15. Transcript of record, &c. in the case of the following writs of error (L. J., X. 440):—

Hill v. Lambell.	
Hawkins v. Smith.	(Parchment Collection.)
Finch v. Hanbury.	(Mutilated.)
Keate v. Lawrence.	(Parchment Collection.)
Need, <i>et al.</i> v. Offishall.	
Kirke v. Bishop.	(Do.)
Copy of preceeling.	
Potter v. Davies.	(Do.)
Holmes v. Hobart.	
Jayne v. Paradyne.	
Greate v. Sayer.	(Do.)
Phillip v. Lilley.	(Do.)
Bromhead v. Gaule.	
Heard v. Morgan.	(Do.)
Goodwyn v. Hall.	
Webberley v. Locke.	
Whatlie v. Adlam.	
Roberts v. Winter.	
Drake v. Norres.	(Do.)
Tayler v. Millward.	(Do.)
Hawke v. Rowe.	(Do.)
Smith v. Oliver.	
Fox v. Frost.	
Spencer v. Guttridge.	(Do.)
Dixon v. Walker.	
Painton v. Staples.	
Peelinge v. Bord.	(Do.)
Smeardon v. Callard.	
Birkham v. Tucker.	(Do.)
Beale v. Rowntree.	
Stelloman v. Aylett.	
Swetnam v. Lord Baltimore.	
Bayly v. Chocke.	
Pitt v. Gerrard.	(Do.)
Lady Slingsby v. Blake.	
Powell v. Brograve.	(Do.)
Wylde v. Creswold.	
Henshawe v. Burrell.	

Aug. 15. Letter from Thomas Lord Fairfax, at the leaguer before Colchester, to the Earl of Manchester, Speaker of the House of Peers; concerning the removal of the Earl of Holland from Warwick Castle. L. J., X. 442. *In extenso*.

Aug. 16. Petition of Anthony Sterling, he was seven years ago committed for a contempt and fine in the Star Chamber, but upon Habeas Corpus the House directed that he should have his liberty; but now, seven years after, upon hearing the petition of Thomas Fowke, a delinquent, full of false suggestions, the House referred the matter to two of the judges, and on their report, made upon false information from Fowke, which petitioner had not time to answer, petitioner is remanded to prison; he prays for a final discharge and that his case

may be heard before the House or before the Committee for Suffolk. L. J., X. 442.

Aug. 16. Copy of preceeding.

Aug. 16. Petition of Henry Walker; petitioner thanks the House for their order of the 30th June last, granting him license to publish Fridays' occurrences, in contempt of which order Gilbert Mabbott, who has no authority to license but under order from the House, has not only threatened petitioner, but has disturbed the printers and sent men to break their presses, scorning their Lordships' order, and telling the men that he would bear them out; Mabbott, besides his licensing, which is alone worth nearly 100*l.* per annum, collects the intelligence of Monday's Journal and other sheets of news, which is worth much more; and being both writer and licenser he has liberty to make use of what he pleases to advance his own writing, and to leave out to disparage others; for these reasons, when he licensed under his master John Rushworth, the House of Commons put him out; petitioner prays their Lordships to call Mabbott to account for his contempt of their order, to consider whether it is fit to continue his license, he being a writer, and that the order of the 30th of June last may be confirmed. L. J., X. 442.

Annexed:—

1. Affidavit in support of preceeding. 12 Aug.

2. Draft of an order for the hearing of the case.

Aug. 16. Petition of John Claydon, one of the curators of the High Court of Chancery, praying for a pass to go into France. L. J., X. 442.

Aug. 16. Information that divers horses belonging to Lord Craven and his servants have been taken from Hampstead Marshall, Berks, though he has never borne arms against the Parliament. L. J., X. 442.

Aug. 16. Application from the Gentleman Usher that he may turn over to the Gatehouse or Fleet Prison Rowland Furniss and (Jonas) Crossgill, apprehended for working mines on the Earl of Rutland's manor of Nether Haddon, in the county of Derby, as they have been in custody since the 19th of June last, and refuse to submit or to acknowledge their offence. L. J., X. 442.

Aug. 17. Petition of John Tanner, commander of the "Victory," William Haddock, commander of the "America," and John Wood, commander of the "Hopewell"; they are hired by Mr. Lobb and Company for a voyage to Falmouth, there to lade pilchards of the first season for Venice, Leghorn, and Naples, and have victualled and manned their ships accordingly, but by the restraint laid upon shipping they have been lying detained at Gravesend for fifteen days to their great charge; and not only are they likely to lose their engagement, but the pilchards will be utterly ruined; petitioners, encouraged by the favour already granted to two ships bound for Virginia, pray for an order to the Earl of Warwick to free their ships from restraint. L. J., X. 443.

Aug. 17. Petition of Thomas Blackemer and Richard Paris; they pray the House to consider the annexed articles charging Henry Wollaston, keeper of the gaol of Newgate, and his deputies with high crimes, misdemeanours, and oppressions, and to suspend him from his office: the matters in complaint have before this been represented to several Lord Mayors, but specially to the present one, Sir John Wollaston; but for so appealing petitioners have been threatened with imprisonment by the power and interest of Henry Wollaston with his brother Sir John Wollaston. L. J., X. 443.

Annexed:—

1. Articles against Henry Wollaston, chief gaoler of Newgate, that he wilfully suffered divers eminent priests, Jesuits, and papists to escape, viz., Edmund Cole, John Wright, and Philip Morgan, though convicted traitors, that he allowed mass to be read in the prison, and papists to come from time to time to hear it and to exercise the popish religion, and that he also allowed other popish prisoners to go out at large, by which means divers of His Majesty's subjects have been seduced from their Protestant religion; that he suffered Colonel Gradoo, an Irish rebel, to escape, who confessed that he had imbrued his hands in the blood of many Protestants in Ireland; that he also suffered John Bodman and several other persons convicted of felony, and one committed for murder, to escape; that he suffered Robert Ratcliffe and others convicted of felony to go at large to rob and steal, and to return to the gaol for sanctuary with their stolen goods; that he has defrauded the poor prisoner, for debt of legacies and gift amounting to 2,000*l.*, that he removed

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

HOUSE OF
LOARDS.
Calendar.
1648.

the poor prisoners brought from the place called Justice Hall a place for their better more comfortable, and saving, where they had a better maintenance from the charity of well-disposed persons than they in the common gaols, and jails, and houses, and chambers, and, having a poor wretch or man before his eyes, suffered them to be maliciously beaten, wounded, and abused by those felons and murderers, and many of them to be miserably starved, and such and other such like, and would not suffer any coroner or jury to examine into their deaths before they were carried; for all these crimes the petitioners desire that Henry Wollaston may be called upon to answer, and that he may receive such condign punishment as he shall deserve.

Aug. 17. Application for an order for Dr Aylett to institute and induct Thomas Pyc to the rectory of Frodsham, Frodsham, Suffolk. L. J., X. 443.

Annexed.

1. Certificate from the Assembly of Divines that Pyc has been approved for the cure.

Aug. 17. Draft order for payment of 500*l.* to Colonel Needham's widow. L. J., X. 443. *In extenso.*

Aug. 17. Draft orders for payment of 200*l.* and 50*l.* to William Ryley, clerk of the records in the Tower. L. J., X. 443. *In extenso.*

Aug. 17. Draft order for payment of 2,815*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*, to Robert Carr and Company of Merchants of Bristol for corn, &c., taken from them by Colonel Anthony Buller, Governor of Scilly for supply of that garrison. L. J., X. 443. *In extenso.*

Aug. 17. Draft order for payment of Captain Richard Hamlyn's arrears. L. J., X. 444. *In extenso.*

Aug. 17. Order for payment of interest upon the arrears due to certain officers in four lists until the arrears are paid. L. J., X. 444. *In extenso.*

Annexed.

1. Draft of preceding.

2. Petition of reduced officers contained in four lists, in number three hundred and twenty; they are in a perishing condition for want of the arrears due to them, and pray that their sad condition may be recommended to the House of Commons, and order given for payment of the arrears of interest due to them. (Undated.)

Aug. 17. Draft order for payment of 500*l.* to Sir David Hasteville, and for 50*l.* thereof to be immediately advanced for relief of his crying necessities. L. J., X. 445. *In extenso.*

Annexed.

1. Petition of Sir David Hasteville to the House of Commons; petitioner, a Protestant, for conscience and religion left his native country, France, and his father's house, and therewith a plentiful estate which his younger brethren now enjoy; in 1643 he applied himself to the service of this State, and was appointed general of artillery under Sir William Waller, and at his own charge raised three hundred and fourteen men; he is thereby out of purse nearly 400*l.* and has never received a penny from the State, and is now in danger of arrest for 150*l.* owing for lodging of his soldiers, and is constrained to conceal himself as a recluse; he prays that he may be paid for his disbursements and services, to save him, his wife, and children from ruin, or that he may be supplied with the means of transporting himself and his family into France, where he has some estate befallen him. See C. J., V. 669.

Aug. 17. Draft order to clear Sir Robert Fernand and his son of their delinquency. L. J., X. 444. *In extenso.*

Annexed.

1. Certificate of their delinquency. C. J., V. 600. *In extenso.*

Aug. 17. Letter from the Earl of Warwick, about the "S. George" in Tilbury Hope, to Wm. Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons. I am informed that the "Alexander" and "Dragon" frigates have lately come from the coast of Ireland to Portsmouth, and that the "Elizabeth," "Expedition," and "Cygnets" frigates are lying at Bristol ready for sea; the not paying those at Portsmouth forceth their continuance aboard at a very great charge; the not paying those at Bristol keeps them in harbour and so leaves the coast of Ireland open to them; I am also informed that if 80,000*l.* be not provided for speedily furnishing the fleet, 17,000*l.* will add to the admiralty's debt to the Treasury, and 300,000*l.* to the Treasury, and that the safety of the navy will

be at a stand; I am also certified by the officers of the ordinance that at this present there remain in the stores of the office but a very few barrels of corn powder upon the navy account; I also hear of the great necessity of the ordinance at Chatham, who, by reason of many months arrears, are due to such straits as may endanger a tumultuous address to Parliament unless "speedy provision be made for their satisfaction." I am very sensible of the present exigencies for want of money, and unwilling to add thereto, but the thing is of such importance that my duty obliges me to desire you to represent what I have said to the House of Commons that they may do therein as they think fit. C. J., V. 678.

Aug. 18. Petition of Sergeant Glanvill, one of the assistants of the House; prays that his attendance may be spared, and that he may have a pass to go into the country on urgent occasions and to return without molestation. L. J., X. 445.

Aug. 18. Petition of Richard Bovett. The cause between Sir John Stowell and petitioner was referred in May last to Mr. Justice Phesant and Mr. Justice Goddell, but the latter is dead, no hearing of the matter having been had, petitioner prays that Mr. Baron Atkins may be joined with Mr. Justice Phesant to hear the case. L. J., X. 445.

Aug. 18. Draft order for payment of 600*l.* to Sir Edward Povey. L. J., X. 445. *In extenso.*

Aug. 18. Draft declaration of Parliament in grateful acknowledgment of the contribution of 31,218*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* made by the well-affected people in the United Provinces for relief of the British and Protestants within the realm of Ireland. L. J., X. 445. *In extenso.*

Aug. 18. Draft order for payment of 1,000*l.* to the Commissioners who negotiated the Netherlands contribution. L. J., X. 446. *In extenso.*

Aug. 18. Letter from Major Robert Harley at Llanidlas [Llanidloes], giving an account how after following a body of the enemy of about three hundred horse and foot from Leominster, he finally routed and dispersed them not far from Llanidlas; with list of prisoners. C. J., V. 679.

Aug. 19. Affidavit of George Vaux, servant to the Countess of Peterborough, that Pollard, a hackney coachman, whipped and beat about the heads the horses of the Countess of Peterborough when standing in the coach at the door, and the deponent and another servant of the Countess having interfered to protect the horses, Pollard procured a warrant from Mr. Justice Edwards to apprehend them, and Harris a constable came into the Countess's house, and served it upon them; they are informed that the warrant was unduly obtained as Mr. Justice Edwards was in the country. L. J., X. 446.

Aug. 19. Petition of Thomas Worsley, of Hovingham, in the county of York, for relief against Robert Charnock in a matter relating to the mortgage of the manor of Booth, Lancashire. L. J., X. 447. This petition is a duplicate of that presented on the 3rd August.

Aug. 19. Petition of Sir William Button; having come in under the Articles of Oxford, petitioner's fine was assessed at 2,380*l.*, of which he paid half, and secured the remainder by bond; he has applied often, but in vain, to the Committee at Goldsmiths' Hall for a reduction because he was assessed at two years' rent instead of one year's, as if he had an estate in fee, whereas he had only an estate for life; since this his personal estate has been seized and sequestered, unduly as he conceives, and a further fine of 300*l.* laid on him, besides charges; he prays that his case may be referred back to the Committee at Goldsmiths' Hall to make a reduction in his fine, and to allow the 300*l.* as part of his second payment. L. J., X. 447.

Aug. 19. Draft order respecting receivers of the 500*l.* voted for garrisons. L. J., X. 447. *In extenso.*

Aug. 19. Order appointing a committee for the town and county of Southampton for the execution of all ordinances of Parliament. L. J., X. 447. *In extenso.*

Aug. 19. Draft of preceding.

Aug. 19. Draft resolutions respecting the judges going their circuits. C. J., V. 675. *In extenso.* Respited by the Lords. L. J., X. 446.

Aug. 19. Petition of Thomas Blakemer and Richard Paris; pray that Henry Wollaston, chief gaoler of Newgate, may be attached and secured to answer the charges they have brought against him.

Aug. 19. Printed application to the same effect as preceding.

Aug. 19. Draft application to the counties of Cambridgeshire, Merionethshire, Montgomery, and Flint in North Wales, to be called to the aid and preser-

HOUSE OF
LOARDS.
Calendar.
1648.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

vation of their peace, and also for the keeping of them in due obedience to the Parliament. L. J., X. 447. *In extenso.*

Aug. 21. List of sums required as bail from Wm. Pendred and others, accused of misdemeanors and of uttering words tending to sedition near the House of Lords.

Aug. 22. Petition of Edward Gunnell, commander of the ship Sara, bound for Virginia, John Rand, commander of the ship Mary and Frances, William Hutchins, commander of the ship Elizabeth, and Robert Scott, commander of the ship Desire, bound for Plymouth to take in fish, and then for the Straits; petitioners are stayed at Gravesend by the general restraint laid on shipping to their great charge, while the commodities for which they traffic are like to be lost and spoiled; they pray their Lordships to give order to Lord Warwick to free them from the restraint, as has been done in the case of two ships bound for Virginia, and three bound for the Straits. L. J., X. 449.

Aug. 22. Petition of Henry Tyson and John Bevins, commanders of the ship Samuel, and John Rand; their ships are hired by John Harris and others, merchants, to lade pilchards of the first season at Falmouth, and so to go to the Canaries, but they have been fifteen days detained at Gravesend by the restraint on shipping; not only will they lose their voyage, but the pilchards will be spoiled to the ruin of the merchants; petitioners therefore pray for an order to the Earl of Warwick for release of their ships, as was granted to three others in like case. L. J., X. 449.

Aug. 22. Petition of Edward Bigg, defendant in a writ of error brought by John Young; prays for a speedy day for hearing.

Aug. 22. Order affirming the judgment in the Court below in the case of Young against Bigg. L. J., X. 450. *In extenso.*

Aug. 22. Ordinance for payment of 10,000*l.* for the Lancashire forces. L. J., X. 450. *In extenso.*

Aug. 22. Draft of preceding.

Aug. 22. Draft ordinance for payment of 940*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* to Sir Arthur Blundell for goods, plate, or money by him brought in for the use of the garrison of Fort Falkland, Ireland. L. J., X. 451. *In extenso.*

Aug. 22. Application for an order for Dr. Aylett to institute and induct Nicholas Owen to the vicarage of Kenarth, Carmarthenshire. L. J., X. 451.

Annexed:—

1. Certificate that Owen is a godly able divine, of a sober life and civil conversation, well qualified for the discharge of his ministry. 18 August.

Aug. 22. Application for an order for Dr. Aylett to institute and induct William Evatts to the rectory of Normanton, Lancashire. L. J., X. 451.

Annexed:—

1. Certificate of ministers that Evatts is of pious, sober, and honest life, and has never held or preached anything but what the church of England approves. 1 Aug.

Aug. 22. Letter from John Eldred and William Harlakenden, at Cambridge, to Sir Henry Mildmay; the Committee at Colchester appointed the writers to attend the general meeting at Cambridge, where they debated the 6th and 8th articles (of the propositions of the Eastern Association) according to their instructions, and carried it clearly that the Committee should be subordinate to the Lord General, and that commissions should be taken from him, but some members of the House of Commons coming in before the explanations were subscribed caused them to be framed as they are now presented, to which the writers entered no dissent, not wishing to put a stop to so hopeful an undertaking, and not doubting but that the House of Commons, by Sir Henry Mildmay's mediation, will judge what is fittest for the writer's safety, and explain it in the ordinance, which they desire may be speedily passed. See C. J., V. 681.

Aug. 23. Draft ordinance to enable the Lord Admiral, with his council of war, to agree upon such laws as are mentioned in the ordinance of the 21st instant for the execution of martial law by the Lord Admiral. L. J., X. 452. *In extenso.*

Aug. 23. Draft ordinance appointing a day of thanksgiving for the success of the forces under Lieutenant-General Cromwell over the Scots army under Duke Hamilton. L. J., X. 452. *In extenso.*

Aug. 23. Petition of Ann Morte, widow; Mr. Audley, clerk of the late Court of Wards, refuses to let her have a certain deed except on a bond for 500*l.* for its redelivery, and being a stranger in London she can get no one to be bound with her in so great a sum; she

prays that she may have the deed on her own recognizance to restore it within two months after the next assizes at Lancaster.

Annexed:—

1. Order of 2d June 1648 in the matter. L. J., X. 300. *In extenso.*

Aug. 24. Draft of some of the resolutions for a treaty with the King. L. J., X. 454. *In extenso.*

Aug. 24. Certificate from the Assembly of Divines that William Beare has been approved for the cure of Lew Trenchard, Devon. L. J., X. 454.

Aug. 25. Draft ordinance to transfer the power given to Major-General Skippon, by ordinance of the 12th of July last, to the Committee for the militia of the City of London, of which he is a member. L. J., X. 455.

Aug. 25. Amendment to preceding.

Aug. 25. Draft order to bestow 200*l.* on Major Berry and 100*l.* on Edward Sexby, who brought the news of the wonderful great success over the Scots army in Lancashire. L. J., X. 455. *In extenso.*

Aug. 25. Draft of additional ordinance for the better regulating and speedy bringing in the sequestration money arising out of the real and personal estates of Papists and delinquents already or hereafter to be sequestered, according to former ordinances of Parliament. L. J., X. 459. *In extenso.*

Aug. 26. Petition of William Pendred, citizen and barber surgeon, London; at the instigation of Mr. Browne, Clerk of the Parliaments, petitioner was committed so hastily to the Gatehouse by Mr. Justice Manley on the 19th instant that he was prevented from procuring bail; on the 21st, having procured substantial bail, he was legally discharged by Sir Edward Powell, but whilst attending in the afternoon before the judges on behalf of Poyntz *alias* Morris, Mr. Browne and Mr. Manley so threatened Sir Edward Powell for taking bail that petitioner was reconveyed to the Gatehouse, where he remains prisoner without charge or warrant against him, and no justice will take bail for him; this is not petitioner's case alone, but Mr. Browne has gone about from prison to prison threatening the keepers that if they allow Poyntz *alias* Morris or any of his witnesses liberty they shall lose their places, saying that his person was sufficient order for this; petitioner, by his endeavour to remove the odium cast on their Lordships by the cruelty of Mr. Browne, and to keep Poyntz *alias* Morris and his witnesses from being destroyed, is himself imprisoned, though he has for these seven years done faithful service to the State, and received no satisfaction; he prays the House to assist him in procuring his discharge, his detention being without warrant. L. J., X. 460.

Annexed:—

1. Answer of George Manley, justice of the peace, to preceding petition; he apprehended Pendred by order of the House, and found just cause to bind him to good behaviour, as it was proved upon oath that Pendred, being at the door of the House of Peers, gave printed petitions to the guards telling them he wondered they would be such fools as to be made slaves by those they came to guard, saying that this Court was now as bad as the Star Chamber, the High Commission, or the Spanish Inquisition; Pendred is a dangerous fellow, and endeavoured to provoke the guards to the endangering of the House of Lords; he said that if the Speaker of the House of Commons had his due he should have been beheaded in the room of Sir John Hotham; Pendred was civilly used, and asked for bail, but could produce none sufficient, upon which respondent made a mittimus to send him to gaol, and when he heard that Pendred was bailed out, he went to Sir Edward Powell, and informed him that Pendred was a dangerous man, stirring the people to sedition against the House of Lords and the Speaker of the House of Commons; upon which Sir Edward Powell said he had been circumvented by fair words, and sent his clerk to apprehend Pendred; Manley concludes by craving reparation for the false aspersions cast upon him by Pendred.

2. Copy of Pendred's mittimus.

3. Affidavit of John Wright.

4. Information of John Walker.

Aug. 26. Petition of Henry Wollaston, keeper of the prison in Newgate; prays the House to give him time to answer the numerous charges brought against him by Thomas Blakemer and Richard Paris as he is much occupied with business, and did not know of their Lordships' order for him to answer until the 22nd; he doubts not to prove himself defamed, as the charges have been

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

already examined by the Sheriff of London, and declared to be false and seditious. L. J., X. 460.

Annexed:—

1. Affidavit in support of petition.

Order for Wollaston's release. 17 Aug.

Aug. 26. Petition of Thomas Blakemer and Richard Paris, the House has imprisoned Wm. Larnier, Richard Oxerton, John Poyntz *alias* Morris, Leonard Darby, John Harris, and others upon information of crimes laid against them; but Henry Wollaston, Keeper of Newgate, who they have charged with treason and felony, is not concerned; they pray that he may be forthwith committed to prison and suspended from the execution of his office.

Annexed

1. Affidavit of Nathaniel Neale, that Henry Wollaston, present keeper of Newgate, who came into that office about Michaelmas 1641, turned all the poor debtors out of Justice Hall, a strong prison where they had been kept a part, and placed them amongst the felons in the common gaol. 12 August.

Aug. 26. Petition of John Browne, Esq., Clerk of the Parliaments: John Poyntz *alias* Morris and others were on the 21st of September last sentenced for notorious crimes to a fine of 2,000*l.*, and adjudged to pay 500*l.* to petitioner before their enlargement, to give security for their future good behaviour, and to stand committed to prison during the pleasure of the House; they lately (29th July) by petition aspersed the justice of the House, and pressed for release, and the House thereupon ordered the judges to consider how they might be released without prejudice to any person as regards their fines; Wm. Pendred, a chief solicitor for these parties, and Richard Paris, one of their companions, have spoken in such terms of the House (as appears by the annexed affidavits) that petitioner feels it his duty to inform the House thereof, and prays their Lordships in deciding the whole matter to consider the judgment as yet unsatisfied by Morris and the other parties, and the insolences of Pendred and Paris. L. J., X. 460.

Annexed:—

1. Draft of proceeding.

2. Affidavit of John English; that a man called Pendred, about eleven o'clock on the 18th instant, walked to and from the door of the House of Peers with a parcel of printed petitions in his hands, and read out that the Lords had committed divers of the petitioners (one of them a man of 2,000*l.* a year) and that Browne kept them in prison unknown to their Lordships, and so abused the House of Lords that it was worse than the Star Chamber or High Commission Court, nay, than the Spanish Inquisition, and that he would have Browne hanged or he should hang him.

3. Copy of proceeding.

4. Another copy of English's affidavit; and on the same paper copy of an affidavit of John Walker respecting the words spoken by Pendred.

5. Affidavit of John Wright respecting the words used by Pendred, and that one Paris seconded them.

6. Copy of proceeding.

7. Affidavit of John Wright that Pendred gave a copy of the printed petitions he held in his hands to the guards attending the House, and told them he wondered they would be such fools as to be made slaves by those they came to guard, &c.

8. Printed copy of petition of John Morris *alias* Poyntz, Mary his wife, Leonard Darby, John Harris, and Isabella Smith, presented 29th July 1648.

9. Statement of John Ingoldsby that in Feby. last, coming with Mr. Browne through St. Martin's in London, they met Pendred, who railed at Mr. Browne with a loud voice, calling him a knave, and when Ingoldsby would have struck him for his base speeches Mr. Browne would not let him, saying that he was a fellow not worthy for a gentleman to lay hands on, and that he used such insufferable language whenever he met him, trying if he could thereby gain any advantage. 17 Aug. 1648.

10. Note, in Browne's handwriting, respecting the case against Morris and the others.

11. Another note about Leonard Darby, &c.

Aug. 26. Draft order upon consideration of the judges' report, in answer to the petition of John Browne, Esq., Clerk of the Parliaments, with the affidavits annexed, and the argument of the House of the 21 Sep.

1647 against John Morris *alias* Poyntz and others, that when the said John Morris *alias* Poyntz and the others have brought into the House the forged documents mentioned in the judgment the House would then consider the question of their release. L. J., X. 460. *In calenso.*

[Aug. 26.] Petition of Sir Fulke Grevill, Maurice Barrow, William Littleton, Poyntz Littleton, and all the other children of Sir Adam and Dame Audrey Littleton deceased; in September last John Morris and others were convicted of forging a copy of a pretended Act of Parliament and other documents, and were ordered to bring in the said forged copy of the pretended Act that it might be vacated, yet they have not done so, but make use of it to draw others to their party, and to cozen many of great sums of money upon pretence of title to petitioners' inheritance, by which petitioners are put to excessive charges to defend their title, and can expect no peace whilst this forged copy remains uncanceled in the hands of persons judged guilty of such notorious crimes, who, even during their imprisonment, have not ceased to set on foot new forgeries, and if set at liberty will become the more audacious. The petitioners therefore pray that these persons may bring into the House the forged copy of the pretended Act that it may be cancelled, that no use may hereafter be made of it to impeach the title of petitioners or their posterity, and that the offenders may be bound to good behaviour during their lives.

Aug. 26. Order respecting the meeting of the Committee on the ordinance for the East India Company. L. J., X. 460.

Aug. 26. Petition of John Halke, Minister of God's Word. About three years since a malicious complaint was made against petitioner by some of the parishioners of Upminster to the Committee for Plundered Ministers, but was dismissed by that Committee, and petitioner's innocence publicly vindicated; but his adversaries withheld his dues and profits, and overrated him for taxes, and again complained to the Committee charging him with breach of an agreement (which charge, if true, was triable at law), and the complaint being heard in the absence of petitioner's chief counsel, the Committee sequestered him from his living, of which he owned the advowson, and on which he had spent much money. The parishioners have broken open his house, seized his goods, and commenced several malicious suits against him; the Committee have, however, since testified to his fitness for the ministry, and given him leave to seek preferment notwithstanding his sequestration; he prays for a hearing before the House that his innocence may be vindicated, or that he may be restored to his living and its profits until the business can be determined. L. J., X. 460.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of order of the Committee for Plundered Ministers dismissing the first charge against Halke. 19 Nov. 1644.

2. Copy of order of same Committee permitting Halke to seek preferment notwithstanding his sequestration. 26 Nov. 1646.

3. Certificate of parishioners of Upminster that John Halke hath in life and conversation carried himself piously, and in his ministerial function preached the word of God powerfully and to edification, and also continually exhorted, in public and private, to stand for the Parliament, and to minister voluntary contribution accordingly.

4. Similar certificate of Ministers. 1 July 1648.

5. Petition of the parishioners of Upminster, in the county of Essex. Wearied with the misdemeanors and contentious practices of John Halke, their minister, they tried all peaceable means to be rid of him, which by his falsehood proved ineffectual; at length, on a full hearing, they procured an order of the Committee at Romford for his sequestration; he has now obtained a summons from the House against the present minister, and has, they hear, procured a certificate in his favour from ministers in the City, for none in his own neighbourhood would testify for him; they pray that the cause may be dismissed to prevent this vexatious man, after so many hearings, from further impoverishing them, as they would rather leave their dwellings than ever receive him again as their minister. (Undated.)

6. Copy of order of Committee for Plundered Ministers for the hearing of the case against Halke on the new Articles. 18 Sept. 1649.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

Aug. 26. Draft ordinance for an allowance to the ministers of Chichester. C. J., V. 686. *In extenso*.

Annexed:—

1. Amendment to preceding.

Aug. 28. Draft ordinance to clear William Marquess of Hertford of his delinquency. C. J., V. 688.

Aug. 28. Certificate of his delinquency. C. J., V. 688. *In extenso*.

Aug. 28. Petition of Thomas Lord Cromwell, Baron of Owkham [Okeham], in the county of Rutland, to the House of Commons. Many months ago a petition presented by him was recommended from the House of Lords to the House of Commons, in which were set forth his great losses, and inability to make the second payment for his composition; this petition was read once, but a rumour being noised abroad that petitioner was dead the petition has slept ever since; he prays that the petition and himself may receive a new life, and that the House with compassionate eyes will look on him and it in his great and present misery. C. J., V. 688.

Aug. 29. Petition of Dr. Cornelius Burges, Lecturer in Paul's, London; by ordinance of the 23rd of April 1645 the House conferred upon him 400*l.* a year out of the revenues of the Church of Paul's, together with the house belonging to the late Dean; he prays for an order from both Houses of Parliament for the Solicitor-General to prepare the grant, and for the Commissioners to pass it under the Great Seal. L. J., X. 461.

Annexed:—

1. Draft of order desired by Burges.

Aug. 29. Draft ordinance to settle Church Government. L. J., X. 461–474. *In extenso*.

Aug. 29. Draft ordinance for payment of 600*l.* to John Sleigh, late Mayor of Berwick. L. J., X. 475. *In extenso*.

Aug. 29. Petition of Isabella Baroness Dowager de La Warr. She has answered the petitions of the Earl of Lincoln, Lord Coleraine, and Drake, and prays that her privilege as a peeress may be continued to her, as she has endeavoured in vain, owing to the distractions of the times, to sell lands in Essex to satisfy her debts; she has also had heavy losses in Hampshire and Gloucestershire, several of her farmhouses having been burnt to the ground by the King's forces, so that she is not only unable to pay her debts but has not even a tolerable subsistence out of her own revenue. L. J., X. 475. The Journal breaks off abruptly in the middle of this petition.

Aug. 31. Petition of Samuel Withers, clerk. On the 8th instant the House granted an order for petitioner's institution and induction to the rectory of Wofton [Woughton-on-Green], Bucks; yet is he kept out of the living by Hugh Case and Peter Burches, the pretended assignee of the late sequestrator, who has procured an order from the Committee of the County directly contrary to the order of the House, on the strength of which Burches has officiated in the cure and received all the profits. Petitioner prays for an effectual order by which Major Shelbourne, or some other in command, may be enabled to remove Burches, that he and Case may be summoned to answer for their contempt, and the Committee for the County of Bucks forbidden to intermeddle further in the business. L. J., X. 476.

Annexed:—

1. Letter from Arthur Annesley to the Lord Rotchfort. Prays that according to promise Lord Rotchfort would procure an order from the House directing the inhabitants of Wofton to keep their tithes in their hands until after Peter Burches has answered for his contempt. 8 Sept. 1648.

Aug. 31. Pass for Major Alexander Urry to go into Scotland. L. J., X. 476.

Aug. 31. Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled; a petition from divers citizens to the Parliament, and a paper annexed thereto, has been brought to them, which they think it their duty to present as matter of high concernment; mention is therein made of some jealousies concerning the city of London, which they hope cannot be justly charged upon them, and from which they will be ready to vindicate themselves. L. J., X. 478. *In extenso*.

Annexed:—

1. Petition of divers, well-affected ministers, citizens, and others of the city of London, and parts adjacent, praying for the consideration of the annexed paper of their humble desires for the allaying and removal of the jealousies and dis-

contents, the visible causes of the present sad divisions and distractions. L. J., X. 479. *In extenso*.

2. Paper setting forth that the present great divisions and jealousies in this Kingdom, in reference both to church and State, among those that have been formerly united and engaged in the cause of the Parliament and Kingdom, have given great advantage to the malignant party to make their late insurrections, and to lay the foundation of a second war; and that the jealousies and discontents throughout the Kingdom are such as principally concern the Parliament, city, and army; jealousies of Parliament, because it is thought they do not really intend to settle church government according to the covenant, nor to execute justice upon delinquents, but to alter the fundamental government by King, Lords, and Commons, to govern the kingdom by perpetually maintaining an army, and that they have no real intentions of making a peace with the King; jealousies of the city, because they seem to recede from their former desires for peace, for reformation of religion, &c., and are less ready in discovering the plots of the malignant party, as is shown by the listing of horse and foot in the city, and the coming of one from the Scottish army to levy money upon the faith of the kingdom of Scotland, for the Scotch army invading England; jealousies of the army, because of their averseness to the settlement of religion, and countenancing of persons of unsound judgment, their intermeddling in transactions of State, and the suspicion that if they should be able to overcome the present insurrections raised against the State they would turn their success to the advancement of their own private power and ends; remedies are suggested for all these causes of complaint. L. J., X. 479. *In extenso*.

Aug. 31. Draft ordinance for paying the 50,000*l.* still due by agreement to the kingdom of Scotland, as follows, viz., 40,000*l.* for the navy, 7,000*l.* for furnishing the stores with powder and other ammunition, and 3,000*l.* for the forces of Lancashire. L. J., X. 480. *In extenso*.

Aug. 31. Copy of preceding.

Sept. 1. Petition of John Perchard, inhabitant of the Isle of Guernsey; several days have been appointed for the hearing of the cause concerning petitioner and John Rolland, but more weighty affairs have prevented the hearing; he prays that it may be appointed for a short and peremptory day as his counsel are going circuit. L. J., X. 481.

Sept. 1. Draft order to bestow 100*l.* on Captain James Pitson and 50*l.* upon James Noble who brought the particulars of the defeat of the Scots' army. L. J., X. 481. *In extenso*.

Sept. 1. Draft order to bestow 50*l.* on Captain Lieutenant Worthington, who brought the good news of the taking of Sir Marmaduke Langdale and others. L. J., X. 482. *In extenso*.

Sept. 1. Draft order to bestow 200*l.* on Major Smithson, who has done very good service, especially in the late defeat of the Scots, and to pay him immediately 300*l.* of his arrears. L. J., X. 482. *In extenso*.

Sept. 1. Draft order for payment of 450*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* to Captain James Pitson, formerly Scoutmaster-General to the army under Sir William Waller. L. J., X. 483. *In extenso*.

Annexed:—

1. Petition of James Pitson, Scoutmaster-General to the army under Sir William Waller, to the House of Commons; petitioner has been in the service of the Parliament since the war began, he has been plundered, was taken prisoner and laid in irons, and has never received one penny for his losses, and there are due to him for disbursements and arrears 450*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*, he prays that this sum may be paid, and that his former sufferings and losses may be remembered, the better to enable him to do further service, as he is engaged for Ireland. See C. J., V. 682.

Sept. 1. Draft order to bestow 50*l.* upon Edward Watts, servant to the Lord General. L. J., X. 482. *In extenso*.

Sept. 1. Draft order to bestow 20*l.* upon Phineas Payne, the messenger that brought the good news of the surrender of Colchester. L. J., X. 482. *In extenso*.

Sept. 1. Draft order for payment of the money remaining of the old customs to the Earl of Northum-

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

HOUSE OF
LOARDS.
Calendar.
1648.

berland for the service of the King's children. L. J., X. 482. *In extenso.*

Sept. 1. Pass for the Countess of Holland to go to her Lord, the Earl of Holland, in Warwick Castle, and back.

Sept. 2. Petition of Henry Ingram and others, officers and soldiers late under the command of Colonel Sir John Norwich; in July 1647 the articles exhibited by them against Sir John Norwich were referred to the Committee of accounts, but the Committee having done nothing therein, though it is confessed that Sir John Norwich has come short by 7,000*l.* in his accounts, and petitioners have tendered a surcharge of greater value, referred the business to the Committee of the soldiery, that the truth might not be made known; the petitioners pray that the Committee may again be excited to a speedy progression in the matter so that a real return may be made to the House. L. J., X. 482.

Annexed:—

1. Affidavit in support of preceding. 3 August 1648.

2. Copy of order of the Committee of accounts referring the matter to the Committee of the soldiery. 20 July 1648.

Sept. 2. Petition of Ann Vannenden, widow; about seven months since, whilst she was attending the Committee for the County of Oxford to show her title to an estate in that county which had been sequestered, the chairman, Sir William Cobb, reviled her, called her counsel fools, and pressed the rest of the Committee to join in committing her to their Marshal, and when she produced the order of the House of Lords for her protection from restraint, Sir William Cobb laughed and jeered at it, saying that he was not to be squared out by Lords' orders, and so prevailed with the Committee to commit her; she prays that Sir William Cobb may be brought up in custody to answer for his contempt of their Lordships' order. L. J., X. 482.

Annexed:—

1. Affidavit of Ann Vannenden in support of preceding. 30 Nov. 1647.

2. Similar affidavit of Edward Evans. 30 Nov. 1647.

3. Copy of order for protection of Mrs. Vannenden during the dependency of her cause. 13 July 1647.

4. Petition of Sir William Cobb; Mrs. Ann Vannenden, being convened before the Committee for Oxfordshire for misdemeanors of a high nature, was committed (according to ordinance of Parliament), she afterwards made her escape from imprisonment, and intends, as he is informed, to complain to the House against the proceedings of the Committee; he prays that whenever such complaint is made he may have convenient time to answer it, which he will be quite ready to do, and prays further that Mrs. Vannenden may be made responsible to answer what shall be charged against her. (Undated.)

Sept. 2. Order of the Committee at Derby House for the Lord Admiral's letter, and the papers enclosed therein, and the information of Mr. Pett, to be reported to the House. L. J., X. 483. *In extenso.*

Annexed:—

1. Copy of examination of Wm. Kerby, of Rochester, taken by Peter Pett; that on Tuesday last he found some of the channels almost filled with drift wood which must have come from the fleet, and afterwards saw both the Earl of Warwick's and the Prince's fleet with their standards up. 31 Aug. 1648. L. J., X. 484. *In extenso.*

Sept. 2. Draft order for paying 500*l.* a-piece to Sir General Lowther and others. L. J., X. 484. *In extenso.*

Sept. 2. Draft order for payment of 400*l.* to two troops of horse in Staffordshire. L. J., X. 484. *In extenso.*

Sept. 2. Draft order for payment of 40*l.* to William Hitchcock, Quartermaster of horse, and William Carpenter, a trooper. L. J., X. 485. *In extenso.*

Sept. 2. Draft order for payment of 10*l.* to Thomas Hawksworth, the messenger that brought the information from the revolted ships. L. J., X. 485. *In extenso.*

Sept. 2. Draft order for a collection to be made for the assistance of the inhabitants of Faringdon and Westbrook, in the county of Berks, in repairing the ruin caused to their habitations, goods, and church, which were demolished and burnt by the enemy's garrison; the damage has been assessed by able and substantial workmen at 56,976*l.* 4*s.* L. J., X. 483. *In extenso.*

Annexed:—

1. Petition of the poor distressed inhabitants of the town of Great Faringdon and Westbrook, in the county of Berks, lately consumed by fire, to the House of Commons; a petition from them has been long depending in the House, in which they pray for relief out of the estates of those who kept the garrison, but these men are now either included in the Articles of Oxford or have fled, so that the petitioners can expect no relief in that way; they have been forced to press upon the inhabitants of the county for habitation and maintenance, who now on account of the dearth of corn can no longer relieve them, so that the petitioners are likely to starve, whilst it is miserable to see the multitudes of inhabitants and their children flocking in the streets of the bordering towns and villages without a house to put their heads in; petitioners' losses have been proved before the Judges, Justices, and Grand Inquest at Reading, as appears by their certificates; the petitioners therefore pray that they may be relieved "by brief" over all the counties, cities, islands, corporations, and towns in all England and Wales. See C. J., V. 693.

2. Petition of same to the judges and justices of the peace for the county of Berks, the petitioners state their material losses, and also that by the death of their late orthodox vicar they are destitute of food and aliment for their souls, and pray for relief. March 1646-7.

3. Copy of certificate of the able workmen appointed to estimate the damage done to the town and church of Faringdon, and the cost of repairing the same.

4. Copy of certificate of Judges and Justices in support of the petition. 13 March 1646-47.

5. Copy of similar certificate from the Grand Inquest at the general assizes holden at Reading 13 March 1646-7.

6. List of documents in support of the petition, the originals being in the hands of Sir Robert Pye, the elder.

Sept. 2. Draft order to bestow 50*l.* upon Mr. John Rushworth to buy him a brace of geldings for his good service in giving timely and constant notice of the proceedings of the Parliament forces. L. J., X. 485. *In extenso.*

Sept. 2. Draft order for a day of humiliation to seek for a blessing upon the treaty. L. J., X. 485. *In extenso.*

Sept. 2. Draft order respecting the payment of the 50,000*l.* appointed for the use of the navy. L. J., X. 485. *In extenso.*

Sept. 2. Copy of preceding.

Sept. 4. Draft pass for Peter Newton, Chief Gentleman Usher for Clement Kynnersley, chief officer of His Majesty's removing wardrobe, with wardrobe stuff and all other provisions for His Majesty, and the Commissioners for the treaty in the Isle of Wight, and for Mr. Henry Murray, with servants and horses, to pass freely and quietly from London to the Island. L. J., X. 486.

Sept. 4. Petition of Charles and John Moore, the orphans of Arthur Moore, son to the Lord Viscount Moore; they were left fatherless when one of them was four and the other but two years old, a few years before the rebellion in Ireland, by which they and their mother were despoiled of all their estate in the rebels quarters, while the rest has been wholly applied to the use of the army, so that petitioners and their mother have received nothing, and have been obliged for their subsistence and education to the charity of a friend, to whom they remain accountable, and who is now less able to help them; they therefore pray the Lords to recommend them to the House of Commons for some allowance. L. J., X. 486.

Sept. 4. Draft letter to the King, with the names of the Commissioners appointed to treat with him at Newport, dated the 2nd instant, but entered *in extenso* in the Journal this day. L. J., X. 486.

Sept. 4. Draft order for payment of 200*l.* to Colonel Eyles for the service of Hurst Castle. L. J., X. 487. *In extenso.*

Sept. 4. Draft order for payment of 2,010*l.* to Colonel Thomas Wayte for arrears, &c. L. J., X. 487. *In extenso.*

Sept. 4. Heads for the conference respecting the restoration of Tattershall Castle to the Earl of Lincoln. L. J., X. 487. *In extenso.*

Sept. 4. Petition of Solomon Smith, gent., Marshal of the Court of Admiralty; a petition of his is now in

HOUSE OF
LOARDS.
Calendar.
1648.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

the House praying for relief in equity from the proceedings of Edward Davis, who complains against petitioner for selling goods under a warrant from the Court of Admiralty; a writ of error in the same matter is also before the House; prays that the writ may be retained until the House has leisure to hear and determine the cause in equity. Noted.—Read, nothing done.

Sept. 5. Doctor's certificate that the Earl of Cleveland is in such a state of health that he is in much need of fresh air and more exercise. L. J., X. 490.

Sept. 5. Draft order for 100*l.* to be bestowed upon Edward Evans, secretary to the Lord Grey. L. J., X. 490. *In extenso.*

Sept. 5. Order for payment of 200*l.* to Colonel Eyres for his services. L. J., X. 490. *In extenso.*

Sept. 5. Draft of preceding.

Sept. 5. Petition of Edward Herbert, son of the Lord Herbert of Cherbury, deceased; he prays that he may have the sole privilege and license for fourteen years of printing and publishing divers books written by his father, the manuscripts of which remain in his custody, amongst which are the history of Henry VIII., Poems, and a Tractate de veritate. L. J., X. 490.

Sept. 6. Petition of several tradesmen, creditors of the Duke of Buckingham and the late Lord Francis Villiers deceased; praying that they may have order for the payment of the debts due to them out of the estates of the said Duke and Lord. L. J., X. 491.

Sept. 6. Draft ordinance to settle the militia for the county of Wilts. L. J., X. 491.

Sept. 6. Draft ordinance for raising one hundred horse and three hundred foot in the county of Worcester, and a sum of money not exceeding 100*l.* a week for their maintenance. L. J., X. 491.

Sept. 6. Draft ordinance for raising money in the county of Dorset for maintenance of the forces there. L. J., X. 492. *In extenso.*

Sept. 6. Draft order revoking the two orders of the 1st of January last concerning His Majesty's restraint in Carisbrook Castle. L. J., X. 492. *In extenso.*

Sept. 6. Draft order to continue the Lord Admiral's power of giving indemnity to the revolted mariners for forty days longer. L. J., X. 492. *In extenso.*

Sept. 6. Draft ordinance giving the Earl of Northumberland and the other Commissioners power to treat with the King upon the propositions formerly presented at Hampton Court, and such other propositions as shall be offered by His Majesty or Parliament. L. J., X. 492. *In extenso.*

Sept. 6. Draft order for payment 1,000*l.* to Colonel Edmund Temple, in part of the arrears due to him. L. J., X. 492. *In extenso.*

Sept. 6. Order for payment of 5,000*l.* to Sir Richard Darley for his great losses, &c. L. J., X. 493. *In extenso.*

Sept. 6. Draft of preceding.

Sept. 6. Draft order for the Earl of Cleveland, now a prisoner in the Tower of London and sick, to have liberty for three months on giving good security and passing his parole to render himself again. L. J., X. 493. *In extenso.*

Sept. 6. Draft order for payment of 300*l.* to Lieutenant-Colonel John Lilburne in part of his arrears. L. J., X. 493. *In extenso.*

[Sept. 6.] Petition of Richard Tredwell, Robert Jeffery, and Eliz. Wright, relict of John Wright, deceased, to the Committee for the affairs of Ireland; upon a former application for payment for arms supplied for use of the State in the province of Munster the Committee desired to know why the Earl of Inchiquin had not paid them out of moneys supplied him for providing arms, they now annex his answer and pray that it may be reported to the House of Commons, so that an order may be made for their payment. See C. J., VI. 8.

Annexed:—

1. Letter from Lord Inchiquin, at Cork, to the Committee for Irish affairs; the sum voted for arms was insufficient for the purpose, and he therefore took up arms from the petitioners on the credit of the next supplies; it was only the necessity of the State's service, to which alone they were applied, that induced him so do, and he thinks that he therein did good service, but if he erred it was from earnest desire of promoting the service of the State. 10 Jan. 1646-7.

Sept. 8. Draft ordinances to clear the following persons of their delinquency, (L. J., X. 493), with certificates of delinquency annexed. The certificates are given *in extenso* in the Commons' Journal:—

Richard Turpin. Thomas Wilson.
Sir Symon Clarke. Ralph Bates.

Edward Waller.
Sir John Conyers.
Wm. Barker.
Thomas Graunt.
Sir Edward Osborne.
Robert Lord Viscount Kilmurrey. (Two copies.)
James Duke of Richmond and Lenox.
Christopher Fairfax.
Thomas Orchard. (No certificate.)
William Layton.
John Johnson.
Sir Robert Foster.
Sir James Thynne.
Arthur Weaver.

Joane Raynes, widow.
Thos. Storey.
Cadwallader Coker.
John Le Hunt and others.
Dame Elizabeth Windham.
Henry Wiglesworth.
Christopher Berisford.
Roger Kynaston.
Sir Wm. Robinson.
John St. George.
Sir George Butler.
Jeffrey Shakerley.
Timothy Pusey.
Robert Terwhit.
Gerrard Eyton.
Sir John Strangewaies and
Gyles Strangewaies his son.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

Sept. 8. Petition of Henry Walker; prays that some approved person may be appointed licenser of printing in the place of Gilbert Mabbott, who has brought printing into disorder through his covetousness, as no reform can be expected whilst the licenser is himself a writer. L. J., X. 494.

Sept. 8. Petition of Wilks Fitchett, in answer to the petition of Mrs. Mary Kirke, wife of George Kirke, pursuant to an order of the 14th of July last; petitioner acknowledges that George Kirke deposited 100*l.* with him, but says that Kirke, not having demanded it before the City tumult, petitioner, in fear of the tumult, laid out the money upon fuel for the House, for which 890*l.* and upwards are due to him; he is ready to pay the money out of what is due to him, or to give security for so doing, and therefore prays that he may still have the protection of privilege of Parliament. L. J., X. 494.

Annexed:—

1. Order of 14 July 1648 for Fitchett to answer Mrs. Kirke's petition.

Sept. 8. Draft order to bestow 200*l.* upon Sir James Barry. L. J., X. 495. *In extenso.*

Sept. 8. Draft order for Colonel Jones, Governor of Dublin, to put Lady Anne Harcourt, relict of Sir Symon Harcourt, in possession of the lands settled upon the heirs of Sir Symon Harcourt by ordinance of Parliament. L. J., X. 495. *In extenso.*

Sept. 8. Draft order for payment of 500*l.* to Samuel Warcup. L. J., X. 495. *In extenso.*

Sept. 8. Draft order for payment forthwith of 174*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to Sir Edward Dodsworth. L. J., X. 496. *In extenso.*

Sept. 8. Draft order for payment of 50*l.*, part of the arrears of Captain Lieutenant Edward Nicholson, deceased, to his widow, Dorothy Nicholson. L. J., X. 497. *In extenso.*

Sept. 8. Application for orders for institution and induction for Thomas Kaye to the rectory of Heath, in the county of Derby, and Roger Sanderson to the vicarage of Eyton [Eaton Bray?], in the county of Bedford. L. J., X. 497.

Annexed:—

1. Certificate of ministers that Thomas Kaye is orthodox in his judgment, diligent in the work of the ministry, well affected to the Parliament, and of honest life and conversation.

2. Copy of certificate from the Assembly of Divines of the fitness of Roger Sanderson to be admitted to the Church of Gadsen [Gaddesden] Parva, Herts. 2 Nov. 1646.

Sept. 9. Petition of George Pitt; he has brought a writ of error to Parliament against Sir Gilbert Gerrard, and prays that the time for bringing up the record may be enlarged. L. J., X. 498.

Sept. 11. Draft order giving Mons. de Beleton leave to transport six horses into France custom and impost free. L. J., X. 498.

Sept. 11. Petition of Richard Burton, Master of Arts, and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; in April last petitioner having been presented to the rectory of Kirke Deighton, in the West Riding of the county of York, by the University, applied to the House for institution, but was required to have the presentation amended, as it was directed to the Bishop (the University not yet having given any other precedent therein); but whilst this was being done Mr. Alexander Young misinformed the Commissioners of the Great Seal that the living had lapsed, and thereupon obtained a presentation from them, and an order for his institution from the House, but the patron's six months have not even yet lapsed, and the University have amended their presentation;

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

petitioner therefore prays the House to reverse the order in favour of Young, in which not petitioner only but the whole University will acknowledge their Lordships' justice. L. J., X. 488.

Annexed:—

1. Certificate from the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, in favour of Burton. 1 Sept. 1648.

Sept. 11. Petition and answer of Marmaduke James, Minister of Upminster, in the county of Essex, touching the petition of John Halke, formerly minister of the parish; the matters suggested in Halke's petition have been already debated before the Committee for Plundered Ministers, and he has been sequestered after a full hearing; whilst an order of the 26th of Nov. 1646 permitting Halke to seek preferment elsewhere was soon after reversed; petitioner therefore prays that he may not be further troubled before their Lordships, and that Halke may be dealt with according to justice for his strange presumption and unjust misinformation of this High Court. L. J., X. 498. See above, 26 Aug.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of order of the Committee for Plundered Ministers, sequestering Halke from Upminster for deceitful and unfaithful practices and for profaning the Lord's Day. 12 Oct. 1646.
2. Copy of order of the same Committee appointing Marmaduke James to officiate the cure in the place of Halke. 15 Oct. 1646.
3. Copy of order of the same Committee annulling their order of 26 Nov. 1646, which permitted Halke to seek preferment elsewhere. 20 July 1647.

[Sept. 11.] Answer of Jasper Mayne to the petition of Joel Barnard; he hopes to be excused for not having put in his answer sooner, as he was in entire ignorance of any order for him so to do; he was presented to the vicarage of Pirton by Christ Church College, Oxford, whose right of donation has never till now been disputed, being one of the livings bestowed upon the College by King Henry the Eighth to be conferred upon some member of that House, and not upon a stranger, which Mr. Joel Barnard is; though well assured of his title, Dr. Mayne, to deliver himself from further vexation, has frequently offered to submit to arbitration or to a trial by consent at the common law, but Mr. Barnard has constantly refused his offers; Dr. Mayne presents a testimonial from the inhabitants of Pirton, who well know that Joel Barnard contested the title of Dr. Morris, the late incumbent, but at length, convinced of the weakness and illegality of his own title, allowed his claim to drop; Dr. Mayne lastly prays that if he has not fully satisfied the House he may have further time to do so, when he doubts not to give full satisfaction. See L. J., X. 445. *Noted.* The petition was withdrawn after the petitioner saw this answer.

Annexed:—

1. Testimonial from the parishioners of Pirton in favour of Dr. Mayne, and desiring that he may be continued amongst them in his just and rightful possession.

Sept. 13. Petition of John St. John; prays that a trial at law by which John Chamberlaine claims certain land assigned by petitioner to Sir Richard Halford, only to secure him from payment of 1,000*l.* for which he was jointly bound with petitioner, may be stayed until the matter has come before the Committee of Indemnity. L. J., X. 499.

Sept. 13. Draft ordinances to clear the following persons of their delinquency (L. J., X. 499), with certificates of delinquency annexed. The certificates are given *in extenso* in the Commons' Journal:—

Wm. and Charles Salesbury.	Sir Wm. Ingleby.
Richard Marshall.	Sir Peter Richaut.
John Boys.	William Cartwright.
Peter Leicester.	Arthur Heveningham.
Sir Henry Clarke.	Edward Palfreyman.
Wm. Helyar.	John Johnson.

Sept. 13. Petition of Sergeant-Major Andrew Pawlett; though many hundred pounds are due to him for arrears he is in such want that he is not certain of a morsel of bread or of a shelter for his wife and family; he prays that 300*l.* may be paid him, whereby his friends who have assisted him may be repaid, his credit redeemed, his distressed wife and children relieved, and his life prolonged to do the Parliament further service; he prays further that his accounts may be audited according to the first allowance before the establishment of the Lord General's army. L. J., X. 500.

Annexed:—

1. Account of sums due to petitioner for himself and his inferior officers, amounting in all to 805*l.* 7*s.*

Sept. 13. Order for payment of 6,000*l.* for defraying the expenses of the King and his household during the treaty. L. J., X. 500. *In extenso.*

Sept. 13. Draft of preceding.

Sept. 13. Order for payment of 3,000*l.* for defraying the expenses of the Committees nominated to treat during the treaty. L. J., X. 500. *In extenso.*

Sept. 13. Draft of preceding.

Sept. 13. Draft ordinance for a collection in aid of the parish of Plaxtole, Kent, for building a church there. L. J., X. 500. *In extenso.*

Sept. 13. Order for payment of 500*l.* to Sir Edward Sydnam and others for providing of coaches, horses, footmen's liveries, and other provisions out of the money intended to supply the occasions of the treaty. L. J., X. 500. *In extenso.*

Sept. 13. Draft of preceding.

Sept. 13. Order for payment of 500*l.* for providing linen and other necessary accommodations for the treaty. L. J., X. 500. *In extenso.*

Sept. 13. Draft of preceding.

Sept. 13. Draft order for payment of 300*l.* to Lady Joane Countess of Kildare, part of the arrears due to her husband. L. J., X. 500. *In extenso.*

Sept. 13. Draft order that the 700*l.* formerly ordered to be paid to the Lady Joane Countess of Kildare be made 1,000*l.*, and be forthwith paid her on her husband's account. L. J., X. 500. *In extenso.*

Sept. 13. Draft order for payment of 20*l.* to William Ripley. L. J., X. 500. *In extenso.*

Sept. 13. Draft order for payment of 40*l.* to Gilbert Mabbott, agent for the Lord General Fairfax, for his good service in bringing up the articles for the surrender of Colchester, &c. L. J., X. 501. *In extenso.*

Sept. 13. Draft order for payment of all arrears due to Captain Thomas Evans and others out of such papists' and delinquents' estates as they shall discover. L. J., X. 501. *In extenso.*

Sept. 13. Draft ordinance for the effectual execution of the ordinance of the 5th of Jan. 1645-6 for payment of Mr. Pim's debts, and for providing for his children. L. J., X. 501. *In extenso.*

Sept. 13. Draft letter from both Houses of Parliament to the King that they cannot grant the safe conducts with blanks desired by His Majesty to be sent by him to Scotland. L. J., X. 501. *In extenso.*

Sept. 19. Petition of inhabitants of the chapelries in the parish of Prestbury, in the county of Chester, to the Lords and Commons; there are nine chapelries in the parish that are in great want of some additional means for supporting the ministry, having none other than voluntary subscriptions; the petitioners pray that the Committee at Goldsmith's Hall may be empowered to purchase from Thomas Legh, Esq., an impropriation of about 60*l.* per annum which lies within the parish, and to abate the value out of the fine laid upon him for his composition, part of which is yet unpaid. C. J., VI. 22. See L. J., X. 130.

Sept. 19. Draft order for Mr. Blackwell to be discharged from the penalty for not proceeding in his purchase of the Manor of Lambeth Wyke *alias* WyCourt. C. J., VI. 23. *In extenso.*

Sept. 19. Letter from Colonel George Monck, at Knockfergus [Carrickfergus], to the Speaker of the House of Commons. Parliament having declared all such as assisted in the late expedition under Duke Hamilton to be proceeded against as enemies, and it appearing by several evidences that General Major Robert Munro assisted in sending over forces that were in the Scots army, and that he endeavoured to make a party here against the Parliament, and the writer, having received orders from the Committee at Derby House for the demanding of the garrison of Belfast (the rendition whereof Munro not only refused, but endeavoured to maintain the same against the Parliament), determined to attempt the gaining of the Port Towns of Belfast and Knockfergus, and the removing of the person of General Major Munro. Wherefore, with the assistance of such officers of both nations as were nearest and of known fidelity, he successfully surprised the town and castle of Knockfergus and took Munro and the whole garrison prisoners upon the 16th of this instant; and upon the same morning after this work was done Major Rawdon marched to Belfast about eight miles distant and entered the town without the knowledge of any except the Governor, Colonel Maxwell, who had given his private consent thereunto, so that it pleased God to possess the

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

Parliament of both those garrisons in one morning without loss of blood, wherefore to His name be the only praise. Considering the danger it would be for General Major Monro to remain in Ireland, the writer has sent him over with Captain Brugh to be disposed of as to the wisdom and justice of Parliament shall seem meet. The proofs of these and other charges against Monro are preparing and will be transmitted by the next passage. This letter was read in the House of Commons on the 2nd of October 1648, and General Major Monro was committed to the Tower for high treason. C. J., VI. 41.

Sept. 20. Draft ordinance to clear Sir Henry Spiller of his delinquency. C. J., VI. 24.

Annexed:—

1. Certificate of his delinquency. C. J., VI. 24. *In extenso.*

2. Petition of Philip Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery; he hears that the composition for Sir Henry Spiller's delinquency, after having laid quiet for about twelve months, has lately been revived and has passed the House of Commons, and if it should pass the House of Lords without the petitioner being heard, he may be very much prejudiced in a cause between him and the Knight; petitioner, whose personal attendance is required upon the weighty matters allotted to him by Parliament (the Earl was one of the Commissioners appointed to treat with the King), prays that the proceedings upon Sir Henry Spiller's composition may be respited. (Undated.)

Sept. 21. Petition of Sir William Cobb; he has been sent for in custody to answer the matters alleged against him in the petition of Mrs. Vannenden, matters untrue and maliciously prosecuted by persons indicted for felony; he prays that in consideration of his attendance being required for the public service, and of his age and disability of body, he may be discharged from custody, and some speedy day fixed for hearing the matter. L. J., X. 503.

Annexed:—

1. Affidavit of Timothy Ogle, that though present at all the proceedings against Mrs. Vannenden he never heard Sir Wm. Cobb use any words disparaging the orders of the House of Lords, &c. 18 Sept.

Sept. 21. Petition of Thomas Sewell, late an inhabitant of the city of Carlisle; prays that the Commissioners of the Great Seal may be ordered to pass him a grant of the customer's place of that city, which has been conferred upon him by the Committee for the Navy, as he has been a great sufferer by the Scots and the Cavaliers. L. J., X. 503.

Sept. 21. Petition of Katherine Scott, wife of Edward Scott; when petitioner married her husband Edward Scott, son of Sir Edward Scott, late of Scots Hall, Kent, 145*l.* per annum was secured upon her by deed and 100*l.* per annum more by promise, neither of which sums having for divers years been paid she was forced to go to her father, then at Oxford, to intreat him to supply her wants, but when she wished to return to her husband all her messages were by the evil counsels of some persons about him rejected; and on her coming in person in hope of a better welcome she was not only not admitted to her husband, but was also charged with horrid untruths; petitioner thereupon hoping to content her husband retired to her jointure-house, resolved to lead a private life, whence however she has been forcibly driven, to the danger of her life, by persons pretending authority from her husband, who gave public notice that no one should trust her for a penny; petitioner has received nothing from her husband for seven years past, and would have had nothing but for the support of her father and mother, and this now failing she prays the House to order her husband to receive her again, or else to pay the arrears due to her, and a further yearly maintenance proportionable to his estate. L. J., X. 503.

Sept. 21. Draft ordinance for borrowing 10,000*l.* from the city of London, and for securing the repayment thereof. L. J., X. 503. *In extenso.*

Sept. 21. Draft ordinance for the better clearing of one other ordinance of the 14th of April 1648, enabling the contractors named in the ordinance of the 16th of November 1646, for sale of the lands of the late Archbishops and Bishops, to purchase and have lands conveyed to them in lieu of and towards their salaries expressed and allowed in several ordinances of Parliament. L. J., X. 504. *In extenso.*

Sept. 21. Draft letter from the Parliament to the King,

enclosing the annexed resolutions. L. J., X. 505. *In extenso.*

Annexed:—

1. Draft resolutions that a safe conduct be granted to Sir James Carmichael, but not to Lord Carnegie or to Sir Alexander Gibson. L. J., X. 503. *In extenso.*

Sept. 21. Draft order for payment of interest on certain sums of money advanced for the army. L. J., X. 505. *In extenso.*

Sept. 21. Draft ordinance for raising 100*l.* a week in Herefordshire for maintenance of one troop of horse and four companies of foot. L. J., X. 505. *In extenso.*

Sept. 21. Draft ordinance appointing Thomas Falconberge to receive the portion yet unpaid of the 10,000*l.* to be lent by the city of London. L. J., X. 506. *In extenso.*

Sept. 21. Draft order for payment of 700*l.* to Captain Wilkinson for his losses, and charge in raising horse and foot for the service of Parliament. L. J., X. 506. *In extenso.*

Sept. 21. Draft order for payment of 200*l.* to Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Allen. L. J., X. 506. *In extenso.*

Sept. 21. Draft order to take off the sequestration of the estate of Walter Grosvenor. L. J., X. 506. *In extenso.*

Sept. 21. Certificate from the Assembly of Divines that John Witham has been approved for the cure of Bentley Parva, Essex. L. J., X. 506.

Sept. 21. Memoranda respecting the presentation of Robert Bennet, household chaplain to Lord Wharton, to the rectory of Waddesdon, Bucks. (Two papers). L. J., X. 506.

Sept. 22. Petition of the inhabitants in and about Long Acre, in the parish of Martin in the Fields and Covent Garden; the petitioners complain that John Barley has enclosed a small plot of ground at the lower end of Mercers' Street in Long Acre, upon which as yet there was never any building, and has set up a brew-house, whereby as well divers honourable personages and gentlemen of quality, as the neighbours dwelling thereabouts in general will be much prejudiced in their health and substance by the continual stench and annoyance of the sea-coal smoke and unwholesome vapours occasioned thereby; petitioners pray that order may be given to stay further building. L. J., X. 506.

Sept. 22. Petition of Philip Prichard; petitioner when Under Sheriff of the county palatine of Chester was commanded by his High Sheriff to order the constable of Chester to keep Thomas Ratcliffe prisoner until further order; for which Ratcliffe, out of vexatious intent and taking advantage of these distracted times, has brought an action for false imprisonment against petitioner, laying the damages at 1,000*l.*, without prosecuting the High Sheriff or constable; petitioner, who for many years has been and now is a menial servant to a peer, prays that further proceedings against him at law may be stayed until the matter may be heard by their Lordships. L. J., X. 507.

Annexed:—

1. Affidavit of Philip Prichard in support of his petition.

[Sept. 22.] Petition of John Halke, minister of God's word; prays that a short day may be appointed for hearing the case concerning his claim to the rectory of Upminster, Essex. L. J., X. 507.

Sept. 22. Draft ordinance to continue Thomas Foot and others as Commissioners of Excise. L. J., X. 507. *In extenso.*

Sept. 22. Draft order for payment of 2,000*l.* to Penelope Lady Brooke out of the estate of Sir Edward Bishop. L. J., X. 507. *In extenso.*

Sept. 22. Petition of Anthony Sterling to the Earl of Manchester; petitioner has lain in prison almost a quarter of a year, and nothing now stays him but want of an order upon Baron Atkyn's report, the clerks are ready with all things expecting when the Lords will make an order upon the report, and one word from his Lordship will do it presently.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of a petition of Sterling to the House of Lords.

Sept. 22. Report of Mr. Baron Atkyns in the matter. L. J., X. 508, 510. *In extenso.*

Sept. 23. Petition of John Dillingham; upon reading a former petition the House ordered that none but petitioner should use the title of "Moderate Intelligencer," yet notwithstanding a book railing against the King and Parliament passes under that title, one word only being left out, which is a great dishonour to Parliament, and a great prejudice to petitioner, who is on account of the title supposed to be the author, and threatened therefore by some to be killed, by others to be beaten;

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

petitioner prays that no one may for time coming be permitted to use his title in part or in whole. L. J., X. 508.

Sept. 23. Draft order for the Committee for Assessments in the county of Lincoln to have power throughout the whole county. L. J., X. 509. *In extenso*.

Sept. 23. Draft order for Francis Bethum to be Provost Marshal for the safeguard of the Parliament. &c. L. J., X. 509. *In extenso*.

Sept. 23. Draft order to secure pardon to all persons who may have been in part guilty of the transporting, melting, clipping, or washing coin upon their making discovery of other persons concerned in the same. L. J., X. 510. *In extenso*.

Sept. 25. Petition of Mary, daughter of John Earl of Lauderdale, Lord Maitland, in the kingdom of Scotland; petitioner complains that the furniture of her grandmother Mary Countess of Hum., in her houses in Aldersgate Street, left to petitioner's mother for life, with remainder to petitioner, has for some delinquency imputed to petitioner's father been ordered to be sold, and has already been inventoried. She prays that the sale may be forborne until she had been heard, and her right to the furniture determined. L. J., X. 511.

Sept. 25. Petition of Captain Henry Worth; he has served Parliament since the eruptions until the disbanding of Colonel Sanderson's regiment, for which he is much in arrear of pay, while he has exhausted his whole estate, and his wife and children are reduced to want and misery; petitioner has been arrested by Richard Briggs, a brewer, for a small debt of about 5*l.*, and cast into the prison of the Marshalsea, where he has lain about ten days to his utter ruin; he prays the House, to order his release without payment of fees as he has no subsistence left, and is most willing to pay his debt out of the first arrears he shall receive. L. J., X. 511.

Sept. 25. Petition of Dedier Foucalt. Two ships, the "Pearl Hoy" and "Box Tree," were sold to petitioner under an order of the House of the 22nd of March 1647-8, made in the cause between Wm. Allen and Hans Baker; but the ships have been arrested by Captain Maynard, who pretends a title to them from Allen, to the great damage of petitioner, who was intending to make a voyage with one of them. Petitioner prays that his ship may be freed from arrest. L. J., X. 511.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of order of 22 March 1647-8.

Sept. 25. Draft order for printing the shorter catechism. L. J., X. 511. *In extenso*.

Sept. 25. Draft of additional ordinance for the better raising of the yearly sum of 8,000*l.* for the support of His Highness Charles Lodowick, Prince Elector, Count Palatine of the Rhine. L. J., X. 511. *In extenso*.

Sept. 26. Pass for Mr. Simpcutt, with his servants and horses, to go into the Isle of Wight and to return. L. J., X. 512.

Sept. 26. Petition of the Grand Inquest, the representative body of the county of Herts, at their general assizes holden the 19th of Sept. 1648. This petition is addressed to His Majesty's Judges of Assize for the county, and was brought before the House on the 26th by Judge Bacon. The petitioners represent that the county has been extremely burthened for some years past with taxes for the maintenance of the army, and other taxes, far above their proportion as compared with other counties, by which their estates are much disabled, and they unable to continue the ready assistance they have hitherto contributed. The petitioners pray the judges to recommend their case to the consideration of the Houses of Parliament, that upon due examination of the inequality of the imposition, the proportions may be more equally laid upon the several counties. L. J., X. 512.

Sept. 26. Petition of Christopher Duckett and Alice his wife, defendants in a writ of error brought by Thomas Boone and others, praying that a short day may be appointed for the hearing.

Sept. 26. Order for the hearing of the cause. L. J., X. 512.

Sept. 26. Petition of Edmund Bishopp, defendant in a writ of error brought by Sir Lewis Kirke, praying that a short day may be appointed for the hearing. L. J., X. 512.

Sept. 26. Draft ordinance to discharge the accounts of Commissioners of Excise for the year ending the 29th of September 1646. L. J., X. 514. *In extenso*.

Sept. 28. Petition and answer of Marmaduke James, Minister of Upminster, in the county of Essex, touching

the petition exhibited by John Halke, clerk. Petitioner thought that he had satisfied the House of his claim to the living by the production of the orders of the Committee for Plundered Ministers, and it was only on Tuesday night last that he heard of the order to appear before the House this present Thursday; he was therefore obliged to travel to London yesterday, being the fast, leaving the flock to his and their great grief, unprovided, and now that he is come he understands that his chief counsel is absent on circuit. Petitioner has been requested by the justices for the county to preach at Chelmsford on Tuesday morning next before the quarter sessions begin, and is therefore obliged to return into the country. The presence also of most of the inhabitants of the parish is required to prove the article against Halke, which cannot be without great damage to them at this seasonable time of harvest after the long unseasonable weather; petitioner therefore prays that either the suit may be dismissed or a convenient time after harvest appointed for further satisfying the House in the matter. L. J., X. 515.

Sept. 28. Draft order that no proposition should be held binding if the treaty for a peace should be broken off. L. J., X. 515. *In extenso*.

Sept. 28. Copy of preceding.

Sept. 28. Draft pass for Sir James Carmichael to go to the King in the Isle of Wight. L. J., X. 515. *In extenso*.

Sept. 28. Draft ordinance for a further sum of 120*l.* per week to be added to the allowance for the relief of sick and maimed soldiers and widows. L. J., X. 516. *In extenso*.

Sept. 28. Draft order for a pass to be granted to Sir James Carmichael to attend the King, &c. L. J., X. 516. *In extenso*.

Sept. 30. Answer of Sir Wm. Cobb, Knight, to the petition and complaint of Anne Vannenden, widow. He details the circumstances which led to her arrest; absolutely denies having treated any order of the House of Lords with contempt, having ever served the Parliament with zeal, and yielded ready obedience to the orders of both Houses during all these times of distraction, and therefore hopes that the petition and affidavits of persons who are indicted for felony, who have been found guilty by a grand jury and have fled from the judgment of the law, will have little credit or esteem against him. L. J., X. 521.

Sept. 30. Petition of James Duke of Richmond and Lenox. Prays that his fine may be abated in consideration of his loss of the office of Constable of Dover Castle, Chancellor, Admiral and Warden of the Cinque Ports, in which he has a freehold estate. L. J., X. 522. *In extenso*.

Sept. 30. Draft order that a conference should be had with the House of Commons upon the preceding petition. L. J., X. 521. *In extenso*.

Oct. 2. Petition of Isabella Baroness Dowager De la Warr. Prays that the orders made in her cause against Lord Coleraine may be left in full force until she can find a possibility of selling her land to satisfy his Lordship and all her other creditors. L. J., X. 525.

Oct. 2. Draft order for Benjamin Norton and Edward Horsman to be added to the Committee for Rutland. L. J., X. 526. *In extenso*.

Oct. 2. Order appointing trustees of the estate of Clement Paston. L. J., X. 526. *In extenso*.

Oct. 2. Draft of preceding.

Oct. 2. Draft order for freeing part of Clement Paston's estate from sequestration. L. J., X. 527. *In extenso*.

Oct. 2. Petition of George Morgan, one of the defendants to the Bill of Complaint in Chancery of Sir Stephen Scott. Complains that their Lordships dismissed his petition without hearing anything of the merits of the cause, and that he is therefore left without any relief. He prays that an order may be made in accordance with the annexed propositions, or that he may be admitted to his bill of review.

Annexed:—

1. Propositions referred to in preceding.

2. Copy of agreement entered into by Edmund Scott, Stephen Scott, and George Morgan. 16 August 1620.

3. Copy of order dismissing Morgan's petition. 7 Jan. 1647-8.

Oct. 3. Draft ordinance to dispose of impropriations lately belonging to the Bishops, &c. L. J., X. 528. *In extenso*.

Oct. 4. Petition of Edward Herbert, Esq., son of Edward Lord Herbert of Cherbury, deceased. Notwithstanding their Lordships' order of the 5th of Sept.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

last, Whitaker presumes to proceed with the printing of Lord Herbert's History of Henry VIII.; petitioner prays that Whitaker may be sent for to answer his contempt, and that his presses may be seized. L. J., X. 529.

Oct. 4. Draft resolutions approving of the conduct of Colonel George Monck, and appointing him Governor of Carrickfergus, &c. L. J., X. 529. *In extenso*.

Oct. 4. Draft order for payment of 200*l*. to Captain Brugh, who brought General Major Munro from Ireland. L. J., X. 529. *In extenso*.

Oct. 4. Draft order for the Lieutenant of the Tower to deliver Lord Inchiquin's son to Lieutenant-Colonel Beecher, who is appointed to carry him to Ireland and exchange him for certain prisoners. L. J., X. 529. *In extenso*.

Oct. 4. Draft order for the appointment of a Council of War for the trial of soldiers in the County of York. L. J., X. 529. *In extenso*.

Oct. 4. Petition of Lady Inyce Blundell and Christopher Rotherham. The late Lord Ranelagh, Lord President of Connaught, became indebted to petitioners by bonds under his hand and seal, but his estate being all destroyed by the rebellion he was unable to satisfy them. There are several arrears due to his Lordship as Colonel of Foot, Captain of Horse, and Constable of the Castle of Athlone, and for the maintenance of thirty wardens there at his own charge, which arrears have been assigned to petitioners. Petitioners pray that the Committee for Irish affairs may be ordered to compute the several arrears, and to take some speedy course for their satisfaction. L. J., X. 529.

Oct. 4. Letter from Colonel Michael Jones, at Dublin, to the Earl of Manchester. The writer has lately returned from the enemies' quarters, where he has taken their two main strengths in these parts, the strong fort of Ballisonaw and the Island of Allen, with some other considerable pieces. His next work will be to destroy all belonging to the enemy, which until now could not be done, neither is the time yet fully serving thereunto, most of their corn not yet being made up, and not till then to be destroyed. In this necessary spoil of corn will be taken from him all means of subsistence other than what must be elsewhere acquired, which would be of timely consideration, that thereby no obstruction be to the service, and that the contracts to be made may be to the State's best advantage. As for money there has not been so much as one penny in the Treasury for a whole month past, which must be a main stop to the service if not speedily supplied. "Whereunto is added the weakness of this your army, short in men and horse, and that in this time of greatest action, wherein with competent supplies may be done very much to the destruction of the enemy and settling of your interests here; whereunto yet I shall not be wanting as far as may be possibly be done by this handfull."

Oct. 5. Petition of Sarah, daughter of Benjamin Crokey, deceased. Prays that John and Mary Smith, executors of John Smith, and others, may be ordered to answer her complaint respecting the pretended purchase of certain lands belonging to the Free School at Wotton-under-edge, Gloucestershire, L. J., X. 529.

Annexed:—

1. Petition of Benjamin Crokey, of Bristol, merchant, and Sarah his daughter. Many years ago John Smith and others (since deceased) suppressed a school at Wotton-under-edge, Gloucestershire, of which petitioner was a tenant, and appropriated the endowments; in 1621 and 1641 petitioner attempted to bring them to justice, and obtained several orders of Parliament in the matter, but by the evil practices of Smith and others he has been defamed, imprisoned, and impoverished; prays for redress. (Undated.)

Oct. 5. Petition of Anne Lady Lauderdale, Mary Maitland, her daughter, Lady Theodosia Dudley, Robert English, and Bridget Webb. Pray that certain goods seized for the delinquency of John Earl of Lauderdale may not be removed out of a house in London until petitioners have been heard with respect to their rights to the same. L. J., X. 529.

Oct. 5. Petition of Thomas Whitaker, citizen and stationer of London. In answer to the charge against him of printing the History of Henry VIII. by the late Lord Herbert of Chesham, he states that the copy which he prints was given to him by Lord Herbert to the end he should print it after that Lord's decease. After Lord Herbert's death, according to the ordinance of Parliament and the ancient custom of the Company of Stationers, he caused the book to be licensed and entered in the Hall book of the Company before any

order of their Lordships was procured to the contrary. Prays that he may be allowed quietly to enjoy his said copy and to proceed with the printing thereof. L. J., X. 530.

Oct. 5. Draft ordinance to clear John Smith of his delinquency. L. J., X. 530.

Annexed:—

1. Certificate of his delinquency.

Oct. 6. Petition of Major Herbert Blanchard. The sum of 400*l*. is due to him for his arrears, and he is now fallen upon by his creditors, and has been cast into Newgate by Simon Hawkins for a debt under 10*l*. Prays for his discharge, he being willing to assign a greater sum out of his arrears than will satisfy the debt. L. J., X. 530.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of order of the Committee of the House of Commons for Reformados for the payment of 100*l*. 16*s*., being six months' reformado pay to Major Blanchard. 20 Feb. 1644-5.

2. Certificate of Sir William Balfour that Major Blanchard commanded a troop of horse under his late Excellency the Earl of Essex. 21 March 1647-8.

3. Certificate of the Earl of Stamford that Major Blanchard had command of a company of dragoons in the year 1642 under Colonel Chudleigh. 1 July 1648.

Oct. 6. Draft ordinances to clear the following persons of their delinquency, L. J., X. 530, with certificates of delinquency annexed. The certificates are given *in extenso* in the Commons' Journal:—

Gilbert and John Atkin-son.	Richard Spencer.
William Sleaford.	Sir Gervase Scroope and
Edward Standish.	Adrian Scroope.
Roger Mostyn.	Sir Thomas Wolrich.
Peter Ball.	Tobyas Lawe.
David Walter.	William Booth.
	John Hoskins.

Oct. 6. Petition of Captain Henry Bell. Nearly eight years since the King sent petitioner's complaint to their Lordships by the Lord Privy Seal, with a certificate that it should be speedily heard, that his great complaint against the Council Board and his other sufferings should not be brought in public before the House of Commons. In relation thereto petitioner has had ten orders for the hearing of his cause, but it has not yet been heard, whereby his two children have been lamentably starved to death, and he himself by the extreme misery heaped upon him is in the same condition to follow his starved wife and children to the dust. Prays that a certain and present day may be appointed for hearing his complaint, or that the matter may be referred to the House of Commons. L. J., X. 531.

Oct. 6. Draft ordinance to continue the assessments for the army. L. J., X. 531. *In extenso*.

Oct. 6. Certificate of Presbyters of the first Classis of the Province of London, that they have examined, approved, and ordained John Price, upon his presentation to the rectory of Mavesyn Ridware, in the county of Stafford, presbyter, in the form and manner ordained by Parliament for ordination of ministers. L. J., X. 531.

Oct. 6. Testimonial in favour of George White for the rectory of Llanvihangelysternllewern, in the county of Monmouth. L. J., X. 531.

Oct. 7. Petition of Richard Shute, of London, merchant; petitioner assured a ship called the "Peter" of London to the amount of 200*l*. in the same policy with other merchants who assured it for other sums. The ship having sustained much loss, the damage was estimated at 50 per cent., at which rate petitioner long since gave satisfaction for the moneys assured by him, and so was discharged of his engagement. The other assurers stood out and have not yet given satisfaction for the sums assured by them, and the Commissioners for causes of assurance being moved by false information endeavour to make petitioner liable for part of the other assurers' loss, and to make void his release contrary to equity and justice and against any precedent ever used, whereof they were told by the register who has been thirty-five years an officer of the court. Prays that the Commissioners and deputy register of the Court may be ordered to forbear any proceedings against him until the matter be heard by their lordships. L. J., X. 532.

Oct. 7. Draft ordinances to clear the following persons of their delinquency (L. J., X. 532), with certificates

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

of delinquency annexed. The certificates are given *in extenso* in the Commons' Journal:—

William Godolphin.

Daniel Thelwall.

Sir Walter Wrottesley.

Thomas Earl of Southampton.

Robert Anderson.

Edward Yarde.

John Viscount Scudamore and James Scudamore his son. (Certificate only.)

Toby Hodson.

Nicholas Spicer and others.

Lawrence Carlisle.

John Forde.

Henry Butler.

Ambrose Manaton.

Thomas Foster.

Nicholas Sheppard.

Edward Kynaston.

Robert Leeds.

George Walker.

Henry Wilson.

Oct. 7. Draft order for payment of 1,000*l.* to Colonel Michael Jones. L. J., X. 532. *In extenso.*

Oct. 7. Draft order recommending John Wheeler for the place of receiver of first fruits. L. J., X. 533. *In extenso.*

Oct. 7. Draft order for payment of 2,000*l.* to Colonel Jones. L. J., X. 533. *In extenso.*

Oct. 7. Draft order for payment of 1,000*l.* to Colonel Lowthian. L. J., X. 533. *In extenso.*

Oct. 9. Petition of Anne Countess Lauderdale, Mary Maitland, her daughter, Theodosia Lady Dudley, Robert English, and Bridget Webb. Complain that Richard Cole refused to see or give obedience to their Lordships' order of the 5th instant, and pray that he may be sent for to answer his contempt. L. J., X. 533.

Annexed:—

1. Affidavit in support of preceding. L. J., X. 534.

In extenso.

2. Copy of order of 5th Oct. referred to in petition.

Oct. 9. Petition of Richard Eyre. Prays that a day may be appointed for hearing his writ of error against Benson and Browne. L. J., X. 533.

Oct. 9. Petition of Isabella Baroness Dowager [De] La Warr. Petitioner received an order to bring counsel to plead the business between her and Lord Coleraine, which order since appears to be a mistake, the order being only that the point of privilege in the case of dowagers should be pleaded, and forasmuch as after diligent search she cannot find out any counsel to whom she can rely for a business of that consequence to herself and others, she prays that time may be granted her until the middle of the term, when her own counsel will attend, in order that a cause of so great concernment may not be betrayed for want of an advocate. L. J., X. 533.

Oct. 10. Petition of Theodosia Garrett, widow, daughter of John Stepkin, and late wife of George Garrett, deceased, second son of Sir George Garrett, Alderman of London. Complains that Sir George Garrett refuses to settle a certain sum of money upon her and her son, which he had promised to do before the death of her husband. Prays that he may be sent for to answer. L. J., X. 534.

Oct. 10. Order for the Gentlemen Usher to attach the body of Richard Cole for his contempt in disobeying an order of their Lordships. L. J., X. 534.

Annexed:—

1. Affidavits of John Smallman and John Foulke that Cole refused to obey the order for staying the removal and disposal of the goods seized in the house of John Earl of Lauderdale. L. J., X. 535. *In extenso.*

Oct. 10. Answer of Henry Wollaston, Master Keeper of Newgate, to the articles exhibited against him by Thomas Blackmoore [Blakemer] and Richard Paris (*vide* 17 Aug. 1648). Denies the whole of the charges made against him. He never connived at the escape of prisoners, and when any did escape took every means in his power and expended much money in their recapture. Denies that he ever allowed mass to be said in the prison, but on the contrary caused a little stone table which stood in the Justice Hall where the recusants are imprisoned to be removed, because the same had formerly been used by several Popish priests for an altar in the saying of mass, he also caused some Popish inscrip-

Henry Gudgeon.

Timothy Tournor.

Edmond Hall.

Sir Thomas Bishop.

John Smith.

Thomas Gerrard, junior.

George Rawleigh.

Robert Holt. (No certificate.)

Leonard Pinckney.

Edward Dymocke.

Richard Draper.

John Kelsall. (Two copies of ordinance.)

Thomas Atkinson.

Sir Christopher Hatton.

Sir Henry Herbert.

Sir Guy Palmes.

Jeffrey Palmer.

Robert Reeve.

Richard Hawke.

John Lynn.

William Pretty.

tions over the table to be put out and written over. He details the circumstances attending the escape of certain prisoners, and the means taken for their recapture. Denies that he ever defrauded the prisoners of any legacies, charitable gifts, or benevolences, or that he suffered any prisoners to be starved; when their allowance failed he allowed them to hang out bags to receive the charity of people, which was better than their weekly allowance, and he has disbursed out of his own purse more than 400*l.* for bread and other necessities for the relief of the poor prisoners since he has been Master Keeper. The reason the coroner did not view the bodies of certain prisoners who died was that the plague was in the gaol, and the coroner refused to view the bodies because he could not get a jury to go into the prison, but when the plague is not in the prison every prisoner that dies is duly viewed by the coroner. L. J., X. 535.

Oct. 10. Draft report of the Committee upon Anthony Hungerford's ordinance of Composition. L. J., X. 535.

Oct. 10. Petition of Sir Thomas Peyton, prisoner in Windsor Castle, to the House of Commons. Prays that he may be discharged upon bail to prosecute his composition with the Committee of Kent. C. J., VI. 49.

Oct. 10. Draft ordinance for payment of arrears due to officers who served under the late Lord Fairfax. L. J., X. 535. *In extenso.*

Oct. 10. Petition of Joseph Murdock, merchant, to Edward Earl of Manchester. Petitioner lately came out of Ireland, where he has divers goods, and since his coming there is a stop of shipping for Munster. Prays the Earl to procure him a pass from the House of Peers to freight a small barque with merchantable goods that he may then return with his property, he not carrying any implements of war in prejudice of the Parliament's forces.

Oct. 11. Petition of Mary Secker, of the City of York, widow. About two years since Captain Francis Swayne, of York, became bound to petitioner for payment of 60*l.*; she impleaded in the Court of York for payment of the bond, but the proceedings are stayed by an order of their Lordships, whereby Captain Swayne is privileged. Petitioner prays that the order may be reversed, and that she may be allowed to prosecute her suit according to law. L. J., X. 536.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of order referred to in preceding. 13 Mar. 1646-7.

Oct. 11. Petition of Edward Scott, of Scotts Hall, Kent. Prays that further time may be granted to him to answer the petition of his wife Katherine Scott. L. J., X. 536.

Oct. 11. Information of Robert De Luke concerning the Governor of Tattershall Castle. L. J., X. 541. *In extenso.*

Oct. 11. Certificate from the Assembly of Divines that Nicholas Levett has been approved for the rectory of Wiggoholt-cum-Greatham, Sussex.

Oct. 11. Certificate from the Assembly of Divines that Wm. Ambrose has been approved for the rectory of Farmborough, Somerset.

Oct. 12. Petition of Sir Lewis Kirke; at the instance of the defendant this day was fixed, as appears by the annexed order of 26 Sept. last, for the hearing of the writ of error depending between petitioner and Edmond Bishop; petitioner has prepared for the hearing, but the defendant, as it seems, is endeavouring to delay it; petitioner prays that Monday or Tuesday next may be fixed for the hearing. L. J., X. 542.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of order of 26 Sept. 1648 mentioned in preceding.

Oct. 12. Petition of Samuel Carleton, Lieutenant-Colonel. Their Lordships were pleased, upon the 29th of April 1645, to afford petitioner protection against all suits and actions for debt until his arrears were paid. Notwithstanding this protection, and that he has in addition offered his creditors all his estate, his arrears and all that he has upon public faith, and to sell his wife's jointure and his lands of heritage, he is threatened to be arrested, so that he cannot with safety render his service to the Parliament. Prays that his protection may be continued, that he may not be left to the cruelty of those who, for his faithful service to the Parliament, desire to have him end his days in prison, to the utter ruin of himself and family. L. J., X. 543.

Annexed:—

1. Duplicate of preceding. (Undated.)

2. Order of 29th April 1645 granting him protection.

Oct. 12. Petition of Captain Henry Bell. Prays that a day may be appointed for hearing his cause against

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

Sir Thomas Mewtys, late Clerk of the Council. See L. J., X. 532.

Annexed:—

1. Copies of various orders with reference to the hearing of the cause.

Oct. 13. Draft Order for Andrew Crispe to be Mayor of Berwick. L. J., X. 544. *In extenso*.

Oct. 13. Draft votes upon the King's answer to the propositions concerning religion. L. J., X. 544. *In extenso*.

Oct. 13. Draft order against officers disturbing the Houses on account of their arrears. L. J., X. 545. *In extenso*.

Oct. 13. Order appointing Colonel Algernon Sydney Governor of Dover Castle. L. J., X. 546. *In extenso*.

Oct. 16. Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled. Pray that the impropriations of the late Archbishops and Bishops, the houses or lands now or late belonging to Deans, Chapters, and Prebends within the Province of London, and the rents and revenues thereof, may be settled for an augmentation of maintenance for the ministry of the Province. L. J., X. 545.

Oct. 16. Petition of Thomas Symes that a day may be appointed for hearing his writ of error against John Gregory and others. L. J., X. 545.

Oct. 16. Petition of Nicholas Folkingham, clerk. Some time since petitioner left South Weald, Essex, a living which had been bestowed upon him, when sequestered from Dr. Samuel Baker. Since which time the parishioners have much disagreed about the election of another, by means whereof petitioner has been put to many expenses, and stands engaged to other ministers who supplied the place during this disagreement. The sum of 200*l.* at least is due to petitioner from the parishioners, and he prays that some order may be made for his relief. L. J., X. 545.

Oct. 16. Letter from the Earl of Warwick, aboard the St. George, to the Earl of Manchester. A business is depending in the House of Peers concerning Mr. Salomon Smith, an officer of the Admiralty, about a verdict of 400*l.* obtained against him at common law, at the suit of Mr. Davis, for executing a decree under the seal of the Court of Admiralty. This matter is of grave concernment to the jurisdiction of the Court of Admiralty, to which the writer's trust, under the Parliament, hath so near a relation. He therefore beseeches the Earl of Manchester to present his request unto the House that the cause may be forborne until his return. He hopes this request will not be considered unreasonable, considering that the party did but pursue his duty in executing the warrant. L. J., X. 547.

Oct. 17. Draft order referring the petition, of John Halke, to the House of Commons. L. J., X. 547.

Oct. 17. Order appointing a day for hearing the writ of error between Salomon Smith and Edward Davis. L. J., X. 547.

Oct. 17. Petition of Salomon Smith, Marshal of the Court of Admiralty. Prays that the hearing of the cause may be postponed until the return of the Earl of Northumberland, late Lord High Admiral, from the Isle of Wight.

Oct. 17. Answer of Sir George Garrett to the petition of Theodosia Garrett. Denies that he ever made the promise to settle a sum of money upon his son as stated and prays that the matter may be left to the ordinary course of the law. L. J., X. 547.

Oct. 17. Petition of Sir William Button. Petitioner coming in upon the Articles of Oxford was assessed by the Committee of Goldsmiths' Hall to pay a fine of 2,380*l.*, one half whereof he paid, and secured the remainder by bond. He then presented several petitions to the Committee for some abatement, in respect that a great part of his estate was an estate for life, yet he was fined as if he had an estate of inheritance, but could obtain no benefit from the Committee who reported the fine to the House of Commons; the House accepted the fine, and the ordinance has already been presented to their Lordships for their concurrence. Prays that before the ordinance is passed it may be referred back to the Committee at Goldsmiths' Hall to have the fine reduced. L. J., X. 547.

Annexed:—

1. Application of same for the reduction of his fine.

Oct. 17. Order that the hearing of the matter of difference between the inhabitants of Long Acre and John Barley, touching his building and using a brewhouse near Long Acre, be postponed. L. J., X. 547.

Oct. 17. Draft order appointing Serjeant Richard Cresheld one of the Justices of the Common Pleas. L. J., X. 550. *In extenso*.

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Oct. 18. Petition of Roger North, Esq. Complains of the riotous conduct of Thomas Conisby and others, and their contempt of their Lordships' orders with reference to the cutting of trees, &c. upon Mimms Common, in the county of Hertford; prays that exemplary punishment may be inflicted upon the offenders. L. J., X. 551.

Annexed:—

1. Affidavit of Edward Radford in support of preceding. 25 May 1648. L. J., X. 552. *In extenso*.

Oct. 18. Draft resolutions appointing Serjeants-at-law, Judges, &c. L. J., X. 551. *In extenso*.

Oct. 18. Petition of John Gregory and others. Pray that the hearing of their writ of error against Thomas Symes may be postponed. L. J., X. 552.

Oct. 18. Draft order for payment of 200*l.* to Sir Henry Cholmeley. L. J., X. 552. *In extenso*.

Oct. 19. Petition of Richard Parris. The Lord Mayor and Justices of London were, by an order of their Lordships of the 10th instant, ordered to answer the complaint of petitioner, and Thomas Blakemer; but the time for answering has elapsed, notwithstanding the order was demanded in due time of Mr. Browne; petitioner complains that when he yesterday again demanded the order, Mr. Browne caused him to be arrested at his (Mr. Browne's) suit of 1,000*l.*, and imprisoned in the Gate House. Prays that the order may be revived, that he may be forthwith released, and that he may obtain such reparation against Mr. Browne for his most unjust abuse as may be a terror unto him in the future, and to all other wicked and vexatious obstructors of justice. L. J., X. 552.

Annexed:—

1. Another petition of same, praying for his discharge. (Undated.)

Oct. 19. Draft ordinance imposing a duty on goods imported from or exported to France to pay the expenses of the officers of the Company of French merchants, in recovering their ships detained in France. L. J., X. 554. *In extenso*.

Oct. 19. Draft order for payment of 100*l.* to William Allen. L. J., X. 555. *In extenso*.

Oct. 19. Ordinance for payment of 50,000*l.* for the Navy out of the receipts of fines and compositions at Goldsmiths' Hall. L. J., X. 555. *In extenso*.

Oct. 19. Draft of preceding.

Oct. 19. Draft order for payment of 20*l.* to Mr. Taylor, the messenger who brought the news of the good success from Colonel Stone, Governor of Stafford. L. J., X. 555. *In extenso*.

Oct. 19. Petition of Richard Eyre, bailiff to the Commissioners of Sewers for the City of Westminster. Prays that a day may be appointed for hearing his writs of error against John Benson and Christopher Browne.

Oct. 20. Petition of Sir William Russell and others. On the 22nd of April last an order passed the House of Commons for some additions to an ordinance for settling the jurisdiction of the Admiralty; to which additional order their Lordships' concurrence has not yet been granted. Notwithstanding this, John Marston and Thomas Lenthall make use of this order as an ordinance of both Houses, and upon certificate of the Judges do proceed against petitioners in the Court of Admiralty and Delegates against the known laws of the land and against their Lordships' order of the 27th of July 1647, made upon the Judge's certificate and the prohibition of the Court of Common Pleas. Pray that Marston and Lenthall, the Judges of the Court of Admiralty and the Commissioners Delegates may be prohibited from proceeding in the cause. L. J., X. 555.

Annexed:—

1. Printed copy of Declaration of 17th April 1646 referred to in preceding. C. J., IV. 513. *In extenso*.

2. Copy of the opinion of the Judges, that a prohibition doth lie in this case. 1 May 1647.

3. Copy of order in the cause. 17 June 1647.

4. Petition of Thomas Lenthall and others. Pray that the cause may be left to the ordinary course of law. (Undated.)

Oct. 20. Message to the House of Commons, with letter from the Chancellor of Scotland and the Marquess of Argyll, proposing that certain Scotch prisoners should be transported for foreign service under Colonel Robert Mountgomery. L. J., X. 555.

Annexed:—

1. Letter from Lord Loudoun and the Marquess of Argyll, at Edinburgh, to the Earl of Manchester, referred to in preceding. L. J., X. 556. *In extenso*.

Oct. 20. Petition of John Perchard, inhabitant of the Isle of Guernsey. Petitioner has used all diligence to

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

get his writings passed under the seal of the Isle, according to their Lordships' order, which he has sent by way of France, and also by way of Southampton and Portsmouth; but in regard to the present distractions at sea, and especially about the Isle of Guernsey, he has as yet had no answer. Prays that if he should be unable to get his writings under seal within three weeks or a month's time, his writings under the hand of the sworn officer of the Royal Court of the Isle and other credible men may be received for the clearing of his cause. L. J., X. 556.

Oct. 20. Petition of Mordant Snellock, prisoner in the Fleet. Thomas Bushell, a desperate malignant, has long been and is still indebted to petitioner by bond and otherwise in the sum of 200*l*. Bushell having absconded petitioner could not for a long time arrest him, but at length at a great charge he did, with one Russell, cause him to be taken into custody. Petitioner about four years since made over Bushell's debt to Russell, who was petitioner's creditor; Bushell having put in bail is now gone away, whilst the Sheriff of Middlesex and his officers have informed their Lordships that petitioner has infringed their privileges in arresting Bushell and petitioner is committed close prisoner for refusing to deliver up the bail bond. Prays for his discharge. L. J., X. 556.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of preceding.
2. Affidavit of Peter Russell that Bushell's debt, which was made over to him by Snellock, was to secure him a debt of 450*l*. due to him from Snellock, without any combination or sinister end whatsoever. 5 Oct. 1648.
3. Petition of Stephen Payce [Payce]. Petitioner became bail for Captain Thomas Bushell, late Governor of the Isle of Lundy, who was arrested notwithstanding he had the Lord General's protection. Prays that his bail bond, now remaining in the hands of the under bailiff, may be forthwith delivered up into the Supreme Court, there to remain until the pleasure of the House be further signified. (Undated.)

Oct. 20. Certificate from the Assembly of Divines that William Smyth has been approved for the rectory of Dunkerton, Somerset. L. J., X. 556.

Oct. 20. Petition of John Cooke, an orphan and ward of the late Bishop of Durham, by Captain Thomas Gregson, his guardian. In January 1640-1 petitioner exhibited his petition to their Lordships against the Bishop of Durham, and on the 15th of June following received a hearing before a Committee, and the result was that a report was ordered to be made by the late Lord Brook, the Chairman, that 40*l*. per annum, and arrears since the death of the orphan's father, should be paid to petitioner. In consequence of the death of Lord Brook, and petitioner's employment in the State service, the report has not yet been made. The Bishop gave the wardship of the orphan to Henry Blakiston, his kinsman, a known recusant, and much wilful waste has been done to the estate by one of Blakiston's tenants. Petitioner prays that the report of the Committee may be ordered, and that the Committee for the sale of Bishops' lands may be ordered to pay petitioner's arrears and the growing rent of 40*l*. per annum, &c. See L. J., X. 574.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of Cooke's petition presented in Jan. 1640-1; petitioner's father, Timothy Cooke, died in 1636, seized of certain lands worth 112*l*. a year in the county palatine of Durham, held from the Bishop by Knight's service, charged with annuities to Lady Swinburne and petitioner's mother; petitioner, who was nine years old when his father died, became ward to the Bishop; at this time the plague in Newcastle, where Cooke was living, was so severe that the inhabitants were not allowed to go abroad, and petitioner's mother therefore sent to the Bishop the day after her husband's burial, praying him not to dispose of the wardship of her son until she should have opportunity of seeing him to make composition for his wardship, the Bishop however, in less than a month, gave the wardship to Henry Blakiston, then one of his gentlemen, and now a papist living beyond the seas, and when the sickness ceased petitioner's mother could not obtain composition; Lady Swinburne died about six months after petitioner's father, and the lands were thus discharged from a payment of 60*l*. per annum; application was then again made to the Bishop to compound, but he at first demanded

1,000*l*. and then 500*l*., which petitioner's friends could not raise, though they offered 250*l*.; petitioner's mother continued her suit for two years to the Bishop, till in 1638, coming home without any hope after many uncomfortable and bitter answers, she languished and died within twenty days; by her death the lands were freed from all charges, and the Bishop or Blakiston have received as much as 400*l*. from them and have allowed petitioner nothing for maintenance since his father's death, while Blakiston has let the lands on lease without any restriction against waste; petitioner prays the House to order that composition should be accepted, or an allowance made for his maintenance and education, and that the Bishop may be called upon to answer.

Oct. 19. Letter from the Council of West Friesland to the Parliament of England, expressing their desires to maintain the ancient friendship between the two countries. Latin.

Oct. 21. Resolution that Sundays and Fast Days shall not be reckoned in the forty days limited for the treaty. L. J., X. 557. *In extenso*.

Oct. 21. Order for payment of 4,281*l*. 18*s*. 4½*d*. to Mr. Peck. L. J., X. 557. *In extenso*.

Oct. 21. Draft order for payment of 5,000*l*. to Colonel Thomas Mitton. L. J., X. 557. *In extenso*.

Oct. 21. Draft order for payment of part of Colonel John Birch's arrears. L. J., X. 558. *In extenso*.

Oct. 21. Draft order for payment of 30*l*. to Richard King. L. J., X. 558. *In extenso*.

Oct. 21. Draft order for payment of 100*l*. to Captain Edward Wolfe. L. J., X. 558. *In extenso*.

Oct. 21. Draft order for payment of 20*l*. to Mr. Noble. L. J., X. 558. *In extenso*.

Oct. 21. Draft order of the House of Commons respecting the transporting two thousand Scotch soldiers for service in foreign parts. C. J., VI. 57.

Oct. 23. Petition of John Silver; prays that a day may be appointed for hearing his cause against Thomas Raynes. L. J., X. 558.

Oct. 23. Petition of Dorothy Godbold, relict and executrix of John Godbold, late one of the Justices of His Majesty's Court of Common Pleas. Divers fees and duties of the profits of the last Trinity term belonging to the judges received by the officers and clerks are now remaining in their hands not accounted for, whereof one moiety is due to petitioner in right of her late husband; prays that the officers of the court may be ordered to pay her the one moiety, or that it may be kept in their hands until their Lordships shall further order. L. J., X. 558.

Oct. 23. Petition of William Duppa, plaintiff, against John Whittney, defendant; petitioner obtained a decree out of the Chancery at the great sessions held for the county of Radnor against the defendant for 120*l*., and the judges having granted an attachment for non-payment defendant was by virtue thereof attached; he thereupon paid the 120*l*., was discharged, and then commenced suit in the Exchequer of Pleas against petitioner, the deputy sheriff, and the gaoler upon an action of false imprisonment; petitioner pleaded the decree to which plea the defendant demurred, and is like to have judgment and a writ to enquire damages, and by that means he will reimburse the money decreed and paid. Petitioner exhibited his bill in Chancery to have the decree confirmed, whereunto defendant demurred, which was argued and declared to be good, but because it was a business of so grave consequence as the jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery in Wales, and may be a precedent against those who have acted by force of power derived from the Court of Requests, the Council at York, the Council in the Marches of Wales, and the Counties Palatine, it was not determined but referred to their Lordships, as appears by the annexed order. Prays their Lordships to take the matter into their consideration, and to declare their opinion thereon, and that an injunction may be awarded to stay the suit at law. L. J., X. 559.

Annexed:—

1. Statement of the case.
 2. Order of the Court of Chancery referring the matter to the consideration of the High Court of Parliament. 23 June 1648.
 3. Copy of preceding.
- Oct. 23. Draft declaration concerning delinquents to be exempted from pardon in the Propositions. L. J., X. 559. *In extenso*.
- Oct. 24. Petition of William Williamson, citizen of London, on behalf of himself and John Steventon. Thomas Shercliffe, although he knew petitioner was

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

entrusted to seize horses for the Parliament service, arrested him in the King's Bench for a gelding of the value of 25*l.*, which Shercliffe declares petitioner took away, although he accepted a ticket for the same and knew it was listed according to the ordinance for the service of the Parliament. Prays that all proceedings against himself and Steventon may be stayed. L. J., X. 559.

Oct. 24. Draft ordinance to clear Sir Humfrey Mildmay of his delinquency. L. J., X. 563. *In extenso.*

Oct. 24. Certificate from the Assembly of Divines that they have approved of William Stanley for the rectory of Ripple, Kent. L. J., X. 563.

Oct. 24. Answer of Edward Scott to the petition of Katherine Scott. Denies the charges brought against him by his wife, and prays that her petition may not be granted. See L. J., X. 503.

Oct. 24. Answer of Thomas Lenthall and John Mars-ton to the petition of Sir William Russell and others. Deny the truth of the allegations contained in their adversaries' petition, and pray that the order made thereon upon misinformation may be discharged, and that the judges may be left free in the matter to act as to justice shall appertain. See L. J., X. 555.

Annexed:—

1. Report of a Committee of the House of Commons on the case. C. J., V. 165.

Oct. 26. Draft order directing the judges to take steps to discover the person who sent a threatening letter to John Browne, Clerk of the Parliaments. L. J., X. 565. *In extenso.*

Annexed:—

1. Anonymous letter referred to in preceding, threatening Browne for his proceedings against Poyntz *alias* Morris and others, and specially requiring him to procure the release of Paris. (Undated.)

Oct. 26. Certificate from the Assembly of Divines that they have approved of Lewes Downes for the rectory of Thornby, Northamptonshire? L. J., X. 565.

Oct. 27. Petition of Katherine Mylles, widow. Petitioner was admitted by the Contractors of Bishops' lands to have the pre-emption of a mansion-house and farm at Bitterne, in the county of Southampton, parcel of the lands of the Bishop of Winchester, of which she was tenant, but now others have been admitted over her head. Prays that she may not be deprived of the liberty of pre-emption. L. J., X. 566.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of preceding.

2. Copy of order of the Contractors for sale of Bishops' lands for petitioner to have the pre-emption, she giving a considerable value for the same. L. J., X. 566.

3. Certificate of the Contractors. Petitioner was at liberty to make an agreement for the premises, but she refused in point of price, not only in reference to the annual value, but also to the gross value of the timber and wood, and another person coming in to treat for the whole manor, whereof petitioner's lease was but a part, and she not "accepting of the box" (the usual way of sale in case of competition) for the said whole manor, the Contractors, to the best of their skill and knowledge and the words of their oath, contracted for sale with the other person. 8 Nov. 1648.

Oct. 27. Draft order for the Committee at Derby House to receive what Sir John Cheisly has to deliver from the Committee of Estates in Scotland, &c. L. J., X. 566. *In extenso.*

Oct. 27. Order for Mr. Blair to be admitted to the Assembly of Divines. L. J., X. 566. *In extenso.*

Oct. 27. Draft of additional ordinance for the payment of tithes, &c. L. J., X. 566. *In extenso.*

Oct. 27. Draft order for payment of 20*l.* to Simon Browne. L. J., X. 567. *In extenso.*

Oct. 27. Draft order for payment of 10*l.* to Thomas Noone. L. J., X. 567. *In extenso.*

Oct. 27. Draft ordinance to secure the repayment of 10,000*l.* lent by the Merchants Adventurers for the use of the Navy. L. J., X. 567. *In extenso.*

Oct. 27. Draft order appointing Colonel John Humfray surveyor of the customs in the port of London. See L. J., X. 635.

Oct. 28. Draft letter from the Parliament to the Commissioners with the King, respecting letters received from Ireland. L. J., X. 569. *In extenso.*

Oct. 28. Petition of Thomas Kent and Dorothy Compton, widow. Pray that a day may be appointed for hearing their writs of error against Richard Painter and others. L. J., X. 569.

Oct. 28. Affidavit of Mathew Hassall respecting Thomas Grigg's contempt of their Lordships' order with reference to the attachment of Thomas Conisby. L. J., X. 569. *In extenso.*

Oct. 28. Application from the Earl of Northampton for a pass to come to London on the business of his composition.

Oct. 28. Petition of Bartholomew Gutteridge and another, defendants in a writ of error, wherein John Spencer is plaintiff. Pray that a day may be appointed for the plaintiff to join in demurrer with the defendants.

Oct. 30. Petition of Henry Daniell. Petitioner, a servant to Lord Craven, having been heretofore arrested at the suit of Anthony Whytchurch, made his humble address to their Lordships, who were pleased to give order for his release. Whytchurch in contempt of this order proceeded at law and obtained judgment against him, and with the assistance of some soldiers belonging to the garrison at Wallingford seized him and carried him from his house at Caversham to the Castle at Oxford, where he has ever since remained a prisoner. Petitioner prays that he may have the benefit of their Lordships' former order for his liberty, and that Whytchurch may be sent for to answer for his contempt. L. J., X. 570.

Annexed:—

1. Similar petition of same. (Undated.)

2. Copy of order for petitioner's release. 18 Nov. 1647.

3. Another copy.

4. Affidavit of Daniell detailing the circumstances of his arrest.

5. Affidavit of Richard Younge.

6. Affidavit of Robert Reeve.

Oct. 30. Draft order for payment of 500*l.* to Dr. Bastwick. L. J., X. 570. *In extenso.*

Oct. 30. Draft order appointing John Clerke a sergeant-at-law. L. J., X. 570. *In extenso.*

Oct. 30. Certificate from the Assembly of Divines that they have approved of Richard Swinhow for the rectory of Langton juxta Partney, Lincolnshire. L. J., X. 571.

Oct. 31. Draft of an additional ordinance for relief and employment of the poor, and punishment of vagrants and disorderly persons within the city of London and liberties thereof. This ordinance was brought in and read 1st this day, it was read 2nd Nov. 7, but no further proceeding is mentioned. L. J., X. 571, 580.

Annexed:—

1. Petition of divers well affected citizens and inhabitants of London; they thank the House for what has been done in the business concerning the poor, and pray that the last additional ordinance may be read a third time and completely passed. (Undated.)

2. Similar petition of same. (Undated.)

Oct. 31. Petition of the Committee for accounts for the County of Leicester. Petitioners in pursuance of their trust summoned Colonel Francis Hacker to account, who failing to bring in his accounts was committed by them to prison, where he continued not above half an hour, being restored thence by the Standing Committee of the County. The warrant for his commitment being not so formal as the law required, he commenced an action for false imprisonment against petitioners, and by indirect means obtained a verdict for 100*l.* damages. Petitioners then resorted to the Committee for Indemnity, but by reason of a mistake of the clerk a dismissal of their petition was entered. Pray that a new day of hearing may be appointed before the Committee, when they doubt not to vindicate their proceedings against Colonel Hacker, against whom they have given a surcharge of many thousand pounds, which he detains in his hands from the State, and that in the meantime all proceedings at law may be stayed. L. J., X. 572.

Oct. 31. Petition of Thomas Worsley, of Hovingham, in the county of York, Katherine his wife, John his son, and Elizabeth his daughter. Although petitioners have ever detested popery, they have been great sufferers under the prelates for their nonconformity to the Book of Common Prayer, and have been indicted and convicted for recusants, and several charges for many years have issued and do still issue out upon their lands; although the Book of Common Prayer has been taken away and declared against as popish, the statute of recusancy is still pleaded in bar to such actions as petitioners bring against any. Petitioners have many ways manifested their good affection to the Parliament, by taking the protestation, by their willing and free contributions, and by their many sufferings in the Parliament cause. They pray that the Barons of the Exchequer may be ordered to stay all further charges against them, to

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

HOUSE OF
LORDS
—
Calendar
1648.

deliver up to be cancelled all recognizances entered into by them, or by any other for them, that the present sheriff of Yorkshire may be ordered to return the goods taken from them by the late sheriff for their recusancy, and to forbear further levying, and that they may have the benefit of the law for the recovery of their rights and just debts. L. J., X. 572.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of petition Thomas Worsley, of Hovingham, in the county of York, John his son, and Elizabeth his daughter, to the House of Commons. To the same effect as preceding. (Undated.)

Oct. 31. Draft order appointing William Powell a serjeant-at-law. L. J., X. 572. *In extenso*.

Oct. 31. Draft order for issue of writs for appointment of William Powell and others as serjeants-at-law L. J., X. 572. *In extenso*.

Nov. 1. Draft resolutions that the King's answer to the proposition concerning delinquents is unsatisfactory, &c. L. J., X. 573. *In extenso*.

Nov. 1. Letter from the University of Oxford to the Earl of Manchester, Speaker of the House of Lords; the University desires to thank the Lords for their goodness and bounty, for their care in purging the fountains of learning, and their liberal encouragement thereof even in these times of darkness; and having had experience of the Earl's favour are emboldened to beseech him to countenance the humble desires contained in a petition which they are now presenting, that so the University may enjoy a comfortable support.

Nov. 2. Petition of Katherine, the unfortunate wife of Edward Scott; her husband has answered her former petition to the House, in which she desired relief touching 145*l.* per ann. secured to her by deed with arrears, but he can allege nothing to retard judgment except that he refuses to live with her upon suggestion of disloyalty on her part towards him, which false and unworthy scandal is fomented by some of his near relations for their own ends upon him and his estate, who hope to delay her in obtaining redress; she is most ready to vindicate her innocence before the House, but prays that a short day may first be granted for determining the point concerning the 145*l.* per annum. L. J., X. 574.

Nov. 2. Petition of Isabella Baroness Dowager de la Warr; she has offered to make over her land to third persons, upon condition that if they do not sell it by the 10th of February next, they shall deliver it to the Earl of Lincoln at the price he offers, or to Lord Coleraine, or to both of them, but this is refused, with an intention she supposes utterly to undo her; she requests the House to appoint some of their members not at all interested to whom she will wholly refer herself and her lands. L. J., X. 574.

Nov. 2. Petition of John Cooke, an orphan and ward to the late Bishop of Durham, by Captain Thomas Gregson, his guardian. L. J., X. 574.

Annexed:—

1. Duplicate of the petition presented 25 Jan. 1640-1. These petitions are duplicates of those presented on the 20th of October 1648. See above.

Nov. 2. Draft ordinances to clear the following persons of their delinquency (L. J., X. 574), with certificates of delinquency annexed. The certificates are given *in extenso* in the Commons' Journal.

Henry Binge.

Sir Thomas Lucas.

John Hamond.

John Piggott.

Hugh Roberts.

Sir Thomas Mallett and

Arthur Brookes.

John Mallett his son.

Thomas Ashton.

William Dallison.

Nov. 2. Draft resolutions respecting the King's answers to the propositions concerning Ireland, &c. L. J., X. 574. *In extenso*.

Nov. 2. Affidavit of Thomas Raynes, yeoman; he has three several times appeared in obedience to order of the House in the cause between him and John Silver, but nothing has been done, and the last time he so appeared he was damaged 30*l.* because he could not attend to the inning of his harvest, the greater part of which was therefore spoilt, and now when he is summoned again he has such short notice that he cannot be prepared for his defence; he therefore prays for a further day for the hearing of the cause. See L. J., X. 575.

Nov. 2. Order of the Judges appointing a day for hearing the complaint of John Browne, Clerk of the Parliaments, against Thomas Blackmer and others. See L. J., X. 565.

Nov. 2. List of 6 Ordinances for Compositions past both Houses, and remaining with the Clerk of the

"Parliaments." The list gives the dates, the names, and abodes of the compounders, and the amounts of their fines. The dates range from 19 Dec. 1645 to 2 Nov. 1648.

Nov. 3. Draft ordinance to clear Sir Richard Minshull of his delinquency. L. J., X. 575.

Annexed:—

1. Certificate of his delinquency.

2. Petition of Sir Richard Minshull; he complains that while endeavouring the review of his composition, the report has passed the House of Commons, and has come up to the Lords, by which he is fined as for an estate in fee for various lands, of which he is only tenant for life; he is besides doubly rated in several cases, and incumbrances are not allowed him in others; he prays for review of his case, and for stay of the ordinance now before the House in the meantime. L. J., X. 575.

3. Another petition of Sir Richard Minshull, stating that he bought the manors of Oundle and Bigging from Lord Herbert, now Earl of Worcester, and praying that his ordinance may pass when he shall desire it, and his former petition be recommended back for allowances. (Undated.)

4. Order of the Commissioners for compounding with delinquents in Sir Robert Minshull's case. 5 Oct. 1648.

5. Proviso to Sir R. Minshull's ordinance that, though the manors of Oundle and Bigging had been included in his composition, it should not give him any better title to them than he had before.

Nov. 3. Petition of Captain Lieutenant William Wade; he has served Parliament for four years, for which considerable sums are due to him, but he has threatened to be thrown into prison for a debt of 50*l.*, to the utter ruin of himself, his wife, and children; he prays for protection from arrest, and that his creditor, Alice Ball, may be satisfied out of his arrears. L. J., X. 575.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of certificate from Colonel Litcott that Wade served under him both in Jersey and at Northampton, and never received either pay or free quarters. 24 Oct. 1646.

Nov. 3. Petition of William Williamson for himself and John Steventon; they thank the House for ordering Shercliffe, the plaintiff at law, to put in his answer in Parliament; they aver that his gelding was taken away and listed in the Parliament's service under the powers of the ordinance of the 31st July 1647, and a ticket accepted by Shercliffe; they think it just that horses so taken away should be paid for, but pray that they themselves may be indemnified until Parliament direct how satisfaction is to be made. L. J., X. 575.

Nov. 3. Petition of Bartholomew Gutteridge and another, defendants in a writ of error in which John Spencer is plaintiff; pray for a short day for hearing a demurrer put in by them, as the writ is brought only to delay execution of judgment. L. J., X. 575.

Nov. 3. Certificate from the Assembly of Divines that Henry Searle has been approved for the cure of Alborough [Albrough] cum Hasselwood [Hazlewood], Suffolk.

Nov. 3. Certificate from the Assembly of Divines that Guy Carleton has been approved for the cure of Bucklebury, Berks.

Nov. 4. Petition of John Gough, defendant in a writ of error in which John Morgan is plaintiff, praying for a short day for hearing. L. J., X. 579.

[Nov. 4.] Petition of Colonel Heriot Washbourne to the Lords and Commons; at the beginning of these unnatural wars, petitioner subscribed money, horse, and arms for the Parliament, and accepted a command for the safety of the City and parts adjacent, though he had a wife and nine children, and many useful servants, not thinking that he should be sent further, but that still he might have an eye to his own affairs; he was afterwards "commanded abroad," and served both as colonel of foot and captain of horse; after the relief of Gloucester he laid down his commission as colonel of foot under promise that his command of horse should be made up into a regiment, and though disappointed in this he served till the disbanding at Abingdon; the want of his pay has been very hard upon him, as he has lost his way of trading, and has expended so much on service that he has been obliged to mortgage a sum of 160*l.* per annum, and cannot redeem it without timely relief from the House; his arrears amount to 1,112*l.* and he prays that he may be paid out of the sequestration of the estate of John Benson, late of Lincoln's Inn, and other delinquents. L. J., X. 579.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
—
Calendar.
1648.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

Nov. 4. Petition of Robert Edbrooke and others. In a suit brought by Henry Trenchard against them the House ordered him for his vexatious proceedings to pay them 100*l.* of which they have to pay 60*l.* to the officers of the House, though their damages were proved to amount to 140*l.*; Trenchard refuses to pay the 100*l.*, and has otherwise acted in contempt of the House; the petitioners therefore pray that the sequestrators of the county may be ordered to levy the sum upon his estate. L. J., X. 579.

Nov. 4. Petition of Dame Mary Butler, the relict of Sir Stephen Butler, Knight, deceased. She has lost all her estate by the rebellion in Ireland, suffering more than others, being stripped of all her clothes and exposed to the violence of winter's extreme cold by the barbarous rebels while on her way to Dublin, where she laboured with her hands to support her young children; but the greatness of the charge upon her so far outweighs her endeavours that she and her children are likely to perish for want of bread; if the performances of her husband may weigh with the House, then the plantations that he made of English should do so, Bealtirbert [Belturbet] and others, more important as they were than any except Londonderry; the unavoidable ruin of herself and her children compels her to pray the House to confer upon her such a considerable sum of money or weekly allowance as may preserve their lives till it please God to restore her to some competency. L. J., X. 579.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of preceding.

2. Copy of petition of Edmond Philpott, Esq., and Dame Mary Butler his wife, the relict of Sir Stephen Butler, Knight, deceased, in behalf of themselves and five young children of the said Sir Stephen, to the Lords Justices and Council in Ireland. The petitioners, after relating their sufferings, pray the Lords Justices to sign the annexed certificate to support an application to the Parliament of England for relief. On the same paper is copy of certificate, dated 1 March 1642-3, signed by the Lords Justices.

3. Another copy of Philpott's petition and certificate.

Nov. 4. Draft order for the Commissioners of the Great Seal to proceed according to the usual course in the case of Mr. Greene against Earl Rivers, who has refused to answer Greene's suit. L. J., X. 579. *In extenso.*

Nov. 4. Draft resolutions respecting the King's answer about the Earl of Ormonde, &c. L. J., X. 579. *In extenso.*

Nov. 4. Draft resolution that the Commissioners should be instructed to present the shorter catechism to the King. L. J., X. 579. *In extenso.*

Nov. 4. Draft resolution for the continuance of the treaty for fourteen days longer. L. J., X. 579. *In extenso.*

Nov. 4. Draft letter to the Commissioners transmitting the preceding resolutions. L. J., X. 579. *In extenso.*

Nov. 4. Draft order for Anthony Nicol to be Master of the Armoury in the Tower of London and at Greenwich. L. J., X. 579. *In extenso.*

Nov. 4. Draft order for Henry Rolle to be Chief Justice of the King's Bench. L. J., X. 579. *In extenso.*

Nov. 4. Petition of Dame Mary Beamont, late wife of Sir Jeremiah Beamont, Knight, deceased, to the Lords and Commons. She was plundered by Colonel Lord Goring's forces to the value of 2,000*l.* and upwards, as appears by a certificate from her neighbours, which has lain in Parliament for three years past, but no relief has been given, by which she is reduced to such misery and want that she has no means to procure either bread or clothing; she prays the House to consider her deplorable condition, and to give her some succour for her present sustenance.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of certificate mentioned in preceding. 27 March 1644.

Nov. 6. Petition of Thomas Whitaker, citizen and stationer of London. In obedience to the order of the House he stopped printing the History of Henry VIII., written by the late Lord Herbert, and applied to one of the executors to take the matter into consideration; this was refused, and petitioner thereupon referred the matter to referees, one chosen by Mr. Herbert, one by himself. The referees met and compared the two copies of the book, when petitioner's copy appeared to be his Lordship's *ultima manus*, but the referees parted without being able to agree. Petitioner prays that, as

he has already gone to great expense in printing, he may be allowed to proceed, and if he intrenches on anyone's rights he will willingly undergo any censure that the law shall inflict on him. L. J., X. 580.

Nov. 6. Draft order appointing a day for hearing the cause between Duppa and Whitney. L. J., X. 580.

Nov. 6. Certificate from the Assembly of Divines that Josiah Hall has been approved for the cure of Addington Magna, Northamptonshire. L. J., X. 580.

Nov. 7. Petition of Captain Bestmey Mason. An execution has been taken out against him to recover 100*l.*, for which he became surety about seven years since at the request of Mr. Gouldisbrough and Mr. Hallum, his tenant; petitioner, who has lost his blood, suffered imprisonment, and set forth horses and arms, and voluntarily lent money to the Parliament, prays that he may be freed by Habeas Corpus, as he verily believes that the other parties, though well able to pay the debt, have combined to make him pay only for his faithfulness to the Parliament. L. J., X. 580.

Nov. 7. Petition of John Smyth and others; praying for further time to put in their answer to the petition of Sarah Crokey. L. J., X. 580.

Annexed:—

1. Order for John Smyth, *et al.*, to answer. 5 Oct. 1648.

2. Affidavit of John Smyth that Crokey's petition relates to matters transacted in above thirty suits in former Parliaments, in all the courts of Westminster Hall, the Exchequer, Star Chamber, and Marches of Wales for more than three score years, which were fully settled, as he hopes to prove, and to none of which he was a party, so that he will be forced to peruse a great number of deeds and writings before an answer can be put in.

Nov. 8. Petition of Wm. Wright, late a constable in the Covent Garden, defendant in a writ of error brought by Edward Wyld and others; prays for a short day for the determination of the errors. L. J., X. 581.

Nov. 8. Application for a hearing of the writ of error, Johnson, *et al.*, against Barrett, *et al.* L. J., X. 581.

Nov. 8. Petition of Wm. Winter, defendant in a writ of error brought by Thomas Roberts, senior and junior; prays for a hearing. L. J., X. 581.

Nov. 8. Reply of Theodosia Garrett, widow, to the answer of Sir George Garrett, Knight, to the petition of the said Theodosia. She avers the truth of her petition, and as to the suit which the respondent pretends is depending between her father John Stepkin and the respondent in the Mayor's Court she was never a party to it, and it has been legally dismissed, and cannot be any bar to her suit before the House; she prays therefore that a day may be appointed for the hearing of her cause. L. J., X. 581.

Annexed:—

1. Affidavit in support of preceding. 7 Nov.

2. Certificate that John Stepkin has entered a *non prosecutur* in the suit brought by him against Sir G. Garrett in the Lord Major's Court. 6 Nov.

Nov. 8. Petition of John Earl Rivers; petitioner has put in several answers to the petition exhibited against him in Parliament by John Greene, clerk; but Greene has declined to proceed to a hearing, and has exhibited a bill against petitioner in Chancery, endeavouring by process out of that court to force him to answer there contrary to his privilege as a Peer; the Earl prays that privilege may be allowed him, and that he may be freed from arrest during this present Parliament. L. J., X. 581.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of petition of John Greene, clerk, administrator of Edward Wymarke, praying the House to hear his claim to a debt due by Earl Rivers' father to Wymarke, his efforts to recover which for several years past have been defeated by the Earl's absence in the King's quarters or by his assertion of privilege.

2. Copy of petition of Earl Rivers in answer to preceding, expressing his readiness to abide a hearing in the matter before the House, but desiring to be protected from legal proceedings.

3. Copy of two orders in the matter, dated 5 March 1645-6 and 8 April 1646.

Nov. 8. Draft order for 3,155*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, now payable to Lord Francis Willoughby of Parham, to be paid to Alexander Norris for the use of the forces of Lancashire to be disbanded. L. J., X. 581.

Nov. 8. Draft order for payment of 4,000*l.*, out of the sequestrations of Cumberland, to the forces of Lancashire. L. J., X. 581. *In extenso.*

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
—
Calendar.
1648.

Nov. 8. Draft order for auditing the accounts of the officers in Lancashire. L. J., X. 581. *In extenso.*

Nov. 8. Affidavit of Isaac Gildard; that after Roger North had killed five oak trees on Mimms Common, a servant of Thomas Williams, the son-in-law of Thomas Goring, came and carried one tree away, and as he believes did others also. L. J., X. 582. *In extenso.*

Nov. 8. Affidavit of John Duell, Deputy to the Gentleman Usher, that after he had attached Thomas Grigg, constable of North Mimms, Grigg and another prisoner Gaffer were violently rescued by Grigg's son and others. L. J., X. 582. *In extenso.*

Nov. 8. Copy of letter from the Ambassadors and Counsellors of the Electors, Princes, and States of the Holy Roman Empire, engaged in the negotiation for universal peace, to Charles Ludovic, Count Palatine of the Rhine, Duke of Bavaria, Prince Elector of the Holy Roman Empire. The Duke is not ignorant of the miseries caused by the war which has lasted for thirty years; the writers enclose for his information the results of the negotiations at Osnaburgh and Munster, and earnestly desire his adhesion thereto. (Latin.)

Nov. 8. Petition of Peter Bergen, a Dutchman; he complains that he never received from the Lord High Admiral, pursuant to an order of the House in the matter, a sum of 142^l expended by him in wages to workmen employed upon a ship called the St. John Baptist, that he had borrowed this money, and now lies in prison for not repaying it. Solomon Smith, who then was and now is Marshal of the Admiralty, is willing to pay petitioner the money if authorised so to do by a new order from the House, for which petitioner therefore prays.

Annexed:—

1. Another petition of same. (Undated.)
2. Copy of order of 6 Sept. 1641 for payment of Bergen.
3. Another copy.
4. Another copy.
5. Copy of order in a case between George Warner and Robert Armestead for the sale of the St. John Baptist unless Armestead should pay a certain sum adjudged to be due from him to Warner. 13 Aug. 1641.
6. Copy of order for Warner to be first paid out of the proceeds of the sale of the ship, and then Peter Bergen out of the residue, if any. 29 October.
7. Copy of order for Solomon Smith and Peter Bergen to appear before the House. 6 July 1646.
8. Account of moneys laid out on the St. John Baptist in 1641 by Peter Bergen.
9. Affidavit of Bergen in support of preceding account. 18 Oct. 1641.
10. A true demonstration of the particular wrongs and losses which Peter Bergen hath sustained by George Warner and Solomon Smith.

Nov. 9. Petition of Anthony Whitechurch; complains that Henry Daniell plundered him of goods to the value of upwards of 400*l*, for which petitioner has recovered 200*l* and a bill, but Daniell who has been in execution for a whole year, pretends that he is a servant to Lord Craven, and thereby endeavours to obtain his discharge, which if obtained will be petitioner's utter ruin, he prays therefore that it may not be granted. L. J., X. 582.

Annexed:—

1. Petition of Henry Daniell; being arrested at the suit of Anthony Whitechurch contrary to privilege, as petitioner is a servant to Lord Craven, the House by order of the 18th of November 1647 ordered his discharge; but he has been again arrested and most unavailingly dragged out of his house by a party of soldiers to the Castle of Oxford, Whitechurch despising the order then shewed to him, and saying the House had no power to grant such orders; petitioner prays for a further order for his release, and that Whitechurch may be called upon to answer for his contempt. (Undated.)
2. Copy of order of 18 Nov. 1647.

Nov. 9. Affidavit of John Blowitt; that John Barly, by the order of the House, forbidding him to go on building his brewhouse in Long Acre was shown to him, said that he would go on all the same, and brew there.

Nov. 10. Another affidavit to the same effect as preceding.

Nov. 10. Draft order for repayment of 1,000*l* lent by the City for carrying on the treaty. L. J., X. 584.

Nov. 10. Draft order to revoke the order giving Dr. Brewster leave to go to the King in the Island of Wight. L. J., X. 584. *In extenso.*

Nov. 11. Draft resolutions for the banishment of three Lords and four Commoners. C. J., VI. 72. The Lords objected to the Commons passing a resolution for the banishment of Peers, and brought in an ordinance themselves to banish the Lord Goring, the Earl of Holland, and Lord Capell. L. J., X. 585, 586.

Nov. 11. Petition of John Perchard, inhabitant of the Island of Guernsey; he has received his writings from Guernsey under the seal of the Island, and prays that the order to the judges to hear his cause may be renewed. L. J., X. 585.

Nov. 11. Duplicate of preceding.

Nov. 11. Certificate from the Assembly of Divines, that Thomas Grigson has been approved for the cure of Panton, in the county of Lincoln. L. J., X. 585.

Nov. 11. Draft order that the persons mentioned in the first branch of the proposition concerning delinquents be proceeded against, and their estates disposed of as Parliament shall think fit, that they shall be incapable of pardon by His Majesty, but that the lives of not more than seven shall be taken. L. J., X. 585. *In extenso.*

Nov. 11. Draft order to remove the same persons from His Majesty's councils, &c. L. J., X. 585. *In extenso.*

Nov. 11. Draft order that no person who has been engaged in the late war against the Parliament since the 1st of January last shall be admitted to composition for his delinquency, but at a full year's value more than other persons. L. J., X. 586. *In extenso.*

Nov. 11. Petition of Colonel William Herbert; whilst lying sick in his chamber of wounds received at the taking of Berkeley Castle he was arrested for debt, and though some of his creditors have accepted payment out of his arrears, those who are now troubling him will not do so; he prays the House to take some speedy means for his enlargement. See L. J., X. 587.

Nov. 13. Petition of Sir Robert Hannay; petitioner has been affronted with arrests whilst entrusted by Sir Charles Coote, Lord President of Connaught, to negotiate with Parliament what may conduce to the carrying on of the work against the rebels in Ireland, and this, though about 3,000*l*. are due to him for arrears. He is ready to satisfy all his creditors as soon as it shall be in his power so to do, and prays to be protected from arrest that he may prosecute the public affairs entrusted to him. L. J., X. 586.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of commission from Sir Charles Coote to petitioner to negotiate in England for supplies, &c. for his forces in Ireland. 1 May 1646.
2. Copy of certificate of petitioner's losses and sufferings. 1 Nov. 1647.

Nov. 13. Petition of Captain Bestmeyer Mason; he is taken in execution for a debt for which he is only surety, the principals being well able to pay, though he has suffered much in the Parliament service, and arrears to the amount of 1,000*l*. are due to him; he prays for release by Habeas Corpus. L. J., X. 587. This is a duplicate of the petition presented on the 7th.

Annexed:—

1. Certificate respecting arrears due to Captain Mason. 31 Oct. 1648.

Nov. 13. Draft order for Mr. Justice Rolle to be constituted Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench. L. J., X. 587. *In extenso.*

Nov. 13. Draft order for calling and swearing serjeants-at-law. L. J., X. 587. *In extenso.*

Nov. 13. Draft order to continue to Mr. Samuel Browne, late one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal, the precedence formerly granted to Commissioners. L. J., X. 587. *In extenso.*

Nov. 13. Draft order to suspend the swearing of Mr. Whitelock as a serjeant-at-law. L. J., X. 587. *In extenso.*

Nov. 13. Draft order that Lawrence Whittacre may lay his judgment for 200*l*. obtained against John Denham upon Denham's lands now under sequestration. L. J., X. 587. *In extenso.*

Nov. 13. Petition of Henry Tonge, Master of Arts both in the Universities of Cambridge and Oxon, and Chaplain of Merton College in Oxon; prays for an order for his institution to the vicarage of Sleaford, to which he has been presented by Nicholas Greenhill, the patron. On the petition is a certificate signed by Sir Nathaniel Brent and others of the petitioner's good life and conversation, &c. L. J., X. 587.

Nov. 13. Order of the judges to whom was referred the business on the complaint of John Browne, Clerk of the Parliaments, against Thomas Blackmer and others appointing a day for the hearing. See L. J., X. 565.

Nov. 14. Petition of Francis Lord Dacre; he complains

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

that when the Scottish army advanced into England last summer, the servants or soldiers of Sir Thomas Sandford, a colonel in that army, took possession of and still detain the castle and park of Dacre, though petitioner had been in peaceable possession for three years last past; he prays for an order from the House to the sheriffs of Cumberland to restore him to possession. L. J., X. 587.

Annexed:—

1. Affidavit in support of preceding.

Nov. 14. Petition of Lieutenant James Lomax, prisoner in the Gatehouse, Westminster; petitioner has faithfully served the State, for which near 300*l.* are due to him, and has sustained losses, wounds, and hardships, which have brought him into debt to his landlady Anne James for rent, to his brewer Edward Hammond, and to one Richard Bennet, in all to the amount of about 70*l.*; for this he has been cast into the Gatehouse, though Mrs. James has some security for her rent, and petitioner is ready to make assignments out of his arrears; he prays for release or that he and his creditors may be heard before their Lordships. L. J., X. 588.

Annexed:—

1. Affidavit in support of preceding. 27 Oct. 1648.

Nov. 14. Certificate of the orthodoxy, &c. of Timothy Woodroffe, Bachelor of Divinity, presented to the rectory of Kingsland, Herefordshire. L. J., X. 588.

Nov. 14. Certificate from the Assembly of Divines that John Man has been approved for the cure of Rawreth, Essex. L. J., X. 583.

Nov. 14. Draft ordinance to secure money advanced for the guards attending the Houses. L. J., X. 590. *In extenso.*

Nov. 14. Draft order for payment of 4,443*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* to the executor of William Gould, deceased, late Governor of the fort and island of Plymouth. L. J., X. 590. *In extenso.*

Nov. 14. Order of the Court of the Lord Mayor of London directing two aldermen and two sheriffs to consider and answer the order of the House of Lords of the 19th of October, and the petition of Blackmer and Paris. See L. J., X. 552.

Nov. 14. Answer of Robert Cudworth to the petition of Henry Vernon (presented 15th June); he maintains that the proceedings in Chancery complained of by Vernon were just, as Vernon himself showed by paying part of the sum decreed; Vernon is now in the Fleet Prison for contempt in not paying the residue, and Cudworth prays that the decree in Chancery may not be disturbed, but the matter dismissed from the House with costs. See L. J., X. 325.

Nov. 14. Petition of Captain Edward Saltmarsh in the behalf of his son-in-law Edward Topham, his ward; great sums of money are demanded of petitioner as the ward's guardian for composition made with the Court of Wards before the votes for taking that court away; but petitioner cannot pay as the tithes of the impropriate rectory of Swaledale, Yorkshire, and a messuage there have been sequestered for the delinquency of the ward's late father; petitioner prays that the sequestration may be taken off the ward's estate as it was laid upon it after the grant of the wardship to petitioner's wife, and so to him.

Annexed:—

1. Draft ordinance to secure the estates to petitioner discharged from the sequestration.

2. Copy of certificate of the value of the estates.

Nov. 15. Petition of Henry Trenchard; Sir Oliver Luke, John Trenchard, and petitioner, as guardians of Edward Trenchard, a lunatic, in a case against Robert Edbrooke and others were ordered by the House to pay 100*l.* costs, but Sir Oliver Luke and John Trenchard refused so to do as Parliament men, and petitioner was thereupon ordered to pay the money; he prays that John Trenchard, who is no Parliament man, and who has always managed the lunatic's estate, and received the profits thereof, may be ordered to pay the money. L. J., X. 590.

Annexed:—

1. Affidavit of Henry Trenchard that he has not any of the lunatic's estate in his hands, or had any management thereof. 2 Nov.

Nov. 15. Petition of Sir Robert Hannay; he thanks the House for granting him a protection, which, however, Mr. Browne will not deliver to him until he has made an assignment to his creditors out of his arrears; he is ready so to do, though a great part of the debt was contracted as surety with Sir Charles Coote, Lord President of Connaught, for provisions for the soldiery there, but no part of his arrears is yet settled to be paid at any place, and no assignment therefore would be

valid; he prays the House to order Mr. Browne to deliver to him his protection, that he may be able to follow the business of the Province of Connaught, which is greatly suffering by his restraint, and he promises to make assignment to his creditors as soon as his arrears are settled. L. J., X. 591.

Nov. 15. Draft resolutions respecting the King's answers concerning the Church. L. J., X. 591. *In extenso.*

Nov. 15. Draft resolutions respecting the restoration to the King of all his houses, honours, manors, and lands upon the ratification of the treaty, respecting his honour, freedom, and safety, and the passing of an act of oblivion. L. J., X. 592. *In extenso.*

Nov. 16. Petition of John Appleton, Doctor of Physic; he is by nation an Englishman, by religion a Roman Catholic, and therefore suspected of being dangerous to the State, and for no other cause he has been committed prisoner to the new prison, and has there remained for eighteen months deprived of all his goods to the ruin of himself, his wife and children; he prays for an immediate order for his enlargement that he may return to the open practice of physic, giving security sufficient to clear him from any act or attempt prejudicial to the State for the time to come, or rather than let him perish in prison that the House would order him to his adventure in some foreign country. L. J., X. 592.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of order of Justices of Middlesex for the commitment of Appleton for confessing himself a Roman Catholic and refusing the oath of allegiance.

Nov. 16. Draft letter from the Parliament to Colonel Hammond, with a vote that the King's parole binds him for twenty days after the treaty. L. J., X. 593. *In extenso.*

Nov. 16. Draft of the vote. L. J., X. 593. *In extenso.*

Nov. 16. Draft order for Sir Thomas Beddingfield to be sworn. L. J., X. 593. *In extenso.*

Nov. 16. Certificate from the Assembly of Divines that John Alexander has been approved for the cure of Alderton, Suffolk. L. J., X. 593.

Nov. 16. Certificate from the Assembly of Divines that Henry Steinner has been approved for the cure of Little Bentley, Essex. L. J., X. 593.

Nov. 16. Certificate from the Assembly of Divines that Robert Everden has been approved for the cure of Heathfield, Sussex. L. J., X. 593.

Nov. 16. Petition of Captain Bartholomew West; he has been in the actual service of Parliament since the beginning of these troubles, for which great arrears are due to him; prays for license to raise a thousand men, volunteers, or prisoners not yet disposed of, giving security to transport them to foreign parts, and not to return with prejudice to the Parliament.

Nov. 17. Draft of additional order for payment of 4,218*l.* 18*s.* 4½*d.* to Henry Peck. L. J., X. 594. *In extenso.*

Nov. 18. Draft letter from the Parliament to the Earl of Warwick, Lord High Admiral, thanking him for his services in reducing the revolted ships. L. J., X. 596. *In extenso.*

Nov. 18. Petition of Alexander Young, clerk; petitioner under an order of their Lordships of the 14th of July last was inducted into the rectory of Kirk Deighton, Yorkshire, and retained peaceable possession until Richard Burton obtained an order on the 23rd of September, vacating the former order, without a hearing being given to petitioner, who prays that the order in his favour may be confirmed until he be legally heard.

Annexed:—

1. Duplicate of preceding. (Undated.)

2. Another similar petition of same. (Undated.)

Nov. 20. Certificate that Robert Lancaster, Master of Arts and Preacher of the Gospel, is a man of good ability, sound and orthodox in doctrine and judgment, pious and blameless in life and conversation, and well affected to the Parliament. L. J., X. 596.

Nov. 20. Letter from the Earl of Manchester, Speaker of the House of Peers *pro tempore*, to Lord Fairfax, General of the Forces, about the removal of the Earl of Holland from Warwick Castle to the Tower of London on account of his ill health. L. J., X. 537. *In extenso.*

Nov. 21. Petition of William Kendall, citizen of London; in May last the House granted petitioner license to send a ship to Cork to bring off his goods which lay there, but this was prevented by his sickness, on which he directed his factor to convert the goods into pilchards and other merchandize for the Straits, intending to send the Eagle of Ipswich, burthen 200 tons, under Wm. Pagett, on that design. This was however

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

prevented by Pagett's death, and order has since been issued by the Lord Admiral forbidding trade to that province. Petitioner therefore prays for a renewal of the license formerly given him to send a ship to Cork or Kinsale, and that he may have liberty to send in the ship ten or twelve tons of "salterie" and haberdashery wares, so to provide a full loading for the Straits. L. J., X. 598.

Nov. 21. Petition of Cecil Lord Calvert, Baron of Baltimore, praying that the cause between him and Henry Swetnam may shortly receive a hearing. L. J., X. 599.

Nov. 21. Petition of John Whitford, defendant in a writ of error in which Thos. Oliver is plaintiff, praying that the cause may shortly be heard. L. J., X. 599.

Nov. 21. Draft resolution that the King's final answer respecting the proceedings of Lord Ormonde in Ireland is not satisfactory. L. J., X. 599. *In extenso.*

Nov. 21. Draft order for continuing the treaty until the 25th instant. L. J., X. 599. *In extenso.*

Nov. 21. Draft of additional order for payment of 2,000*l.* to Colonel Edward Rosseter and 100*l.* to Captain Charles Norwood. L. J., X. 599. *In extenso.*

Nov. 21. Draft order for payment of 200*l.* to the executors of Cornet Lewes, deceased. L. J., X. 599.

Nov. 22. Petition of William Willoughby in the behalf of William Godfrey; more than a twelvemonth ago, when he had full power so to do, Francis Lord Willoughby of Parham assigned all money payable to him out of Goldsmiths' and Haberdashers' Halls to William Godfrey, who has often attended for payment; petitioner thanks the House for allowing Godfrey some time for producing his assignment, but beseeches the House to grant further time on account of Godfrey being far distant. L. J., X. 600.

Nov. 22. Petition of John Silver; the cause between petitioner and Thomas Raynes has been often appointed for hearing, but has been put off for the weightier affairs of Parliament, while petitioner by so often bringing up his witnesses from Kent, and keeping them in town, has been put to an expense of seven score pounds, and has scarce a morsel of bread left, which is just what Raynes wishes, for he has threatened to spend 500*l.* but he would leave petitioner not worth a groat. Petitioner therefore prays that to save him from utter ruin a speedy and certain day may be appointed for the hearing. L. J., X. 600.

Nov. 22. Petition of Thomas Shadwell; petitioner having been appointed Comptroller of the Customs of Lyme Regis by ordinance of the 21st, and by letters patent of the 24th of August last, repaired thither in September to demand possession; but Thomas Toll, who had been placed in the office by the Committee for the Navy only during the pleasure of Parliament, refused to yield possession, while Toll's father repaired to London and obtained an ordinance making void that in petitioner's favour without any notice to him. Petitioner, who has done nothing surreptitiously in the matter, and has been put to great expense for fees and travelling, prays that the order in Toll's favour may be recalled. L. J., X. 600.

Annexed:—

1. Affidavit in support of preceding. 20 Nov.
2. Copy of order in the matter. 3 Oct.
3. Printed statement of the case between Toll and Shadwell.

Nov. 22. Draft resolution for the securing of the Scotch who have assisted the Parliament of England, and for settling peace between the two nations, &c. L. J., X. 600. *In extenso.*

Nov. 22. Draft order for payment of the guards attending the Houses of Parliament. L. J., X. 600. *In extenso.*

Nov. 22. Petition of Richard Mapowder, defendant in a writ of error in which Sir Richard Prideaux is plaintiff, prays for a short day for hearing.

Nov. 23. Draft ordinance to clear Sir William Button of his delinquency. L. J., X. 601.

Annexed:—

1. Certificate of his delinquency.
2. Amendment to the ordinance.

Nov. 23. Petition of Anne James, widow; prays that James Lomax, late alchouse keeper, but now prisoner in the Gatehouse, her debtor for rent, may not receive protection from the House, but that the case may be left to trial at law. L. J., X. 601.

Nov. 23. Petition of James Earl of Suffolk; petitioner's late father, Theophilus Earl of Suffolk, being indebted for wares to William Geere and to the widow of Benjamin Henshawe to the amount of 1,000*l.* became bound with Marmaduke Moore and John Jenifer, two

of his servants, in a bond of 2,000*l.* to Thomas Marsham, one of the farmers of the pre-emption of tin. This bond was unlawfully assigned to the King, and some of petitioner's lands not liable to the debt have been thereby extended; upon a former complaint the House ordered that all proceedings in the Exchequer against petitioner's lands should be stayed; part of the debt has already been paid and offers made for payment of the remainder, but these have been refused by Geere and Henshaw, in the hope of recovering the penalty under the bond, and Jenifer has been arrested; the whole prosecution at the King's suit was unlawful and criminal; petitioner therefore prays that the parties concerned therein may be sent for to answer, Jenifer released, and satisfaction given to himself for the damages he has received. L. J., X. 601.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of order for staying the proceedings in the Exchequer. 10 March 1641-2.
2. Affidavit of Thomas Lee, solicitor to the Earl of Suffolk, in support of the petition. 22 Nov. 1648.
3. Certificate from the auditor that Thomas Marsham was not indebted to the King, and that there was therefore no claim against the lands over which he farmed the pre-emption of tin. 10 Dec. 1647.

Nov. 23. Petition of Christopher Lee; in June 1648 Colonel Francis Zachary was ordered to pay petitioner 50*l.* damages within eight days for unjust molestation and suit, and though he has never paid one penny he in July last obtained an order for his release upon his indemnifying petitioner; but, as petitioner cannot be indemnified unless he be paid, he prays that Colonel Zachary may be remanded to prison, or a short day be appointed for him to appear before the House and show cause to the contrary. L. J., X. 601.

Nov. 24. Petition of the Dean and Prebends of Christ's College in the University of Oxford; they complain of a proposed inclosure of land in Hollowell, in the parish of Gillesbrough [Guilsborough], in the county of Northampton, whereby the tithes of corn belonging to the College will be in a manner wholly lost, and as petitioners have no glebe there the inhabitants pretend that they cannot hinder the inclosure; petitioners pray that if the inhabitants are allowed to make the inclosure, the tenth acre may be set out for petitioners in lieu of their tithes, which they have readily accepted in the case of other inclosures, though much less in value than the tithes in kind. L. J., X. 602.

Nov. 24. Petition of Colonel William Herbert; on the 14th instant the House ordered that he should be released from imprisonment upon his making an assignment to his creditors out of the arrears due to him; he accordingly tendered an assignment, with a copy of the order, to Thomas Vaughan and Henry Kemp his attorney, at whose suit petitioner was arrested, but they slighted the order, refused obedience to it, and still violently prosecute him; he therefore prays the House to take some steps to secure his discharge. L. J., X. 602.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of order of 14 Nov.
2. Affidavit in support of the petition. 22 Nov.

[Nov. 24.] Petition of Major William Salkeld; praying for a new trial in an action of trespass, assault, and battery brought against him and others. See L. J., X. 602.

Nov. 24. Affidavit of Salkeld that he was unable to produce material witnesses at the hearing.

Nov. 24. Draft ordinance appointing Edmund Prideaux, Solicitor-General. L. J., X. 602. *In extenso.*

Nov. 24. Draft ordinance appointing Thomas Waller, Steward and Judge of the Court of Pleas for the Isle of Ely. L. J., X. 602. *In extenso.*

Nov. 24. Draft order for payment of 352*l.* to Richard Heywood and Joseph Saxton lent by them to Colonel Bulstrode for the fortification, &c. of Aylesbury. L. J., X. 603. *In extenso.*

No. 24. Draft resolution that the King's answer to the proposition concerning the church is not satisfactory, and that the treaty should be continued until the 27th. L. J., X. 606. *In extenso.*

Nov. 24. Lists of persons presented as fit for the office of high sheriff in several counties. (39 papers.) See L. J., X. 607; C. J., VI. 85.

Nov. 25. Petition of Major Herbert Blanchard; on the 6th of last month their Lordships ordered the release of petitioner, then in restraint at the suit of one Hawkins for a small debt, when 400*l.* of arrears were due to him, but before he could obtain his discharge

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

other actions were brought against him for small sums; he again prays for the interference of their Lordships to protect himself and his family from ruin, promising on the word of a gentleman that, as soon as his arrears are stated, he will assign to his creditors all that they can justly demand. L. J., X. 607.

Annexed:—

1. List of actions against petitioner.

Nov. 25. Certificate from the Committee for the county of Cumberland that William Granger is of known abilities and sufficiency, orthodox in doctrine, painful and industrious in his ministry, &c. L. J., X. 607.

Nov. 25. Order for Arnold Thomas to be sheriff of the county of Pembroke. L. J., X. 608. *In extenso.*

Nov. 25. Draft orders respecting the Earl of Arundel's composition for his delinquency. (Four papers.) L. J., X. 609. *In extenso.*

Nov. 25. Draft order for payment of interest to Richard Heywood and Joseph Saxton upon the 352*l.* lent by them to Colonel Bulstrode. L. J., X. 609. *In extenso.*

Nov. 25. Draft ordinance for raising 5,000*l.* out of delinquents' estates for making good what was promised to the soldiery engaged in the siege of Colchester. L. J., X. 609. *In extenso.*

Nov. 25. Copy of order of the House of Commons referring the petition and appeal of John Poyntz *alias* Morris, and Mary his wife, Leonard Darby, John Harris, and Isabella Smith, prisoners in several prisons upon a warrant of the Lords for pretended forgery of a copy of an Act of Parliament, to a Committee to examine the matter. C. J., VI. 86. *In extenso.*

Annexed:—

1. Copy of preceding, &c.

2. Printed paper addressed to every individual member of the House of Commons who is a lover of justice for justice sake; desiring that he would be present on the reading of the petition of Morris *alias* Poyntz to support his plea for a trial *per pares*.

3. Duplicate of preceding.

4. Letter from ——— to John Browne, Esqre., in the Old Palace Yard at Westminster; the writer encloses a paper and desires Browne to consider it, as it will be presented to the House of Commons against him unless he releases the plaintiffs, their witnesses, solicitors, and adherents. *Noted.* This is the letter wherein was inclosed a printed paper intitled the case and vindication of John Poyntz *alias* Morris, and his friends; received November 9th, 1648. John Ingoldsby.

5. Letter from [Wm. Littleton] to [John Browne, Clerk of the Parliaments]; the writer was yesterday taken upon an illegal warrant, as it appears, merely to detain him till a warrant could be procured from Mr. Edwards, a Justice of the Peace, to bring him before a justice about the searching for the forged Act at Morris' house; he has been charged with felony because he went at Mr. Baker's desire to show him the house; Mr. Edwards made a *mittimus* to keep the writer till delivered by due course of law; he was had before Justice Carter, who will he knows release him upon the security he shall tender this night; Mr. Weekes, the keeper, has used him very uncivilly, not vouchsafing him a word; Harris, a malapert fellow, went along to the justice and mentioned that the business was this day presented to the General, and is to-morrow to be brought into the House of Commons; Poyntz *alias* Morris and the others have exhibited divers articles to the Lord General; the writer is resolved to right himself from the base courses taken against him. On the same paper is a breviat of the case of Poyntz *alias* Morris.

6. Note from Wm. Littleton to Mr. John Browne, Clerk of the Parliaments; sends his discharge from Justice Carter; before it came he was drawing a petition to the Lords for his release; wishes to know whether he had best proceed in it or not; would not have his friends bound for him as they now are, as it is only for directing Mr. Baker to the house and the parties who had the forged Act; if he thought he could procure an order this day he would not make use of the discharge, but possibly he may use this and get an order besides.

7. Warrant from Justice Carter committing to the Gatehouse prison Wm. Littleton, charged with divers others to have broken open the house of John Poyntz *alias* Morris, and to have taken away divers writings and books of accounts. 11 Dec. 1648.

8. Printed paper, headed An Appeal to each individual member of the present Parliament and Army, in the case of John Poyntz *alias* Morris, Mary his wife, Isabella Smith, Leonard Darby, and John Harris, who, by the power, policy, treacherous insinuations, and scandalous suggestions of John Browne, Clerk of the House of Lords (who has combined with one Littleton), have been illegally imprisoned in four several prisons, by virtue of the Lords' order, for the space of twenty months, and by the Lords fined and sentenced without crime, without legal hearing, without evidence, not being suffered to enjoy the benefit of law, or make their lawful defence as by law they ought; then follows a statement that John Morris *alias* Poyntz and the others had appealed to the House of Commons; that on Saturday (the 25th of) Nov. 1648 their petition was referred to a Committee, of which Master Pryne (Master Browne's special friend) was to have charge, by whose means they never could get a Committee to sit, and were in despair, until Thomas Lord Fairfax and the forces under his command appeared for the relief of the distressed; then follows a copy of the articles exhibited to His Excellency Thomas Lord Fairfax, General, &c. against John Browne, Clerk of the House of Lords; and lastly, a copy of the articles against Browne exhibited upon the 11 Dec. 1648 to Lord Fairfax by Richard Paris, alleging that Browne by virtue of his office, upon the 17th Aug. 1648, drew up an order to conceal a horrid act of injustice done by a Court of Aldermen in not bringing Henry Wollaston, the gaoler of Newgate, to a trial for many high crimes of wilful murder and felony, and that Browne caused him, Paris, to be arrested, imprisoned, and otherwise molested.

9. Duplicate of preceding.

10. Copy of petition and appeal of John Poyntz *alias* Morris, and Mary his wife, Isabella Smith, Leonard Darby, and John Harris to Thomas Lord Fairfax, General of all the forces raised for the nation's defence; they complain that they have been imprisoned by order of the House of Lords, obtained upon a false suggestion of John John Browne, Clerk of the Parliaments; they have appealed to the House of Commons, and allege that they have never had a legal trial; they pray his Excellency to free them from their cruel imprisonment; they repeat their allegations against Browne, declaring that he falsely accused them of forging an Act of Parliament, that he broke open the house of Morris *alias* Poyntz, and seized his evidences, and by unjust means procured the sentence of the House of Lords against them, and the imprisonment of themselves and their witnesses.

11. Copy of petition and appeal of Richard Paris and Thomas Blakemer, late private soldiers, to Thomas Lord Fairfax, General of the forces raised for the defence of the nation; they complain that, having been employed to bring delinquents to justice, they attempted to bring Henry Wollaston, keeper of Newgate, to punishment for many high crimes and misdemeanours, and first applied to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, but were not only denied justice but threatened for appearing in the matter; they then addressed themselves to the House of Lords, but Mr. Browne drew up an order clean contrary to the intention of the House, and has since caused a vexatious action to be entered against the petitioners, and Paris has in consequence been many weeks imprisoned; the petitioners pray Lord Fairfax to free Paris from his imprisonment, and to cause Browne and Wollaston to be attached in order to a legal trial.

12. Copy of articles exhibited by Richard Paris, gent., against John Browne, Clerk of the Parliaments, accusing him of using his office to stifle justice, and to prevent the petitioners from bringing Wollaston to a legal trial.

Nov. 27. Order for Mr. Bulstrode Whitelocke to be Attorney of the Duchy. L. J., X. 610. *In extenso.*

Nov. 27. Draft letter from the Parliament to Colonel Hammond, enjoining him not to leave his charge in the Isle of Wight. L. J., X. 611. *In extenso.*

Nov. 27. Draft letter from the Parliament to Lord Fairfax on the same subject. L. J., X. 611. *In extenso.*

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

HOUSE OF
LORDS
Calendar.
1648.

Nov. 27. Copy of certificate in favour of Richard Michell, presented to the living of Rugby, Warwickshire. L. J., X. 611.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of certificate of Committee of Divines in favour of Michell upon his appointment to the sequestrated living of Abberton, Essex, in Oct. 1644.

Nov. 27. Petition of Walter Tucker, defendant in a writ of error in which John Stanbury is plaintiff: prays that the cause may shortly receive a hearing. L. J., X. 611.

Nov. 28. Petition of George, son of Syrack Spaban, in Persia, merchant. About four months ago, when going from Marseilles to Leghorn in a French barque, petitioner was taken at sea by a Naples man-of-war. 8,000 crowns taken from him, and he turned back to Marseilles, whence he went to Paris, hoping for some reparation, and failing in this, came to England in order to get a readier passage to Persia. He is now in extreme necessity, and likely to perish, and therefore prays the House to grant him a commendatory letter to the ministers of London and the suburbs, that they may mention his miserable condition to their congregations, and desire their charities for his subsistence and transportation. L. J., X. 611.

Nov. 28. Draft resolutions respecting the appointment of Sheriffs of Kent, Cardigan, &c. See L. J., X. 612. (Three papers.)

Nov. 28. Petition of George Warde, Vicar of Yalding, in the county of Kent. In May last the House ordered that petitioner should have institution and induction to the vicarage of Yalding, but he is opposed by William Brooke, who keeps possession of the glebe, saying that petitioner came not in by the King's power, and therefore he may try his right. Petitioner prays that Brooke may be ordered to deliver up possession of the glebe or to appear and answer before the House. L. J., X. 612.

Annexed:—

1. Duplicate of preceding. (Undated.)

Nov. 28. Petition of John Mustard. Prays leave to sue the Earl of Bridgewater for a debt of 800*l.* due since June 1642. L. J., X. 612.

Nov. 28. Draft order for the Committee for Sequestrations in London to call the collectors of assessments for the army to account for the money received and paid by them. L. J., X. 612. *In extenso.*

Nov. 28. Certificate from the Assembly of Divines that Henry Bennett has been approved for the cure of Chale, in the Isle of Wight. L. J., X. 613.

Nov. 30. Petition of John Greene, clerk, administrator of Edward Wymarke. Petitioner details the proceedings taken by him against the late and present Earl Rivers for recovery of money due to Wymarke's estate, and prays that he, who has always adhered to the Parliament, may have liberty to proceed in the ordinary course of law against the Earl, who has actually borne arms against the Parliament. L. J., X. 613.

Nov. 30. Petition of Edward Aylmer, gentleman. Petitioner made composition for an estate of inheritance upon a report that one of his brothers was dead beyond seas; but his brother returned to England, and petitioner thereupon prayed for a review of his composition; before, however, he could effect anything the ordinance had passed both Houses. He prays leave to proceed with the review notwithstanding. L. J., X. 613.

Nov. 30. Certificate of clergy in favour of John Oglander whilst minister at Lymington. L. J., X. 613.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of order of Committee for the county of Southampton appointing Oglander to the living of Lymington. 6 April 1647.

Nov. 30. Certificate from the Assembly of Divines that Benjamin Agas has been approved for the cure of Chenies, Bucks. L. J., X. 614.

Nov. 30. Answer of Solomon Smith, Marshal of the High Court of Admiralty, to a petition of Peter Bergen, lately presented. The respondent, by virtue of his office, did take into his custody and sell the ship called the St. John Baptist for 1,600*l.*, and paid the money to George Warner, merchant, in obedience to orders from the Lord High Admiral and from the House. Bergen has already proceeded against the respondent in Chancery, and put him to 500*l.* unnecessary charges; he prays to be dismissed from further trouble in the matter, and that Bergen may be ordered to repay him his unnecessary disbursements.

Nov. [30]. Petition of Edward Davis, of London, merchant, for a speedy hearing of the writ of error brought by Solomon Smith, which has been long delayed.

Dec. 1. Petition of Thomas Andrews and others; petitioners being desired to adventure to the coast of Malabar, in India, for the support and supply of the English factory there, and to advance English trade, and keep it out of the hands of strangers, sent thither the Ruth, with a cargo of lead, cloth, &c., but as soon as the goods were landed for sale they were arrested by the creditors of Mr. Courteen, who had been disappointed of about 5,000*l.* which the East India Company had received of his in India, and this money not being paid is likely to be the cause of this stay, and of that of other merchants who are like to perish; the petitioners therefore pray that the East India Company may be ordered to pay over this money that the merchants in captivity, as it were, may be redeemed, and petitioners' goods freed, the factories on the coast of Malabar preserved, with freedom to send ships to trade thither, or at least that the petitioners may send to recover their estates left there to the value of above 16,000*l.* L. J., X. 617.

Dec. 1. Draft order in petitioner's favour.

Dec. 1. Petition of John Bridges; his sister Mary Talbot about two years since left the kingdom with her only child, and lived in a nunnery in Paris, where the child was bred a Roman Catholic, but she has now been privately brought to England, and kept obscurely, so that petitioner cannot speak with her; upon the death of his sister petitioner took out letters of administration of her estate, his only desire being to preserve it for his niece, and to keep her in England, to be bred a Protestant, that it may not be wasted in a nunnery, as it is chiefly in money; but John Sandall (whose wife is suspected of being a Roman Catholic) has inveigled the child to consent to his taking out letters of administration of her mother's estate, and applying to Sir Nathaniel Brent to avoid those granted to petitioner: prays that the administration granted to himself may continue in force, and that he may be at liberty to produce his allegations in the Prerogative Court. L. J., X. 617.

Dec. 1. Certificate from the Assembly of Divines that William Hawling has been approved for the cure of Wrangle, Lincolnshire. L. J., 617.

Dec. 1. Petition of Anthony Libbe and Mary his wife, daughter and heir of Leonard Keate, deceased, and late His Majesty's ward; pray for an order for a certain lease, &c. now in the Court of Wards to be delivered to them to be produced at a trial at Oxford. L. J., X. 617.

Dec. 2. Affidavit of William Windrid that the servants of Thomas Williams did in June or July last cart and carry away five oak timber trees felled in May on Mimms Common, Herts, by order of Roger North. L. J., X. 623.

Dec. 2. Certificate from inhabitants of Fremington, Devon, that they have reaped much benefit from the ministry of Richard Wood during the absence of their late vicar, and desiring that he may succeed to the cure. L. J., X. 623.

Dec. 2. Certificate of Wood's ability and sufficiency for the ministry.

Dec. 4. Testimonial from neighbouring ministers that Samuel Crooke is upright, learned, and laborious. L. J., X. 623.

Dec. 4. Application for a pass for Mr. Lowther to go to his father's, in Westmoreland.

Dec. 5. Draft resolution that the King's answers to the propositions are a ground to proceed upon for the settlement of the peace of the kingdom. L. J., X. 624. *In extenso.*

Dec. 8. Draft order of the House of Commons for the Lords' concurrence to be desired in the book of rates.

Dec. 12. Certificate from the Assembly of Divines that William Wright has been approved for the cure of Axmouth, Devon. L. J., X. 657.

Dec. 12. Demurrer and answer of Thomas Marsham, and others, respondents to the petition of the Right Hon. James Earl of Suffolk respecting a bond debt.

Dec. 13. Certificate from the Assembly of Divines that John Carrill has been approved for the cure of Boxford, Berks. L. J., X. 627.

Dec. 13. Certificate from the Assembly of Divines that John Muston has been approved for the cure of Dalby, Leicestershire. L. J., X. 627.

Dec. 14. Certificate that Thomas Sixesmith is a man of known learning, of honest life and conversation, and orthodox in religion, earnestly desired by the parishioners of Steeple Aston, Oxon, to be their parson. L. J., X. 630.

Dec. 14. Certificate in favour of Thomas Whatton, minister. L. J., X. 630.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

Dec. 15. Printed copy of the solemn protestation of the imprisoned and secluded members of the Commons' House against the horrid force and violence of the officers and soldiers of the army on Wednesday and Thursday last, being the sixth and seventh days of December 1648. L. J., X. 631. *In extenso*.

Dec. 15. Draft declaration of the Lords and Commons declaring the preceding paper to be false, scandalous, seditious, &c. L. J., X. 631. *In extenso*.

Dec. 15. Draft order for payment of 200*l*. to Colonel Eyre, Governor of Hurst Castle. L. J., X. 631. *In extenso*.

Dec. 15. Draft order for adding Lord Grey and others to the Committee for the army. L. J., X. 631. *In extenso*.

Dec. 15. Draft order for Henry Pickering, High Sheriff of Huntingdonshire, to be also High Sheriff of Cambridgeshire. L. J., X. 631. *In extenso*.

Dec. 15. Draft order giving Henry Pickering leave to reside out of his counties. L. J., X. 631. *In extenso*.

Dec. 15. Draft order for Anthony Morewood to be High Sheriff of the county of Derby. L. J., X. 630. *In extenso*.

Dec. 15. Draft ordinance for the appointment of Giles Astley to the rectory of Solihull [Solihull], Warwickshire.

Dec. 15. Another draft.

Dec. 16. Draft ordinance for repealing the former ordinance for settling the militia of the whole kingdom. L. J., X. 632. *In extenso*.

Dec. 16. Draft order repealing a former ordinance appointing a Committee for transacting the affairs of the county of Lancaster. L. J., X. 632. *In extenso*.

Dec. 18. Petition of John Earl Rivers; praying for further time to answer the petition of John Greene, as he has been obliged to leave London in obedience to the proclamation of His Excellency Lord Fairfax; which requires that all persons who have adhered to His Majesty should depart the city of London and not remain within ten miles thereof. L. J., X. 632.

Dec. 18. Order for Mr. Humphrey Edwards and others to be added to the Committee at Goldsmiths' Hall. L. J., X. 633. *In extenso*.

Dec. 18. Draft of preceding.

Dec. 18. List of persons now attending the King at Hurst Castle. L. J., X. 633. *In extenso*.

Dec. 18. Copy of preceding.

Dec. 18. Draft ordinance that no delinquent or other disqualified person shall be elected or vote for the election of officers for the city of London. L. J., X. 633. *In extenso*.

Dec. 19. Draft order for Friday next to be kept as a day of humiliation. L. J., X. 634. *In extenso*.

Dec. 19. Another draft.

Dec. 19. Draft order for Philip Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery to be constable of the castle and honour of Windsor, &c. L. J., X. 634. *In extenso*.

Dec. 20. Petition of John Humfries; prays that in consideration of his services he may be appointed surveyor or supervisor of the customs of the port of London. L. J., X. 635.

Dec. 20. Petition of Colonel Arthur Hill; petitioner having faithfully served the Parliament since the first eruption of the rebellion in Ireland was ordered by Colonel Monk and other officers in Ulster to attend the Parliament as their agent; petitioner's demands for satisfaction of money expended by him for the State were referred by the House of Commons to the Committee at Derby House; but before report was made to the House, petitioner, hardly able to subsist, much less to pay his own debts, has been arrested and cast into prison for a debt for which he is bound with Lord Chichester, and must unavoidably perish unless speedily relieved; he prays not only for release, but for protection for the future until he shall have received the money due to him from the State. L. J., X. 635.

Annexed:

1. Report from the Committee at Derby House upon Colonel Hill's claims. 8 Sept. 1648.

Dec. 20. Petition of Henry Witham and Elizabeth his wife; Henry Witham, a merchant in foreign parts, has much dealing with his father, also a merchant, who now owes petitioners 2,500*l*., besides arrears of an annuity; they are disabled to contest in law against their kindred, as all their means are in their father's hands, and suits are unnatural between father and son, they therefore pray the House to refer their differences to Aldermen of London, merchants, to state and settle, that they may have some relief in their sad condition. L. J., X. 635.

Dec. 20. Draft order for the ship Dreadnought to be broken up. L. J., X. 635. *In extenso*.

Dec. 20. Draft of additional ordinance respecting the election of officers for the city of London. L. J., X. 635. *In extenso*.

Dec. 20. Petition of the Stationers and Printers of London; by order of Parliament Sir Nathaniel Brent, Mr. Farnaby, and Mr. Langley, the schoolmaster of Paul's were appointed to license for the press all books of history, poetry, humanity, and philosophy; but Sir Nathaniel Brent has been since employed in greater business, Mr. Farnaby is dead, and Mr. Langley cannot spare time in regard of his school, so that divers books that would be beneficial to the Commonwealth lie unprinted, and trade is much hindered; the petitioners pray the House to add some additional licensers.

Annexed:—

1. Petition of Thomas Walkley, stationer. About six years since petitioner bought a piece of poetry of Mr. Ben Johnson's, which cost him 40*l*., and printed it by authority, which cost him 300*l*. more. Sir Nathaniel Brent and Mr. Langley, the schoolmaster of Paul's, have been appointed by Parliament to license all books of poetry and humanity, so that petitioner's former authority is excluded. Sir Nathaniel Brent is out of town upon public affairs, and Mr. Langley pretends business so he cannot peruse the poem. Petitioner prays that Mr. Langley, or some other whom he may appoint, may be desired to peruse the copy and re-license it, in order that it may be entered in the Common Hall according to custom.

Dec. 23. Draft order for adding Mr. Love and others to the Committee for Sequestrations. L. J., X. 636. *In extenso*.

Dec. 23. Petition of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London; pray that the ordinance of the 20th instant, which enacted that no person who had subscribed or promoted the engagement for a personal treaty with the King in London should be elected to any office in the city of London, may be re-considered, as it is likely to deprive them of officers altogether, and that they may have liberty to elect honest, able, and well affected persons, fit to perform the several offices and duties. L. J., X. 637. *In extenso*.

Dec. 23. Order of the Court of Common Council appointing persons to present the preceding petition. L. J., X. 637. *In extenso*.

Dec. 26. Transcripts of record, &c. in the case of the following writs of error. (L. J., X. 638):—

Rex v. Holland. (Parchment Collection.)

Yerbury v. Sadler. (Do.)

Johnson v. Nicholas. (Do.)

Parry v. Holmes. (Do.)

Dec. 26. Petition of Richard Williams, one of the yeomen of His Majesty's chamber in ordinary, aged sixty-four years and upwards; from the beginning of these distracted times the petitioner, with consent of both Houses attended the King in his place; he has never borne arms against the Parliament, and ever since the surrender of Oxford has resided peaceably in the Parliament's quarters, but nevertheless certain small rents belonging to him in the city of London have been sequestrated; he is aged, sickly, and illiterate, and is one of those on whose behalf Lieutenant-General Cromwell has interceded; he prays that the sequestration may be taken off his poor estate, and he enabled to receive the rents due last Michaelmas which are yet unpaid. L. J., X. 638.

Dec. 26. Testimonial to the piety and learning of Samuel Brunsell, minister of the Word. L. J., X. 638.

Annexed:—

1. Letter from Walter Strickland at the Hague, to Stephen Marshall, one of the Assembly of Divines at Westminster; recommending Brunsell to his favour and courtesy, as well fitted to take the cure of a church in Nottinghamshire to which he has been called. 22 Dec. 1648.

Dec. 26. Certificate from the Assembly of Divines that Stanley Gowre has been approved for the cure of Trinity Church, Dorchester. L. J., X. 638.

Dec. 26. Letter from Daniel Collins, Vice Provost, and John Hales, Bursar of Eton College, as patrons of the parish of Ockley, to the churchwardens, requiring them to suffer Osbert Faldo to enjoy the living until such time as the Provost and College can conveniently meet to present him under their seal. L. J., X. 638.

Dec. 26. Testimonial of ministers that Mathew Playford is a godly, able, and orthodox divine, and well qualified for the ministerial function in the rectory of Stanmore Magna, Middlesex. L. J., X. 638.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

Dec. 28. Draft order for Thomas Moreton, of Croydon, to be sheriff for the county of Surrey. L. J., N. 640. *In extenso.*

Dec. 28. Draft orders approving of the articles for the surrender of Scarborough Castle, &c. L. J., N. 640. *In extenso.*

Annexed:—

1. Copy of the articles. 17 Dec. 1648. L. J., N. 639. *In extenso.*

Dec. 28. Draft order for freeing the lands of Alderman Isaac Pennington from a statute or recognizance due to Sir John Pennington. L. J., N. 640. *In extenso.*

Dec. 29. Petition of Alexander Lord Forbes; he has long attended the pleasure of both Houses concerning the accounts for his services in Ireland, which are now ready to be determined; he is desirous of embracing some honourable employment abroad, and prays liberty to levy and transport two thousand volunteers, that he may engage with some foreign prince. *Noted.*—Read nothing done.

Dec. 29. Duplicate of preceding.

1648.

[1648.]

Petition of Alice Dame Lyngen (wife of Sir Henry Lyngen) in the behalf of her said husband; petitioner, whose husband is a prisoner in Redd Castle, Montgomeryshire, prays that he may have liberty for six weeks to engage his estate for raising money to pay the fine upon his composition, and to settle some provision out of the poor remainder of his estate for the maintenance of herself and seven children, in case the heavy sentence of banishment must be inflicted upon him. Sir Henry Lyngen was ordered by the House of Commons to be banished 10 Nov. 1648, C. J., VI. 73; the sentence was revoked 13 Dec. 1648. C. J., VI. 96.

Petition of Dame Elizabeth Bale, wife of Sir John Bale, of Carlton Carliew, in the county of Leicester, and heretofore the wife of John St. Andrewe, Esq., deceased. Complains that her husband to whom on her marriage she brought jointure lands and a good personal estate, and by whom she has had two daughters, has not for eight or nine years allowed her any maintenance, and she has consequently been dependent upon the charity of friends. In the beginning of the war Sir John withdrew himself into one of the King's garrisons, and has now gone beyond the seas, having passed over his estate to his son Sir John Bale, the younger. Petitioner, having no remedy in the ordinary courts of justice at this time, prays their Lordships to make some order for her future maintenance.

Draft ordinance for removing Samuel Hall from the rectory of Petertavy [St. Peter Tavy], Devon, and confirming Andrew Gove in the living.

Draft resolution that if His Majesty shall come to enter into a treaty with his Parliament concerning the propositions, the House will provide 4,000*l.* a week for his expenses during the treaty.

Petition of Captain John Walker, sometime Scout-master General to Sir William Brereton. Petitioner at the beginning of these wars disbursed a very considerable estate in raising men and horse for the Parliament. He faithfully discharged his services, and now in his attendance upon Parliament for some part of his just disbursement and arrears he is arrested and imprisoned in the Compter in Wood Street, at the suit of Peter Lee and another for 80*l.*, which he is unable to pay by reason that he has exhausted his estate, and there is due to him above 3,000*l.*; prays for his release, and that his creditors may be ordered to receive their debts in such sort as petitioner shall receive what is due to him from the State.

Copy of preceding.

Petition of Thomas Snelgrave to the House of Commons. In Nov. 1641 petitioner lent 200*l.* for the suppression of the horrid rebellion in Ireland, and was to have been repaid with interest at 8 per cent. out of the moneys raised upon the 400,000*l.* bills, but he has never received any part thereof; prays that he may receive a like order to that granted to Philip Starkey (C. J., V. 483) to receive his money from such high collectors as are in arrear for the 400,000*l.* bills in the counties of Southampton, Berks, and Oxon.

Petition of Sir Robert Stewart, Knight and Colonel. Before the rebellion petitioner resided in Ireland, was captain in the standing army, and had the fort and Castle of Kilmore under the Great Seal during his life. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion, petitioner, being authorised by commission, raised and armed a regiment of foot and a troop of horse at his own charge, but he never received anything considerable towards the maintenance of them, although it pleased God to render both him and them very successful. Notwithstanding

he is dispossessed of his command, he is very sensible of his own sufferings in all his undertakings, extending even to imprisonment and ruin. He took up on credit from several merchants provisions and ammunition for the relief of the Parliament forces and garrisons in Ireland to a very great value, and is likely to suffer for the same unless relief be speedily afforded him. Prays that as these provisions were taken up upon credit in the height of extremity, and when the Parliament was not in a condition of relieving the British there, he may be relieved from these engagements, and receive payment of his arrears.

Petition of Anne Gee, Alice and Vallentine, her two sisters, three distressed young gentlewomen, having neither father nor mother. The Earl of Antrim, who is in rebellion in Ireland is indebted to petitioners in the sum of 1,600*l.*, besides which they have lost by the rebellion an estate of 300*l.* a year, and are left destitute of all means of livelihood. Pray that the 1,600*l.* may be paid to them out of the Earl of Antrim's estate in this kingdom, which he has in right of his wife the Duchess of Buckingham, and in the meantime that they may be allowed six pounds a week out of the Treasury for sequestrations at Goldsmiths' Hall.

Petition of Elizabeth Scott, widow of Doctor Scott, late Dean of York, deceased, to the Lords and Commons. Petitioner's husband lately died in the King's Bench, where he had been imprisoned for seven years, and where he endured a hard restraint, and was thereby deprived of the benefit of renewing leases to provide for his family; during all this time there was an extent upon his whole estate, so that petitioner and her many children scarcely received a competent subsistence, and she is now deprived of all livelihood. Prays that some allowance may be made to her and her four daughters out of the lands belonging to the deanery of York, and that some place of habitation may be assigned to her.

Petition of Captain Robert Stevenson and others, all whose accounts are stated; petitioners, who have all according to their several duties discharged the trusts reposed in them, not only to the jeopardising of their lives but likewise to the exhausting of their estates, are now exposed to an unexpected strait in reference to their subsistence, and are constrained to remind their Lordships of an ordinance of Parliament vouchsafing relief to such persons as should bring to light the estate of any delinquent, recusant, or rebel, not yet discovered. Petitioners are able to prove that one Fitzwilliams, of Ireland, was not only a delinquent but a recusant and rebel, actually engaged in arms against the Protestant party, and possessed of a very large estate, part whereof remains in the hands of some of this kingdom, the whole being liable to sequestration. Petitioners pray their Lordships to appoint a time for the speedy hearing of such testimony as is ready to be tendered, and thereupon to grant them relief for the discharge of their arrears according to the ordinance.

Petition of divers officers and soldiers, to the Lords and Commons. Out of their good affection to the Parliament, and in defence of the true Protestant religion, and the laws and liberties of the subject, petitioners enlisted themselves in 1642 in the brigade under the Earl of Stamford, and were at the taking and reduction of several garrisons, in which services they cheerfully exposed themselves to all hazards, receiving many desperate wounds and other losses to the utter disabling of them to follow their callings. Pray that some speedy course may be taken for the payment of their arrears.

Petition of Colonel Thomas Morgan, late Governor of Gloucester, and the supernumerary officers of his regiment, lately disbanded by the ordinance of the 24th of December last (1647), whose accounts are all stated and registered by the Committee of the Army, to the Lords and Commons. Petitioners have with all fidelity served the Parliament, even in the saddest times, and have cheerfully submitted to the late ordinance for disbanding; seriously considering the distracted condition of the Parliament and kingdom they have hitherto been very tender in pressing their necessities; being most of them soldiers of fortune they will be reduced to an exigency if not speedily taken into consideration. They pray that one moiety of their arrears may be afforded them for the present and that the other moiety may be charged upon the excise. At the foot of the petition is a list of the services done, and the places stormed and reduced by the petitioners.

Annexed:—

1. List of officers of Colonel Thomas Morgan's regiment lately disbanded.

Petition of Thomas Chapman, Robert Steaphenson

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
[1648.]

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
[1648.]

William Brotherton, captains, Thomas Crompton, chaplain to Colonel Morgan's regiment, Nicholas Snell, commissary, Edward Babington, lieutenant, and Mathew Babington, to the Lords and Commons. Petitioners have great sums of money due to them from the Parliament for their arrears as appears by their debentures, and, forasmuch as they have discovered several delinquents, and several sums of money due to them for arrears of rent lying in their tenants' hands, petitioners pray that they may have the benefit of those discoveries towards their arrears.

Petition of Edward More, Esq.; petitioner is like to be defrauded of 6,000*l.* worth of lands by colour of a contract into which he was drawn by William Smith (a person well versed in bargaining), and of a fine passed upon a writ of covenant antedated at Oxford, whither Smith went presently after, and continued in actual war against the Parliament until he was taken prisoner at Hillesden House. Petitioner has no ordinary means to be relieved at law against the fine, and therefore prays that the record of the writ of covenant and *dedimus potestatem* upon which the fine is grounded may be commanded before their Lordships, and if it appears that the same was sealed at Oxford in the time that the Great Seal was surrupted hence, contrary to the ordinance of Parliament, then that the same may be taken off the file, and all proceedings grounded thereupon vacated.

Petition of many well affected people within the late lines of communication, London, who have voluntarily laid out themselves for the public safety. Petitioners have greatly disenabled themselves to manage their trades and callings, and to make payment of their just debts, many of which have been contracted purposely to serve the State, by means whereof, together with the decay of trade occasioned by the distemper of the times, many of them are brought to great want and poverty. Such confidence have they had of the integrity and prudent care of their Lordships to discharge the public debts out of the estates of delinquents and malignants, that, although their condition has been necessitous, they have forborne to make known their wants or to importune for their money; but now since the troubles of the land are in a great measure abated, and all the proposed ways of raising money to satisfy public debts are open, petitioners hope to find relief in their present address, and that it will not be thought unreasonable for those who have been most forward to assist the State in the time of extreme necessity now to expect a reimbursement of the money they advanced; pray that satisfaction may be made to them with all possible speed.

Petition of Ambrose Jenkins and Rice, his son, to the House of Commons; petitioner Ambrose was nineteen years ago for several debts imprisoned in the county of Montgomery, and, having then a suit in the Court of Chancery he employed Lewis Reynolds to be his solicitor, who, whilst Ambrose Jenkins was still in prison, brought in his notes of accounts of 329*l.*, which he pretended he had really laid out, and forced him to assign by conveyance certain lands in the county of Montgomery, valued at 27*l.* a year. After the death of Reynolds petitioners commenced a suit in the Court of Requests against his executor for the recovery of the lands, but the suit was dismissed. Petitioners pray for relief.

Petition of Mary Graves, wife of Nathaniel Graves, citizen of London. Petitioner's husband, to manifest his real affection to the Parliament, left his trade and freely went into service, as one of the life guards to the Earl of Manchester. He has since continued in the service, and is greatly in arrear of his pay, and is now fallen very sick, and not only he but petitioner and her children (after many intolerable sufferings and miseries) are like to perish for want of relief, and to be turned into the streets for their rent, and so to lose the benefit of their lease. Prays that her husband may receive the arrears due to him.

Petition of Thomas Goodwin, prisoner in Newgate, to the Earl of Manchester, Speaker of the House of Lords. Petitioner was lately employed in the Parliament service in Lord Fairfax's own regiment, and being disbanded retired with his debenture to petition for his arrears. He lent his horse to one Mr. Rosse, a gentleman of good repute as he conceived, but who, as it otherwise appears, did upon petitioner's horse with others commit a robbery upon Hounslow Heath. Upon the return of his horse petitioner was apprehended and committed, and at the last sessions condemned for the robbery, though he still denies the same, and will do so with a clear conscience to his

last breath. Petitioner is descended of good parentage, and was never heretofore accused for the like or any other gross misdemeanour. He prays the Earl to send letters for his reprieve, and hopes in a short time to get the principal actors in the robbery apprehended and brought to trial.

Petition of the Mayor, Sheriffs, Common, and Citizens of the City of Dublin. Notwithstanding the great care taken by Colonel Michael Jones for the preservation of petitioners in drawing forth the army which was burdensome unto them, and keeping it for a long time in the field enduring all the miseries that a bitter winter season could inflict, wherein his honour suffered as much as the meanest, still enlarging his quarters and maintaining his army on the spoil of the enemy, yet the unavoidable necessities of the army since its return (occasioned by the want of timely supplies of money) have obliged petitioners to advance great sums for its relief, which, being levied weekly by way of cess, has so exhausted them that when money failed they spared not to expose for sale their household goods. The exigence whereof has forced many of the inhabitants to forsake the city, and others daily follow, not from any disaffection, but for want of subsistence, whereby the city will be suddenly dispeopled if supplies be not speedily dispatched. Pray their Lordships to commiserate their sad condition, and with them the army (so well deserving) being now reduced to such extremity that they are hardly in a condition to live, much less to prosecute the great advantage they have of the enemy, and which, if lost, will not be regained without much blood and treasure, but which may be improved with far less expense and with advantage to the English nation, whereby the safety of the kingdom may be provided for, many English Protestants relieved, and condign vengeance taken on the inhuman rebels, but this can only be accomplished by a speedy and plentiful supply of money, corn, and other necessities.

Petition of John Dobbs. By a decree in Chancery, made in the year 1627, petitioner was to enjoy a farm in Turvey, in the county of Bedford, for his life, and the possession thereof was accordingly settled in consideration of marriage and building, and of long and good service done by petitioner's father and mother, who had attended Lord Mordant and his lady, the late Earl of Peterborough's father and mother. Petitioner has ever since quietly enjoyed the same till of late the now Earl of Peterborough has sealed a lease to Thomas Bellingham to eject petitioner, and has proceeded at law and got a verdict by default, and has since procured judgment and execution and miserably turned petitioner out of doors. Petitioner prays that he may be permitted to proceed with the ordinary process of the Court of Chancery against the Earl of Peterborough, notwithstanding any privilege.

Petition of Elizabeth Crant, late wife of Captain Thomas Crant, deceased, Captain Lieutenant to Colonel Jones, to the Lords and Commons. Petitioner's husband faithfully served the Parliament from the beginning of the war until he was slain at Rowton battle in Cheshire. Since his death petitioner has had his arrears audited, and there is due for his services 500*l.* She has now attended more than two years and a half, but has obtained no satisfaction, except one month's pay last July twelvemonth. She and her children have been deprived of all their estates to the value of 4,000*l.* by the rebels in Ireland. She prays that an order may be granted, whereby she may be paid out of the estates of such papists or delinquents as she or her agents shall discover.

Petition of Jacob Cooke to the Lords and Commons. Petitioner held several lands in Thorpe Lubnam [Lubnam], in the county of Northampton, under George Warner, who, proving a delinquent, had his estates sequestered for public uses. Soon after the unhappy taking of Leicester by the King's forces, Major William Warner and George Warner, then in the King's army, and nephews of the delinquent, caused to be taken away from petitioner 800 sheep, and 500 lambs, besides beasts and other goods, to the value of 1,000*l.* for rent which they pretended to be due, but which petitioner had paid to the Committee of Northampton for the use of the Parliament. Petitioner prays that satisfaction for his losses may be made to him out of Warner's estate.

Petition of Noel Boteler to the Lords and Commons. Petitioner was heretofore one of the attorneys of his Majesty's Court of Whitehall, but upon the breaking out of the war His Majesty removed to Oxford, and caused the records of the Court to be carried thither, and commanded the officers to attend their places there.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
[1648.]

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648.

Petitioner, being conscious of his duty to Parliament, could not by any persuasions be drawn to forsake his duty, although he saw no way but ruin to himself, his wife and family. He is now brought to such sad condition that unless something is done for his speedy relief he will be utterly undone, and although he hath hitherto forborne to trouble their honours in regard to the many weighty affairs, his cause is now so hopeless that if his application be fruitless he will be left without hope any longer to exist. Prays that relief may be afforded him out of some delinquent's estate, or that some place of employment may be conferred upon him.

Petition of Captain William Bedwell and others to the Lords and Commons. Petitioners have long and faithfully served the State, their arrears being wholly unsatisfied. They are ready to perish in prison, being there restrained, some for trivial debts, others for feigned actions, their arrears being far beyond their debts and engagements. Pray that their creditors may be ordered to accept assignments out of their several debentures and that petitioners themselves may have their liberty.

Petition of same, with certain others, to the same effect as preceding.

Petition of William Astry, an orphan of fourteen years of age, to Edward Earl of Manchester, Speaker of the Higher House of Parliament. Petitioner's father was born in Bedfordshire, and educated at Cambridge, but afterwards benefited at Bally Kelly in Ireland, where he lived until the late troubles, when he was plundered of all his substance, driven from his dwelling, and so ended his life, leaving petitioner destitute of livelihood; his father had taken care to have him brought up in learning, wherof he is ready to give account of his proficiency in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin. He prays the Earl to recommend him to the care of the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge to take such course for his progression in learning, and for his competent livelihood as shall be fitting.

Draft ordinance that no privilege of Parliament be allowed to any peer who has deserted the Parliament or adhered to the King, or in any way assisted against the Parliament, or to any person deriving protection or privilege from such peer.

Petition of divers well affected people in Nottinghamshire and in the town of Nottingham, to the House of Commons. The county of Nottingham has from the beginning of these sad times borne a proportionable share with the deepest sufferers in the kingdom, and in some particulars unparalleled burdens have been put upon petitioners, as witness the vast charge towards maintaining the Scotch leaguer before Newark, &c. The county at the breaking out of the late troubles raised a regiment of horse, when other counties of far greater ability raised but one or two troops, and this regiment having received large contributions from petitioners for their maintenance do at present live upon free quarters in the county. These charges, together with the monthly assessment, free quartering of the army upon their several marches, and the new levies for the siege of Pontefract, cause petitioners (though unwillingly) to complain of their insufferable pressures. They do not doubt that the promoters of the late unsafe treaty were confederate with that perfidious rabble of Scots who, under the command of their traitorous Duke, lately invaded this kingdom. Petitioners pray Parliament fully to proceed in acting impartial justice upon the principal instruments of the late troubles, that all who shall be found to have been confederates with the Scots, or any other rebellious disturbers of the peace of the kingdom in the late commotion, may be proceeded against as rebels and traitors, that all officers of State employed for the receipt and disbursement of public money may be called to a strict and speedy account, and that having effected the good things for the kingdom contained in the remonstrance of the army, and whatever else may be necessary for the establishment of a true peace, and having provided for the succession of future equal representatives, then that they will prefix a short period to their own power, that so all the world may see they do not fear to have their actions searched by so indifferent a judicatory as a future Parliament. Petitioners further pray that the regiment of horse now quartered upon them may (being duly satisfied for their faithful service) be speedily disbanded or brought into the establishment of the army.

Reasons why it is humbly conceived that Colonel Whitecoat, Governor of Windsor Castle, should be considered with a larger allowance of pay than ordinary. He has been a Major-General in the field, and has commanded some of those who now have more pay voted for them than is voted for himself, which seems a

dishonour to him. His losses for the Parliament's sake, by ships taken from him at sea and money lent, besides great arrears due to him, amount to 6,000*l*. Had he been governor at some seaport he might have helped himself by trade, but at Windsor there is no advantage that way. Windsor Castle, being an eminent place and much frequented by strangers, has occasioned more than ordinary expenses to the Governor, so that all he has hitherto received has not been sufficient to defray charges. The same argument on behalf of the Governor of Bristol has occasioned an augmentation of his pay. See C. J., VI. 108.

Draft of a message to the Commons desiring them to send up the security entered into by some person not named. [Qy. Lord Capell, whose name with others is endorsed on the paper.]

1648-9.

Jan. 9. Draft ordinance for securing 6,000*l*. lent by the Commissioners of Customs for the Navy. L. J., X. 642. *In extenso*.

Jan. 9. Draft ordinance concerning the contracts made for Bishops' lands. L. J., X. 643. *In extenso*.

Jan. 9. Draft ordinance respecting the assessments for the army, and for disbanding supernumerary forces. L. J., X. 644. *In extenso*.

Jan. 9. Certificate of the Assembly of Divines that they approve of Emanuel Sharpe for the rectory of Bathealton *alias* Badealton, Somerset. L. J., X. 644.

Jan. 9. Certificate in favour of Byrom Eaton for the vicarage of Offington *alias* Uffington, Berks. L. J., X. 644.

Jan. 11. Certificate of the Assembly of Divines that John Wallis is well known to the Assembly as orthodox in judgment, painful in the work of the ministry, and of a godly life and conversation. L. J., X. 645.

Jan. 13. Petition of Sir Gervas Clifton; petitioner being rated for his composition at two thirds, the Commissioners at Goldsmiths' Hall upon information given that he was much over rated, referred his case back to the sub-committee, but by some mistake the composition at two thirds was reported to the House of Commons, and is now brought up to their Lordships. Upon petitioner's attending to rectify the composition, the Commissioners answered that they could not meddle therein till their former certificate was recommended back to them from their Lordships. Petitioner prays that his composition may be sent back to the Commissioners to be taken into their second consideration, in order that he may be rated at the same proportion as all others in the same condition and qualification. L. J., X. 645.

Annexed:—

1. Order of the Commissioners referring the case to the sub-committee. 9 Jan. 1646-7.

Jan. 13. Certificate of the Assembly of Divines that they have approved of Richard Wolley for the rectory of Salwarpe, Worcestershire.

Jan. 16. Petition of Henry Walker. On the 30th of June last, their Lordships gave petitioner the benefit of publishing a book called "The Perfect Occurrences," which book has been approved of by the officers of the Lord General's army, but the officers of the Company of Stationers are not satisfied that all this is a sufficient license, except it be expressed in the words of the ordinance for printing of the 28th Sept. 1647; prays that he may be licensed to publish the book during the pleasure of the House. L. J., X. 645.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of order of 30th June 1648.

2. Copy of certificate of Colonels and other general officers of the Lord General's army approving of the book. 13 Jan. 1648-9.

Jan. 16. Petition of Thomas Marsham and others about the 22nd of Nov. last the Earl of Suffolk complained against petitioners, who were thereupon ordered to put in their answer, which they have accordingly done. They pray that as they have done nothing contrary to law they may be dismissed. L. J., X. 645.

Jan. 16. Petition of Solomon Smith, Marshal of the Court of Admiralty. Of late many persons have brought actions at common law against petitioner for executing warrants and decrees under the seal of the Court of Admiralty, and especially Edward Davis who has recovered 400*l*. in the King's Bench against petitioner upon an action of trover. Prays their Lordships to grant an order discharging and vacating all judgments obtained against him, and to secure him from actions in time to come.

Jan. 18. Petition of John Caryll, clerk; complains that Edward Hutchins, clerk, hinders him from being

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
[1648.]

1648-9.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648-9.

inducted into the rectory of Boxford, Berks, to which living petitioner has been admitted by their Lordships' order of the 13th of December last; prays for a further order in the matter. L. J., X. 646.

Jan. 18. Petition of John Gregory and others, plaintiffs in a writ of error against Thomas Symes, defendant; pray that the report of the judges to whom the cause was referred may be respited until the return to town of Mr. Serjeant Earle, petitioners' counsel, who has their books, and upon whom they principally rely, but who has ever since the reference been employed by the Parliament in Norfolk upon the public service. L. J., X. 646.

Jan. 18. Resolution come to at a Common Hall, holden for the borough of Derby, approving of Robert Gee to be minister of St. Peter's, Derby.

Annexed:—

1. Testimonial of ministers as to Gee's fitness.

Jan. 18. Certificate from the Assembly of Divines that they have approved of Thomas Skynes for the rectory of Thirbergh [Thribergh], York.

Jan. 19. Application from Major Rolph for ammunition for the Isle of Wight. C. J., VI. 121.

Jan. 20. Draft Order for hearing Captain Bell's petition. L. J., X. 646.

Jan. 20. Letter from Thomas Lindley and others, at Nottingham, to Colonel John Hutchinson, requesting him to present a petition from inhabitants of Nottingham to the House of Commons. The petition is wanting, and the letter does not mention what was its purport. C. J., VI. 123.

Jan. 25. Petition of George Bennett, late His Majesty's ward, and of Euseby Dormer, and Susan his wife, sister to the said ward. All the evidences, deeds, &c. concerning petitioner's estate in their minority were in the year 1638 brought in to the late Court of Wards, where they have ever since remained. Petitioners now having occasion to produce them by reason of certain suits of law, pray that the officers of the Court may be ordered to deliver them up. L. J., X. 647.

Annexed:—

1. Order of the Court of Wards for bringing the deeds, &c. into the Court referred to in preceding.

Jan. 25. Report of Lord Chief Baron Wylde and Mr. Baron Atkins upon the additional ordinance for settling the jurisdiction of the Admiralty Court. L. J., X. 648. *In extenso*.

Annexed:—

1. Order referring the additional ordinance to the consideration of the judges. 22 Jan. 1648-9. L. J., X. 647. *In extenso*.

2. Copy of petition of Sir William Russell and others, presented 20 Oct. 1648. (*See above*.)

3. Copy of petition of divers merchants, merchant strangers, Master of the Trinity House and others; pray their Lordships to concur with the House of Commons in passing the additional ordinance.

1648-9. March 6. Original warrant for the execution of James Earl of Cambridge (Duke of Hamilton), as follows:—

At the high Court of Justice for the Trying and Judging of James Earle of Cambridg,* Henry Earle of Holland, George Lord Goring, Arthur Lord Capell, and St. John Owen, Knight, March the Sixt, Anno D'ni 1648.

Whereas James Earle of Cambridge is and standeth Convicted, Attainted, and Condemned of high Treason, and other high Crimes And Sentence vpon the day above named was pronounced against him by this Court to be put to death by the severing of his head from his body: Of which Sentence execution yet remaineth to be done. These are therefore to will and require you to see the said Sentence executed, In the New Pallace Yard at Westm' vpon Friday being the Ninth day of this instant moneth of March, betwene the houres of Nine in the morning, and six in the afternoone of the same day with full effect. And for soe doing this shalbe your sufficient warrant. And these are to require all Officers and Souldiers and other the good people of this Nation of England to be assisting vnto you in this service. Given vnder our hands and seales.

To Mr. Alderman Viner
Sherriffe of Middx.

JOHN HAYES (s).
THO: HUBBERT (s).
TH: COKE (s).
EDMOND WARINGE (s).
RAPH HARISON (s).
GEORGE LANGHAM (s).
COR COOKE (s).
SAM: MOYER (s).
WILL: VNDERWOOD (s).
RIC: SHUTER (s).
RI. DOWNES (s).
WILLIAM WYBERD (s).
EDW. CRESSETT (s).

W: ROWE (s).
ROBT NORWOOD (s).
JOHN. BLACKWELL (s).
NIC MARTYN (s).
SAM SHEPPEILD (s).
FRAN HACKER (s).
DANIEL TAYLOR (s).
VINC POTTER (s).
JOHN HARDWICKE (s).
MARKE HILDESLEY (s).
WILLM BERKELEY (s).

JO: BRADSHAWE (s).
JOHN PULESTON (s).
THO: AYLES (s).
ROBERT TICHBORNE (s).
OWEN ROWE (s).
JOHNSTONE (s).
RIC: SALTONSTALL (s).
THO: SHILBORNE (s).
STEPHEN ESTWICK (s).
MATH: SHEPPARD (s).
ROBERT SPARROWE (s).

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648-9.

4. Copy of ordinance of 12th April 1648 for settling the jurisdiction of the Admiralty Court. L. J., X. 186. *In extenso*.

5. Draft of the additional ordinance referred to in preceding papers. This ordinance was brought from the Commons on the 22d Sept. 1648, and ordered to be taken into consideration on that day month. L. J., X. 507. It was subsequently referred to and reported upon by the Judges, but not further proceeded with.

Jan. 29. Warrant for the execution of King Charles I. This well known document is carefully preserved in the Library of the House of Lords.

Jan. 29. Order for Sir Oliver Fleming, Master of the Ceremonies, to inform the States' Ambassadors that the House will give them audience this day. L. J., X. 647.

Jan. 29. Order of the House of Commons adding the Solicitor-General and others to the Committee to whom the petition of John Poyntz *alias* Morris and Mary his wife and others was referred. C. J., VI. 124. *In extenso*.

Jan. 30. Petition of Zachary Cawdrey, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. In November last petitioner was by their Lordships' sentence put out of the proctorship of the University, but this sentence has by his adversaries been enlarged to the depriving him of his seniority in the college and much of his due emolument, and all collegiate preferments; prays their Lordships to declare that it was their pleasure only to suspend him from his proctorship, and to order that he may be reinstated in his seniority and other collegiate rights. L. J., X. 648.

Feb. 1. Message to the House of Commons, respecting the appointment of a joint committee to consider of the settlement of the Government of England and Ireland. L. J., X. 640. *In extenso*. Indorsed:—A message sent down to the House of Commons several days and by several messengers, and being not received was, by the direction of this House, returned back to the Clerk of the Parliaments, and ordered there to be kept till the farther pleasure of this House be known.

Feb. 5. Copies of various orders respecting the Committee for the revenues of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. C. J., VI. 132.

[Feb. 14.] Petition of Paul Tymmerman, of Amsterdam, merchant. About three years since petitioner freighted a ship's lading of wheat at Amsterdam for Lisbon, but was driven by contrary winds to put in at Plymouth, where the ship's lading, worth 1,200*l.*, was seized by the Mayor of the town; petitioner thereupon commenced an action against him to recover the same, but the House of Commons, by an order of the 12th of July 1644, took the charge upon the Parliament, and ordered petitioner to stay his action; since that time he has received no payment; he prays for speedy satisfaction or that the order prohibiting his proceeding at law may be dissolved. C. J., VI. 143.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of order of 12 July 1644 mentioned in preceding.

1648-9. March 6. Original warrant for the execution of Henry Earl of Holland. *See below*, 20 June 1660.

1648-9. March 6. Original warrant for the execution of Arthur Lord Capell. *See below*, 20 June 1660.

* The Duke was tried under his English title of Earl of Cambridge.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1648-9.

Mar. 8. Petition of Sir John Owen, Knight, to the House of Commons. Petitioner is now under sentence of death, being charged for a gentleman's death, which he humbly conceives he has much to plead against. Prays that his life may be spared. C. J., VI. 159. Sir John Owen was condemned to death by the High Court of Justice, but upon this petition his execution was respite, and he was subsequently pardoned.

Mar. 19. Order of the Committee to whom the petition of John Poyntz *alias* Morris and others was referred appointing a day for hearing the matter.

Annexed:—

1. Letter from Wm. Littleton to John Browne, Clerk of the Parliaments; on Saturday morning, about three o'clock, thirty or forty soldiers (as they said they were) came to Northokenden Hall and violently broke open the doors, and forced all the people out of the house, driving the men along the highway before them through the dirt, punching them and pricking them with their swords; some of the soldiers went away with what they thought fit, whilst others stayed to keep possession and remained till about four o'clock on Sunday afternoon, when Col. Carew Mildmay, a Justice of the Peace, came, and being refused admission commanded the constable and countrymen there present to enter and apprehend the soldiers, which was done, and they are now conveying them to Colchester gaol. Marriott is in custody as an abettor of this burglary, for which I intend to prosecute them all at the next assizes; they pretend ignorance in the business, saying that they came peaceably at eight in the morning, and that nobody was in the house; they had with them a quire of printed papers containing their petition and articles to the General, whereof they gave one to the justice and to those that would receive them; I am glad we have caught them at this advantage though with much damage to us. I have been advising with Mr. Walker about the regular way to proceed, as also about the information against them for perjury. 1 Jan. [1648-9].

2. Letter from Thomas Robinson to Mr. Browne, at his house in Stannaway [Stanway] Essex. The writer understands that Mr. Browne can give testimony with respect to the Act of Parliament, 43 Eliz., for the establishment of the estate of John Poyntz *alias* Morris, which Act Mr. Browne, the Clerk of the Parliaments, and others, pretend to be forged. The writer, who is engaged as solicitor for Mr. Poyntz, has, with Major Hurst counsel for Mr. Poyntz, obtained a Committee of the House of Commons to hear the matter, and he requests Mr. Browne to refresh his memory and strengthen himself with all the information and knowledge at his command, and in the interim to conceal what knowledge he has and not to impart it to any. 1 Mar. 1648-9.

3. Letter from T. Robinson to Mrs. Atkine; thanks her for the care she has taken of his letter to Mr. Browne; begs her to accompany him into Essex to see Mr. Browne, or if she is unable to do this he requests that she will give him a letter certifying that he comes on behalf of Mr. Morris. 26 Mar. 1649.

4. Letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Atkine to Colonel Walton; prays that Captain Phillips and Captain Pace may be ordered to attend the Committee for Indemnities, in order that she may be acquitted of the great scandal which now lies upon her. 17 April 1649.

Mar. 24. Petition of the Committee for the Militia of Westminster and parts adjacent to the House of Commons; petitioners have been, by an Act of Parliament of the 19th instant, appointed a Committee for the Militia for one year. They have no room to sit in, or magazine, and they pray that rooms in Worcester House may be assigned to them. C. J., VI. 173.

1649.

1649.

April 21. Resolutions of the House of Commons respecting the transferring of certain sums formerly charged upon the excise to the deans and chapters' lands. C. J., VI. 199. *In extenso*.

Annexed:

1. Draft of portion of preceding.

[1649, May 5.] Petition of Sir Henry Radley, of Yardburgh [Yarborough], in the county of Lincoln, to the House of Commons. Prays for a mitigation of the fine of 200*l.* which is demanded of him at Goldsmiths' Hall, as

he has only an estate for life of 90*l.* per annum. C. J., VI. 202.

[1649, May 8.] Petition of the undertakers, adventurers, and purchasers, with Robert Earl of Lindsey, deceased, in the draining of that part of the fens in Lincolnshire lying between Bourn, Boston, and Lincoln, commonly called the Earl of Lindsey's draining. Petitioners were, by several judgments of Commissioners of Sewers warranted by statute, put into possession of fourteen thousand acres of the said lands, being their recompense for their great charge and hazard of the works. At the beginning of this Parliament certain persons petitioned the House of Lords, pretending wrongs in the prosecution of the drainage works, and after divers days hearing of the matter their Lordships ordered the quiet possession of the lands to the Earl of Lindsey and his participants. The business was heard at the same time before a Committee of the House of Commons, and was nearly ready for a report, when the complainants taking advantage of the public distractions became their own judges, and threw petitioners out of possession, and ever since detained the lands, much impairing the public works to the great loss of the Commonwealth and ruin of many of the petitioners. Pray that the matter may be referred for hearing to a joint committee of the two Houses. C. J., VI. 204.

Annexed:—

1. Another petition of same, praying that the matter may be heard in such manner as their Honours shall be pleased to appoint.

[1649, May 9.] Humble proposals of Sir John Pakington, Baronet. Offers to pay 4,000*l.* in addition to 500*l.* he has already paid in full discharge of his fine. C. J., VI. 206.

May 10. Order of the House of Commons for the report concerning Sir John Danvers to be made this day sevensnight. C. J., VI. 206. *In extenso*.

May 15 to Oct. 16. Orders signed by Robert Coytmore to Edward Husbands; to deliver copies of various Acts and declarations of Parliament for distribution amongst the Fleet, &c. Nine papers.

[1649, May 17.] Petition of John Barnes and others, twenty-four servants to the Right Honourable Henry Earl of Danby, deceased. Petitioners having spent their youth and strength in his Lordship's service, he, by his will made in December 1640, gave them several legacies, proportionable to their annual wages during their lives, to be paid by his executors out of particular lands. By a codicil annexed to the will, which begat a second publication in December 1643, the validity of the will became to be questioned as against the State for his delinquency. Petitioners pray that allowance may be made to them of their several annuities and legacies out of the great estate of the Earl under sequestration. C. J., VI. 211.

[1649, May 25.] Petition of the Dutch officers, widows, and fatherless children to the Supreme Authority of England, the Commons in Parliament assembled. Petitioners, who are strangers and who have faithfully served, are now brought to such miserable extremities by their long attendance that they are ready to perish and are likely to be cast into prison for debt. Pray that they may be furnished with the means of transporting themselves and families to their native country that they may not go begging home, some of them living in the farthest part of Germany. C. J., VI. 217.

[1649, May 26.] Petition of Jane Farrett, widow, late wife of Captain James Farrett, deceased, to the Supreme Authority of England, the Commons in Parliament assembled. Petitioner's husband, who served the Parliament in the army of the late Earl of Essex, died lately in Bedford Bury, in the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, being starved to death for want of necessary sustenance (as the searchers are ready to make oath), leaving petitioner with five children ready also to perish with hunger. There was due to petitioner's husband 400*l.* and upwards for arrears, a fourth part of which, with interest, was about two years since charged upon Goldsmiths' Hall, but he only received some small interest, although his name was in the Scottish list to be paid in course. Petitioner prays an order for present payment of the said fourth part for burying her husband, whose corpse still lies above ground, and for the relief of herself and four children. The petition is noted with a certificate of William Williams, parish clerk of St. Martin's, that the searchers specified that Captain James Farrett was starved to death. C. J., VI. 217.

June 7. Certificate of Timothy Wilkes that thirty-nine days' pay was due to Lieutenant-Colonel Shambrooke to the 6th July 1648, the day of his death. C. J.,

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1649.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1649.

June 12. Draft letter from John Browne, Clerk of the Parliaments, to Mr. Hurst. I have heard of your discourses about me touching Morris' business, but little value any of your speeches, and for your own sake only desire you to forbear the like for the future; it is well known how desirous I have been to have the business heard, that so a full discovery may be made of the greatest perjury, forgery, and combination ever heard of; your conscience cannot but tell you that there is no such Act as is pretended, but if you are determined to act as you have done (as appears by intercepted letters) beyond the limits of a counsellor at law, you will be but a blemish to the profession of the long robe. The strength of your confidence is discovered, and when the business comes to a full examination that truth will be told that you and your clients little dream of. This I thought fit to let you know in cold blood.

June 13. Letter from John Hurst to Mr. Browne in reply to preceding. Takes Mr. Browne's letter in good part and hopes, though as counsel he endeavours to discover a most subtle contrivance, that no prejudice to the long robe shall arise by any act of his. Is sure that no letter under his hand hath been intercepted or written which in anything concerns Morris. Has told Mr. Powis that he shall endeavour the discovery of the truth in no other way than shall be for the glory of God and the satisfaction of the whole world, let the blame lie where it will.

[1649, July 9.] Petition of Lady Spottswood to the House of Commons. Petitioner was one of the first to suffer by the rebellion in Ireland, having her servants murdered, her houses plundered, and her goods and lands seized upon by those bloody rebels. She was compelled to fly to England her native land, where she has since sojourned with her children, and, though reduced to much misery, and want ordinary subsistence, she never presumed to trouble the House for relief as many others in her case did, fearing to interrupt the weighty affairs of State, but she is now constrained by her crying necessities to pray the House to compassionate her case, and bestow upon her some competent sum of money, whereby she and hers may be relieved until she may recover her own. She desires satisfaction for a parcel of timber of the value 300*l.*, which Sir Henry Tichborne employed in fortifying Dundalk, and for use by the soldiers of the garrison of Enniskillen ever since the rebellion of a small parcel of land value 56*l.* per annum. C. J., VI. 255.

[1649, July 9.] Petition of John Bartlett, citizen and stationer of London, to the Supreme Authority of England, the Commons assembled in Parliament. In 1634 petitioner was committed to Newgate for refusing to pay the first ship money (contrary to the Petition of Right), and was detained without bail many weeks to the peril of his life by reason of the infection of the plague raging there. In 1637 he was by means of the Archbishop of Canterbury brought to the Council Board and committed to the Fleet, where he remained for six months without any just cause, whereby he was damned at the least 1,000*l.* Petitioner has received no redress and there is due to him now 25*l.* for two thousand remonstrances of the 2nd of May 1642 delivered into the House. The persons who have wronged him are now dead and their estates disposed of, and petitioner therefore prays that his great sufferings may be taken into consideration, and that some reasonable compensation may be granted to him either out of the estates of Deans and Chapters, or otherwise as the House shall deem most expedient. C. J., VI. 256.

July 14. Draft order for continuing the allowance of 400*l.* per annum granted to Dr. James Usher for six months longer. C. J., VI. 260.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of order of the House of Commons granting the allowance. 5 Oct. 1647. L. J., V. 327. *In extenso.*

Aug. 1. Draft of an Act for disposing of the sequestrations of the new delinquents in the county of York towards the disbanding of the forces in the county. C. J., VI. 273.

Aug. 4. Draft of an Act for settling courts for the administration of justice to the people in cases of wills, administrations, legacies, marriages, and divorces. C. J., VI. 274, &c.

Aug. 15. Petition of divers Officers and Servants to the Sergeant-at-arms attending the House; they have attended to their duties with great diligence, and have spent time and pains and some of them money therein, but have received no salaries; the Committee to which their case was referred in February last has reported, but the House has been so occupied with weighty affairs that nothing has been done in the matter; they pray for relief. See C. J., VI. 277, 279.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1649.

Sept. 19. Petition of Major George Wither to the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses in Parliament assembled; his patience has been exercised for almost six years past, but he thanks them for their charitable respect to his sufferings and services, and hopes that upon further information their gracious intentions will be more effectual for his relief; for want of the arrears and disbursements due to him his family is reduced from eighteen household servants to one, his diet from several dishes at a meal to many meals out of one dish, and otherwise to no meal in the whole day; he is now feeding upon his household stuff, in hope that when that is consumed God will send more or take him and his out of this unmerciful world where their sad condition is neither believed nor regarded. Sickness has already given an earnest thereof; nonpayment of rent is likely soon to render him harbourless, unless a prison, which has never yet received him for his own debt, shall harbour him for an engagement for the State. He prays that certain sums already voted to him may be paid, and that a considerable portion of the estate of John Denham or others may be conferred upon him, that so he may possess the gate of his enemies to the encouragement of himself and others in the service of the State. C. J., VI. 298.

Dec. 19. Copy of letter from Oliver Cromwell, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to the Speaker of the House of Commons:—
Mr. Speaker,

Not long after my last to you from before Waterford, * [finding the indisposition in point of health increasing, and our foot falling sick near ten of a company every night they were upon duty, and our numbers, not above three thousand healthful foot in the field, being necessitated to put so many into garrisons as I have given you an account all along, the enemy mustering about ten or twelve thousand horse and foot, having well near as many in the town as we without, our bread and other necessities not coming to us] by reason of the tempestuousness of the weather, we thought fit and it was agreed to march away to winter quarters to refresh our men until God shall please to give further opportunity for action. We marched off the second of this instant, it being as terrible a day as ever I marched in in all my life. Just as we marched off in the morning, unexpected to us the enemy had brought an addition of near two thousand horse and foot to the increase of their garrison, which we plainly saw on the other side of the water. We marched that night some ten or twelve miles through a craggy country to Kilmaethomas, a castle some eight miles from Dungarvan [where we had to many scarce straw, food, or firing, being deceived in reports of the place]. As we were marching off in the morning from thence the Lord Broughill (I having sent before to him to march up to me) sent a party of horse to let me know he was with about twelve or thirteen hundred of the Munster horse and foot about ten miles off, near Dungarvan, which was newly rendered to him. [And, indeed, upon this occasion I must needs say that in the bringing in of this garrison, Kingssale, the fort of Bandonbridge, Mallow, and divers other garrisons, his Lordship hath been most eminently serviceable unto you, and I do earnestly and humbly desire he may be taken into consideration, his Lordship never having shrunk from your interest, though under as great trials and necessities as any man, he having his whole fortune under the power of the enemy, which was in Ireland, and that little in England so engaged that I dare say his wants were scarce to be paralleled; and as yet his estate lies in those countries which are under the enemy's power. Sir, I take no pleasure to mention these things of charge, but where eminent services are done, and those enabling the State to give marks of their favour and good acceptance, I trust it will be accounted no fault in me to represent the merits of men to you.] In the midst of those good successes, wherein the kindness and mercy of God hath appeared, the Lord in wisdom and for gracious ends best known to himself, hath interlaced some things which may give us cause of serious consideration what His mind therein may be; and we hope we wait upon Him, desiring to know and to submit to His good pleasure. The noble Lieutenant-general (whose finger to our knowledge never acked in all these expeditions) fell sick (we doubt upon a cold taken upon our late wet march and ill accommodation) and went to Dungarvan, where (struggling some four or five days with a [pestilential and contagious spotted] fever) he died, having run his course with so much honor, courage, and fidelity as his actions better speak than my pen. What England hath lost thereby is above

* The portions of this letter printed in brackets are omitted in Cromwelliana and in Carlyle's Letters and Speeches of Oliver Cromwell.
† Of, in orig.

House of
Lords.
Calendar.
1649.

me to speak. I am sure I have lost a noble friend and companion in labours. [Before that my poor kinsman, Major Cromwell (if I may name him), died before Waterford of a fever; since that two persons eminently faithful, godly, and true to you, Lieutenant-Colonel Wolfe and Scout-Master-General Rowe, are dead at Youghall. Thus] you see how God mingles out the cup unto us; indeed, we are at this time a crazy company, yet we live in His sight, and shall work the time that is appointed us, and shall rest after that in peace. But yet there hath been some sweet at the bottom of the cup, of which I shall now give you an account. Being informed that the enemy intended to take in the fort of Passage, and that Lieutenant-General Farrell with his Ulsters was to march out of Waterford with a considerable party of horse and foot for that service, I ordered Colonel Zanchie (who lay on the north side of the Blackwater) to march with his regiment of horse and two pieces of two troops of dragoons, to the relief of our friends, which he accordingly did, his party consisting in all of about three hundred and twenty. When he came some few miles from the place he took some of the enemy's stragglers in the villages as they went, all which he put to the sword; seven troopers of his killed thirty of them in one house. When he came near the place he found the enemy had close begirt it with about five hundred Ulster foot under Major Oneale; Colonel Woogan also, the Governor of Duncannon, with a party of his, with two great battering guns and a mortar-piece; and Captain Browne, the Governor of Ballehack, was there also. Our men furiously charged them and beat them from the place. The enemy got into a place where they might draw up, and the Ulsters, who bragged much of their pikes, made indeed for the time a good resistance, but the horse pressing sorely upon them broke them, killed near a hundred upon the place, took three hundred fifty prisoners, amongst which Major Oneale and the officers of five hundred Ulster foot, all but those which were killed; the renegade Woogan, with twenty-four of Ormond's fuseses, and the Governor of Ballehack, as* concerning some of these I hope I shall not trouble your justice. This mercy was obtained without the loss of one of our party, only one shot in the shoulder. Lieutenant-General Farrald was come up very near with a very great party to their relief, but our handful of men marching towards him, he shamefully hasted away and recovered Waterford. It is not unworthy taking notice that, having appointed a public day of thanksgiving throughout your territories in Ireland (as well as a week's warning would permit) for the recovery of Munster, which proves a sweet refreshment to us, even prepared by God for us after our weary and hard labour, that that very day and that very time that men were praising God was this deliverance wrought. [Sir, in all my addresses to you I have much declined to make discourses either of the enemy's numbers or other advantages or of what remains to be recovered to you, or of the ways and means best to break and hinder the enemy's design or interests or what might best promote your own, or indeed to trouble you with many discourses of this kind, desiring chiefly to present you with narratives of fact. But forasmuch as there is an aptness from a current of successes to apprehend a work to be done when indeed the greater part rest behind, and thereby that which should enable to finish and perfect may be withdrawn or slackened, to the prejudice of public interest, I thought fit to take the boldness to present you with a true view of the state of affairs here so far as occurs to me. At the present Oneale's party are in full conjunction with the Earl of Ormond, by which they contribute the assistance of near 7,000 effective horse and foot, these being the eldest sons of the Church of Rome, most cried up and confided in by the clergy. The rest of the army consists of the old English-Irish, some protestants, some papists, and other popish Irish, who are carried by the interest of Ormond, Clanreckerd, Castlehaven, Muskere, Taff, and other old English and Irish, both lords and gentlemen, who are able to bring, and have already in the field very considerable numbers of bodies of men not to be neglected upon any human confidence, or undervalued. They have so much of Ireland still in contribution as ministers to them a livelihood for the war, all the natives, almost to twenty, being friends to them, but enemies to you. And although God hath blessed you with a great tract of land in longitude alongest the shore, yet it hath but a little depth into the country; and the people that are under your contribution, being so daily robbed by their neighbours, are disabled from following their tillage

whereby to pay the same; and we cannot be in all places to protect them, unless we should resolve to keep no body of an army in any one place. I mention this not to increase your charge, but to prevent mistakes concerning an over value of your Irish contributions as yet. And, therefore, if the money out of England allotted to this army be not continued to us the army will no ways be able* to subsist, nor to prosecute your business. In the next place, if† this interest grow purely popish, which the Roman clergy are highly labouring, and are in a probable way to accomplish, then it cannot be expected but supplies will come to them from foreign parts, which do too fast already. And, therefore, it is humbly presented that such shipping as will be necessary for this coast may be continued to us. The ports by which the enemy expects their supplies of powder and all other ammunition (which, indeed, being kept from them will disable them to their defence, they having no manufacture within themselves) are Waterford, which we have not as yet been able closely to shut up, and where less than two ships cannot be applied for the ends aforesaid, as also for the straightening of it, and the fort of Duncannon, where now no ships are, partly because those determined for the winter fleet are not yet come, which we desire may be speeded. Next, the bay of Dingle, in the river of Shannon, whither (as we are informed) divers ships with ammunition are coming, Galloway, in which two places less than three or four ships (whereof one or two of countenance) cannot be, and Sligo. As also two ships to lie between Scotland and the North, and some to follow the motions of the army for their assistance with necessaries. This is the sum of what I thought fit to present unto you at this time; and if we may be allotted any share of judgment (being upon the place) we hope we have represented nothing unworthy of due consideration. And although this‡ bespeaks a continuance of charge, yet the same good hand of Providence, which hath blessed your affairs hitherto, is worthy to be followed to the uttermost. And who knows, or rather who hath not cause to hope, that He may in His goodness put a short period to your whole charge. Than which no worldly thing is more desired and endeavoured by

Your most humble servant,

Cork, December O. CROMWELL.
the 19th, 1649.
(Endorsed) L're fro' y^e Lord
Leivt. of Ireland.

The letter is referred to, but is not entered in the journals. C. J., VI. 343.

[1649.]

[1649.]

Petition of divers officers of Munster. By the violent indirect and contrary practices of Lord Inchiquin petitioners were forced from their several trusts, wherein through great difficulties and exigencies they faithfully served against the rebels. The House of Commons granted an order for the stating of their accounts to satisfy them in part out of such discoveries of delinquents as they should make. This course they humbly conceive (in regard to their present sharp necessities) too difficult and too dilatory for those of their capacities to affect or attend. Pray that an order may be made for payment of a portion of their arrears for their present comfort and relief, and to enable them for future service.

Petition of Elizabeth Eldred, widow, relict of Walter Eldred, his late Majesty's silkman, and now your honours' tenant of Mote Park in Berks, to the Supreme Authority of England, the Commons assembled in Parliament. There is due to petitioner by two Privy Seals the sum of 10,142*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*, besides 400*l.* for her husband's arrears for wares delivered to his late Majesty. Although petitioner was long a suitor to the Committee of the Revenue she never received one penny, but was told that if she could find out any of the King's revenue not disposed of she should have it. Upon inquiry she found that Mote Park was undisposed of, which then lay common, the fences being pulled up, and no profit received from it by the committee who upon her petition granted it to her at a rent, which she has since paid in full, she has also been at great charge in new making the fences and repairing the houses which were ready to fall down. She prays that in consideration of her great charge of twelve children, and the sums of money owing to her late husband, the

* Deest, in orig.

† Of, in orig.

‡ In Cromwelliana the sentence is here completed by inserting before "bespeaks" the words "Though the present state of affairs."

* Are, in orig.

House of
Lords.
Calendar.
1649.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
—
Calendar.
[1649.]

debt may be paid out of his late Majesty's revenue, and that Mote Park may be assured to her with some reasonable allowance.

Petition of divers poor Inhabitants of the parish of Sutton, in the Isle of Ely and county of Cambridge, to the Supreme Power of the Nation, the Commons of England in Parliament assembled. About four thousand acres of common fens and marshes, which formerly belonged to the poor of the parish, were in the year 1624 unjustly taken away and inclosed, and some of the best part given by some rich men of the parish, to whom it did not belong, to the Dean and Chapter of Ely for obtaining their end in defrauding the poor of the rest. In 1645 petitioners applied to the House of Commons for redress of their grievances, and for so doing seven of them were committed to the gaol of Ely by Sir Miles Sands, who by force kept them from going forth to assist the Parliament against the late King. Petitioners pray that the poor of the parish may enjoy the commons and other benefits belonging to them, that the land unjustly given to the Dean and Chapter of Ely may be restored to those to whom it belongs, that the poor may receive satisfaction from those that have wronged them, and that they may be set to work as in other countries, so that they may not all perish of famine in the time of plenty.

Petition of distressed Officers and Captains to the House of Commons. Petitioners have all been upon actual service, and many have been wounded and imprisoned, but are now unfortunately left out. Pray that their sad condition may be taken into consideration, and that some may be appointed to take a view whether a disability in their profession or disaffection to the cause be the reason of their abandoning, and if any such be made apparent then they pray that justice may swiftly take hold on them, that the rest may not perish for company, but that they may be kept from starving, a death that some of their quality have tasted, choosing rather to perish in silence than to be the finger mark of the world or a trouble to so great a Council.

Petition of Christopher Dodington. Upon some mistake the Committee for Somerset seized petitioner's estate, he being then in London. Upon notice whereof he appealed to the Committee for Sequestrations, who, by two several orders of the 8th Jan. 1646-7 and 1st March 1647-8, ordered the case to be reported to both Houses of Parliament, and because there was no judgment against petitioner respited the receiving the rents and profits of his estate, but by reason of public affairs there was no report made. Petitioner never aided the late King or his party, but advanced 240*l.* upon the propositions, and has always been conformable to the acts of the Commonwealth. There is no judgment against him, and he has always received the rents of his small estate, but by reason of the said seizing his name has been returned by the Commissioners for compounding for the additional bill of sale. Prays the House to take into their grave judgment the state of his case as it stands certified by the Committee.

Annexed :—

1. Order of Committee of Sequestrations referred to in preceding. 8 Jan. 1646-7.
2. Further order of the Committee. 1 Mar. 1647-8.
3. Report from the Committee that the matter being put to the question whether the sequestration of Dodington's estate should be sustained, the votes were equally divided. (Undated.)

The ancient fees of the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office taken for thirty years past and upwards before the year 1649. (Parchment Collection.)

Petition of those reduced Officers and Officers' widows that have tickets under the hand of Mr. Richard Wilcox, auditor, to the Supreme Authority of the Nation, the Commons of England in Parliament assembled. Notwithstanding several ordinances have been passed for their relief they have not at present received any part of the arrears due unto them. They pray that Mr. Pocock and Mr. Greenhill may be appointed to pay them, with all convenient expedition, the 9,100*l.* voted for them by the order of the House of the 4th of April 1648 (C. J., V. 526), proportionably as the money will hold out, and that some other may be appointed in Mr. Greenhill's place, if he still deny as he does now to agitate in the distribution.

Statement of various orders made for the relief of reduced officers and officers' widows.

Petition of Sarah Bastard to the Supreme Power, the Parliament of the Commonwealth of England. Was the 18th child of her father, who settled upon her a piece of land near Castle-Derrick in Ireland, and a stock of cattle worth 40*l.*; she has been stripped of

everything by the rebels, and forced to seek refuge in England. Prays for relief.

Petition of Katherine Green, widow, to the Supreme Authority of this Commonwealth, the Parliament of England. Was deprived of an estate near Athlone in Ireland by the last rebellion; is now 80 years of age; has charge of a grandchild, and is in great want, and likely to perish if not speedily relieved; prays that a competence may be granted for her subsistence.

Note respecting orders or ordinances concerning the additional forces for reducing the Irish rebels.

Note respecting an order of the House of Commons for Captain Edmond Verney, for the wife of Thomas Cowper, and for Ensign Elsing.

1649-50.

Jan. 3. Copy of order of the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to hear the business upon the petition and appeal of John Poyntz *alias* Morris and Mary his wife, and others, fixing the hearing for the 10th instant, and ordering John Browne and Wm. Littleton to attend and produce the documents, &c. used at the hearing before the late House of Lords.

Annexed :—

1. Abstract of appeal of John Morris *alias* Poyntz.
2. Reasons why the appeal should be dismissed, the plaintiff dis-paupered, &c.

Jan. 10. Copy of order of the Committee for reformation of the Universities for the removal of certain enumerated Fellows of New College, Oxford, who continue to hold their fellowships contrary to the authority of Parliament.

Feb. 20. Copy of order of the Committee upon the case of Poyntz *alias* Morris and others for the hearing of the case on the 22nd instant.

Feb. 25. Order of the same Committee for the hearing of the case on the 4th of March.

1650.

April 11. Draft orders respecting the repair of Carlisle. C. J., VI. 396. *In extenso.*

April 18. Draft order respecting the form of the Commission empowering Commissioners to manage the public treasury of the Commonwealth. C. J., VI. 400. *In extenso.*

April 26. Draft order for 1,400*l.* to be paid Dr. Thomas Mooreton, late Bishop of Durham, out of the arrears of the revenue of the late bishoprick, he first taking and subscribing the engagement. C. J., VI. 404. *In extenso.*

Oct. 17. Copy of bill of complaint to the Commissioners of the Great Seal presented by John Poyntz *alias* Morris for review and reversal of the proceedings brought against him and others by the late Sir Adam Littleton and others. Upon the death of Poyntz Poyntz the complainant John claimed to succeed to certain estates at North and South Okenden and elsewhere as heir male, whereas Sir Adam Littleton claimed by right of his wife as heir female. The complainant at a trial at Colchester produced a copy of an Act of Parliament in support of his claim, which was afterwards declared by the House of Lords to be a forgery; his house was also broken into by John Browne, Clerk of the Parliaments, by virtue of an order of the House of Lords, and various documents taken away, whilst John Poyntz *alias* Morris and others were sentenced to fine and imprisonment. The complainant alleges that all these proceedings were unjust, that the witnesses produced against him were perjured and suborned, and desires a reversal of the proceedings, restoration to his rights, and vindication of his character.

Annexed :—

1. Draft of the several answer of John Browne, Esq., late Clerk of the Parliaments, one of the defendants to the bill of complaint of John Poyntz *alias* Morris. Browne knows nothing of any settlement of the lands in question, having no interest whatever therein, unless Morris alludes to a paper document purporting to be an Act of Parliament relating to those lands, and to two parchment writings purporting to be fines, which were all by judgments of the House of Lords declared to be forgeries, and to be for ever vacated and cancelled, in connexion with which Leonard Darby was convicted of perjury. All other allegations against himself Browne absolutely denies.
2. Affidavit of Thomas Elslyott. He happened to be present at the house of Mr. John Browne, late Clerk of the Parliaments, about four years ago, when Mrs. Isabel Smith and Leonard Darby met

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
—
Calendar.
[1649.]

1649-50.

1650.

House of
Lords.
Calendar.
1650.

Mr. Browne and showed him a copy of an Act of Parliament touching Morris' estate, and asked him if the signature were his, to which he answered that it was, and that he would justify it and who durst deny it. The deponent happened also to be present on another occasion in the Tower, where the records of Parliament were transcribed, when Mr. Browne came and asked his clerks which of them had made a copy of the Act and given it to Morris to use at Essex assizes against his friend Sir Adam Littleton, to which they answered that they had but copied and delivered it in the usual way, and were not to blame; upon which he asked for the record, and having received it, as deponent believes, went away in great displeasure. 27 July 1650.

3. Information of Frances, the wife of John Croft, of Westminster. She has heard Wm. Hunt deny that he had ever given an Act of Parliament from Mr. Browne to Mrs. Isabel Smith. 29 Oct. 1650.

4. Information of Anne Hunt, relict of Wm. Hunt. Her late husband called the Act concerning Morris a pretended Act and no Act; and she has heard him say that Morris Poyntz, Mrs. Smyth, and the rest of the pack had done such a piece of roguery as never was heard of in England. 30 Oct. 1650.

5. Memorandum that the bill of complaint is brought merely for vexation, and is full of scandals, falsities, and defamations. (Undated.)

Dec. 12. Report of proceedings against the late King, and orders thereon. C. J., VI. 508. *In extenso.*

1650-1.

1650-1.

Jan. 3. Order of the Committee for Indemnity for the Clerk of the Peace for the city of London to furnish the Committee with a copy of the indictment against Mr. John Browne for burglary, for his searching with constables and officers in a house, by order of the late House of Peers, for a counterfeit Act of Parliament.

Jan. 16. Draft letter from the Parliament to the King of Spain, thanking him for his good will expressed through his Ambassador Don Alonzo de Cardenas, but desiring the punishment of the murderers of Antony Ascham, Resident of Parliament in Spain. C. J., VI. 524.

Jan 16. Amendments to preceding.

1652.

1652.

[1652, June 30.] Copy of petition of the Roman Catholics to the Supreme Authority of this nation, the Parliament of the Commonwealth of England. Petitioners have long waited some happy leisure when a hearing might be allowed them of their many sad pressures. Even such as are sequestered for delinquency have still comforted their sorrows with the hope that they should at last be received to mercy, since the general votes for compositions of the 17th of March 1648-9 seem clearly to imply them capable thereof, when the rules concerning them should be agreed upon. The wisdom of Parliament now applying itself to establish the people of this commonwealth in a quiet and settled condition, petitioners have confidence that they alone shall not be excluded from so universal a benefit. They pray that the laws and proceedings concerning them may be taken into consideration, and clemency and compassion used towards them by composition or otherwise as may consist with the public peace and with their living in their native country. They further pray that Parliament will vouchsafe them the permission of clearing their religion of whatsoever may be inconsistent with government. (Much mutilated.) This paper is undated, and is not mentioned in the journals, but a Committee was this day appointed "to consider what is fit to be done in reference to popish recusants that shall conform." C. J., VII. 147.

Nov. —. Paper (not signed) purporting to be a declaration and acknowledgment by John Poyntz *alias* Morris and Mary his wife, that whereas in October 1647 they presented a petition to the late Lord General Fairfax at Putney against John Browne, then Clerk of the Parliaments, accusing him of having embezzled out of his office an Act of Parliament pretended to be made in the reign of Queen Elizabeth for joining the estates of the Morris' and Poyntz' together after a copy had been made and compared therewith, and of having hired one Godfrey Cade, a prisoner in the Fleet, to swear that he had forged the said copy; now they, the said John Poyntz *alias* Morris and Mary his wife, freely and voluntarily declare and acknowledge that the aforesaid petition is false and scandalous in all

and every the charges and accusations therein contained. They desire Mr. Browne to forgive them and to accept this public acknowledgment as satisfaction for the same, and for the 5,000*l.* justly recorded against them at his suit, as in regard of their poverty they are unable to give him any other recompense.

Nov. —. Another copy in Browne's handwriting.

Nov. —. Draft of same.

Nov. —. Draft of another declaration to the same effect by Mary Poyntz *alias* Morris.

1652. Copy of judgment delivered in Easter term 1652 in an action for debt before the Keeper of the liberty of England, by authority of Parliament in the Upper Bench at Westminster, between Robert and John Loder and the Earl of Berks.

Annexed:—

1. Bond for 600*l.* entered into by the Earl of Berks and Henry Stevens for payment of 312*l.* to Robert Loder. 3 Aug. 1638.

2. Particulars of the real estate of Thomas Earl of Berks now prisoner in the Upper Bench prison.

3. Power of attorney from Robert and John Loder to William Whitehead to act for them in their suit against the Earl of Berks. 28 Oct. 1654.

[1652, Dec. 6] Engrossment of an additional Act, with further directions to the trustees for sale of the lands of the late King, Queen, and Prince, and the Auditor-General's accounts at Worcester House. See C. J., VII. 226.

1652-3.

1652-3.

Jan. 27. Draft order respecting the answer to be given to the letter of the Archduke Leopold received this day. C. J., VII. 251. *In extenso.*

[1652-3, Feb. 9.] Petition of John Freer to the Committee for the county of Suffolk for relief of creditors and prisoners; he obtained judgment against John Prentice of Clare for a debt, upon which Prentice was committed to Bury Gaol, but he fraudulently conveyed all his estate to his sons, and then by swearing that he was not worth 5*l.* obtained his discharge; prays that Prentice and his sons may be examined on oath, that the fraud may be discovered and petitioner be relieved according to justice.

Annexed:—

1. Statement of the cause between John Prentice and John Freer. (Undated.)

2. Affidavit respecting the apprehension of Prentice.

3. Proposal for a composition in the matter.

[1652-3, Feb. 9.] Petition of Anne Bowen, the most distressed widow of Captain Henry Bowen, deceased; her husband faithfully served the Parliament in the army of the late Lord General Essex, for which 760*l.* are due to him for arrears of pay; after lying sick for nine months he died last Saturday, leaving her with four children; in his sickness he spent and pawned all that ever he had, and she and her children are ready to perish, and she has not wherewithal to inter her husband's corpse; she prays that some money may be given her for the purpose, and for the relief of herself and her children. C. J., VII. 256.

1653.

1653.

May 5. Letter from John Thurloe at Whitehall to Henry Scobell; he is commanded to send to Scobell for the Bill prepared by the Parliament concerning the lands forfeited in Ireland, and for such papers as are in the House touching that business. Noted with a list of documents received.

July 19. Articles of agreement between Henry Glemham, Doctor of Divinity, executor as to the last will and testament of Paul Viscount Bayninge, of Sir Thomas Glemham, Knight, surviving executor of the said Paul Viscount Bayninge of the one part, and of Cornelius Vermuyden, of London, Knight, of the other part; the articles recite a sale of land in King's Sedgemoor, *alias* Queen's Sedgemoor, in the county of Somerset, to the trustees of Paul Lord Viscount Bayninge for 12,000*l.* and a yearly rent of 100*l.*, and after reciting various mesne proceedings and the deaths of persons therein concerned, conclude with an assurance of the premises to Sir Cornelius Vermuyden upon payment to Sir Thomas Glemham of fifteen thousand pounds, subject to certain provisoes and stipulations for securing the same.

July 24. Indenture of agreement between Aubrey Earl of Oxford and Anne Countess of Oxford of the one part, and Henry Marquess of Dorchester and Henry Glemham, D.D., executor of Sir Thomas Glemham (as to the last will and testament of Paul Viscount Bayninge), of the other part. The indenture recites another deed whereby it was agreed between the same parties that

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1653.

lands therein mentioned should be let to the Marquess of Dorchester and Dr. Glemham upon certain conditions. The indenture further recites that the debts in the schedule annexed to the first deed are not so ascertained, but that some of them may not be so much as is mentioned in the schedule, and it is therefore agreed between the parties that the Marquess of Dorchester and Dr. Glemham shall be obliged to pay no more of the debts than shall appear to be due upon a true account to be made by the creditors.

Annexed:—

- 1-70. Receipts from the Marquess of Dorchester, from the Earl, and dowager Countess of Oxford, and from others for legacies and other payments received under the will of the late Viscount Bayning, with other papers relating to the administration of his estate by Dr. Henry Glemham, Dean of Bristol. (Seventy papers.)

July 25. Order of the Council of State at Whitehall, referring a petition of the inhabitants of Hampton, Hanworth, Teddington, and other towns thereabouts, in the county of Middlesex, to Gilbert Barrell and John Browne,* Esquires, to examine the same, and certify the state of the business to the Council.

Annexed:—

1. Draft order signed by John Browne and Gilbert Barrell appointing a time for proceeding with the case. 9 Aug.
2. Letter from the trustees appointed for the sale of the late King's parks to Mr. Barrell and Mr. John Browne; they understand that Mr. Barrell and Mr. Browne are appointed by order of the Council of State to survey the New River at Hampton Court, which had lately its ordinary course and channel through all the four parks at Hampton Court, viz., the two house parks, Bushy Park, Jockey Park, and the meadows and hare warren there; and they certify that great discommodity is caused to the Commonwealth in the sale of the parks through the want of the running and passing of the said river through them, as they are extremely parched and dried up at this summer season for want of the water of the river, besides the damage and wrong to the country thereabouts, the writers are therefore of opinion that if the New River may have its wonted course through the parks and meadows as formerly it will much advance the benefit of the same in the sale thereof, or in case they shall be reserved for the use of the State. Dated at Worcester House, 23 Aug. 1653.
3. Petition of the inhabitants of Hanworth in answer to a petition lately delivered to the Council of State by the inhabitants of Hampton; they hear that a petition has been delivered by some of the inhabitants of Hampton, desiring that the river made by the late King might run again, which formerly so much annoyed and drowned the parishes thereabouts; the petition, though called a petition of Hanworth, was without their knowledge or consent; the river was not destroyed, as in that petition is alleged, by the malice of the country people, but by necessity; for had it continued the petitioners could not have subsisted, but must have left their farms and dwellings by reason of the drowning of their corn and hay in the fields, and the rotting of their sheep and cattle, so much so that petitioners have waded to the knees in harvest to fetch out corn and hay, whilst passengers were unable to travel from parish to parish or to market without great danger [on account of the foulness of the roads], for which petitioners were often threatened with indictment, so that the loss they sustained whilst the river did run could not be less than 400l.; petitioners therefore pray that the matter may be considered, and that for the pleasure and private ends of some few whole parishes may not be ruined and overthrown. Recd. 29 August 1653.
4. Petition of inhabitants of Feltham, same as preceding. Recd. 29 Aug. 1653.
5. Letter from Sam. Rowe at Whitehall to John Browne, Esqre., at Twickenham. I am now going out of town, and yet am importuned to write something to you in reference to the New River upon Hounslow Heath. I perceive that the inhabitants of Hanworth and Feltham are most against it, and I believe the ground is because some of them have moneys in their hands, and all of them have

been trespassers in pulling up the "tumbling bay" and the bridges, which they will be enforced to make up; and at a court held for Hanworth in 1652 [? 1650] the homage made themselves so much parties to the business, as though they confessed that themselves and most of the neighbours were guilty of pulling up the bridges within Hanworth, yet they refused to present who they were that did it, contrary to their oaths, as Mr. Baron Tomlins (steward there) and I myself shall be ready to testify; now the great objection will be that the water passeth not currently through Hanworth Park and the Heath. My Lord will take care for the passing of it through the park, and it will be demonstrated to you that it is feasible, and the petitioners will undertake to pass it currently from the park pale to Hampton, and this being undertaken and performed I hope will take away all objections, especially if you consider that my Lord Bradshaw, Lord of Hanworth, and Mr. Rawligh, Lord of Feltham, consent to the running of it. Sir, I pray you present my service to your lady, and excuse the hasty scribbling of your servant. 31 Aug. 1653.

6. Copy of proceedings at a Court Leet and Court Baron of the Right Honourable John Bradshaw, Sergeant-at-law, Lord President of the Council of State, holden at Hanworth 16th Oct. 1650. Endorsed.—Notes of a Court held (16 Oct. 50*) at Hanworth to be sent to Mr. Baron Tomlins.
7. Certificate of inhabitants of the Town of Kingston-upon-Thames that the turning of the water of Longford River to run in the new cut or course made for that purpose over Hounslow Heath into Hampton Court Parks was heretofore, when the waters so ran, a very great nuisance, and spoiling of the highways leading from Staines and Uxbridge and other places to Kingston, so that carts and carriages could not pass or come to and from the market without danger; they therefore pray that the water may not be drawn to run in the new course at any time hereafter. 1 Sept. 1653.
8. Certificate of inhabitants of Tuddington [Teddington], Middlesex, that they have suffered great loss and damage in their corn and cattle to the value of 200l. by the running of the New River, and if the river run again they do justly fear they shall suffer the like loss again. 2 Sept. 1653.
9. Letter from Alexander Turner to Mr. Williams at Hampton; has sent him the papers that were in the Attorney-General's hands, there are three more behind, but no warrant for sending them.
10. Copy of petition of the inhabitants of Feltham, Hanworth, Longford, Tuddington, and Bedfont, with divers others, to the Committee for the public revenue; the petitioners hearing it given out that the late cut river from Longford to Hampton Court shall run again, having formerly suffered great loss thereby, are forced to present their grievances; it drowned the corn fields, dwellings, and commons, and ruined and rotted cattle and sheep, so drowning the fields that petitioners were forced to wade to the knees to fetch out corn and hay; it was of no use for it did not drive any mill, but only hindered four other mills which stand within three miles of the head thereof whilst it so drowned the highways and passages to Kingston that passengers could not travel; petitioners, finding the burden unsufferable, sought redress from Parliament, but as, on account of other urgent occasions, they could obtain no answer, they were forced to make stoppage of the river; they are confident that their present governors will little countenance the oppression of the former, and humbly desire that what was done may not be taken as an affront to any lawful authority, and pray that the river may not be allowed to run again to the ruin and undoing of so many poor inhabitants.
11. Examination of Peter Bing, of Hanworth, in the county of Middlesex, husbandman, taken 27th of May 1652; about four years ago all or most part of the inhabitants of Hanworth, with their wives, children, and servants, threw down all the pales remaining about the new inclosure of Hanworth Park, called the Free, and thereby laid waste and common about threescore acres of land which were formerly inclosed; deponent was from home at the time of the riot, but heard of it from Lord Saye

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1653.

* Late Clerk of the Parliaments.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1653.

- and Sele's servants, particularly from Wm. Goddard, the elder, then servant to Lord Saye and Sele, and now to Lord Bradshaw, and also from Mistress Fiennes, Lord Saye and Sele's daughter.
12. Another examination of Peter Bing, also taken on the 27th of May 1652; about three years ago the deponent with many others, at least 100 in number, met together at the village called Longford, where the New River begins, which runs through Hounslow Heath to Hampton Court, and there stopped the passage of the river by sinking the bridge and throwing stones and gravel thereupon to make the passage for carts and horses as formerly, but he denies that either he or any others to his knowledge threw down any of the banks of the river; they were moved to stop the passage of the river in order to save their corn from drowning by the overflowing of the river, and because it so spoiled the roads that there was no safe travelling for foot or horse either to Kingston or Brentford, the market towns thereabouts, while the commons of Feltham, Hanworth, Teddington, and Bedfont were so full of water that the sheep and other cattle of the inhabitants died of the rot, and many of the houses in those villages were overflowed with water, so that the inhabitants were very sickly with the damps in their houses and yards.—This deposition is confirmed in all points by Ralph Lawrence, examined the same day.
13. Deposition of William Chary, a customary tenant of Hanworth: deponent, who had furrow for furrow with the inhabitants, and in the most likely place for the river to overflow or leak, yet never sustained any prejudice, or thought that any of his neighbours did; he never heard one of them complain of the river, but only commend it; as to the bridge in the Free he heard Robert Browne confess before the steward in open Court at Hanworth that it was better to take the bridges away than let them be stolen away; four of the chief men in Hanworth took away the bridge at the town's end, while the four planks that were laid for passages over the river hard by the park pale were taken away by Peter Bing, and now stand in the street before his own door.
14. Notes of several depositions taken at Hampton; the river was made by the late King at his own charge, and cost 8,000*l.* or 9,000*l.*; it was eight or nine miles in length, and ran from Longford to the Thames; it did little hurt to the country unless it was at first before the earth was settled, while the benefit to the parks was great; the bridges which were erected by the King were pulled down in 1648 and the river stopped; the river was made too shallow at first in many places, which was the reason of its overflowing so much, especially in Hanworth Park and other places in Hanworth and Feltham.
15. Affidavits of William Cumbar, John Goding, and others, about the cost of the bridges in Hanworth, &c., and that in 1642 and 1643, the labourers were not paid for keeping up the banks of the river and clearing away the weeds, though Mr. Manning who employed them had 700*l.* in his hands out of the money collected for making the river.
16. Letter from Alexander Turner to Mr. Barrell, of Thissleworth, or Mr. Browne, of Twickenham; he hopes that they will be able to let him have copies of the letter of the trustees and of the order of the Council of State concerning the New River about which he and John Williams have been at great charge, and now the parks are sold they are like to lose both pains and moneys, unless they have copies of the letter and order. 23 Nov. 1653.

1654.

May 2. Letter from Thomas Littleton, at Beaves Marks, to John Browne, Esq., at his house at Twickenham. Powys and Holland are the names of the plaintiff and defendant in the great trial which the writer had against Morris, &c. at Guild Hall, which lasted till 10 o'clock at night; the verdict which lies contrary upon them they foolishly hope to get laid aside; he does not understand how it concerns or is proper for Browne, who is only a witness in the cause, to take notice of it; he means to take a copy of the rule and inform himself what he can of the business; they have not as yet given him any notice, which he thinks they should have done in the first place.

Annexed:—

1. Report of Mr. Edwin Rich respecting the admission of certain affidavits in the cause of John Poyntz *alias* Morris against Thomas Littleton and others. 20 Feb. 1653-4.
2. Letter from Thos. Littleton to John Browne; believes he has found out the bottom of the business; before the great trial at Guild Hall an order was made that the forged records should be deposited in Mr. Barrell's hands, which order Browne performed, detaining only the copy of the Act of Parliament to which his own hand was counterfeited, he is now questioned for this, and it is desired that the Act, as well as the other writings, should be in Mr. Barrell's hands; but by a subsequent order a copy only was to be given; the writer has taken copies of both these rules; will be prepared, and does not fear anything; thinks it would be very proper if Browne could appear personally in court, but will not fail to be there himself.

May 31. Letter from John Bunbury, at Dublin, to Wm. Symon, clerk to Mr. Scobell; desires Symon to send him a copy of an order relating to the payment of the army in Ireland, &c.

[1654, Oct. 19.] Collonell Shepcott [Shapcott], Mr. Sheriffe of Devon; his answer to a p'posall y^t my Lord Whitlock moved in the Howse y^t the p'tectorship might be hereditary:—

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman y^t spoke last hath made a motion to this howse y^t wee establish these 3 kingdomes vpon y^c P'tectour & his heires in respect of his great deservings as a reward to his virtue (farre short of his meritt). If to vndoe 3 kingdomes bee meritorious hee deserues farre aboue any. If to violate y^c lawes and liberties of this nation by imposing new lawes, viz., the Spanish inquisicon by another name, to take away the orthodoxe Clergie and institute Anabaptisticall preachers in their roome. If by imposing taxes of seuerall kindes, insupportable and wthout any cause or reason but of state, not the state of the nation, but his owne vsurped gov'n^t and tyranny over vs. If his erecting a Cort to destroy the nobility and gentry, contrary to the lawes of the Kingdome, vnder coulor of their Reliefe of the Creditors and poore prisoners. If these be meritts for w^{ch} hee deserues 3 kingdomes at once to be given to him and his posterity; let him have it. But if wee must needs have a king againe, why not hee? whose indubitable right it is. What hath he done to be excluded, to be dispossessed of his vnquestionable right? Unlesse we intended to p'petuate the curse of God vpon vs and our posterity for ever in giving away w^t is not o's to give, by an act owning to o'selves all the murders, p'iury, and treasons of this man, and consequently intaile the curse of God, & in us, o' posterity, and the whole nation.

Whitlock merely says, "the House sat this day and the three former days in a Grand Committee about the government, and had much debate whether it should be elective or hereditary, as to the single person, the "Protector of the Commonwealth" (p. 607). The Parliamentary Register, Vol. XX., p. 376, quoting Thurloe, says that Major-General Lambert tried to persuade Parliament that it was necessary to make the office of protector hereditary, but that on a division the motion was negatived by 200 to 60 to the great surprise of the public and the family of the Lord Protector. No notice is taken of the debate in the journal further than that the House was resolved into a committee of the whole House upon the government. *Ser* C. J., VII. 377.

[1654, Dec. 15.] Petition of Sir John Monson to the House of Commons; petitioner some years since undertook the draining of the level by the River Ancholme from Bishop Bridge to Ferry Bridge, as a servant of the country without any eye to his own advantage, but his conduct has been much reflected upon with unjust clamour; he prays that a committee may be appointed to examine the whole business, before which he doubts not but that all his actions will pass with approbation. C. J., VII. 402.

1655.

Aug. 21. Letter from Roger Jenyns, at Whitehall, to Mr. William Symon, at his father's house in Trenegloss, in Cornwall; your letter received this last post was long looked for; you write there will be none hanged with you this assizes, we were afraid the assizes were past, and that you had the gentle slip for some good trick or other as you were so long silent; I have given your letters to Mr. Scobell and Mr. Weaver, who has here sent an answer which will satisfy you of the welfare of your young lady at Tunbridge. I refer you to my

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1654.

1655.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1655.

last for what is threatened against her person by Mr. John Brice, "one of our brethren"; let me advise you to let her have a line or two from you often, that she may not pretend she thought you had been dealt withal as I told you we thought you had been. I hope I have sent you the right ordinance and proclamation; there is no news here worth taking notice of; I cannot find the petition of one Summer which Captain Bushell delivered to you, send word where you have put it; all our friends in the Strand are well and desire to be recommended to you. I have received a letter from Mr. Ward about the receipt of the Scotch orders; give me a line when you are in Bristol and when you intend for London. Saml. Hartlib and many others desire to be remembered to you.

1655-6.

1655-6.

March 10. Petition of James Poyntz otherwise Morris, an infant, by Mary his mother, to His Highness Oliver Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, &c.; about the end of the reign of Elizabeth the estates of James Morris, petitioner's great grandfather, and those of Gabriel Poyntz were joined and settled by Act of Parliament upon the heirs male of James Morris; about eight years ago this Act was seen in the Tower at Westminster, where the records of Parliament were kept in the custody of Mr. John Browne, the clerk to the Lords' House, and petitioner's father, John Morris *alias* Poyntz, had a copy of the Act signed by John Browne for a true copy, but Browne combining with the adversaries of the petitioner's father got this copy into his own hands, and then alleged that the original Act itself was no more to be found; petitioner's father thereupon preferred a bill of discovery in Chancery against John Browne and others, to which John Browne answered confessing that he had the copy of the Act, but refusing to give it up, affirming that his signature was counterfeited thereto; petitioner has put in a bill of review, but cannot proceed in the case until the copy of the Act in question is produced; prays that Browne may be ordered to bring the copy of the Act into court forthwith that the cause may proceed to a speedy trial, according to equity and justice. Noted, His Highness referreth this petition to the consideration and order of the Lords Commissioners for the Great Seal. Nath. Bacon.

Annexed:—

1. Order of the Lords Commissioners for John Browne to answer. 9 May 1656.
2. Answer of John Browne, Esqre.; denies that there ever was any Act for joining the estates of Morris and Poyntz, but declares the truth to be this, that there is a paper document purporting to be a copy of such an Act of Parliament, and to be signed by him, but it was declared by judgment of the House of Lords of the 21st of Sept. 1647 to be counterfeited, and to be for ever vacated, there being no trace in the journal of any such Act; and about Easter 1649 Leonard Darby was convicted of perjury before the Court of Upper Bench for swearing that the forged writing was a true copy; the forged document was then delivered to petitioner, who hopes that he will not be ordered to give it up, as it is a forgery, by which his good name has been aspersed, and he fears that if the infant and his confederates got it into their hands they would use it to set on foot some desperate design. There was a bill in chancery brought by John Poyntz *alias* Morris to which petitioner answered, confessing that he had the forged writing, upon which he was served with an order to bring the same into court, or show cause to the contrary; whereupon petitioner having by his counsel shown good cause to the contrary the subpoena *duces tecum* was discharged by order of the 20th of May 1653; this being the true state of the case he humbly leaves it in their Lordships' hands, only praying them to consider the serious import of such a forgery, and that the actors therein may receive exemplary punishment.
3. Order to discharge a subpoena *duces tecum*, and to allow the cause shown by Mr. Browne why he should not bring in the forged copy of the pretended Act. 20 May 1653.

1658-9.

1658-9.

Feb. 5. Letters patent signed by the Protector Richard Cromwell; to confirm and protect Thomas Bushell (who has given good testimony of his abilities in mineral affairs, and of his remarkable successes in fol-

lowing the philosophical directions of his late master, the Lord Chancellor Bacon) and his co-adventurers in the draining and working of the deserted works of Sir Bevis Bulmer, in Rowpitts and Greenacre, on the forest of Mendip, in the county of Somerset. (See below. 1660, May 9. Petition of Thos. Bushell, &c.)

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1658-9.

1660.

1660.

April 2. Order of Council of State at Whitehall [signed Arthur Annesley, President] made upon complaint of inhabitants of Enfield, Edmonton, Hadley, and South Mims of spoil and waste done to the trees of Enfield Chase by Edward Randall, of Enfield, a blacksmith, and others, contrary to the custom of the manor; gives authority to Sir John Potts, Sir Thomas Dacres, and others to restrain and punish persons doing such damage.

April [$\frac{4}{11}$]. Letter from the King at Breda to the Speaker of the House of Peers and the Lords there assembled, enclosing his declaration. L. J., XI. 7. *In extenso*.

April [$\frac{4}{11}$]. The King's declaration from Breda. L. J., XI. 7. *In extenso*.

May 1. Heads for a conference with the House of Commons concerning the King's letter and declaration from Breda. L. J., XI. 8. *In extenso*.

May 1. Petition of Walter Long; in consideration of his sufferings under a sentence of the Court of Star Chamber the sum of 5,000*l.* (which he never received) was adjudged to him in 1642, and the Chief Registership in Chancery was secured to him by patent for life; he continued to exercise this office until forced to go beyond the seas by the then army, when the office was executed by Mr. Miles Corbett in the name of himself and Robert Goodwin; but in 1654 Oliver Protector caused Jasper Edwards, William Goldisborough, and others to be put into the office, under an ordinance which expired in 1657, when petitioner brought an action at law against them, but the very day before the trial Edwards obtained a patent from Richard Protector to make him sole register, and with such despatch that it passed all the offices and seals in one day. This was however set aside, and petitioner restored to the office in 1659, and in October last he was by order of the Commissioners directed to have the custody of all the books and papers belonging to the Court; but he is thwarted in every way by Edwards, Goldisborough, and the other clerks of the office, who keep the profits from him, and have put new locks upon the doors to prevent his coming into the office; petitioner hearing that some of the books had been carried out of the office to a house near the Savoy, having obtained a warrant from the Master of the Rolls, endeavoured when the doors of the office were open to carry the records, &c. to another place for security, upon which he was assaulted by Goldisborough, and a great tumult raised, so that he was obliged to go out a back way and put the records over a wall for safety; Goldisborough complained to the Commissioners of the Great Seal, who made several orders respecting the custody of the documents. Meanwhile Goldisborough and his clerk have broken open the door of a room where petitioner had secured some of the records, and petitioner, who is responsible for their custody, knows not what damage he may incur; prays to be quieted in his lawful possession, and that he may have the custody of the records and the profits of the office, according to the original ordinance and patent in his favour. L. J., XI. 8.

May 2. Petition of Uriah Babington, Keeper of Greenwich house, gardens, and park; was appointed to the office in 1634 for life, and was also barber to the late King for above ten years, being employed to attend His Majesty by order of Parliament, for which services the sum of 3,814*l.* is due to him; in Jan. 1654-5, when in quiet possession of the house and park, he was forced out by William Gunn, who committed great waste; in June last after a full hearing, petitioner was restored to his office; he found near eighty families there, some thirty of them disorderly persons, who commit waste and spoil and refuse to be regulated; he prays to be continued in possession, and empowered to regulate all disorders and wastes; that such as refuse to obey may be removed by the assistance of the justices of the peace, and that all others may be ordered to provide themselves with habitations elsewhere. L. J., XI. 9.

Annexed:—

1. Draft order in accordance with the prayer of the petition. L. J., XI. 12. *In extenso*.

May 2. Petition of Dame Mary Jermyn and Robert and Elizabeth, children of Sir Thomas Jermyn, deceased; claim the office of Register in Chancery under patent from the late King to Henry Lord Jermyn and Thomas

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

Jermyn for their lives, in trust for Sir Thomas Jermyn, by whom the profits of the office were settled on the petitioners, which they received until the ordinance regulating the Chancery; since which time the clerks have taken them, whilst Mr. Walter Long pretends to claim the office under a grant from the Parliament; pray to be admitted to exercise the office by deputy, and to receive the profits thereof. L. J., XI. 9.

May 2. Draft ordinance appointing General Monk Captain General of the Forces. L. J., XI. 9.

Annexed :—

1. Draft of an Act to the same effect.

May 2. Statement respecting the arrest of Thomas Chamberlaine, servant to the Earl of Denbigh, at the instance of John Seagrave, a tailor. L. J., XI. 11.

Annexed :—

1. Order signed and sealed by Basil Earl of Denbigh to all bailiffs, &c. for the release of Chamberlaine. 30 April.

May 3. Draft order restoring Edwyn Rich and Edward Eltonhed, Masters in Chancery, to their precedence. L. J., XI. 12. *In extenso*.

May 3. Another draft.

May 3. Draft order to stay waste on the Duke of Buckingham's lands. L. J., XI. 12. *In extenso*.

May 3. Copy of letter from the House of Lords to the King in answer to His letter and declaration from Breda. L. J., XI. 12. *In extenso*.

May 3. Draft of preceding.

May 3. Another draft.

May 3. Order of the House of Commons to acquaint the Lords that they have prepared an answer to the King's letter. C. J., VIII. 11. *In extenso*.

May 4. Petition of Walter Long; Lady Jermyn's petition, claiming the Register's office in Chancery, seems in some degree to justify the proceedings of Gouldsborough and his clerks, but he lately declared that he was not her deputy; the claims of petitioner and Lady Jermyn were by the late Parliament referred to the now Speaker of the House of Commons and Mr. Denzill Holles, who have given no decision; prays to be left in possession of the office which he holds by authority of Parliament, and that the question between himself and Lady Jermyn may be determined. L. J., XI. 13.

May 4. Petition of several people (called Anabaptists) inhabiting in and about the city of London; petitioners have bought and built several houses in London for their public meetings to worship God; one of which, on the 1st and 2nd instant, was broken open by a riotous multitude, and the doors, seats, windows, galleries, and floors carried away to the value of 200*l.*, and the like is threatened to be done in other places, and this without the least provocation; for petitioners' practice is to be obedient to magistrates and to venture their all for such as will protect them in their lives and estates, and just liberty to worship the Lord without restriction or compulsion; but they apprehend that the duty is reciprocal, subjection on one side, protection on the other; if some amongst them miscarry they pray that it may not be imputed to all, no more than to others differing from them, some of whom endeavour to clear themselves by clamouring upon petitioners, tending to incense both magistrates and multitude against them; they pray the House to consider not only their injuries, but the danger of such tumults to the nation and city, and to protect them in their civil and religious liberties according to the promise contained in the King's late declaration. This petition is not mentioned in the journal, but an order is this day made against riots in London upon information given of a great riot and violence offered to some inhabitants of the city. L. J., XI. 13.

May 4. Draft order vacating the judgment against the nine lords impeached by the House of Commons for joining the King at York in 1642. L. J., XI. 14. *In extenso*.

May 4. Petition of Antonio Vas, a Portuguese; on pretence of his being of the Spanish faction petitioner was seized here in England by the Portuguese Ambassador, and has for the last nine months been kept prisoner in the Ambassador's house in extreme misery in a dark room, in hourly fear of being murdered or of being carried to Portugal to be tried by the Inquisition, of which the Ambassador is a member. The Council of State made an order for petitioner's discharge, but by reason of the alteration in government it was not executed. Petitioner prays to be put in a lawful prison and fairly tried. L. J., XI. 14.

May 4. Draft order for preceding petition to be shown to the Portuguese Ambassador, and the petitioner demanded of him unless he show cause to the contrary, &c. L. J., XI. 14. *In extenso*.

May 5. Petition of Thomas Swalowe; considerable progress towards His Majesty's return has been made, the arms of the Commonwealth have been defaced, and His Majesty's arms restored, but the arms of the Commonwealth are still continued in the coining of money, and cannot be altered nor the making of money stayed without order of Parliament; petitioner was appointed by King James clerk of the coining irons, and surveyor of the melting of gold and silver in the mint within the Tower of London, but was displaced by Richard Pight in 1648 under pretence of a patent from the later powers; petitioner has been restored by order of the present Council of State, but is still kept out of certain rooms anciently belonging to his offices, without which he cannot with safety perform his duties; prays that the making of money may be stayed until His Majesty's pleasure be known, and that the present Lieutenant of the Tower may be ordered to put petitioner into possession of all the rooms and perquisites belonging to his offices. *Noted*.—Ordered as to rooms, respited as to coining. L. J., XI. 14.

Annexed :—

1. Order of the Council of State restoring Swalowe to his office. 28 March 1660.

May 5. Draft preamble to the order to stay waste on the Duke of Buckingham's lands. L. J., XI. 14.

May 5. Petition of Daniel Parr; claims one of the places of entering registers in the Register's office in the Court of Chancery into which some five years ago Mr. Scoble, then clerk of the Parliament, being very potent, appointed Henry Devenish his kinsman, who, taking advantage of the distraction in the office for want of a master, will neither give up the place nor account for the profits; prays for relief according to justice which has been so long perverted. L. J., XI. 15.

May 5. Copy of preceding.

May 5. Draft declaration that by reason of the extraordinary and important affairs of the kingdom there will be no proceedings in the courts of law or equity at Westminster until the 28th instant. L. J., XI. 15. *In extenso*.

May 7. Draft declaration against tumults and riots, and for continuing sheriffs, justices, &c. in their offices. L. J., XI. 17. *In extenso*.

May 7. Letter from the Portuguese Ambassador to the Lords assembled in Parliament; desires that Vas, who is a Portuguese subject, who has been guilty of high treason, and who was delivered up to the writer by the late Parliament and the Council of State, may be left in his hands (Portuguese.)

Annexed :—

1. Translation of preceding. L. J., XI. 17. *In extenso*.

2. Copy of letter of thanks from the King of Portugal to the Parliament for the delivery of Antonio Vas. 16 Aug. 1659.

3. Copy of the paper delivered by the Ambassador to the Council, whereupon it was resolved that the prisoner Vas should be at the Ambassador's disposing.

May 8. Draft order for a pass for six ministers from the city of London to go to attend the King. L. J., XI. 18.

May 8. Address of the Commissioners employed for the kingdom of Ireland to the Lords assembled in Parliament; that they would concur with the Commissioners in an address to the King to call and hold a Parliament in Ireland for remedy of the unsettled condition of that kingdom. L. J., XI. 19. *In extenso*.

May 8. Duplicate of preceding.

May 8. Copy of same.

May 8. Draft proclamation of both Houses of Parliament proclaiming His Majesty King. L. J., XI. 19. *In extenso*. (Two papers.)

May 8. Resolutions of the House of Commons that proceedings under the Great Seal shall pass in the King's name from the 5th instant. C. J., VIII. 17.

May 8. Resolutions of the House of Commons that all proceedings under the Great Seal of Ireland shall pass in the King's name from the 5th instant, &c. C. J., VIII. 17. *In extenso*.

May 9. Petition of Margaret Countess of Worcester; she complains that Commissary Coapley is endangering the foundations of Worcester House (now in the hands of the trustees for sale of lands pretended to be forfeited to the Commonwealth), under colour of some order from the Council of State to search for hidden treasure; prays for an order to stop any further proceeding therein. L. J., XI. 19.

May 9. Draft of an Act for the constituting of a Committee of both Houses of Parliament for managing the

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

great affairs of the Kingdom, and settling the militia for the safety thereof. This draft was reported this day from a Committee which had been appointed to prepare it, was read, 1st and 2^d, and was then recommitted, but there was no further proceeding upon it. L. J., XI. 19.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of Act of 25 Feb. 1659–60 for constituting a Council of State, and of the instructions for the guidance of the same, &c. See C. J., VII. 852, &c.
2. Draft list of the Committee to whom the ordinance for managing the great affairs of the kingdom was referred. L. J., XI. 19.
3. Draft proviso saving the right of Lord Saye and Sele to be Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and Constable of Dover Castle, and that the ordinance should only continue till the King's further pleasure should be signified. L. J., XI. 20.

May 9. Message from the Commons, with their resolutions, that the King be desired to make his speedy return to his Parliament, and to the exercise of his kingly office. L. J., XI. 20.

May 9. Draft order that the assumed arms of the late pretended Commonwealth, wherever they are standing, be forthwith taken down and the King's arms set up instead. L. J., XI. 20.

May 9. Petition of the Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies; in the year 1648 (besides their smart in the common oppression of the nation) petitioners especially suffered by the invasion made on their trade by private adventurers warranted by the then usurped powers in contempt of petitioners' chartered rights; by the ignorance of which traders, and the power and subtlety of the Hollander, the trade of petitioners has been almost ruined; to recover and reinforce it about two years ago they raised a new stock to be managed by the authority of Royal Charter in such ways as might most rationally conduce to the reputation of the English name and the common good of the interested; the whole nation were invited to subscribe towards this stock, and there are at least nine hundred considerable families concerned in it; this new stock has been carried on with all tender respect to the interest of those who had formerly entrenched on petitioners' charters; notwithstanding this Hugh Forth, Daniel Skinner, and others have provided a ship called the Restoration, professedly designed for the East Indies, from which they are excluded by petitioners' charters, and notwithstanding fair admonition to desist, they have resolved that their ship shall presently depart; petitioners pray that the ship may be stopped from leaving the Thames until the merits of the case have been heard and determined by the House. L. J., XI. 20.

Annexed:—

1. Certificate to the Committee for Petitions from Nicholas Pennyng and others, to whom the matter in dispute between the East India Company and Forth and Skinner and others had been referred, that the parties had come to an agreement that the ship should desist from her intended voyage. 15 May 1660.
2. Copy of preceding.

May 9. Draft orders for all ministers to pray for the King in the public prayers, and for a general thanksgiving. L. J., XI. 21. *In extenso*.

May 9. Copy of preceding.

May 9. Draft order for advance of 500*l*. to General Mountague, one of the generals at sea. L. J., XI. 21. *In extenso*.

May 9. Draft order for General Mountague to obey the King's commands respecting the fleet in order to His Majesty's return. L. J., XI. 21. *In extenso*.

May 9. Draft order for the King to be proclaimed in Ireland. L. J., XI. 21.

May 10. Draft instructions for the Committee that are to go to the King. L. J., XI. 22. *In extenso*.

May 10. Report of conference respecting the use of the Great Seal. L. J., XI. 23. *In extenso*.

May 10. Notes of preceding in the handwriting of the Earl of Manchester, who reported the conference.

[May 10.] Certificate from Sa. Hinde, minister of Banstead, that the timber and wood of Worcester Park, near Nonsuch in Surrey, is constantly carried out and disposed of by the relic of Colonel Pride. See L. J., XI. 22.

May 11. Petition of Thomas Bushell; upon the rendition of Lundy Island (of which Bushell was governor for the late King) articles were granted to him by General Fairfax and Lord Saye and Sele on behalf of the Parliament that he should be restored to the possession of all his estate, and his person protected until he

enjoyed the same; but in contempt of the articles and the honour of that Parliament petitioner is detained a prisoner out of a malicious plot to extirpate his "mineral design" for the general good, and also the hopes of his creditors' satisfaction, who have joined in the annexed petition; a letter from Lord Fairfax for petitioner's right of articles could not be read in the late Parliament on account of its sudden dissolution; petitioner prays that the spleen of any self-willed person may not be allowed to dishonour the articles, but that he may receive satisfaction for his long suffering, and the utmost countenance for this public affair of discovering minerals, if on perusing the treaty and reason annexed the House think him fit for patronage, and that he may be protected from arrest for seven years to enable him to pay his debts as most of his creditors desire. L. J., XI. 24.

Annexed:—

1. The case of Thomas Bushell; giving an account of the actions laid against him and his various arrests.
2. Articles of agreement for the surrender of Lundy Island made between Bushell and Sir Thos. Fairfax and Lord Saye and Sele, 10th of Sept. 1647. Bushell agrees to surrender Lundy Island, in consideration of which his sequestration is to be taken off, he is to be restored to his estate and such right as he or his assigns had in the mines of Devon, Cornwall, and Wales before the troubles, and is to be protected from arrest until he obtain possession of his estate. The articles are signed T. Fairfax, and sealed.
3. Order of the Lords and Commons ratifying the preceding articles. 10 July 1647. L. J., IX. 321. *In extenso*.
4. Copy of preceding.
5. Petition of divers orphans and widows, with others, creditors of Thomas Bushell; pray that if Bushell is not restored to his estate according to the articles of Lundy he may be enlarged out of prison and protected from arrest at least for seven years to enable him to pursue the great design of his master's philosophy expressed in his remonstrance. L. J., XI. 24.
6. Affidavit of Christopher Wright; was sent as steward for direction of Bushell's minerals underground in Wales, at 100*l*. per annum salary; and, considering Bushell's plan of pursuing a drift to recover the mines of Rowpits from inundation likely to be successful, Wright and others agreed to receive only half wages from the time that the miners of Mendip invited Bushell by a decree of their court to have half the profit, bearing half the charge of working after the water was drained; deponent believes that Bushell's plan will be in a short time perfected, and will be the greatest work done by any mineralist these hundred years if not hindered by malice, for some wicked person about midnight turned a great lake of muddy water into the swallow on purpose to choke it, thereby nearly drowning the men that were at work, and at another time so much under timber of Bushell's shaft was pulled out that the whole groove of earth fell into the drift when the men were at work; but nevertheless Bushell's drift goes on towards the rich works known to lie one hundred and fifty fathoms before him. 3 Dec. 1658.
7. Affidavit of Walter Basbee, aged about eighty years; was say master about fifty years ago to Goldsmiths' Hall, and was sent by King James to the Emperor of Russia to make him a standard of gold and silver in his mint in the City of Muscovia, and no sooner was this done than he was commanded by the Emperor to refine the gold of a rich copper mine in Siberia, five hundred miles beyond the Volga, which held to the value of three, four, or five hundred pounds of gold to every ton; deponent remained there until taken prisoner by the Tartars; he was afterwards exchanged and sent to England, where he has ever since spent his time under Mr. Bushell's philosophical way taught him by the late Lord Chancellor Bacon, which, in deponent's judgment, cannot be paralleled by any, and if practised according Bushell's printed remonstrance, and the order of the mineral grand jury of Chewton, he believes this age will exceed all former ages in mineral discoveries. 7 Dec. 1658.
8. Humble remonstrance of Thomas Bushell, Esq., to His Most Excellent Highness Richard Lord Pro-

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

rector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, &c., is ready to suffer death as the greatest delinquent if he accomplishes not his mineral proposals according to the model annexed: though so great a work as recovering the many drowned and deserted mines of Mendip can have but a slow progression; his mineral service, grounded on the philosophical theory of his master Lord St. Albans, may prove so advantageous as to relieve the subjects from a considerable part of their heavy taxes; the plan is further recommended by the saying of his master, "that most politic expedients for the increment of a Prince's coffers had a strong influence upon the people's purses, but innocent mineral productions came nearest the idea of Divine bounty;" he annexes a model of Hingston Downs to show his plan for draining mines, and adds an opinion of the chief lawyers to show that all mines are mines royal in which the gold and silver countervalue the charge of refining, or are of more worth than the base metal spent in refining it. Stitched to this remonstrance is a printed paper, headed "A table setting forth the manner of that great philosopher Lord Chancellor Bacon's searching for metals by making addits through the lowest level of hills or mountains, and conveying air into the innermost parts of their centre by pipe and bellows; as well by art to mollify the hardest stone, without the tedious way and inestimable charge of sinking aery shafts; and is now intended to be put in practice by his menial servant Thomas Bushell, on Hingston Down and other places, according to his Lordship's command and the approbation of that great mineralist Sir Francis Godolphin." Then follows a diagram of the works at Hingston Down showing the position of the shafts, pipe, bellows, &c. Bushell then gives as his reasons for engaging in the work his desire to answer the trust reposed in him, to follow his master Lord Chancellor Bacon's invention for the public good, and to benefit the poor miners and the western parts; he explains the position of his addits or aqueducts by which he expects to command all the lodes, rakes, and veins of metal in the hill by using pipe and bellows to convey air into the innermost parts of the addit without sinking air shafts, by which he hopes to verify the old proverb, "Hingston Down well wrought is worth London Town dearly bought;" in this work he desires no partner, having found by experience more assistance from Providence than from the purses of men whose hearts were more ruled by greediness of gain than the desire to illustrate the Creator's glory.

9. Order of the mineral grand jury of Chewton; after detailing Bushell's endeavours to drain the deserted works at Rowpits and Green Acre, and the malicious opposition that he has met with, order is made for Bushell's protection, that all "new pitches" since the 28th of May last shall be void, and that if any misdemeanor be proved to be done against Bushell, or his servants, the offenders shall not only be banished from their occupation upon Mendip, but his Highness shall be implored to send them to the copper mines at "Jammeca," that they may not infect others, or bring scandal upon the whole profession of miners. 28 July 1658.
10. Draft order confirming the articles made between Bushell and Sir Thomas Fairfax and Lord Saye and Sele, but limiting the time for Bushell's protection from arrest to seven years; and further confirming the decrees and orders of the grand jury at Chewton for regulating the miners and for the protection of Bushell and his servants in working the mines there. 19 May.
11. Draft of preceding.
12. Another draft.
13. Draft of the order desired by Bushell, similar to preceding.
14. Bushell's request in pursuance of his order.
15. Order of the Committee for Petitions for the attendance of Bushell's creditors before the Committee. 1 June.

May 11. Petition of Awbrey de Vere Earl of Oxford; claiming the office of Lord Great Chamberlain, his title to which was disputed in the time of the late King by Robert Lord Willoughby of Eresby afterwards Earl

of Lindsey, and is now disputed by Mountague Earl of Lindsey, his son. L. J., XI. 24. *In extenso*.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of preceding.
2. Summary of proceedings in the matter from the 1st of March 1625-6 to the 1st of May 1626.

May 11. Draft order for application to be made to the King to call a Parliament in Ireland. L. J., XI. 25. *In extenso*.

May 11. Draft order for all Commissioners and other officers who were in office on the 25th of April last to proceed in the execution of their offices, and to exercise them in the name of the King. L. J., XI. 25. *In extenso*.

May 12. Petition of Nowell Warner, Master of the Barges, to King James and King Charles; the place of Master of the Barges was granted to Petitioner under the Great Seal in 1614, and he enjoyed it until 1648, when he was dismissed by order of the House of Commons, and the barges were taken from him, after he had kept them nearly six years at his own charge; he prays that he and his fellows, the King's watermen, may be restored to their places. L. J., XI. 25.

May 12. Copy of preceding.

May 12. Petition of George Charnock [to the Committee of Lords and Commons appointed for the reception of the King's Majesty]; the late King had always sixteen sergeants-at-arms attending upon him, of whom at present there are only two in being; petitioner, who was a sergeant to the late King during the troubles and suffered much in his estate for his fidelity, and is desirous of serving His Majesty both in his reception and coronation, prays that he may be appointed a sergeant-at-arms to attend His Majesty, in which case he will provide a mace at his own charge for the better expediting of the service. L. J., XI. 25.

May 14. Petition of Charles Lord Stanhope, Baron of Harrington; by patent of 5th Jac., grant was made to petitioner's father and to himself of the office of Master of the Posts and Messengers, both inland and foreign, with the fee of one hundred marks per annum, together with all avails and profits thereto belonging; petitioner succeeded to the office about 39 years ago upon his father's death, and held it quietly until April 1637, when by the contrivance of one Witherings, and some great persons, he was summoned to bring his patent before the Council, and after writing his name upon the back to leave it there; words purporting to be a surrender of the patent were afterwards written above his name and copied on to the enrolment; the late King offered him a new patent if he would agree that Sir Henry Vane, senior, should be joined with him, but this petitioner declined, being advised to appeal to the Parliament then about to meet; in consequence, however, of the troubles increasing, petitioner, with leave from the Parliament, went to France, and Mr. Prideaux, since deceased, the Chairman of the Committee of the House of Commons to whom the matter was referred, took the management of the place, and though he promised to be faithful to petitioner, took all the profits to himself; petitioner during the late changes of government made application for his patent at every opportunity, but in vain; he prays to be restored to his office, and to have recompense for his losses from Mr. Prideaux's executors. L. J., XI. 26.

Annexed:—

1. Draft list of committee to which the preceding petition was referred.
2. List of certain witnesses in the cause. 15 May.
3. Another list of witnesses.
4. Draft order of the Committee for the attendance of witnesses. 16 May.
5. Report from the Committee of the evidence produced for Lord Stanhope, and of their opinion that he should be put into a position to recover the profits of the office since the 25th of April 1637. *Noted*. Memorandum, that the report being read and awhile debated, the House (being possessed of the said cause) did respite the debate and further consideration thereof. 26 May. There is no mention of this in the Journal.
6. Draft of preceding, with notes of Lord Stanhope's case, &c.
7. Lord Stanhope's request that the surrender of his patent may be declared illegal, &c.
8. Copy of letter of the 5th of Sept. 1644 from Mr. Prideaux to Lord Stanhope; about erecting stages in all the roads for the service of the State. Produced before the Committee to show that Mr. Prideaux recognised Lord Stanhope's right in the office.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

9. Copy of order of the Council of State of the 1st of March 1659-60; appointing Isaac Dorislaus to take into his charge the execution of the post offices, both inland and foreign, but without prejudice to any persons who have any claim to or upon the same.

10. Petition of George Porter to the Committee sitting on the Lord Stanhope's business; in 1635 Lord Stanhope appointed petitioner his deputy postmaster during his Lordship's life, and promised not to revoke the deputation nor to surrender his patent without petitioner's consent; petitioner, who is attending on His Majesty, and cannot at present produce the original writing, prays that he may have time to be heard in the matter. 23 May 1660.

May 14. Information given by Thomas Freebody that Justice Bancs, a brewer in Southwark, spoke treasonable words at the proclamation of the King. L. J., XI. 26.

May 14. Petition of Henry Millett; he and a ship of which he is owner and commander were on the 1st of September last surprised by the inhabitants of Lee [Leigh, Essex], and he sent prisoner to London, and there imprisoned in Lambeth House for 12 weeks, upon suspicion of combination with Sir George Booth and his party; he prays that his detained ship may be restored, and some command conferred upon him to repair his losses. L. J., XI. 26.

Annexed:—

1. Statement of Millett's case; was commander of the Judith, of Jersey, and by virtue of letters of marque from the King of Portugal took a Holland merchant ship in Torbay, and put on board his Lieutenant Hase [Hayes] as commander; Hase allowed the ship to escape, and under pretence of recovering it induced petitioner to give him his commission, which was to be returned the next day; petitioner waited four days in vain, and was then forced to put to sea by stress of weather, but fearing to keep the sea without a commission, put into Leigh in Essex, where he was questioned for carrying arms, and being unable to produce a commission was sent prisoner to London; on his discharge petitioner succeeded in arresting Hase, and brought an action against him, but was nonsuited because he could not produce his commission, or give sufficient evidence of its nature; the House of Lords have ordered the inhabitants of Leigh to restore the ship or show cause to the contrary, but upon serving the order 16*l.* was demanded for the score of the ship's company; this Millett has engaged to pay, and he now desires a final order in the matter.
2. Order of the Committee for Petitions for the hearing of the cause. 22 May.
3. Draft order for the attendance of Thomas Weaver a prisoner in the Compter in Wood Street as a witness in the cause. 25 May.
4. Applications for orders for attendance of witnesses.
5. Copy of translation of letters of mart [marque] from the King of Portugal to Justice de Bills, captain at sea, and war in the service of His Majesty, to act against the subjects of the King of Spain and the United Provinces, 10 Feb. 1658-9, and on the same paper an authority from Justice de Bills to act as his deputy. 25 Jan. 1659-60.
6. Copy of translation of the capitulation and order which the captains do carry who have letters of marque given them.
7. Bond by Mathew Hedge that if Henry Millett pays him 16*l.* 1*s.* on or before the 30th of May, Hedge will deliver up the ship Judith. 16 May.
8. Petition of Henry Millett; he cannot get back his ship, though he has tendered the money due; prays the House to hear and determine the matter. (Undated.)

May 14. Petition of Richard Tomlyns, Puisne or Cursitor Baron of the Court of Exchequer; petitioner was appointed to his place by both Houses of Parliament in or about Sept. 1645, and for some time received his salary, which was only 163*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year, but for many years past he has received no part of his salary, the arrears of which now amount to 1,300*l.* and upwards; petitioner has faithfully executed his office, and will endeavour so to do for the future; he has a wife and many children yet undisposed of for want of his salary,

and but little other means and that not sufficient to maintain them; he prays for payment of his arrears, and that his salary may in future be paid either out of the Custom House, London, as the Judges and other Barons are paid, or else out of the receipt of the Exchequer. L. J., X. 26.

May 14. Copy of preceding.

May 14. Petition of Edward Watkins; was in 1633 appointed Head Searcher of the Port of London, and exercised his office faithfully until unduly dispossessed at the time that their Lordships and many of the members of the House of Commons were secluded; London is the key of the nation, by which all or most part of dangerous and suspected persons pass away, and bullion and other prohibited commodities are transported; prays to be restored to his office and that Samuel Bordman may be employed to assist him therein. L. J., XI. 27.

May 14. Petition of Robert Grove and others, Fellows of New College, in Oxford; in 1648 a Committee of Lords and Commons were authorised to appoint visitors of the University, and petitioners then made it appear that without breach of their oaths they could not submit to visitors who were members of the University, and they were in consequence left in the quiet enjoyment of their fellowships during the continuance of that Committee, but after the force put upon the Parliament divers soldiers who styled themselves a Committee for Reformation of the University, without giving petitioners an opportunity of being heard, ejected them from their fellowships upon pretence that they had not submitted to the authority of Parliament at the time of the former visitation, and petitioners have in consequence been kept out of their fellowships for the last ten years, to their general losses of 400*l.* a-piece and upwards; petitioners, who have suffered only for preserving their consciences free from perjury, pray to be restored to their rights and fellowships. L. J., XI. 27.

May 14. Petition of Francis Wetherid, Comptroller of His Majesty's works; understands that the House of Lords has appointed 5,000*l.* for repair of some of His Majesty's houses for his present reception; petitioner, who holds a grant for life under the Great Seal of the place of Comptroller of His Majesty's Works, prays to be restored to the execution of his office. L. J., XI. 27.

May 14. Draft warrant for the attachment of Henry Birch and another.

May 15. Petition of the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of Trinity House of Deptford Strand. Petitioners claim the Ballast Office under a grant from Queen Elizabeth, and complain of interruption in the execution thereof by Richard Younge and Thomas Browne, under pretence of a grant made in the 12th year of his late Majesty, though there is in that grant a special reservation of any grant to the Trinity House by his Majesty's predecessors; petitioners therefore pray that they may not be interrupted in receiving the dues and rights belonging to the Office, which are a considerable part of the revenue granted for the support and relief of poor decayed seamen and their widows and children belonging to the Corporation, as they are willing to give security to answer for the profits of the office to any persons who maliciously endeavour to interrupt them in the duties thereof in case these pretenders shall by law be found to have any right thereto. L. J., XI. 28.

Annexed:—

1. Reasons for quieting the possession of the Ballast Office. Four hundred families depend for their livelihood on the taking of ballast for ships, and cannot proceed in their labour till the office is settled, and must therefore starve. No ship can go to sea without ballast, and trade must therefore cease, and the receipt of money at the custom house also. The Trinity House are willing to give security to answer for the profits of the office to any pretenders.

May 15. Petition of the assignees and trustees of William Mountjoy, Esq., deceased. King Charles I., in the 12th year of his reign, granted to Wm. Mountjoy and others all the soil and sand of the River Thames, and the lading and ballastage of all the ships in the river, for a yearly rent of one thousand marks, and Mountjoy accordingly entered upon the office, received the profits, and constantly paid the rent; but for the last seventeen years neither petitioners nor their predecessors received any profit from the office. Petitioners pray for an order to encourage them in the speedy

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

settling of the office, and that nothing may be done against them until they be heard. L. J., XI. 28.

Annexed :—

1. Statement of the case. The assigns of Mountjoy claim by a lease made by King Charles I. for thirty-one years, under a rent of 400*l.* for the first five years, and afterwards one thousand marks. Trinity House claims by an old patent from Queen Elizabeth, in which no rent is reserved and which was declared void by the Court of Common Pleas in the time of King James. If the lease of the assigns is laid aside a thousand marks a year and all arrears are lost to the revenue, and the honour due to his deceased Majesty may receive some prejudice. Mountjoy was in quiet possession before the wars and some time since, and desires to be restored to possession again, being only interrupted by Oliver's grant procured by one Boreman, who now sets on foot the pretended title of Trinity House.

May 15. Petition of Edward Birkhead. Was created a serjeant-at-arms for life in 1637; prays to attend his Majesty when he comes to London. L. J., XI. 28.

May 15. Petition of Walter Long. Is ready to yield obedience to the order of the House that he should restore to Gouldsbrough and Edwards the books and records belonging to the Register's Office in Chancery. Prays that the books, &c. may be inventoried and he saved harmless from all suits and actions concerning them. L. J., XI. 28.

May 15. Draft order appointing a Committee to consider of Acts and ordinances made since the Lords were voted useless, which now pass as Acts of Parliament, &c. L. J., XI. 28.

Annexed :—

1. Petition of Edward Rich, of Lincoln's Inn. The late Parliament, from a pious desire to promote learning and religion and to provide preaching ministers, from 1645 purchased many rectories and impropriations from compounders to the value of 112,000*l.*, and petitioner was appointed counsel to the trustees to perfect the legal assurances and see to the execution of the trusts; this he faithfully performed though without pay till, by order of the late Protector of the 2nd of September 1654, all the deeds, &c. were taken from petitioner and put into the hands of Mr. Phelps, clerk to the Committee for Plundered Ministers, who was by that order appointed clerk to Sir John Thorowgood and the other Commissioners, to whom the estates of the trustees were transferred. These Commissioners have shared the profits amongst themselves, their officers, and such mechanic preachers as they found fittest for their purpose. All this tends to defeat the pious intent of Parliament, and to undo many poor ministers and parishes. Petitioner holds himself bound to inform Parliament thereof, that some speedy course may be taken for giving redress to petitioner and others.
2. Statement of Rich in support of his petition.
3. Draft order of the Committee for taking into consideration the Act of the 8th of June 1649, for providing maintenance for ministers, &c., and for Mr. Phelps to bring in all the books, writings, &c. relating to the execution of the same. 16 May.
4. Order of the Committee for attendance of Phelps. 16 May.
5. Draft order of the Committee for two of the judges to draw a repeal.
6. Minutes of proceedings before the Committee; draft order, &c. 22 May.
7. Petition of the trustees for maintenance of ministers and other pious uses. Edward Rich has lately presented a petition containing many scandalous aspersions upon them, which they have not had the opportunity of refuting, as the House was too much occupied to hear them on the day appointed for their case, since which time both Houses of Parliament have made an order for the late Commissioners (whereby the petitioners conceive themselves to be intended) to give an account to Edward Rich, to be presented to Parliament of all profits, disbursements, and salaries to themselves or others, by which they suppose is meant on account of the revenue with which they have been entrusted. They have, by order of those lately in power, prepared such an account at great cost for the period from

1649 to 1658. They have no power now to call their officers to account for 1659: they therefore pray that their accounts which were delivered to the Committee for inspection may be accepted, and care taken to preserve the revenues and pious intentions of the trusts. 9 June.

8. Certificate from Edmond Bostock in the absence of Mr. Phelps, that he cannot bring in the books, &c., as Mr. Pryne and Col. Bowyer have seized the books and taken all the keys.
9. Catalogue of books and other writings late belonging to the late trustees for maintenance of ministers.
10. Minutes of proceedings of the Committee on several days.

May 15. Petition of Nowell Warner, Master of the Barges to His late Majesty, with the rest of His Majesty's watermen. Before the order to restore them to their places the Barge called the Brigantine was carried away, by what order they know not. They desire that they may have her for His Majesty's service, as there is not a barge on the river fit for the purpose but the Earl of Northumberland's. See L. J., XI. 29.

May 16. Application for an order for securing a brass horse with a figure of His late Majesty upon it, lately discovered by the Earl of Portland. L. J., XI. 29. *In extenso.*

May 16. Petition of inhabitants of Bidborough, Southborne [? Southborough], and Rusthall, in Kent, and other places thereabouts. The wells called Tunbridge Wells have been much frequented for fifty years and upwards by many of the nobility, gentry, and others, who have found much benefit by drinking the waters, and the petitioners and many hundreds of poor people have gained a good livelihood thereby, and it hath been always free for the poor women to dip and give the waters without restraint, and great charge was bestowed by noble persons to set a marble cistern in the well, and to pave it and rail it round; but John Wybarne, a saddler, "for by ends to himself hath lately digged up the " cistern and paving stones and carried them away, and " hath cut down some of the birches set in a walk there " for shadow by those that frequented the wells, and " doth threaten to cut down the rest and to dig the rails " about the wells, and fill them up unless he may have " the ordering and disposing of the water, though the " same do stand in the highway at the end of a common." Petitioners pray that Wybarne may be compelled to set the cistern and pavement as they were, and that all persons may have liberty to take the waters as heretofore without interruption, and if Wybarne neglect [to obey that petitioners may take the cisterns and stones and lay them as before. L. J., XI. 29.

May 16. Estimate of plate, linen, diet, coaches, furniture, &c. required for the present reception of His Majesty. L. J., XI. 30.

May 16. Petition of John Gardner and others. In 1648 and for divers years before they were possessed of fellowships in New College, Oxford, and for not submitting to the visitors then appointed, which they could not do without violation of their oaths, they were expelled from their College and University, and others unstatutably appointed in their places. They pray that their case may be referred to a Committee and timely relief given them. See L. J., XI. 31.

May 17. Petition of Richard March, Keeper of His Majesty's Stores, and Edward Sherburne, Clerk of His Majesty's Ordnance. Petitioners held their places for life by patent, until they were without cause dispossessed of them and of their dwellings in the Tower. They have been sufferers only for discharging their trusts and duties and pray to be re-admitted to their places and dwellings. L. J., XI. 31.

May 17. Order for restoration of petitioners to their offices. L. J., XI. 31.

May 17. Letter from the Lords who went to wait on the King, to the Earl of Manchester. They delivered the letter and message with which they were entrusted by the House of Peers, and found a most gracious reception from His Majesty, who intends to leave the Hague on Monday next to land at Dover, and after a short stay at Canterbury to continue his journey to London, and there to reside with his Court at Whitehall. From the Hague. L. J., XI. 38. *In extenso.*

May 17. Petition of Christopher Barker, Esquire. The office of King's printer was granted to petitioner's grandfather and grandfather for their lives and for thirty years after their decease. The surviving patentee died in 1646, and the office then devolved upon petitioner for

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

the term of years, who enjoyed it until sequestered for delinquency then so called, viz., for carrying the printing presses to the city of York as commanded by his late Majesty, whereupon the office was disposed of by the assumed government to the almost undoing of petitioner, his wife, and children. He prays that all orders to his prejudice may be recalled, the more so as he has already been kept out for the full half part of his term.

May 17. Petition of Richard Downing, a sworn servant to the late King Charles of glorious memory, deceased, and his Royal Queen, in the place of Skinner to their Majesties, and Abraham Downing, son of the said Richard, as servants in ordinary for the keeping and taking care of the Queen's rich furs. They have always executed their duties with fidelity, and pray to be settled and continued in their employment. *Noted.* Not ordered.

May 18. Petition of George Clarke, clerk of the deliveries in the office of His Majesty's ordnance. Petitioner has His Majesty's letters patent for the place, but has been for many years dispossessed; prays to be restored thereto. L. J., XI. 32.

May 18. Petition of Lady Jermyn on behalf of herself and her children. Under colour of the order of the House that Walter Long should deliver the books, &c. belonging to the Register's Office in Chancery to Wm. Goldsborough and Jasper Edwards, he has evaded giving them up at all, demanding an acknowledgment first that they are the whole of the books that he took away. This is no part of the order, and petitioner prays that positive order may be made for him to deliver up all the books, &c. at a fixed time. L. J., XI. 32.

Annexed:—

1. Order of the Commissioners of the Great Seal for the hearing of the cause in Chancery, between Lady Jermyn and Walter Long. 16 April.
2. Order of same for Long to restore the books and writings he had taken away, &c. 19 April.
3. Order of same taking notice that Long has not restored the books, and that the business in Chancery is much hindered thereby, &c. 28 April.
4. Draft report of the Committee for Petitions that all books, &c. taken away by Long ought to be restored, and the profits of the office stayed in the hands of Goldsborough and Edwards whilst the case is pending. 9 May.
5. Draft order in pursuance of preceding report. 12 May.
6. Affidavit of John Amherst that Long obtained violent possession of the keys at the Register's Office and carried away books, &c.
7. Affidavit of Francis Eglesfield on the same subject.
8. Similar affidavit of William Brerewood.
9. Report of the Committee for Petitions upon Lady Jermyn's claim to the Register's Office deduced from a patent granted to Henry and Thomas Jermyn, in the 14th year of Charles I., as trustees for their father Sir Thomas Jermyn, who directed the profits to be applied to the maintenance of Lady Jermyn and her children. Long's title depends on the delinquency of Lord Jermyn, one of the trustees, and his own appointment by various ordinances. Long was outed under the self-denying ordinance, but restored in April 1647, until, he being beyond the seas, Miles Corbett executed the office by agreement till 1653, when a new regulation was made. In 1659 Long brought an assize against Edwards, who then held a patent from the Protector, and Long was ordered by the Commissioners to execute the office, Parliament in March last vacating Corbett's interest. 9 May.
10. Draft judgment directing that all books, &c. should be restored by Long to Goldsborough and Edwards, and that they should execute the duties of the Register's Office and receive the fees for the benefit of Lady Jermyn and her children.

May 18. Message from the House of Commons with the resolutions of that House, that all the persons who sat in judgment upon the late King's Majesty when sentence of death was pronounced against him shall be forthwith seized and secured; that nothing herein shall apply to Colonel Mathew Tomlinson, and that the ports be stopped that none of those who are ordered to be apprehended escape. L. J., XI. 32. *In extenso.*

May 18. List of persons to be apprehended. *Noted.* The pretended high court of justice. L. J., XI. 32. *In extenso.*

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

May 18. Petition of Richard Pight, Clerk of the Irons in the Mint, in the Tower of London. Petitioner was appointed to the office in 1642, and was confirmed therein in 1649, but has of late suffered much trouble and disgrace from one Violet and Mr. Swallow, the latter of whom claims the office under patent from King James, which, as petitioner conceives, is void in law. In 1649 an order of the Council was made to prepare an Act against false coiners, and petitioner has been at great charge in prosecuting such persons, some of whom are so bold as to stamp silver money and foreign coin under pretence of stamping farthings, there being no law established to prohibit their presses. Petitioner's estate is much exhausted by suits brought against him by persons whom he has prosecuted in discharge of his public duty, and he prays to be confirmed in his office, to be reimbursed what shall appear justly due to him, and that he may be empowered to prosecute false coiners with indemnity for his proceedings in so doing. L. J., XI. 33.

Annexed:—

1. List of false coiners prosecuted by Richard Pight from 1650 to 1660.

May 18. Petition of Dame Barbara Villiers, widow of the late Sir Edward Villiers. King James by letters patent granted to her late husband for life the sum of twopence by tale upon every pound weight of silver moneys coined, to be taken out of the moneys remaining in the Mint upon delivery and payment of the silver moneys coined there, the officers' fees, diet, and other necessary charges being answered. The same benefit was granted to petitioner after the death of her husband by the late King Charles for several terms of years, of which about four years only are still to come. She has been kept out of the benefit of the grant by the troubles and disorders of the times, and prays that she may enjoy it for the short remainder of the term. L. J., XI. 33.

May 18. Petition of John Oliver, Dr. in Divinity. In the year 1648 petitioner was ejected from the Presidency of Magdalen College, Oxford, for not submitting to the visitation, though contrary to the local statutes of the College. Dr. Thomas Goodwin has voluntarily receded from the place, and petitioner prays to be restored thereto after his long suffering. L. J., XI. 33.

May 18. Petition of Edmond Veale. Claims certain lands called Whites at East Burnham, Bucks, from William Lidgold, under the will of Mrs. Dorcas Wollerson, deceased, about which there have been various proceedings in Chancery. Prays for a determination of the matter by the House. See L. J., XI. 72.

Annexed:—

1. Case of Edmond Veale, and pedigree of the claimants. (Printed.)
2. Veale's case.
3. Summary of proceedings in this matter.
4. Summary of the case.

May 18. Order authorising Baynham Throckmorton, and others to stay waste in the Forest of Dean, to preserve the coal and iron works there, to provide for the finishing of the ship now building there, and for the preservation of the vert and venison in the forest.

May 18. Draft of preceding.

May 18. Petition of Marmaduke Darrell. Charles Lee claims certain lands in Bucks in right of his wife Elizabeth Elwes, which petitioner alleges were only mortgaged to Lee; the Court of Chancery has, however, decided that they were sold. Prays for reversal of the decree.

May 18. Petition of Robert Thornton, chaser of wax and purveyor of wax for the Great Seal of England. By virtue of letters patent from King James petitioner enjoyed and executed the said places with fidelity until the unhappy differences, at which time he was outed. Prays to be restored.

May 19. Petition of Francis Nicholls, Major of His Excellency's regiment, Deputy Governor of the Tower, and clerk of His Majesty's ordnance there, and John Falkener, Keeper of His Majesty's stores in the place aforesaid. Nicholls holds his office by order of the present Council, and Falkener by letters patent under the Great Seal. Notwithstanding this their Lordships, by an order of the 17th instant, have upon pretence of former patents restored Richard March and Edward Sherburne to the said offices. Petitioners pray that they may be continued in their present employments. L. J., XI. 33.

May 19. Report from the Committee to whom the petition of Robert Grove and others was referred; directing that petitioners should be restored to their fellowships in New College, Oxford. L. J., XI. 34.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

Annexed:—

1. Instructions for drawing the report.
2. Application that John Price, one of the first thrown out of his fellowship, may be admitted into the order of re-admission.

May 19. Petition of Cornelius Hooker, Recorder of the city of Winchester. In 1651 petitioner was duly elected recorder of Winchester, and enjoyed the office until 1657, when Thomas Muspratt (whose election to the mayoralty of the town petitioner had for just reasons opposed), immediately after his election as mayor, called together a party under the notion of an assembly, and by his power caused a vote to be passed to suspend petitioner. Muspratt, who is neither counsellor at law or attorney, but a shoemaker, has since taken upon himself to execute the office, ruling the sessions and sitting as judge in the court of Common Pleas in the city, and receiving the fees. Petitioner prays that he may be restored to his office, that he may receive his fees and all arrears, and that the vote for his suspension may be vacated.

May 19. Petition of John Fynch, of Preston, Kent. In the year 1642 petitioner by license of Parliament left his small estate in Preston, and travelled beyond the seas. Upon his return in the year 1650 he found two parts of his estate sequestered under pretence of an ordinance of Parliament made in 1643, and although he made it appear that he was never convicted of recusancy, and was absent by license of Parliament, yet by the power of Sir Michael Livesey and others his estate was still continued sequestered and charged with 54*l.* per annum, which was extorted from him until last year when he forbore to pay the same. Francis Whitewick, the receiver of the county, under colour of a late declaration, now threatens to distrain petitioner's tenants for the pretended rent, whereas it was never intended, petitioner conceives, to comprehend his unjustly sequestered estate within the declaration. Prays that the receiver may be ordered to forbear any levy for the arrears. L. J., XI. 60.

May 19. Petition of soap boilers. Complain that the London patentees broke into their houses and most illegally seized and destroyed their soap and soap materials, imprisoned their persons, forced divers of them to fly into foreign parts, and bound many of them in bonds of great penalties never to boil soap more. Petitioners brought their actions under the statute 21 Jac. against monopolies, but the patentees by the richness of their purses and by enhancing the price of soap, have kept some of the petitioners in law above eighteen years, by obtaining special verdicts, putting in pleas of three hundred and thirty-six sheets of paper, and obtaining injunctions and writs of error. Six of the patentees submitted themselves to reference, and have satisfied petitioners 10 per cent. according to their proportions of their respective stocks in the patent, but the remaining party obstinately refuse to satisfy them. Petitioners pray that the persons mentioned in the schedule may be ordered to fully satisfy them in like manner as the other patentees have done, and that some person may be appointed by their Lordships to collect and distribute the money.

Annexed:—

1. List of patentees who have submitted to reference, and list of those who refuse to pay their proportions with their stocks in the patent.
2. Petition of the aggrieved soap boilers. Pray that a day be appointed for their petition to be debated and their counsel to be heard.

May 21. Petition of Wm. Heveningham as follows:—

To the right hon^{ble} the Lords assembled in Parliament.

The humble petition of William Heveningham, Esq. Sheweth.

That yo^r pet^r did and doth from his soule detest and abhor that abominable murder of the late King of ever blessed memory, and doth humbly crave leave to informe yo^r Lo^{pp} that at his tryall yo^r pet^r did refuse to consent to his Ma^{ty} death by holding up his hands, as the rest did, and afterward did refuse to signe the warrant for his said Ma^{ty} death, although he was pressed thereunto by much importunity by Serjeant Bradshaw, the then President.

Wherefore yo^r pet^r doth in all humilitie prostrate himselfe at the feete of this high tribunall of Judicature, and doth humbly pray.

The p^{tes}ses considered that this noble house of Peeres would be pleased to take yo^r pet^r into yo^r consideration

and co'miseration that hee may remaine a living monument of yo^r mercy & clemency.

And yo^r pet^r as bound in duty shall ever pray, &c.
W. HEVENINGHAM.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

[Noted.]

Ordered, That the Petitioner shall appeare before the Lords in Parl^t on Wensday next.

See L. J., XI. 25.

May 21. Petition of John Baker. Petitioner's father died in the year 1649, leaving to petitioner, then eleven or twelve years of age, lands at Benfield, and divers houses, stables, and tenements near Charing Cross. Immediately after his father's death his sister Katherine, who has since intermarried with William Kniveton, sent him away privately to Virginia, where he served as a slave, and endured great hardships for nine years. Whilst he was in Virginia, Francis Laude, a cooper, since deceased, a confederate of his sister, by violence and menaces forced him to pass away his whole estate to Laude, who re-conveyed it to petitioner's sister. Kniveton, being a crafty attorney, doubting whether the deed made in Virginia was sufficient in law, procured petitioner about a year since to be brought over again into England, and kept him almost a prisoner until six or seven weeks since when he got him to a tavern, called the Lamb, near St. Clement's Church, where having made him drink an abundance of burnt and raw wine he caused him to sign and seal three several deeds by which he conveyed away the whole of his estate for no consideration whatever. Petitioner prays that Kniveton may be sent for to answer the charges made against him, and that petitioner may have counsel assigned to him. L. J., XI. 35.

May 22. Petition of William Warren. Petitioner having heard that Edward Medborne had spoken treasonable words against the King, apprehended and committed him to prison, but afterwards consented to join with another justice of the peace to bail him. Petitioner re-apprehended Medborne and delivered him into the custody of the Black Rod, where he now is. Petitioner prays that he may be discharged of his miscarriage herein. L. J., XI. 36.

Annexed:—

1. Another petition of same for his discharge from the custody of the Black Rod.
2. Copy of the information of James Bayley and John Kingston of the treasonable words spoken by Medborne. 11 May 1660. And on the same paper copy of the recognizance of the two justices upon which Medborne was bailed. 14 May 1660.

May 22. Petition of Percy Lord Powis. Petitioner's name was inserted in the first bill of sale of delinquents' estates, and thereby the manor or lordship of Keriunion, parcel of the barony of Powis, in the county of Montgomery, wherein petitioner hath but an estate for life with impeachment of waste, was sold by the trustees at Drury House to Charles Lloyd, of London, merchant. Since the purchase Lloyd has erected an iron mill, and made a great destruction of timber, having felled and sold away more timber than his whole purchase money amounts to. Petitioner prays that as he is only tenant for life a stop may be made of destroying any more of the timber, and of carrying away what is already cut in order that there may not be a total destruction of the estate which descends to his son. L. J., XI. 36.

May 22. Petition of Edward Drope and others, late Fellows in Magdalen College in Oxford. By an ordinance of the Lords and Commons made in May 1648 certain persons were authorised and appointed to visit the University and colleges according to the statutes, and petitioners being called before them, and it being demanded whether they would submit to the power of Parliament in that visitation, they craved time to consider thereof, not daring to give positive answers, as they conceived they could not submit to visitors who were actual members of the University without manifest breach of their college oaths and statutes. A few days after this without any further summons or hearing they were forcibly ejected from their fellowships by the visitors and soldiers to their very great loss and damage. They pray to be restored. L. J., XI. 36.

Annexed:—

1. Case of the petitioners, repeating the statements in their petition.
2. Draft of order desired by petitioners.

May 22. Draft order for the clerks of both Houses to take an inventory of all records, books, papers, &c. in the keeping of John Phelps belonging to the public and remaining in his house. L. J., XI. 36. *In octavo.*

Annexed:—

1. Another draft.
2. Draft of a further order for all the records, books, &c. above mentioned to be placed in the custody of Mr. Edward Rich.

May 22. Information against Captain Anthony Belcham for treasonable words spoken against the King. L. J., XI. 36.

May 22. Petition of Mary Lady Petre, of Ingatestone, in the county of Essex, widow, the relict of Robert Lord Petre, deceased. Prays that the sequestrators may be ordered to forbear levying any moneys upon petitioner's estate until the merits of her cause have been duly heard and determined by law. L. J., XI. 36.

May 22. Petition of Harman Sheafe and Thomas Ruche, citizens of London. In April 1659 John Gifford did by attachment out of one of the Sheriff's Courts arrest a hogshead of beaver skins as the goods of Henry Webb, of New England, for a pretended debt of 300*l.*, and for want of bail caused the goods to be appraised and sold. Webb has since affirmed to petitioners that he owes Gifford nothing, and they have accordingly become bail for him in the action. Gifford knowing the proceedings of all the courts of justice at Westminster to be obstructed, whereby no means can be used by Webb to make his defence to the action, or produce witnesses from New England, does with all eagerness endeavour to get the cause heard on Thursday next, and will obtain the same, and thereby take petitioners in execution unless their Lordships in the vacancy of law courts at Westminster will be pleased to stay his proceedings. They pray that all proceedings may be stayed. L. J., XI. 38.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of affidavit of William Heathfield that in the year 1653 Gifford supplied Webb with 21 tons of iron, but deponent does not know whether he paid for it.
2. Draft of the attachment out of the Sheriff's Court.

May 23. Petition of Captain Anthony Belcham. Petitioner does not desire to excuse himself of the matters sworn against him, though he remembers not that ever he spake such words as are deposed. Prays their Lordships to grant him the benefit of His Majesty's declaration, and to discharge him from his imprisonment. L. J., XI. 38.

May 23. Letter from General Montagu to the Speaker of the House of Peers; announcing that the King and the Dukes of York and Gloucester had embarked at Scheveling for Dover. L. J., XI. 41. *In extenso.*

May 23. Petition of Elizabeth Dendie, prisoner in the Gatehouse. Petitioner complains that being imprisoned for words she never spake she is most uncivilly used in the prison. Prays that some course may be taken to save her from utter ruin until her complaint can be heard. L. J., XI. 42.

May 24. Order appointing a Committee to draw up a letter to the King to express the great sense of the House for His Majesty's safe landing, and to know where the House may wait upon him, &c. L. J., XI. 40. *In extenso.*

May 25. Draft letter from the House of Peers to the King; congratulating His Majesty upon his safe arrival. L. J., XI. 41. *In extenso.*

May 25. Draft letter from the Earl of Manchester, Speaker of the House of Peers, to the Commissioners with the King; desiring them to present preceding letter to His Majesty. L. J., XI. 41. *In extenso.*

May 25. Petition of John Giffard. Prays that the order made by their Lordships to stay his proceedings against Henry Webb for the recovery of a just debt may be recalled. L. J., XI. 41.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of order referred to in preceding. 22 May 1660.

May 25. Petition of Thomas Walker, D.D. Petitioner was duly elected Master of University College, Oxford, and continued in quiet possession for many years until he was removed in 1648 for not submitting to the visitation there. Upon petitioner's removal Dr. Hoyle was placed in his room, who is since dead, and Mr. Johnson now enjoys the place, having been put in by Oliver Cromwell without any election of the fellows, pretending the same was a sequestration in regard petitioner was alive. He prays that, in tender consideration of his great sufferings, nothing of scandal or insufficiency being ever objected against him, he may be restored to his place in the college, being his freehold.

May 25. Petition of Humphrey Babington. Petitioner was about ten years since outed from his fellowship in Trinity College, Cambridge, for refusing to take the engagement against His Majesty and the House of

Peers, nothing else having been proved against his life or doctrine. Prays to be restored to his fellowship. Endorsed, "Read and ordered."

May 25. Petition of Richard Clarke, late Keeper of the Stores in the Armoury Office in the Tower of London. Petitioner was in the year 1637 by a patent from the late King appointed to his office, and disbursed for the repair of arms, 610*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*, and the arrears of his wages amounted to 503*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* Soon after the death of the late King petitioner was forced by the Committee for regulating the Navy and Customs to resign his place to Edward Anslow. Petitioner, who has long suffered under the oppression of the late government, prays to be restored to his former employment.

May 25. Petition of Abraham Babington, Citizen and Draper of London. Petitioner in times past being tenant to Alderman Bunce for two houses and two shops, upon sequestration of the Alderman had the offer of pre-emption, which he constantly refused to accept, until towards the expiration of the term in the Act mentioned, the lady of the Alderman much importuned him to purchase, and promised that he should be harmless from them or any of theirs in so doing, assuring him she had full power from the Alderman. Whereupon petitioner was induced to purchase the premises and to rebuild them at the cost of 2,000*l.* The House of Commons has now ordered that the whole of Alderman Bunce's estate shall be restored to him, whereby petitioner is liable to the loss of his money and also of his whole livelihood. Prays that he may find such favour from their Lordships as the equity of the cause shall deserve.

Annexed:—

1. Statement of petitioner's case.

May 26. Petition of Thomas Wood, D.D. In the year 1635 petitioner was presented to the rectory of Whickham, in the bishopric of Durham, and officiated there until 1651, when he was ejected by persons who pretended to be commissioned by such as at that time assumed the power, nothing appearing that in the least reflected upon him saving his being one of His Majesty's chaplains. Upon his ejection his own parishioners, and divers in the neighbouring parishes who were frequent hearers of him, voluntarily and without his privity petitioned for his restoration, nevertheless he could have no redress, but has peaceably continued and patiently waited upon God under his unjust sufferings. Prays to be restored to his living. L. J., XI. 42.

Annexed:—

1. Certificate as to the truth of petitioner's statements. 22 May 1660.

May 26. Order upon Dr. Wood's petition. L. J., XI. 42. *In extenso.*

May 26. Disbursements made by Clement Kynnersley, His Majesty's wardrobekeeper, for furnishing the Lords House of Parliament and the rooms adjoining. L. J., XI. 44.

May 26. Letter from the King at Canterbury to the House of Peers in answer to the letter from the House of the 25th instant. L. J., XI. 44. *In extenso.*

May 28. Information of John Rennalls, of Ewell, Surrey, of treasonable words spoken by William Rewer *alias* Drywater against the King. On the same paper confession of Rewer that he used the words imputed to him. L. J., XI. 43.

May 28. Information of Captain John Pulford of treasonable words spoken against the King by Captain Henbury. L. J., XI. 43, 45.

Annexed:—

1. Petition of Captain Stephen Henbury. The words wherewith petitioner stands charged are pretended to have been spoken in March last, a time when men took too great a latitude in speaking against the kingly Government. Although he denies having spoken them, yet since it hath pleased His Majesty to grant his most gracious and free pardon to all his subjects who shall within forty days lay hold upon his grace and favour, and shall by any public act declare their doing so, he prays that he may have the benefit of His Majesty's most gracious pardon, and be discharged of his imprisonment.

May 28. Paper endorsed Sir John Lenthall's papers concerning persons that have spoken treasonable words against the King. L. J., XI. 43.

Annexed:—

1. Informations of Adrian Pinckard, wife of William Pinckard, of St. Olave's, Southwark, oarmaker, and others, of treasonable words spoken by Thomas Blacklock against the King. Blacklock

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

- being examined utterly denied that he spake the words, but refused to subscribe to this examination.
2. Information of Elizabeth Evans, of the Upground, in St. Saviour's, Southwark, that she heard Lewis Powell say that if the King should land and the barge should go down for him, he would have an oar in the same barge with some others that he knew, and that he would sink the barge and every man and mother's child that was in it, for he valued not his own life so he might not come in. Powell being examined denied every particular charge in the information.
3. Information of Sarah Crockford that she heard Margaret Dagger say that the King, meaning our Sovereign Lord King Charles, was a bastard, and that Bridewell was the fittest place for him. Dagger being examined denied that ever she said any such words.

May 28. Resolution of the House of Commons respecting the proclamation touching the rebels in Ireland. C. J., VIII. 47. *In valensio*.

May 29. Draft order of the Commons desiring the Lord's concurrence in a proclamation against Jesuits, seminaries, popish priests, and recusants. C. J., VIII. 48.

Annexed:—

1. Draft proclamation for putting into execution the Acts against Jesuits, &c. This proclamation was received by the Lords on the 30th of May, but allowed to drop. L. J., XI. 47.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE LATE KING'S GOODS.*

1. May —. "A p'ticular of the inventories of the King's goods brought into the Lord's Committees," being a catalogue of returns, twenty-seven in number, made by persons who had become possessed of any of the goods of the late King, showing in most cases whether they were still in their possession or how disposed of, and for what sum. The returns are as follows, viz.:—

i. Francis Trion sold six pieces of arras, of the story of Vulcan and Venus, to a French jeweller for 300*l*.

ii. Edw. Martyn has four pictures called the Dukes of [Somerset?] and another, a St. Francis, bought for 11*l*.

iii. Edw. Annesley, storekeeper and proof-master of the Armoury of the Tower of London, has in his custody all the armour brought from Greenwich to Guildhall and from thence to the magazine in London about the year 1644, except one rich gilt armour delivered by order of the Council to General Cromwell. Annesley enumerates nine suits of armour, besides one armour of great value of his late Majesty's made last for his own person, and one small armour made for Prince Charles, his now Majesty, both put to sale at Somerset House, the which he procured of one Willit to prevent the loss of them.

iiia. Petition of Edward Annesley, keeper of the stores and proof-master in the office of armoury within His Majesty's Tower of London; being skilful in making and keeping of arms he was in the year 1642 called to serve the late King and Parliament in the Magazine of War in London, was appointed clerk of the armoury in the Tower in 1647, and about two years later keeper of the stores and proof-master; he has been very instrumental in preserving the armour of his late Majesty at great expense to himself, and prays to be confirmed in his employment.

iv. Henry Kem, at the Swan Inn, King Street, Westminster, gave 30*l*. for carpets which may have belonged to his late Majesty.

v. Wm. Froggitt, at the Pheasant, in King Street, makes a return of goods that he knows of in various persons' hands, amongst them in the hands of Edward Martyn, six pictures, one being the Duke of Florence; in the hands of Lord Whitlocke, "the Slaughter of the Hellena of Greese," &c.

vi. Thomas Osborne has a Joseph and a St. Francis by Gentelico, a picture by Woter, five pictures of the King's family in little, the King's family in water-colours, &c.

vii. Thomas Beauchamp knows that the Chief Justice St. John has four brass heads, &c. in his possession.

viii. Wm. Bacon has a statue of Deianira, and a picture of Mary and Angels.

ix. John Embree has the following pictures received in part payment of a great debt due to him for work and materials in repairing his late Majesty's houses:—

	£	s.	d.
The Deluge, done by Bassano, valued at -	60	0	0
Pomfrett Castle - - - - -	7	0	0
A Madonna of Egypt, done by Titian - -	60	0	0
A man in black, done by Tintorett - -	20	0	0
A head, done by Tintorett - - - - -	11	0	0
A head, done by Bassan - - - - -			
The Duke of Brunswick's head - - - - -			
2 night pieces for closets, done upon copper by Stenwick - - - - -	16	0	0
	£	174	0 0

x. Eleanor Drew has a Commodus, in the habit of Hercules, valued, in part payment of a debt due from his late Majesty, at 200*l*.

xi. Edmund Harrison, living in Grub Street, his Majesty's embroiderer by patent for life, has the following goods received in part payment of a debt due from his late Majesty:—

	£	s.	d.
A rich cloth of estate and a rich carpet, valued at - - - - -	1,000	0	0
3 plumes of feathers, valued at - - - - -	28	0	0
A picture of Mary, a bishop, and St. Katherine, valued at - - - - -	50	0	0
A picture of the Duke of Brunswick, valued at - - - - -	20	0	0
A picture of a knight of Jerusalem, valued at - - - - -	12	0	0
A picture of a Duke of Savoy, valued at - -	6	0	0
A picture of a Duchess of Lorraine, valued at - - - - -	5	0	0
A picture of one carrying a cross, valued at -	5	0	0
Some other pictures, valued at - - - - -	10	0	0

xii. Robert Leslie, Master of his Majesty's Cabinets, has been offered by several persons pictures belonging to his office, which he cannot receive without an order from the Committee.

xiii. A list of such pictures as are in the custody of Arthur Samwell:—

	£	s.	d.
Charles the 1st and Empress, valued at - -	30	0	0
Prospective of Stenwick - - - - -	15	0	0
The Queen of Bohemia's family - - - - -	100	0	0
Duke d'Alva - - - - -	6	0	0
Francis 1st and Mistress - - - - -	6	0	0
Queen of Spain - - - - -	2	0	0

xiiia. Petition of Arthur Samwell. The pictures in the above list were delivered to him in part payment of his wages as gentleman pensioner in ordinary to his late Majesty; he is ready to give them up, humbly praying that he may be satisfied what is justly due to him.

xiv. Henry Browne, Keeper of the Wardrobe and Privy Lodgings at Somerset House was forced to deliver to Clement Kinnarsley, and the rest of the contractors appointed to sell his late Majesty's goods, all the pictures, plate, jewels, and household stuff in his hands, except those usually made use of by the wardrobe keeper, which were given to him in part payment of his wages, and were so old that they were never intended to be used again; he has in his possession old carpets, curtains, &c., and a picture of the Queen of Scots, "the rest of the goods mentioned in his contracts he was forced to put off for the buying of both their Majesties' pictures done by Sir Anthony Vandyke, and other things of value which were sent her Majesty"; 3,619*l*. 14*s*. 8*d*. is due to him for wages, &c.

xv. Nicholas Corsellis, junr., of London, merchant, engages that the following shall be forthcoming when lawfully demanded,—one piece of landscape wrought with a needle, Moses in the Mount by Bassin, an Ecce Homo by Titian, and a Virgin Mary by Andrea del Sarto.

xvi. The Earl of Peterborough has in his custody four or five pictures that possibly did belong to the King, bought from several persons.

xvii. A note of pictures in the hands of John Cade, at the sign of the Globe in Cornhill, near the Old Exchange, which he supposes belonged to his late Majesty, with the price they cost when he took his house and shop, most of them being bought of creditors at an under-value:—

* On the 9th of May 1660 a Committee was appointed to consider and receive information where any of the late King's goods, jewels, and pictures were, and to advise of some course how the same might be restored to His now Majesty (L. J., XI. 19); the Committee was afterwards empowered to order the seizure of all such of the goods as should be discovered to them; and Thomas Beauchamp, late clerk to the trustees for the sale of the King's goods, was ordered to deliver the books of inventories of the King's medals, rings, &c. to Mr. Webb, His Majesty's surveyor.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

	£	s.	d.
A large piece of Henry the 8th	30	0	0
A large piece of King Charles the 2d by Vandyke	25	0	0
A large piece of a butchery, done by Fetty	25	0	0
A piece of Tobit, by Andrea Chavone	3	10	0
An Italian piece of fruits	5	0	0
A Francis the 2d, K. of France, by Gennett	10	0	0
A Duke's picture, large, by Tinto- rett	30	0	0
A very large piece of the woman of Samaria and Christ, by Bonifacio	50	0	0
Nine large pieces of saints by Fetty	45	0	0
A long piece of Henry 8th and his family, by Hollbin	15	0	0
A large piece of a triumph	2	0	0

xviii. William Crosse's discovery of goods delivered to him by Emanuel De Cretz by order of the Commissioners, in payment of a debt due to William Elldreth, viz., an iron chest, valued at 20*l.*; pictures—of the Archduke Mathias, 5*l.*; of one putting on an armour, 30*l.*; of the Creation, 15*l.*; of Mary, Christ, and John, 20*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; of the burning of Troy, 8*l.*, and others, in all, 174*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

xix. Andrew Haitly's discovery of goods belonging to several of His Majesty's servants and creditors:—

A piece of hanging of Diana, valued at 420*l.*, pawned for 50*l.*; two heads in marble, 160*l.*; one head of marble, 70*l.*; one head of marble, 25*l.*; a picture of St. John, 8*l.*; a picture called the friars in arms, 20*l.*, and a picture of Lord Nottingham, 20*l.*

xx. Theodore Cock's discovery of five pictures and two carpets in the mortal house of Anthony Sierens, deceased. No values are given.

xxi. Memorandum of diuers Pictures and Status and Raritees belonging to the King: *Endorsed*. Mr. Geldrop's discovery.

My Lord Lambert hath diuers rarerre pictures.

Cornell Hutshanton one Madone of Titian, and diuers other pictures, and one naked boy of marbell verry rarerre.

Mr. Barrell diuers pictures and status.

Mr. Trion, a marchant, has diuers pictures, one rarerre peece of the present King, the Prinses Royall, the Duck of Yarche, the Prinses Elisabett holding haer Suster the Prinsesse Anna op an haer lap, all in one peece, of Sir Antonio V'dike.

One marchant, Mr. Beck, diuers littell peeses of the King and the Queene.

Mr. Merriday, one Mercury of brasse, of John de Bollong.

Mr. Loue, diuers pictures one gret peece of Tintoret and others of Jullio Romano.

My Lord Sexsike, diuers rarerre pictures of Raffell, Coregio, and other maisters.

Mr. Vaeytchell, diuers rarerre pictures speziall one the Duke of Buckingham and the Lord Fransis of Sir Ant. Vandyke.

Mr. de Krids, the statue of the King don at Rome by the Cauallier Bernino.

Mr. Remie, diuers pictures of the King and the Queene, and the King op an a whit-hors, with Sir Antony holding a head peece, stoud at St. Jaemes in the gallery.

One Beedsome at Parssam Greene, diuers pictures and status, and the bouck of the Holl catthalogue, and the pris of euere one, and the naemes of those that haue bocht theme.

One Duts painter that serued my Lord Lambert has had diuers pictures and sold and stollen sune.

The Lord Schif Justis St. John diuers statues.

xxii. John Stone's discovery:—

STATUES.

A Cleopatria, valued at	-	080	00	00
Seneca soe big as the life	-	250	00	00
Pompey at lengthe sitting on a Pedistall	-	250	00	00
Tiberio bigger then the life	-	500	00	00
		1080	00	00

PICTURES.

Flora with Certaine Cupids	-	030	00	00
the Judgment of Paris	-	010	00	00
a Jupiter in a golden seate	-	010	00	00
a Jerome	-	030	00	00
a peece of Christ by Leonard	-	030	00	00

c s4062.

PICTURES—cont.

a sea peece of the Kings ships	-	015	00	00
Mary Magdalen in blew & Christ to a Pillar	-	005	00	00
The L ^d of Pembroke	-	006	00	00
an Ill fauour'd Lucesia	-	001	00	00
a Storme at Sea	-	006	00	00
Capt: Tooly	-	005	00	00
a naked man	-	006	00	00
a Woman in a Ruffe	-	003	00	00
Mary, Christ, &c.	-	012	00	00
a young Cardinall	-	000	10	00
Piramas beinge Dead	-	001	00	00
the Judgment of Paris	-	001	10	00
a Virgin Mary	-	001	10	00
an old peece of Lucesia, the Lord Portlands daughter, & a table with Italian vews	-	001	01	00
King Phillips Children	-	010	00	00
A Buriall	-	003	00	00
An Angell Driveing away Igno- rance	-	010	00	00
The seige at Bullaine	-	030	00	00
The ships going to Bullaine	-	020	00	00
The two Theetes	-	040	00	00
The Battaile of Brewerter	-	020	00	00
an Ecce Homo	-	020	00	00
a peece of Gandimore	-	007	00	30
Mary, Christ, John, & Joseph	-	006	00	00
The Prince and Princes Hand in hand	-	004	00	00
a Woman & a Naked Man	-	008	00	00
Mary, Christ, &c.	-	003	00	00
Diana & Actean	-	006	00	00
A Lady & Christ	-	001	10	00
Christ praying in the Garden	-	001	10	00
		364	11	00

the Queene of Bohemias Children	-	02	00	00
A Mary & a Kate	-	03	00	00
A S ^t Francis	-	01	10	00
A peece of old Hangings cont 22 ells	-	02	04	00
3 peeces of Hangings cont 156 ells	-	23	08	00
a peece of old Hangings	-	01	00	00
a smale Cabinett of Tortesse shell	-	03	00	00
a peece of Hangings cont 27½	-	05	09	00
3 peeces of Hangings con 27½, 22, & 27½	-	19	10	06
		061	01	06
on the other side	-	1680	00	00
and	-	364	11	00
		1505	12	06

A nimph Brought to bed	-	0060	00	00
		1565	12	06

The goods aboue mentioned beinge the Late Kings were sold by Mr. Kinersly, Mr. Price, Mr. Parre, Mr. Allen, and Mr. Hale to John Stone for the executrix of Oliuer Browne, Mr. Lockington, Mr. Ratcliffe, Mr. Sherbrooke, Mr. Goffe, and diuers others of the late King's Creditors, and remaine yet vndisposed off, in the Custody of the said Crediters, dated the 14th of May 1660.

xxiia. Drafft order of the Committee for John Stone to seize the goods mentioned in preceding paper.

xxiii. Discovery by Colonel William Hawley of 12 pictures heretofore belonging to the late King's Closet, seen by him at Wimbledon House about three months since, and one of the King, with C. R. on the back, at Mr. Geldrop's.

xxiv. Petition of Richard Meredyth, Keeper of the "Voilery" in Whitehall; he has kept the voilery since it was first erected, and has therein disbursed or engaged for 45*l.*, for which he has been several times imprisoned, besides 12*l.* odd unpaid of his salary; he has preserved a brazen statue in the voilery from being demolished by a Quaker who had already defaced those in the Priory Garden, and had broken one door to come at this, a statue which had been formerly sold at Somerset House, and re-bought by Oliver Cromwell, this statue which petitioner was constrained by his pressing

HOUSE OF
— LORDS.
— Calendar.
1660

necessity to engage for 50*l.*, will be forthcoming at the command of the Committee; petitioner prays that he may be ordered some satisfaction for his salary and engagements to rescue him from imminent ruin.

xxv. Return (signed Peter Lely, and endorsed Mr. Lilly, of Covent Garden, 18 May 1660) of pictures and statues bought of several persons and now in his possession, viz., a picture of the King, the Duke of York, and the Princess Royal, of Cupid and Psyche, of an old man with a shell in his hand, a picture made by Care-celly, a picture of Tirbrugh, a picture of an hermit, a picture of Fettey, a landscape of Bredinburgh: a statue of Helen, a centaure in brass, four heads in marble, the trunk of a body in marble.

xxvi. A particular of such goods of his late Majesties as are remaining in safe custody of Ema: de Critz, son to the Serient Painter, deceased, for part of whose debt they came to him in y^e yeare 1651, & have bine euer since preserved by him with great care & danger, his now Majestie haueing had oft notice from him of the same.

Impr^t that incompareable head in marble of y^e late Kings, done by Canaleere Berneeno; sold to me for 50*l.*, with 5*l.* advanced thereon.

Item, two onall peices of Bassano.

A peice of Europa by Iulio Romano.

A head of St. Jerome.

A sea peice—in a friend's hands at p^{re}sent.

Item, a woman's head, by an Italian hand.

The Pietr of K. James at length.

The head of a Siibell. Italian.

The Pietr of Rich. y^e 2d, at length.

A peice of Lott & his daughters. Italian.

A peice of a Flower pott in needle worke.

A small p^e of a Sebastian and a Cupid.

A p^e of fire shippis at Antwerpe.

A head of a Setochma. Italian.

Item, a great p^e of Ahasuerus and Ester, by Tin-toret.

A small p^e of o^r Lady, Christ, and Joseph, by Mich. Angello B.

A single figure of a Sebastian.

A small p^e of y^e marriage of Mary & Joseph. Italian.

A pict^r of y^e Lord Darnell, K. James his father.

A pict^r of y^e Earle of Nottingham at length.

A head of Edward the 6^d.

A pict^r of y^e K. of Bohemia's son y^e was drow'nd.

A small p^e of y^e birth of Christ. Italian.

A Landskip of a dream. Italian.

Two Philosophers' heads, in marble.

Item, a greatt brass figure of Anthoninus attempted by y^e Quaker in the garden, and thence secured by me wth charge to another place.

The Prince Barge also is in my lott, w^{ch} to preserue from sinking cost me 27*l.*, besides y^e 600*l.* & 60*l.* in aduance and vpon her translation (into a galley), I am out 222*l.*, as by A Debenter will appeare, which is alto-gether vnsatisfied, to the great loss & sufferance of his Majesties euer loyall and affectiont Seruant.

EMANUELL DE CRITZ.

The totall of what these came to, with there aduance, is 1,576*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* as by y^e bookes will appeare.

xxvii. William Latham, woollen draper to his late Majesty for his household and his great wardrobe, took in part of his debt and others with him, which were in the 4th lot drawn at Somerset House the 23d of October 1651, the parcels following remaining unsold the 17th of May 1660: Two heads of stone valued at 50*l.*, a picture of Lord Darnley, valued at 2*l.*, a picture of a Mary, valued at 30*l.*, a Nativity at 10*l.*, a landscape at 10*l.*, a picture called a "Lenday" at 6*l.*, a Mary at 4*l.*, Sebastian at 20*s.*, a landscape at 30*s.*, a King Edward the 6th at 2*l.*, a landscape at 2*l.*, a Mary at 4*l.*, the Prince Elector at 3*l.*, a statue of stone called Adrian at 80*l.*, a statue of brass at 50*l.*, a statue of stone called a Diana, 60*l.*

2. Petition of Thomas Beauchamp* to the Committee of Lords for securing the King's goods; by Act of Parliament of the 26th of June 1649, the King's goods were appointed to be sold for payment of his debts due before the wars began to his servants and creditors, in pursuance whereof 110,000*l.* or thereabouts in goods were according to their appraisement distributed amongst the creditors and servants; the goods were bought up by agents from beyond the seas and so were transported, diuers pictures and statues were bought by petitioner

which he refused to transport, and has preserved them, and restored and amended the breakings and other defacings done thereunto by Colonel Pride's soldiers and others; petitioner in presenting a schedule of the goods in his hands prays that he may be reimbursed the money he is out of purse as for part of the goods he is still indebted, and the money he spent was all the estate he had for supportation of his family.

3. An Account of the Statues y^t were in wth hall & Hampton Court gardens, setting forth to whome sould, when, & for w^t :—

Sabina fugetive, sould M ^r Grinder & others for	600
Comedus in brass, sould M ^r Grinder & others for	200
Seneca in marble, sould Cap ^t Stone & others for	250
Tiberio in marble, sould him, ec., for	500
Pompey in marble, sould him, ec., for	250
Antenus in brass, sould M ^r De Critz & others for	120
Dianira in marble, sould him, ec., for	200
y ^e Gladiato ^r in brass, sould M ^r Bass, ec., for	300
an Appollo in marble, sould him, ec., for	100
A dieta in marble, sould him, ec., for	200
A dieta in marble, sould him, ec., for	200

From Hampton Court Garden.

Cleopatra in brass, sould to Capt. Stone & others for	80
Venus in brass, sould M ^r Latham & others for	50
Adonnis in marble, sould M ^r De Critz & others for	150
Apollo in marble, sould him & others for	120

4. WHOLE FIGURES.

Appollo, sould for	120
Faunus, sould for	150
Appollo, sitting	120
Jupiter	80
A Dieta	200
A Venus	80
Industry	40
A venus	60
A lesser venus	30
A Bacchus	150
two Termes	120
A peece of foldage	160
Esculapis daughter	80
A venus	80
A venus w th a head or armes	50
	1,520
the brass Gladiato ^r	300
Adonis in marble	150
Apollo in marble	120
	570
Lucretia in brass	80
Venus in brass	50
	130

A pallas, 3 foote high	10
herculus, 3 foote high	3
Adonius, 3 foote high	3
Alexander, 3 foote high	10
Mars & Bacchus	30
a boy, 3 foote high	05
a woman, 3 foote high	06
	67

y ^e baptizeing of Christ	20
A Triumph of Diana	30

HEADS.

Drusilla	30
Cato	40
Druso	40
Julius Cesar	40
2 termes	20
a womans head	30
Cashas head	30
Socrates	40
Vespasian	20
a womans head	30
a mans head	60

HOUSE OF
— LORDS.
— Calendar.
1660.

These came
to me by
lott, and I
possess
solely.

These are
mine in
Partnership
with others.

These are of
other men's
interest in
my hands.

Capt. Stone
& Mr. Lath-
am, figures

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

	HEADS— <i>cont.</i>	<i>li.</i>
a head -	-	80
Queene Bernece	-	80
King Charles 1 ^o	-	25
a Julia mamea	-	30
Aristobulus	-	60

735

Some broken buskes of marble & plaster.

PICTURES.

	<i>li.</i>
the old Prince of orange, by Mytens	20
King James at Length, by Van Somer	20
Queene Ann at Length, by Van Somer	20
Princess of Orange, a coppie by Belcampe	10
Count Gurne to y ^e Knees	02
King of Sweden	10
Dutchess of Savoy	15
Lord Darnele & his 2 brothers at Length	08
Dana, a Coppy spoyled	02
Francis y ^e 1 st of France } by Gennet	50
Dutchess of Valentenois }	
Larelus Spinola head, by Kay	10
Salviato, by him selfe	15
y ^e woman in Adultery, by Tintorett	15
a Landshape of witches, spoyled	15
K. James, 5 yeares old	03
K. James, 10 yeares old	05
Mary & y ^e Child, a Coppy after Tytian	10
Orpheus & Euridice, by Costno vi Aneo	20
Christ carrying the Cross, by Cavalier Bulloigne	20
A Madona & y ^e Child	10
Christ circumcised	03
Christ Buffeted, by Basan	08
a Philosopher	15
Dana in a golden shower, a Coppy spoled	10
Bishop of Spalato, by Mitens	03
Earle of Southampton	03

322

735

2,287

The totall is - 3,344

5. Paper setting forth that Mr. Love, of Winchester, has diverse pictures of great value, and two books touching the order of the garter, Col. Carew Mildemay plate worth 261*l.*, Mr. Anthony Mildemay the unicorn's horn that was at Windsor, and Mr. Trenchard and Lady Cromwell diverse other goods.

6. Inventory of the King's goods (consisting of twenty-eight pages) delivered by Thomas Beauchamp; page 1 runs thus,—

To the Right Hon^{ble} the Committee of the Council to whom the ordinance for further relief of the late King's servants and creditors is referred:—

In obedience to your Honors' order of the 4th of this instant July I have examined what of the late King's goods have been reserved for the use of the State or disposed of for the use of the navy, and do find the particulars thereof to be as followeth:—

Imprimis, out of the first moneys arising by sale of the late King's goods there was paid in ann ^o 1649 unto Sir Henry Vane, jun ^r , for the use of the navy the sum of	£	s.	d.
-	-	-	26,500 00 00

More paid in money by order of Parliament unto Col. Downes, then a member thereof, the sum of -	-	-	01,500 00 00
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28,000 00 000

Of all which no part thereof hath yet been repaid.

Goods reserved, viz^t.:

By an order of the Council of State, dated the 27th of September 1651, the particular goods hereafter named are reserved from sale until the pleasure of the Parliament be further known therein.

Then follow descriptive lists of the goods, the places to which they belong, and the values. The lists themselves are too long for more than headings, places, and total prices to be given here; in many cases marginal notes state that the goods have been restored to His Majesty's service:—

p. 2. Hangings, arras, and tapestry out of the Tower Wardrobe, the subjects being the victory by sea over the Spanish Fleet in 1588, Sergius Paulus and Elymas the Sorcerer	£	s.	d.
-	-	-	7,426 10 0

Hangings, arras, from Somerset House Wardrobe, the subjects being the history of Vulcan and Venus and Hezekiah, furnitures for beds, andirons	£	s.	d.	HOUSE OF LORDS, Calendar. 1660.
-	2,450	17	0	

p. 3. Other andirons, a carpet, a statue in brass, four shells in brass, four boys riding on dolphins, a figure of Mercury in brass, &c., which belonged to the fountains in the gardens. The cartoons of Raphael, being the Acts of the Apostles, valued at 300*l.*, at Whitehall. A picture of the four elements at 15*l.* in all

912 8 0

p. 4. Arras hangings from Hampton Court Wardrobe, the subjects being the history of Abraham, Joshua, the story of Tobias, St. Paul, and Julius Caesar, in all 48 pieces

23,152 0 0

Tapestry hangings of the same charge, the subjects being triumphs, the old and new Law, Samson, Pleasance and Cupid, Ahasuerus and Esther, &c.

933 6 6

p. 5. Two Window pieces, 18*s.* 6*d.* (omitted in adding the totals).

Carpets	155	18	0
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Beds	12	13	0
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p. 6. Tables, cupboard, cisterns, clock and bell, &c. at Hampton Court, valued at

304 16 0

p. 7. Charcoal used by the Council, &c. Pictures from Hampton Court, nine pieces being the triumphs of Julius Caesar, done by Andrea de Mantanger, valued at 1,000*l.*, window curtains from Richmond and Sion House, in all

1,049 17 0

p. 8. One Bible Covered with silver gilt, four candlesticks, and other plate out of the Tower Jewel House and Whitehall

304 5 6

Silver and gold to make standards for the mint

138 0 0

Goods formerly in the use of His Highness, and still remaining at the Cockpit, "Four pieces of David," carpets, curtains, &c.

73 1 0

p. 9. In service at the Cockpit, arras hangings of Meleager, carpets, hangings of Vulcan and Venus tapestry, &c.

284 18 0

p. 10 to p. 15. The horses at Tidbury Race, valued at 1,982*l.*, whereof six of them were presented to Lieutenant-General Michael Jones by order of Parliament of the 14th of August 1649, all the said horses being reserved from sale by order of the Council of State dated 31st July 1649; then follows a descriptive list of the animals, chiefly mares, with the price put upon them, and in the margin the names probably of the sires. There are in all 117 animals, including the foals. Two are valued at 35*l.* each, the highest price in the list. One of these is thus described on page 14: "No. 77. One bright bay horse with a star and a snip, four white feet, a black list down the back, four years old, at 35*l.*"

1,982 0 0

p. 15. From the Windsor Wardrobe arras and tapestry hangings of the Siege of Jerusalem, Charlemagne, the siege of Troy, David and Nathan, David and Solomon, David and Abigail, and triumphs

987 9 3

and six cupboard carpets	3	0	0
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p. 16. Damask coverings, &c.

In the Garter Room, a large Bible, pulpit cloth, banners, hangings, a sword, a picture of Edward III., &c.

106 11 0

p. 17. Two branches of crystal, three pieces of Hannibal and Scipio, &c.

240 0 0

At Greenwich, nine pieces of curious painting in the ceiling, 600*l.* Dædalus and Icarus, by Giulio Romano, 500*l.* A chimney piece of Diana and Actæon, 30*l.*, a clock, kneading troughs, mats, dressers, &c., in all

1,244 10 0

Now remaining in Scotland Yard, blocks p. 18. of Portland stone, &c., in all

118 12 6

HOUSE OF LORDS. Calendar. 1660.		£	s.	d.
	Seven pieces of fine arras hangings of the naked boys, containing 306 ells, at 1s. 10d. the ell - - - - -	1,377	0	0
	In Whitehall Garden, The Statue of Mercury in brass, 80l. Sabina fugitiva as bigas the life, 600l.; hangings, &c., in all Designs at Mortlake for making of Tapestry hangings, reserved from sale by order of Parliament, dated the 10th p. 19, of October 1651; the subjects being Vulcan and Venus, Diana, Abraham and Hagar, the Apostles, Leander, Alexander, horses, children - - - - -	2,088	13	4
	At Vauxhall in the custody of Trenchard, mill for boring ordnance, crane, and p. 20. grindstone, filing irons, wheels for carriages, &c. - - - - -	300	10	0
	p. 21. Hangings and carpets in the Parliament House. Pictures at Whitehall, the Burning of Rome by Nero, valued at 25l. Julius Cæsar with an eagle above his shoulders, 34l., and Temperance putting water into a glass, 15l., all by Giulio Romano. A landscape of a city by Bonifacio, 30l. A shepherd and a nymph by Paulo Fiaminigo, 3l. A landscape by Fletcher, 2l. A landscape of the bay of St. Lucas by Porcelino, 10l., with some carpets in the Court of Upper Bench, Chancery, and Common Pleas, valued in all at - - - - -	334	2	0
	p. 22. At Whitehall, carpets, &c. - - - - -	335	3	0
	p. 23. Six pieces of arras of the months, containing 210 ells, at 2l. 10s. the ell, 527l., chairs, six pieces of hangings of Samson, two of the Cardinal's Arms, and six of Actæon, five pieces of tapestry of Hercules, and three of Hannibal and Scipio, &c. - - - - -	1,171	15	0
	p. 24. Carpets, &c. and hangings, the subjects being Actæon, Titus, and Vespasian, Joseph and Pharoah, Æneas, Lazarus, Hagar, David and Absalom, Esther, Triumphs, Hercules, Jacob, &c. - - - - -	526	3	0
	p. 25. Then follows a summary, amounting to - - - - -	44,803	17	1
	The Libraries at Whitehall, Richmond, James', with the manuscripts, rings, medals, and mathematical instruments, all now at James', relation being had to the particulars thereof, were valued at - - - - -	6,166	5	0
	The total is	80,990	2	1

"Examined by mee Tho^s. Beachampe, the 19th of July 1654, sometyme reg^d to the trustees for sale of the late King's goodes."

On the next page is a memorandum "to enquire what pictures and other goodes and of what value have byn sent for to Whitehall since the goodes aforesaid were delved," followed by a rough list of pictures, arras hangings, &c., valued in all at 15,388l. 1s. 6d. The following are amongst the pictures, Herod with Baptist's head by Titian, 150l.; a family by Parde-noone, 80l.; a Madonna by Titian, 60l.; a woman's picture by Andrea del Sarto, 30l. On the last page is a list apparently of persons who had bought or made away with goods, with the penalties required from them set against their names.

7. May 23. Paper endorsed "Committee for Reception, &c. and Information, &c.," containing the following documents:

- i. Draft order of the Committee for Colonel Fock, and the other trustees for sale of the King's goods, to attend the Committee with their books and accounts. 12 May 1660.
- ii. Order of the Committee for Mr. Geldropp to seize all goods, pictures, jewels, and moveables belonging to the Crown in the hands or custody of any person. 19 May 1660.
- iii. Similar order for Colonel William Anselme. 21 May 1660.
- iv. Similar order for Colonel William Hawley. 23 May 1660.
- v. Letter from John Webb to [the Earl of Dorset]. Requests his Lordship to order that such pictures as the writer may find fitting to be set up in His Majesty's lodgings at Whitehall may be delivered to him by the Committee. 23 May 1660.

vi. Petition of John Webb, architect, to the Committee. Petitioner was about 20 years ago, by the late King's special command, brought up in the study of architecture by Inigo Jones, His Majesty's then surveyor of the works, and was made by Mr. Jones his deputy; when he went from his house at the beginning of the late unhappy differences. Petitioner managed the office until upon a false suggestion of Mr. Carter to the Committee of the Revenue that Jones was at Oxford with the King, petitioner was dismissed and Carter employed, but he not long enjoying the fruits of his indirect dealing, Mr. Embree was put in. Petitioner prays that he may be restored, as he is informed that Embree is now suspended.

vii. Application for an order for the goods belonging to the King, and lately shipped by Gregory Clement of Greenwich, to be seized by Colonel William Hawley. (Undated.)

viii. Application of Hugh Woodward, housekeeper at St. James's, for an order for 50l. for cleansing and preparing the house and gardens fit for His Majesty, the same at present being in every part very noisome by reason of having been a garrison for quartering soldiers and their families for eleven years past, whereby is contracted an abundance of filth and soil very chargeable to be cleansed removed.

ix. Petition of Henry Twyford, stationer. In May 1641 petitioner by appointment delivered in several wares, such as paper, ink, and wax for the use of His Highness the Prince of Wales, and continued to supply the Prince until the time of the unhappy wars, but as yet he has received no satisfaction. Prays that he may be employed to serve his now Majesty with stationer's wares.

x. Application of Henry Browne, keeper of Somerset House and gardens, that an allowance of 382l. may be granted for the cleansing of the house and gardens, the regiments that have lately been quartered there having left the house very foul and noisome, the gardens being utterly spoiled and defaced.

xi. Application to the Committee with reference to divers statues and pictures of the King's which were sold to sundry persons, and would now be of great use in beautifying the gardens and lodgings of the King's houses, and which could be bought in for very small sums of money.

xii. Petition of Thomas Lockington, yeoman of the fish and salt store to His Majesty. The room called the fish storehouse, with the rooms belonging to that office in the west side of Westminster Hall, are now possessed by persons put in by the late Parliament, who refuse to give them up, and petitioner is thereby unable to lay in his provisions of salt and fish for the use of His Majesty's household. Prays that he may be ordered possession of the rooms, and that the records and the persons there inhabiting may be forthwith removed.

xiii. Account of the particular goods of the late King's, Queen's, and Prince's that are reserved, and that are in the custody of Clement Kynnersley, wardrobe keeper to the King's Majesty, consisting of rich hangings of arras with gold in the drapery, tapestry hangings, beds, carpets, &c., of the estimated value of 40,758l. 18s. 6d.

8. Application for an order authorising Colonel William Hawley and Colonel Hercules Low, who have seized sundry of the King's goods, to deliver them to Clement Kynnersley, &c. L. J., X. 43. 26 May.

9. Application from Colonel Hawley to the Committee appointed to receive information concerning the King's goods, that his papers may be returned to him in order that he may complete his inventory, that Mr. Beauchamp may be appointed his assistant, and that some person may be appointed to seize all the goods and personal estate of the late King's judges.

10. Inventory of goods received into the Treasury House at Whitehall from the 19th to 26th of May. Endorsed, Colonel Hawley's inventory of goods in Whitehall. (Two papers.)

11. Draft order for Mr. Harrison, the King's embroiderer, who has in his custody a rich cloth of state (wherein he has a share with others of His Majesty's servants), to deliver it to Clement Kynnersley, he giving a receipt for the same, in order that Harrison and the other sharers may hereafter receive satisfaction. L. J., XI. 44. May 28.

12. Application by Clement Kynnersley for an order for him to receive the cloth of state mentioned in preceding, which is valued at 500*l.* and cost above 1,100*l.* in the year 1638. "Never used but twice, and that in the Banqueting House for the late King, never seen nor used by the late Oliver Cromwell."

13. Application for a warrant for Francis Deakins to seize a silver bason and other pieces of plate belonging to the King's chapel, and other goods belonging to His Majesty, discovered by Deakins.

June 1. Petition of Thomas Weaver, merchant, complains that he has been arrested, and is now imprisoned in the Poultry Compter at the unjust suit of Thomas Hayes and others, and being a stranger is unable to procure bail. Prays for his enlargement. L. J., XI. 49.

June 1. Complains that Sir George Vane, the pretended Captain of the county troop of Militia of Durham, only admits into his troop such as have been in actual service against the late King and his now Majesty, and are known to be Anabaptists or Quakers. Sir George Vane, and the other Commissioners now appointed by Act of Parliament, were also Commissioners acting personally in the last summer against Sir George Booth, and by reason of their authority they secured the arms of every cavalier that was charged to send in either horse or foot arms, and now refuse to deliver up the same to be used in His Majesty's service. The Quakers and other fanatics, to the number of one hundred at least, meet most every night at Ramshaw (?), at the house of Anthony Pearson, the principal Quaker in the north, and two or three horse loads of skeene knives and daggers have lately been conveyed to Pearson's house. Colonel Wren, one of the Commissioners of the Militia, upon complaint of Mr. Feak, a godly and well affected minister, doth not proceed in securing the King's peace, and apprehending the breakers thereof, and Mr. Feak has been forced to have his church guarded in consequence of Thomas Boulton, a Quaker, having threatened to burn it. Thomas Parkinson, of Cockerton, has spoken treasonable words against the King, and the magistrates of the county do not prosecute him for the same according to law. L. J., XI. 51.

June 4. Petition of William Lord Craven. In the year 1641 petitioner went by leave of the House beyond the seas to his charge in Holland, where he remained until of late, without acting anything to the prejudice of Parliament. During his absence by the practice and false oaths of some evil persons his whole estate, both real and personal, was seized and kept from him under colour of a vote made in the House of Commons, being then but a small part of the long Parliament, and after the excluding of the major part of that House, by which means petitioner has been already damnified above 200,000*l.*, besides the total loss of all his real estate. Prays that his annexed case may be taken into consideration, and that to avoid multiplicity of suits he may by the favour of the House be restored to the possession of his estate, and have reparation for the damages he has already sustained. L. J., XI. 52.

Annexed:—

1. Statement of Lord Craven's case.

June 4. Petition of Dorothy Lady Grey, heretofore the wife of Thomas Lord Grey, of Groby, deceased, and now the widow of Gustavus Mackworth, Esq., also deceased. Lord Grey advanced considerable sums of money, including petitioner's jointure of 1,000*l.* per annum, upon an Act made for raising money upon the security of several estates thereby exposed for sale for maintaining the late wars against the Dutch nation; and part of the estate of William Lord Craven, being one of those exposed by the Act, was conveyed to Lord Grey in satisfaction of his money so advanced. Upon the death of Lord Grey petitioner married Gustavus Mackworth, who was slain in the late Cheshire rising, leaving petitioner and two children she had by him destitute of all means except the 1,000*l.* per annum going out of the estate of Lord Craven. Petitioner prays that, as Lord Craven's estate is about to be restored to him, their Lordships will order restitution to her of part of the money advanced by Lord Grey, or some annual payment in lieu of her jointure. L. J., XI. 52.

June 4. Copy of order of the Council of State at Whitehall of 24th of April last concerning the preservation of the wood in Enfield Chase. L. J., XI. 52.

June 4. Petition of Sir Trevor Williams and Elizabeth his wife, Sir Thomas Harthopp, and Dame Mary his wife, Katherine Wyndham, widow, and Sir Baynham

Throckmorton, co-heirs of Ralph Lord Hopton deceased. Lord Hopton, for his constant loyalty and eminent service to his late Majesty, was sequestered, and the whole of his real estate was disposed of by some pretending authority. Those to whom it was conveyed have destroyed all the timber and woods growing on the estate, to the value of 30,000*l.*, and have taken the whole profits which upon the death of Lord Hopton (in 1652) should, according to the laws of the kingdom, have descended to petitioners, who have suffered much in their particular estates for their loyalty. Petitioners pray that they may be put into possession, and that the pretended purchasers may be ordered to give an account of the spoil and waste they have committed, and of the rents and profits they have received. L. J., XI. 52.

June 4. Another petition of same to the like effect.

June 5. Resolution of the Committee for Privileges, that the Lords assembled in Parliament of right are to choose their own Speaker. See L. J., XI. 54.

June 5. Petition of Richard Pight, clerk of the irons in the Mint of the Tower of London. In the year 1649 petitioner was by patent granted by the then Parliament, and by indenture of the Mint appointed to be clerk of the irons, no person having any pretence of right thereunto, except Thomas Swallowe, who claimed the office by colour of a patent granted by King James, which is, as petitioner conceives, void by law. Petitioner has been industrious and faithful in discharging his duty, having prosecuted eighty offenders for false coining within the last four years, and the sum of 500*l.* and upwards is due to him, besides 100*l.* arrears of salary. Mr. Swallowe has now been, by their Lordships' order of the 5th of May last, restored to his place and appointed to execute the office, since which several days have been appointed for petitioner and Swallowe to attend in the matter, but Swallowe has hitherto failed. Petitioner prays that the Warden of the Mint for the time being, or Mr. Thomas Burch, in one of whose hands petitioner's salary remains, may be ordered to pay him 100*l.* thereof to enable him to execute the office, and that Swallowe's order may be discharged. L. J., XI. 53.

Annexed:—

1. Another petition of same to the Lords and Commons. Prays that he may receive an order for some part of his arrears, and that he may be protected and indemnified against all suits brought against him for prosecuting false coiners, &c. (Undated.)

June 5. Petition of many oppressed victuallers inhabiting in the city of Winchester, and many other inhabitants there, groaning under the burden of oppression: complain that Thomas Muspratt, a journeyman shoemaker, who came to Winchester not long before the late unhappy times, and who by his adhesion to the enemies of the late King advanced himself twice to the office of mayor of the city, where now he is an alderman, being a great maltster, has caused two brew-houses to be set up and by his tyrannical power has ordered that no inhabitant or victualler shall brew beer or ale to sell, but shall take it from the brew-houses, though never so ill brewed, and at intolerable rates. By these means many of the inhabitants who formerly under that employment lived well, being able to pay taxes and to relieve others, are now so impoverished that without speedy redress in the removal of so great a monopoly they must inevitably be ruined. They pray their Lordships to take the premises into their grave and serious debate.

June 5. Petition of Abraham Babington, citizen and draper of London. Similar to petition of 25 May 1660. See above.

June 6. Petition of the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Trinity House of Deptford Strand, in Kent; when the case concerning the office of lastage and ballastage of ships was heard, the House ordered that the matter should be referred to law in regard of His Majesty's absence; now as a trial at law will require some time, and in the interim the trade of the port of London will be much damaged, and the poor of the corporation for whom petitioners are entrusted will be much prejudiced, they pray that they may enjoy the office and the profits until the trial, they giving any reasonable security to be answerable for the profits to whomsoever the same shall be adjudged. L. J., XI. 54.

Annexed:—

1. Reasons humbly offered by the masters and owners of shipping for the quieting the possession of the ballast office; the office is one of great public concern, and any quarrel about it obstructs trade and the King's revenue, the masters of

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

ships know not where to demand ballast, nor whom to pay for it, many families are reduced to beggary, disorderly persons dig and take ballast contrary to the rules for the preservation of the Thames to the great damage of the river : 2,000*l.* will not make good the damage done on Saturday night last in the late breach in Poplar Marsh ; claims may be set on foot merely to extort double duties, and for want of the profits of the office the Trinity House will be unable to relieve the poor seamen and their wives and children.

June 6. Petition of Stephen Henbury, now prisoner in Newgate. Petitioner was committed by their Lordships on the 30th of May last upon the information of Captain Pulford for treasonable words spoken against His Majesty. Although petitioner knows he is innocent he desires to have the benefit of His Majesty's declaration of grace and favour. Prays for his discharge. L. J., XI. 47.

Annexed :—

1. Certificate of Sir Thomas Aleyn, Lord Mayor, that Henbury appeared before him and publicly declared that he desired to lay hold on his Majesty's grace and favour, as expressed in his declaration of the 14th of April last. 1 June 1660.

June 7. Petition of Doctor Thomas Hurst, Chaplain in Ordinary to the late King, and divers other ministers. Petitioners residing sometime in Newark to avoid the violence of the wars and to enjoy liberty of conscience, the County Committees, by ordinance of 31 March 1643, seized all their estates only for delinquency, not scandal, and put others into the livings where they have continued about 16 years. Petitioners pray to be restored to their parsonages till they are evicted by law and justice, or that the profits may be secured in responsible hands until they can finish their legal trials against the present intruders. L. J., XI. 55.

June 7. Petition of John Brayne. Their Lordships, on the 30th of May last, ordered the Commissioners lately appointed for the preservation of the woods of the Forest of Dean to cause a stop to be made of the removal of coal or iron at the iron works belonging to Captain John Brayne, and adjoining Woolaston's Wood, lately held by Oliver Cromwell. Petitioner has three iron works adjoining the wood built upon his own proper estate, and no part or parcel of the estate held by Cromwell, and he will sustain great damage, if not utter ruin, if he be debarred of the use and disposition of his stock. Prays that the order, so far as concerns his estate, may be discharged. L. J., XI. 55.

June 7. Petition of John Marquess of Winchester and Daniel Wicherley. Pray for the reversal of a decree pronounced by Mr. Fountain, one of the Commissioners for the Great Seal, in a suit brought against petitioners by Lord St. John, son and heir of the Marquess. The Commissioners of the Great Seal, on the 12th of January 1658-9, after hearing the cause, ordered a trial at law to be had, after which they would give their final judgment therein. Notwithstanding this Mr. Fountain, who had been counsel in the cause for Lord St. John and his lady, on the 4th of June 1659, the first day that the Great Seal was delivered to him, ordered the cause to be set down for judgment on the following day, and without the assistance of any one judge, and before there had been a trial at law, and without hearing any counsel for petitioners, pronounced a decree against them. Petitioners pray for reparation against Mr. Fountain for the damages they have sustained, and that in the meantime all further prosecution upon the decree may be stayed. L. J., XI. 56.

June 8. Petition of Elizabeth Burley, widow, late wife of Captain John Burley, deceased, for herself and on the behalf of her four fatherless children. When the late King was a prisoner at Carisbrook, in December 1647, such a strict restraint was put upon His Majesty that none of his chaplains or servants could have access to him, whereupon petitioner's husband, fearing that some evil might proceed from thence to the person of his sacred Majesty, did, as he was in duty bound, use the utmost of his endeavours, by beating drums in the island, to give timely notice to the people to appear and preserve his Majesty from that destruction which afterwards fell upon his sacred person, but his intentions were frustrated by an over power, who seized him and committed him to the common gaol at Winchester ; he was afterwards tried in a most unjust manner, and a verdict being brought in against him, he was sentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered as a traitor, and the

sentence was in the most barbarous manner put in execution upon him. Petitioner prays that justice may be done upon the judges, jurors, and prosecutors for the murdering of her husband, and that Serjeant Wyld and the other judges who passed the sentence may be exempted out of the Act of general pardon and oblivion, and that reparation may be made to petitioner and her children out of the estates of those who were guilty. L. J., XI. 57.

Annexed :—

1. Draft proviso to except the persons concerned in the trial and execution of Captain Burley from the benefit of the Bill of Indemnity.

June 8. Petition of Sir Arthur Gorges. In 1640 a judgment was entered in the King's Bench against petitioner for 160*l.* debt and 40*l.* costs at the suit of Hugh Rosse, and in the following year he was charged in execution ; about five months after Rosse petitioned the Lords in Parliament against Sir John Lenthall for suffering petitioner to be at liberty. Rosse and petitioner were both heard, and an order was made wherewith Rosse was so satisfied that he never troubled petitioner afterwards, though he lived eleven years. That judgment has since been unduly taken off the roll at Westminster, and another entered upon another roll against petitioner for the same debt and costs, by colour whereof his lands are extended by Katharine Rosse, administratrix of Hugh Rosse, many years after his death. This has all been done by the undue practice of some attorneys of the Court of King's Bench. Petitioner prays for relief for himself and his tenants. L. J., XI. 57.

Annexed :—

1. Another petition to the same effect. 17 July 1660.

2. Copy of preceding.

3. Copy of Order of the Committee for Petitions for Sir John Lenthall to give account why he allows Sir Arthur Gorges charged in execution to go abroad. 1 July 1641.

4. Copy of order in the cause. 11 July 1641.

June 8. Petition of John White of London, merchant. Prays for the reversal of a decree in Chancery obtained against him by Hester Shaw.

June 8. Form of declaration for those who desire to lay hold upon His Majesty's grace and favour in accordance with the declaration. See L. J., XI. 7.

June 9. Information of Joyce Cotton of treasonable words spoken by Clement Wakelin against the King. L. J., XI. 58.

June 9. Petition of Charlotte Countess Dowager of Derby. L. J., XI. 58 :—

To the Right Honourable the Lords assembled in Parliament.

The humble peticon of Charlotte Countess Dowager of Derby.

Sheweth—

Whereas James Earle of Derby, yo^r pet^r's late husband was in the yeare 1651 for his loyalty to Our dread Sovereigne Lord King Charles, by color of some p^tended authority derived from the late Tyrant and Usurper Oliver Cromwell, barbarously, and contrary to all law, imprisoned, sentenced, and put to death by Colonel Humfry Mackworth, pretended President of an illegall Court set up for that purpose, and other desperate p^sons whose names are under written, though some of their owne party, convinced of their unjust proceeding, opposed the same. And thereupon all his estate was seized upon, sold, and disposed of, and your pet^r and her family exposed to all extremities of want and misery, to their unspeakable griefe and p^rjudice.

And forasmuch as the said sentence against your p^r's husband was a great violacon to the Peerage of this Realme, and an indemnity to such p^sons (who acted in so horrid a murder) may bee an encouragem^t to others to shed more innocent blood upon the like occasion.

And in regard your pet^r hath now no legall remedy by her appeale to prosecute the offenders for the death of her husband.

Your pet^r doth humbly pray that such of the said persons as are living may bee proceeded against in a course of Justice, and brought to condigne punishment. And that their p^sons and estates, and also the estates of such of them as are dead, may bee excepted in the Acts of indemnity and for confirmacon of sales w^{ch} are now to pass. And that your peticoner and her family may have

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

HOUSE OF
LORDS
Calendar.
1660.

such reparacons for their great sufferings thereby occasioned, as to your Lops shall seeme meete. And yo^r pet^r shall ever pray, &c.

C. Derby.

Maj ^r Gen ^l Mitton.	Capt ⁿ James Stopford.
Col. Hen. Bradshaw.	Capt ⁿ Samuel Smith.
Col. Tho. Croxton.	Capt ⁿ John Griffith.
Col. Rob. Duckenfield.	Capt ⁿ John Downes.
L ^t Col. Hen. Berkenhead.	Capt ⁿ Edward Alcock.
L ^t Col. Symon Finch.	Capt ⁿ Ralph Pownall.
L ^t Col. Newton.	Capt ⁿ Richard Grantham.
Capt ⁿ Vincent Corbet.	And
Capt ⁿ Tho. Portington.	Capt ⁿ Edward Stelfox.
Col. Geo. Twissleton.	Capt ⁿ Jo. Delnes.

Annexed:—

1. Order of the Committee for Privileges for the attendance of those who were judges of the late Earl of Derby or their survivors. 18 June 1660. L. J., XI. 67.
2. Copies of orders empowering the Committee to send for the judges of the late Earl of Derby. L. J., XI. 64, 67.
3. Copy of resolution of the Parliament that James Earl of Derby is a fit person to be brought to trial, and order for his trial by court-martial at Chester. 11 Sept. 1651. C. J., VII. 16. *In extenso*.
4. Copy of warrant of Oliver Cromwell addressed to Major General Mitton and others to call a council of war or court-martial at West Chester for the trial of any person residing or apprehended in Lancashire, Cheshire, Salop, and North Wales, who have offended against the Act passed on the 12th August 1651, "prohibiting" correspondence with Charles Stewart or his "party." The Court is further empowered to sentence and put in execution the sentence pronounced against any person found guilty, and is required to observe such rules and limitations as are set down in the Act, and to keep a true record of all their proceedings. 11 Sept. 1651.
5. Letter from the Council of State, at Whitehall, to Colonel Robert Duckenfield, Governor of Chester. The two letters of the 27th instant, concerning the business of the Isle of Man, have been read at the Council, and the business referred to the Lord General from whom Colonel Duckenfield will receive directions. The regiments appointed to that service have their tents, and orders have been given about pioneers' tools, which will no doubt be furnished. Order has been given by the Parliament with regard to the Earl of Derby, which is effectually to be pursued without expecting any interposition from the Council. The letter is signed "Jo. Bradshawe." "Psidt," and sealed with the seal of the Council of State. Endorsed: A letter from Ld. Bradshawe as president respecting the Earl of Derby and his reprieve. 30 Sep. 1651.
6. "Journal of the Court Martial held at Chester, 1651, for the trial of the Earl of Derby, &c." This manuscript book contains a full report of the proceedings of the Court at the trials of the Earl of Derby, Captaine John Benbowe, and Sir Timothy Fetherstonhaugh, commencing on the 29th of September and ending on the 1st of October 1651. All the prisoners were found guilty and condemned to death, Lord Derby was sentenced to be beheaded at Bolton in Lancashire, Sir Timothy Fetherstonhaugh to be beheaded at Chester, and Captain Benbowe to be shot at Shrewsbury. The book is a fair copy of the following papers from which it was no doubt compiled.
- 7-20. Original notes of the trials, articles exhibited against the prisoners, and their answers thereto, affidavits, &c. The answers are signed respectively by Lord Derby, Captain Benbowe, and Sir Timothy Fetherstonhaugh.

June 9. Petition of John Halke, rector of Upminster, in the county of Essex. In the year 1646 petitioner was sequestered by the Committee for Plundered Ministers, principally touching a breach of contract between himself and some of his parishioners. In 1648 he petitioned their Lordships that the sequestration might be taken off, on the ground that he was innocent of the false insinuations of scandal inserted in the order for his sequestration, but a further order was unduly obtained from the committee, and John Robotham, a wheelwright and Anabaptist, was by Cromwell and the powers then in being placed in the rectory. Petitioner prays to be restored. L. J., XI. 58.

Annexed:—

1. Similar petition.
 2. Paper, intituled the wretched positions of John Robotham, a wheelwright, late teacher to Colonel Sydenham's regiment, and still teacher in public at Upminster, in the county of Essex, found in his printed book, intituled "The Mysteries of the two Witnesses unveiled."
 3. Another paper with similar title.
- June 9. Order referring Halke's petition to the Committee for Petitions. L. J., XI. 58.
- June 11. Note respecting the timber and wood lying felled in Havering Park. L. J., XI. 56.

June 11. PAPERS RELATING TO THE ACT OF INDEMNITY.*

1. Petition of John Lord Abergavenny; Wm. Say, one of the judges in that execrable murder of his sacred Majesty King Charles the First, having in 1646 got possession of petitioner's manors and lands in Kent, received the profits till the year 1655, unjustly detaining from petitioner during that time 2,000*l*. and upwards; prays that the annexed proviso may be inserted in the Act of attainder and forfeiture of Say's estate.

Annexed:—

1. Proposed proviso that the lands of Wm. Say forfeited by his attainder shall be liable to payment of the sums due by him to John Lord Abergavenny.
2. Petition of Arnold Beake and others, of London, merchants; in 1653 Robert Sedgwick and John Leverett surprised and seized upon the coast of England a ship and goods of petitioners, without any legal proceedings, and carried them to New England, pretending that they belonged to Holland, and there, though petitioners sent over legal proofs that the ship and goods were theirs, disposed of them; petitioners have recovered their ship by law, and are now in suit for their goods, having already spent near 400*l*.; they pray that the annexed proviso may be inserted in the Bill for general pardon.

Annexed:—

1. Proposed proviso saving to petitioners their right to continue their proceedings at law.
3. Petition of Captain Thomas Booth and others; petitioners being in the King's service in the garrison of Newark in the year 1645 were ordered out upon a party by Lord Bellasis, the Governor, and were taken prisoners by Francis Fiennes *alias* Clinton, and, notwithstanding the articles of surrender in which they were included, he by his own power detained them prisoners; pray that Fiennes, so far as concerns this matter, may be excluded out of the Act of general pardon.

Annexed:—

1. Proposed proviso.
4. Petition of Wm. Browne; as bailiff of the corporation of Ledbury, in the county of Hereford, petitioner in 1651 proclaimed King Charles the Second, for which cause Cornet Day came with a party of horse, seized and wounded petitioner, and plundered his goods to a considerable value, and with a pistol in one hand and a sword in the other forced him to proclaim His Majesty a traitor, swearing that else they would forthwith murder him; prays that Day may be excepted out of the Act of general pardon, that so petitioner may have reparation against him at law.

Annexed:—

1. Proposed proviso to except Day from pardon for wounding William Browne.
5. Petition of Cressy Barnett and others; about the year 1642 petitioners lent great sums of money to divers gentlemen of York upon bonds for repayment of the same with interest, but upon information to the Committee for advance of money that the money was lent to foment the war, petitioners were proceeded against as delinquents and forced to deliver up their bonds; they pray that Samuel Moyer and the rest of the committee, and also their agents, Francis Nevile and others, may account for the money they have received towards satisfaction of petitioners' just debts, and that no proviso may be admitted in the Act of oblivion to their prejudice.
6. Petition of Elizabeth Colt, widow, daughter and co-heir of John Dutton, late of Sherborne, in the county of Gloucester, Esq., deceased; petitioner's father being engaged for great sums of money for his late Majesty at Oxford, which he since paid, did, to reimburse himself,

* The Act of free and general pardon, indemnity, and oblivion, was brought from the House of Commons on the 11th of June 1660, and received the royal assent on the 29th of August following. L. J., XI. 57, &c. 12 Car. II. c. 11.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

purchase from the trustees appointed by pretended Acts of Parliament divers fee-farm rents belonging to His Majesty; he died in 1656, and by his will left the residue of these rents, after other bequests, to petitioner under certain conditions; she prays that the annexed proviso saving her rights to these rents may be inserted in the Act of general pardon.

Annexed:—

1. Proposed proviso.

7. Petition of Ralph Constable, Richard Harland, and Oswald Harland, of the county of York, gentlemen; pray that Luke Robinson and others, who in order to support the tyranny of the late usurper violently seized petitioners, and without any charge long detained them prisoners in York Castle, with unusual restraint and cruelty, contrary to all the known laws of the land, may not enjoy the benefit of the Act of grace and pardon.

Annexed:—

1. Proposed proviso, saving petitioners' right to proceed at law against Luke Robinson and others.

8. Petition of Thomas Daniell and Ralph Warton. In the year 1659, John Pockley did, by force of arms, take petitioners from their habitations and sent them to Kingston upon Hull, where they were detained close prisoners for many months without any charge against them, to the great damage of their health and estates; pray that Pockley may be excepted out of the Act of pardon.

Annexed:—

1. Proposed proviso.

9. Petition of William Elrington, of Beverley, in Yorkshire. Richard Wood and Charles Vance did about seventeen years ago, by force of arms, seize and carry away cloth and goods belonging to petitioner to the value of about 500*l.*; petitioner prays that they may be excepted out of the Act of Indemnity, and that the statute of limitations may be no bar to his proceeding against them.

Annexed:—

1. Proposed proviso.

10. Petition of John Freeman, gent. Petitioner and his predecessors have been ancient tenants to the Queen, of the castle of Wallingford, which was in 1641, by order of his late Majesty, made a garrison, and large storehouses and other buildings for the service of the garrison erected; in 1652, by colour of a pretended warrant, Major Arthur Evelin and others pulled down not only the storehouses and buildings but also the ancient walls, and in so doing destroyed petitioner's gardens, orchards, &c., so that it cost him 300*l.* to repair the same; prays that the persons above named, and also Wm. Cooke, who without any pretended order carried away a great part of the stone and other materials, may be excepted out of the Act of Indemnity.

Annexed:—

1. Proposed proviso to the Act.

11. Petition of Angell Grey. Petitioner's mother-in-law, Lady Elizabeth Griffin, agreed to put 3,000*l.* into his hands on which he was to pay her interest for life, and after her death to dispose of the money for the preferment of his four younger children. The money was paid and a bond entered into, Sir John Danvers and others becoming trustees, who in 1644 (petitioner being of the King's party) brought the matter to the notice of the Commissioners sitting at Haberdashers' Hall, as a debt due from petitioner, though he had compounded under the Articles of Oxford, and the trust had been proved. Petitioner, who still pays the interest to Lady Griffin, and will have to provide the principal at her death, prays that nothing in the Act of Oblivion may prevent his proceeding at law or in equity for reparation.

Annexed:—

1. Proposed proviso to save Grey's right of proceeding for reparation.

12. Petition of Johan Herbert, the relict of Matthew Herbert, late rector of Llangatting [Llanganten] and the chapels thereunto annexed, in the county of Brecknock, and late rector of Kevenillys [Cefnillys], in the county of Radnor, on the behalf of herself and her distressed children. Petitioner's husband for his service to his late Majesty was, contrary even to the orders of the then Parliament, sequestered from his livings before any charge was exhibited against him, and the profits to the value of 400*l.* per annum were taken from him for thirteen years; after several imprisonments he died in February last, leaving petitioner and her children destitute and with many debts to pay; prays that the persons who took the profits of the livings may be ordered to pay her all arrears of fifths, and that her

children may not be stopped by the general Act from their remedy at law or equity for so much of the profits of the livings as has not been paid to the public treasury.

Annexed:—

1. Reasons in support of the petition.

2. Proviso proposed to be inserted in the Act.

13. Petition of John Hinde, executor of the last will and testament of Dr. Thomas Winston, deceased. No proof of delinquency appearing against Dr. Winston, an order was made on the 9th of March 1646-7 for restitution to be made to him of what had been taken from him by the sequestration of his estate; prays that the annexed proviso to make the treasurers for sequestrations liable for what they have levied may be inserted in the Act of Indemnity.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of order of Committee for Sequestrations of the 9th of March 1646-7.

2. Proposed proviso.

14. Petition of Colonel Richard Ingoldsby. In 1658 Sir Hardres Waller, by judgment of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland, became indebted 2,000*l.* to petitioner, and not being able to pay on the day appointed conveyed various goods and chattels to him in satisfaction of his claim, but the Commissioners for the present managing of the affairs of Ireland seized them for the use of His Majesty; the goods were petitioner's for valuable consideration, and without any fraud, and he prays to be restored to possession of them.

Annexed:—

1. Proposed proviso saving petitioner's rights.

15. Petition of Thomas Kittermaster, gent. Francis Blyth, brother-in-law of Sir Arthur Hazlerigg, after attempting to evade a bond by fraudulently cancelling it, when petitioner had recovered a judgment against him, used his influence as one of the Committee for Sequestrations at Leicester to arrest petitioner and force him to acknowledge satisfaction for the bond; prays that Blyth may by proviso be excepted out of the Act of Indemnity.

Annexed:—

1. Proposed proviso.

16. Petition of Roger L'Estrange, Esq. By commission from his late Majesty petitioner endeavoured to reduce Lyme Regis, but was betrayed and delivered up to Colonel Walton, by whose order he was tried by the City Court Marshal for his life, condemned unheard, and notwithstanding a protest from Sir John Corbett, President of the Court, and from the then House of Lords, was imprisoned in Newgate for four years, to the loss of his health and liberty, and to the ruin of his fortune; prays that his remedy at law against Robert Titchburne and others may be specially excepted out of the Act of Indemnity.

Annexed:—

1. Proposed proviso to the Act.

17. Petition of Francis Mathew, of Tunstone [Turna-stone], in the county of Hereford; prays that James Parry and others, who broke open his house, took away his goods, and imprisoned his daughter on account of his loyalty to His Majesty, may be excepted out of the Act of Indemnity.

Annexed:—

1. Proposed proviso to the Act.

18. Petition of Mary Moloy *alias* Lewis, widow; her late husband, a citizen and goldsmith of London, and a servant of his late Majesty, having occasion to trade into Shropshire in the late distempers, Sir Francis Otley, then governor of Shrewsbury, took from him a thousand pounds worth of jewels, rings, and plate for the supply of his late Majesty, giving him a ticket and appraisement of the goods, which has never been satisfied; she prays for relief for herself and her fatherless children that are in a perishing condition, and that her right of action may be saved by proviso in the Bill of indemnity.

Annexed:—

1. Proposed proviso.

19. Petition of Richard Newcourt, of Somerton, in the county of Somerset; a trial at law is now pending respecting petitioner's title to a farm at Tiverton, in the county of Devon, purchased upon a false pretence during the late troubles by Captain John Stent; petitioner prays that the purchase may be excepted out of the Act of Indemnity.

Annexed:—

1. Proposed proviso to the Act.

20. Petition of Elizabeth Poulton, widow, late wife of Thomas Poulton, deceased. Petitioner's late husband, with divers others, endeavouring the suppressing the illegal and tyrannical power of the pretended Protector,

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

being overpowered by the forces of Colonel Croke and Colonel Shapcott, yielded themselves to Colonel Croke upon articles granting them their lives and estates, notwithstanding which they were delivered over to the then civil power, imprisoned in the gaol at Exeter, tried for high treason, found guilty and executed. Petitioner prays that the judges who tried her late husband, John Coppleston, the then sheriff of Devon, and Colonel Croke may be excepted out of the Act of general pardon and oblivion.

21. Duplicate of preceding.

22. Petition of Richard St. George, Esquire; in the year 1644 petitioner's goods and estates were seized by James Whinnell, an agent for sequestrations in the Isle of Ely, and this in spite of an order for their discharge from the Committee for Sequestrations in the whom Whinnell, using horrible words against the King, accused of being malignants; petitioner prays that, though the execrable offence against His Majesty be pardoned, yet that his own right of proceeding at law may be saved.

Annexed:—

1. Proposed proviso to the Act.

23. Petition of Robert Salvin, of Durham, gentleman, executor of the last will and testament of Rebecca Salvin, widow, deceased; in 1644 Rebecca Salvin, petitioner's mother, was forced to take refuge in Hartlepool, of which garrison Major Thomas Salvin, his brother, was governor. The place was afterwards surrendered upon articles of agreement that no person within the garrison should be damned to the value of twopence, but contrary to this Thomas Lilburne, now called Major Lilburne, who commanded a troop of horse against the town, plundered petitioner's mother of gold and silver plate, and jewels of the value of 1,500*l.* and upwards, while by his own loyalty petitioner has lost or expended upwards of 6,000*l.*; he prays that his right of proceeding at law against Major Lilburne may be saved in the general Act of pardon.

Annexed:—

1. Proposed proviso to the Act.

24. Petition of Robert Scott and others, dealers for lead in the county of York. In 1644, contrary to the articles for the surrender of York, the Commissioners then attending the Scottish army unjustly seized and sold to their private benefit, but pretendedly for the public, lead belonging to petitioners of the value in all of 940*l.* Petitioners pray that they may have the benefit of the law, notwithstanding the Statute of Limitations and the Act of Oblivion and Indemnity.

Annexed:—

1. Proposed proviso to the Act.

25. Petition of the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Trinity House of Deptford. Since the year 1648, Colonel Richard Deane and others have taken upon themselves the management of the house, received the profits amounting to 5,000*l.*, and converted them to their own use. Pray that they may not be acquitted by the Act of Indemnity from answering for the same.

Annexed:—

1. Proposed proviso to the Act.

26. Petition of Robert Walters; his father lost his life in His Majesty's service against the Scots, and petitioner addressed himself from his earliest years to his late Majesty's service, continued faithful to the end, and has since followed His Majesty through the whole course of his misfortunes; petitioner's sufferings have been aggravated by Thos. Dickinson, Alderman of York, who, desiring to unite petitioner's estate to his own, because they lay next to one another, accused petitioner of delinquency, and upon feigned pretences committed him to gaol for two years, and afterwards pretending that petitioner was instrumental in a rising on behalf of His Majesty clapped him close prisoner in the mews, turned his wife and family out of doors, and seized his estate, and not only denied his wife any maintenance, but imprisoned her also; petitioner prays that provision may be made in the Act of Indemnity to preserve his right of redress by law.

Annexed:—

1. Proposed proviso.

27. Petition of Richard Washington, Esq. Prays that Thomas Bouchier and others may be excepted out of the general Act of pardon and indemnity until they have made reasonable reparation to petitioner for the unjust sale of his late grandfather's estate.

Annexed:—

1. Proposed proviso.

28. Petition of Swithin Welles and Frances, his wife; Thomas Helliard, father of Frances Welles, in the year 1654 by virtue of His Majesty's commission appeared in

a 84062.

arms at Salisbury, endeavouring His Majesty's restoration. Being taken prisoner, with John Penruddock and others, and carried to Exeter, he was tried before John Glynn, sergeant-at-law, and others, condemned and hanged. Prays that John Glynn and the others may be excepted out of the general pardon.

Annexed:—

1. Proposed proviso to the Act.

29. Petition of Luke Whittington and others, dealers for lead in the county of York; in 1644, contrary to the articles for the surrender of York, the Commissioners then attending the Scotch army unjustly seized and sold to their private benefit, but pretendedly for the public, lead belonging to petitioners of the value of 10,580*l.* Petitioners pray that they may have the benefit of the law, notwithstanding the Statute of Limitations and the Act of Oblivion and Indemnity.

Annexed:—

1. Proposed proviso to the Act.

2. Duplicate of preceding.

30. Proviso that all persons that have been in actual service and arms for the late King, and deserted him and bore arms against him and petitioned for his death, shall be excepted, as to estate, out of the Act.

31. Proviso that the Act shall not extend to persons who have alienated, demolished, ruined, destroyed, or defaced the building, fabric, or site of any cathedral church or churches, churchyards, or places used for burial, or have robbed or carried away the plate, bells, pulpits, seats, or utensils of any cathedral or parochial church.

32. Proviso that the Act shall not extend to the making good of any office or place by patent that is forfeited by law since 1641 and before, wherein the King's immediate profit or advantage is or was concerned by way of trust to the Crown.

33. Proviso that the Act shall not extend to any persons who assumed Parliamentary powers to themselves from the 7th of December 1648 until the 12th of February following, after the House of Lords was voted useless, and the greatest part of the members of the House of Commons, contrary to law and justice, were by force excluded from exercising their office; nor to any persons who sat as judges in any pretended high court of justice; nor to any persons who have abjured the government of the King's Majesty that now is; nor to any persons who were Major Generals and who acted as decimators in decimating divers persons contrary to articles and their own Act of Oblivion; all such persons are from henceforth debarred from being capable to elect or be elected in any Parliament.

34. Proviso that the Act shall not extend or be prejudicial to any persons who have any debt due to them by any person excepted or condemned within the Act either upon bond, judgment, or statute, acknowledged by them before such time as they were guilty of the crimes for which they now stand excepted.

35. Proviso that the Act shall not extend to bar any persons in law or equity from the recovery of so much of their just debts as has been levied or sequestered since the year 1648, and not really paid unto the use of the public.

36. Proviso that the Act shall not extend to the indemnifying any persons that have during the late troubles committed waste and destruction of woods, deer, pales, or fences belonging to the King's forests, parks, or chases of Ashdowne and the Broyle, in the county of Sussex.

37. Proviso for indemnifying all persons who are anywise concerned in the engagement commonly called the Yorkshire Engagement, subscribed in the year 1642 for satisfaction of the public debts of that county, undertaken for his late Majesty's service, or in any of the bonds mentioned in a list referred to the late Committee for advance of money at Haberdashers' Hall, by an order of the late House of Commons of 10th of June 1649, or who have paid in their respective proportions of an assessment imposed on them by the said Commissioners, under penalty of sequestration, towards satisfaction of the said bonds and engagement, or who shall before a certain day pay in the same to the Lord Mayor of the city of York, to be disposed of by such order as he shall from time to time receive from the Lord Chancellor or the Lord Keeper towards satisfaction of such of the creditors as shall be ordered to receive the same.

38. Another proviso to the same effect as preceding.

39. Proviso that the Act shall not extend to take away the benefits which any persons have or ought to have by virtue of any judgment, order, or decree made by the late Commissioners for relief on articles of war.

40. Proviso that the Act shall not extend to pardon

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

or indemnify any persons who, in December 1648, committed that horrid violation upon the Parliament, or, by command, warrant, order, or overt act, then or afterwards, as by, from, or under any pretended council of officers or Council of State, forcibly and unjustly imprisoned any person, that was then a member of Parliament (as against those persons only that then were members), but that the said imprisoned persons, within six months of the passing of the Act, shall have liberty to commence actions at common law, and receive damages for their wrongful imprisonments. Nothing contained in this proviso shall extend to the prejudice or trouble of any persons who, upon the 29th May 1660, were or now are of the standing army in England, and have in the late transactions appeared for the happy settlement of the Kingdom.

41. Proviso that no conveyance of any manors, &c. (not being the manors, &c. of the late King, Queen, Prince, or of any pretended delinquent Archbishop, Bishop, Deans, and Chapters) made by any of the persons in the Act by name excepted, in consideration of any marriage and for portion thereupon paid and received, shall be impeached by the attainder or conviction of any such excepted person.

* 42. Duplicate of preceding.

43. Proviso that the Act shall not extend to acquit or discharge persons who have received the rents and profits of any persons who have been sequestered for their loyalty, and have not really and *bonâ fide* accounted for and paid over the same to the use of the Commonwealth, &c.

44. Proviso that the Act shall not bar any action which Nicholas Borlace may have for anything done contrary to the articles of war, which by judgment or decree of the court of articles were preserved unto him, and afterwards allowed by the Commissioners at Haberdashers' Hall.

45. Copy of preceding.

46. Another copy.

47. Proviso excepting any persons guilty of breach of the articles of Exeter granted to Sir John Stawell in the time of war.

48. Duplicate of preceding.

49. Proviso that the Act shall not extend to discharge or take away any action or suit against the Committee of the county of York for goods belonging to Richard Lord Clifford taken by the Committee contrary to articles.

50. Proviso against indemnifying John and Edward Elliott, of St. Germans, in the county of Cornwall, concerning a debt due from them to Jane Kekewich.

51. Proviso excepting Luke Robinson or any other person, for speaking treasonable, scandalous, and dishonourable speeches against the late King, the Queen, or any of that royal family, or for imprisoning James Wilkinson.

52. Proviso that the Act shall not extend to the confirming of a settlement heretofore made by Robert Kirkham, of the impropriate rectory of Cotherstocke [Cotterstock], in the county of Northampton, unto William Mountagne and others.

53. Proviso that the Act shall not extend to discharge any suit brought by Richard Callow against Robert Fenwick.

54. Proviso that the Act shall not extend to the pardoning of any misdemeanour or offence in the undue obtaining any deed or writing, or the acknowledgment of any fine from Dame Mary Powel, late wife of Sir Edward Powel.

55. Duplicate of preceding.

56. Proviso that the Act shall not extend to the pardoning of any offence committed in the late riots and tumults, in defacing the church, depopulating and pulling down the town and mill at Sandtoft, destroying crops, and other offences within the level of Hatfield Chase, &c.

57. Proviso that the Act shall not extend to the indemnifying Philip Lord Wharton as to the sum of 4,000*l.* or thereabouts, which he has received out of the estate of Sir George Savile, Bart., since the year 1647.

58. Proviso that the Act shall not extend to discharge Robert Wallop, Sir Thomas Jervoise, deceased, and Peter Weaver, deceased, their heirs and executors from any restitution or satisfaction to be made to or recovered by John Marquess of Winchester for any money received by them out of his estate.

59. Proviso that the Act shall not extend to the pardoning, acquitting, or discharging of Edmund Thorold and Sir Robert Thorold for any wrong done by them to William Coury, His Majesty's agent, during the time of the late war.

60. Proviso that the Act shall not extend to bar Sir

William Batten, of Walthamstow, Essex, from bringing actions for disturbing him in the execution of the office of Surveyor of His Majesty's Navy.

61. Proviso that the Act shall not extend to the right that Sir Robert Sprignell and Dame Ann his wife ought to have out of and from the lands of Sir Michael Livesey.

62. Proviso that the Act shall not extend to pardon or indemnify Thomas Pendleton and others for unjustly seizing and detaining the profits of the manors of Walgrave and Northall, in the county of Northampton.

63. Proviso that the Act shall not extend to the Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer that sat at Salisbury in 1655, and gave sentence against Thorpe, Woodward, Deane, and others.

64. Proviso that the Act shall not extend to the lands, &c. belonging to Ralph Lord Hopton, Baron of Stratton, deceased.

65. Proviso that the Act shall not extend to discharge or indemnify Sir John Corbett, Baronet, for any profits received out of the manor of Milton, Bucks, by reason of a mortgage thereof unto Sir Lewis Watson, late Lord Rockingham.

66. Proviso that the Act shall not extend to any persons who did in any way promote the indictments of high treason preferred and found against Sir George Booth and Sir Thomas Myddelton in the year 1659.

67. Proviso that the Act shall not debar Robert Lord Lexington from bringing actions at the common law against William Lord Grey for the sum of 5,000*l.* received of Lord Lexington for the discharge of the sequestration of his estate during the late war.

68. Proviso that the Act shall not extend to pardon any of those who sat in a Council of War upon James late Earl of Derby.

69. Proviso that the Act shall not extend to pardon any persons for waste or destruction committed since the year 1645 in or upon any of the lands or of the timber or woods growing thereupon, wherein Henry, then Marquess and Earl of Worcester, or Edward, now Marquess and Earl, were only seized for term of their respective lives without liberty to commit waste, with remainder in fee or fee tail expectant thereupon to Henry Lord Herbert, son of the said Edward, nor shall exclude Lord Herbert from any remedy against persons for such waste.

70. Proviso that the Act shall not debar Katherine Anwell, executrix of Robert Anwell, deceased, from prosecuting in law and equity Sir John Carter and Colonel George Twisleton to recover 1,200*l.* which they in the year 1648, by duress of imprisonment, enforced Robert Anwell to pay unto them for their private avarice and without any just cause.

71. Proviso that the Act shall not prejudice the right and title of Thomas Earl of Cleveland and Thomas Lord Wentworth, his son, to the manors of Stepney and Hackney, in the county of Middlesex, and Toddington and Harlington, in the county of Beds, &c., nor prejudice the cause and petition of the said Earl and Lord now depending before the Lords in Parliament.

72. Duplicate of preceding.

73. Proviso on behalf of the Earl of Pembroke that the Act shall not extend to pardon any riots or trespasses committed in the chase or warren called Albourn Chase, in the county of Wilts, since the year 1641.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE

ACT FOR CONFIRMATION OF JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS.*

1. List of Committee on the Bill, with dates of adjournments, &c.

2. Draft of clause VII. of the Act, saving recognizances, obligations, &c. to the late protectors. (*See Statutes Folio Edition. 12 Car. II. c. 12.*)

3. Another draft.

4. Draft of Clause XI. of the Act, declaring the late Government usurped. (*See Statutes. Folio edition.*)

5. Draft of a clause for the same object as preceding. Endorsed proviso put in to be inserted in the Act for Confirmation of Judicial Proceedings, Aug. 1660, but never passed.

6. "The effect of the several provisos"—giving very briefly the effect of certain provisos.

7. Another similar paper.

8. Notes of the decisions of the Committee upon several provisos.

9. Another paper of notes.

10. Another paper of notes.

* This Act was brought from the House of Commons on the 11th of June and received the Royal assent on the 29th of August following. L. J., XI. 87, &c. 12 Car. II. c. 12.

HOUSE
OF LORDS.
Calendar
1660.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

11. Another paper of notes.
12. Amendments to the Bill.
13. Another paper of amendments.

14. Petition of Nicholas Errington, of Pont Island, in the county of Northumberland, Esq., and of Mark Errington, son and heir to the said Nicholas; in 1652 the name of petitioner Nicholas was inserted in the Act for sale of delinquents' estates, and when his life interest was sold his friends were not permitted to treat for the same, because Sir Arthur Haselrigg wished to purchase, and accordingly did so, after which petitioner Nicholas, not knowing which way to turn for food for his wife and six children, applied to Sir Arthur to commiserate his sad condition, but could only induce him to take off his heavy hand from the estate upon condition that the petitioner Mark would join in conveying the inheritance of a portion of the estate called Meersfen to him absolutely; this, out of fear of Sir Arthur's power and on payment of 600*l.*, which has been fully reimbursed out of the estate, was done; the petitioners pray that the conveyance thus obtained through fear and necessity may be annulled, and they restored to their birthright and inheritance.

Annexed:—

1. Proposed proviso to the Bill.

15. Petition of Francis Ewre, son and heir of Edward Ewre, in a suit brought by Sir Edward Freere and Thomas Tawyer against the said Sir Edward Ewre and others, that a proviso may be inserted in the Act saving his right of inheritance to the manor of Oddington, Oxon.

Annexed:—

1. Proposed proviso. Noted rejected.
2. Duplicate of preceding.

16. Petition of Hugh Hodges and Richard Higdon, the surviving administrators of John Pysinge, deceased; Pysinge died intestate in 1647, having in his lifetime obtained judgment for 519*l.* and costs against John Cole, of Lillington, Dorset, who on pretence of his fidelity to the Parliament obtained an order enjoining the petitioner who, with Lawrence Swetnam since deceased, had sued out letters of administration to acknowledge satisfaction of the judgment, which in fear of imprisonment they were enforced to do; they pray that the annexed proviso saving their right of recovering their just debt may be inserted in the Bill.

Annexed:—

1. Proposed proviso.

17. Petition of William Warner, gent., nephew of George Warner, Esq., deceased; in 1643 George Warner, who was then near eighty years of age, fearful of the insolvency of the soldiers, retired into the garrison of Lichfield, for which his estate was sequestered, and in 1649, being unable to obtain any relief, he was forced to make an absolute assurance of his lands in Wolston and Marston for a very inconsiderable sum to Sir Peter Wentworth, in order to preserve the rest of his estate; petitioner, who on his uncle's death succeeded to his rights, prays that upon repayment by him of the money received Sir Peter Wentworth may be ordered to account for the mesne profits and to reconvey the lands in question.

Annexed:—

1. Proposed proviso to except the proceedings mentioned in the petition from the effect of the Act.

18. Petition of Henry Earl of St. Albans, Sir George Carterett, Knight, Vice Chamberlain to His Majesty, and others, freeholders of the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey, on behalf of themselves and other the inhabitants of the said Islands; they understand that contrary to custom the Act now passing for confirmation of judicial proceedings includes by name the proceedings in the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey; pray that the Islands, and all proceedings and persons there, may be omitted and left either to His Majesty's or the assembly's order.

Annexed:—

1. Reasons to omit the Isles of Jersey and Guernsey and the adjacent islands out of the intended Acts of Indemnity and for Confirming Judicial Proceedings; when Normandy revolted in King John's time the Islands remained faithful, and by him and his successors their ancient laws and customs were preserved; under these they had, besides the governor authorised by the King of England, a bailiff and twelve justices or jurors to administer justice in each island; abrogating, altering, reforming, or new making any laws was never done by the Parliament of England, but by an Assembly, which consisted of one or more commissioners sent by the King of England, the King's Governor of the Isle, the bailiff, the

jurats, and the rest of the states of the Island, who by summons by the Governor as a Parliament acted all things of that nature, which being after confirmed by the King and His Privy Council stood as law; now though the Islands, if specially named, might be bound by general Acts of the Parliament of England, yet it is not reasonable that they should be so named in the present case, because the Islands having assemblies of their own may pass an Act themselves, because their interests are not represented in the Parliament of England, and because it will be contrary to their ancient laws and privileges.

19. Petition of divers inhabitants of the Island of Guernsey on the behalf of themselves and the rest of the said Island; pray that the inhabitants of Guernsey may be comprised in the Bill of Oblivion and the Bill for Confirming Judicial Proceedings.

20. Another similar petition of same.

21. Proviso that no fine or judgment made good by the Act should bar or prejudice any person other than the parties to the fines, their heirs and assigns, &c.

22. Proviso to meet the numerous applications for exceptions, proposing that certain persons not named should be appointed to hear cases before the 1st of August 1662, "according to equity and good conscience, without respect to the ordinary rules of proceedings in courts of law and equity."

23. Proviso saving the right of all persons from whom any money has been levied under colour of a pretended Act of Parliament for the preventing of the multiplicity of buildings in and about the suburbs of the city of London, and within ten miles thereof, to sue for and recover the same.

24. Duplicate of preceding.

25. Proviso to except from confirmation all assignments or other assurances of tithes, rectories, or annuities made by any persons for their compositions.

26. Proviso that the Act shall not confirm any decree which stands reversed upon appeal.

27. Duplicate of preceding.

28. Proviso to empower the Judge for the Prerogative Court of Canterbury to proceed in and determine all matters and causes left undetermined in the late Court of Probate of wills and granting of administrations.

29. Proviso that any person who has not satisfied any judgment against him for any cause of action by reason of his being a soldier for the late King, or in any other way promoting his service, may relieve himself by *audita querela*, and the suggestion of acting in the King's service shall be sufficient authority to the judges to examine the case, and thereupon to admit the prisoner to bail.

30. Proviso to except from confirmation any indictment or other proceeding for high treason against any person for levying war against the late tyrant Oliver Cromwell.

31. Proviso that the Act shall not confirm any decree reversed upon writ of error, &c.

32. Proviso to exempt from confirmation any inquisitions, seizures, extents, or other process of any court for levying or obtaining any sum taxed or assessed at Goldsmiths' Hall upon any person by way of fine or composition for loyalty to the late or now King.

33. Proviso to except a judgment obtained by Thomas Boughton against John Viscount Rochford in 1650.

34. Proviso to except a judgment obtained by William Grigg against John Viscount Rochford in 1657.

35. Proviso to except a decree in Chancery obtained by Sir John Conyers and others concerning the lands of Charles Brandeling, in the counties of Northumberland and Durham, &c.

36. Proviso to except a decree made in Chancery at the suit of Amphilis Musters and others against Sir William Smith concerning the deanery of Crantock, &c.

37. Proviso to except a decree made in Chancery at the suit of Edmund Prideaux and others against Sir William Smith and Dame Mary his wife concerning her dower.

38. Proviso to except a judgment against Sir William Smith at the suit of George Farmer, &c.

39. Proviso to except an order in Chancery in a suit between Lady Anne Basset, deceased, and Richard Cooke, executor of Elizabeth Trelawney.

40. Proviso to except a decree in Chancery for Holland, plaintiff, against the Earl of Lincoln.

41. Proviso to except any order made by the Commissioners for removing obstructions in the sale of delinquents' lands against John Jackson and John Hedworth, an infant, concerning lands and coal mines within the

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

lordship of Harraton, Durham, at the suit of Josias Primate.

42. Proviso to except any decree or order by the Commissioners of Sequestrations sitting at Haberdashers' Hall for seizing 800*l.*, for the pretended delinquency of Sir Philip Knyvett.

43. Proviso to except a fine or fines levied in 1651 by Dame Mary Powell, late wife of Sir Edward Powell, deceased, to Anthony Bassett, if it shall appear by any judicial proceedings within five years next ensuing that there was any force or fraud in obtaining the same.

44. Copy of preceding.

45. Another copy.

46. Proviso to except a decree made in Chancery against John Marquess of Winchester, Daniel Witherly (Wicherley), and others at the suit of Charles Lord St. John, son and heir apparent of the said Marquess.

47. Proviso to except any judgment obtained by John Coliton of Exeter, in 1656 against John Harris for rent of a house or houses near Exeter after the same were pulled down in the first war in 1643.

48. Proviso to except from confirmation all actions, judgments, &c. against Sir John Stawell relating to the late unhappy differences, and for which he ought to be indemnified by the articles of Exeter.

49. Proviso to except a decree made in Chancery in June 1656 in a cause in which Samuel Trelawney was plaintiff against Sir John Grenville and others concerning the manor of Lanowe, Cornwall.

June 13. Commission for Sir Orlando Bridgeman to supply the Lord Chancellor's place in the Lords' House in his Lordship's absence. L. J., XI., 59.

June 13. Draft of "An Act for restoring of Charles Earl of Derby to the possession of the manors, messuages, lands, and hereditaments belonging unto James Earl of Derby, his father." Read a first time this day. L. J., XI., 59.

Annexed:—

1. List of Committee on the Bill. 17 Aug. L. J., XI., 132. *Inchoans.*

2. Minutes of proceedings of the Committee.

3. Amendments to the Bill.

June 13. Petition of George Duke of Buckingham. In the year 1651 petitioner's estate was sold by a pretended Act of the remaining part of the House of Commons, commonly called the Rump, not only without the consent of the House of Peers, but contrary to an Ordinance of Indemnity made by them in petitioner's behalf, the privilege of peerage and the fundamental laws of the land, without hearing, or proof of any charge against him. Prays that his case may be considered, and the same right and favour done to him as to Lord Craven. L. J., XI., 59.

June 13. Petition of the ancient citizens of the City of Winchester there inhabiting before and in the year 1648. Shortly after the death of the late King the persons mentioned in the annexed paper, and their adherents, by the power of the then usurping Parliament outed petitioners for their loyalty to his sacred Majesty; they have ever since done many heinous and horrid acts, as by an annexed paper appears. Pray that both parties may be converted before their Lordships while the Act of Indemnity or Oblivion is passing through Parliament. L. J., XI., 60.

Annexed:—

1. List of those that were citizens of Winchester before the new modelling of that corporation by the then pretended Parliament in the year 1649; and copy of order of the House of Commons appointing the new corporation. 13 Sept. 1649.
2. Copy of preceding.
3. Statements of the notorious crimes and abuses committed by the intruding corporation of Winchester since the 30th of January 1648–49, upon the former corporation then there being. Gives an account of the desecration of some of the churches in Winchester, &c.
4. Printed copy of petition and statement.
5. Application of petitioners to Richard Earl of Dorset, requesting his Lordship to obtain an order for the present Mayor of Winchester and the three cofferers to deliver up the keys of the coffers to Richard Goddard and others, councillors at law, inhabiting in the city, to be safely kept until the further pleasure of the House be known &c.
6. Another petition of the ancient citizens of Winchester. Pray that a proviso may be inserted in the Act of Indemnity saving their right to

prosecute their suit against the intruding corporation.

7. Proviso proposed by petitioners.

June 13. Copy of petition of the Lords and Commons to the King; that His Majesty's proclamation against profaneness may be read in churches. L. J., XI., 60. *Inchoans.*

June 13. Printed copy of order for settling the master, wardens, and assistants of the Trinity House at Deptford Strand in possession of the office of lastage and ballastage of all ships lying between London Bridge and the main sea eastwards until the title to the office is determined at law, upon their giving security to be answerable for the mesne profits in case they shall be legally ejected. L. J., XI., 60.

Annexed:—

1. Bond for 10,000*l.*, in pursuance of preceding order on behalf of the Trinity House, to answer for the mesne profits of the office of lastage and ballastage of ships until the title to the same shall be determined at law. 14 June.

June 13. Petition of Francis Viscount Mountague. For years past petitioner, under pretence of his being a popish recusant, has groaned under the heavy burden of a sequestration of more than two thirds of his estate. By the laws of the realm he is not subject to sequestration, never having been convicted of recusancy, yet not having any legal power to make his appeal for relief, through the violence of the times he was forced patiently to submit himself. Prays that his condition as a peer may be considered, that he may no longer live under these oppressions, and that the levying of any money on his estate may be suspended until the merit of his cause be heard and determined by law. L. J., XI., 60.

June 13. Petition of Thomas Weaver, merchant. Has been arrested at the suit of Thomas Hayes, and being a stranger cannot in any way find bail. Prays for enlargement.

June 13. Petition of John Lord Pawlett. Petitioner's father, being comprehended within the articles of Exeter in 1646, applied himself to make his composition, but found he was named an excepted person; an order was made for trial of him for his life in reference to matters acted in time of open hostility and this chiefly by the prosecution of the town of Lyme in Dorsetshire, near which he had his residence; he was also enforced to settle lands of the value of 200*l.* per annum to feoffees for the use of the town, and petitioner was compelled to join therein, but no allowance was made thereof, but the same was over and above the composition, which came to a very great sum. Besides this petitioner's father was charged with 1,500*l.* to Lady Drake, upon her pretence of losses in the late war. The town of Lyme also got an order for the rents of the lands that had been sequestered. Petitioner prays that the assurance for 200*l.* per annum may be made void, and that the corporation of Lyme may be held accountable for the mesne profits which they have so unjustly extorted. See L. J., XI., 98.

June 13. Petition of Abel Hodges; complains that Robert Clarke has by subornation of witnesses and indirect practices obtained a judgment at law against him. Prays that Clarke may be ordered to appear before their Lordships, and that in the meantime all proceedings at law may be stayed.

June 13. Petition of William Souch, clerk, vicar of Amport, in the county of Southampton, where he has been minister almost forty-seven years, and now a prisoner in the Fleet. Petitioner was ejected out of his vicarage in March 1655–6 by virtue of an ordinance of State made by Oliver Cromwell and his pretended council, and not by any Act or Ordinance of Parliament. The chief article to eject him was his and his sons' loyalty to the King, for which both his sons were arraigned for their lives upon the insurrection of Salisbury. Robert Lancaster the now pretended incumbent being no ways ordained a minister either by bishop or otherwise, has for full four years enjoyed the vicarage, never yet administering the Lord's Supper or using the Lord's Prayer, but declaiming against it and the use thereof as sinful and dangerous. Petitioner prays to be restored, and that satisfaction may be made to him for the profits so unjustly kept from him, or at least that the fifths may be paid to him for his present supply and the discharge of the debts for which he is now a prisoner.

June 15. Petition of Martha Hatt *alias* Arundell, the oppressed widow of Cornet Simon Hatt, deceased. Petitioner's husband was an officer of horse in the old standing army in Ireland, and died in actual service against the rebels. Petitioner was robbed of a very plentiful estate by the rebels, and what they left has

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

since the death of her husband been most unjustly detained from her by the illegal protections given by Sir Theophilus Jones. Petitioner has attended long in England to obtain a legal hearing of her sad case, which in Ireland she could not get, and she has now nothing left to maintain herself and her orphan daughter but the sale of her apparel and the overburdened charity of friends. She prays that, as Sir Theophilus Jones and the other persons concerned are now in England, a day may be appointed for hearing her cause. L. J., XI. 64.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of report of the Earl of Orrery and the rest of the Commissioners from Ireland upon a petition presented by Martha Hatt to the King; the arrears she claims are provided for in the declaration for the settlement of Ireland, and if she have just cause she may take her remedy at law against Sir Theophilus Jones, but considering her low condition and her great losses and sufferings the Commissioners recommend her as an object of compassion and charity for some present relief. 8 Nov. 1660.
2. Petition of Martha Hatt *alias* Arundell, praying the House to extend their bounty and Christian charity towards her and her distressed family to keep them from perishing by pining want whilst the above report is under the consideration of His Majesty. (Undated.)
3. Draft proviso to some Bill not mentioned saving the right of Martha Hatt *alias* Arundell to lands in Ireland.
4. Copy of preceding.
5. Another copy.

June 18. Petition of Andrew Sandeland, clerk, late chaplain to the late Marquess of Montrose. About sixteen years since the rectory of Skerningham [Scrayingham], in the county of York, was sequestered from petitioner by the powers then in being for his affection to the late King. Prays that a fifth part of the profits, with the arrears, may be forthwith paid to him, and that the remainder may be secured in responsible hands until he be restored thereto by due course of law. L. J., XI. 66.

June 18. Petition of Lady Elizabeth Capell, the disconsolate widow of the late Lord Capell. Petitioner's late husband was in the year 1648 [March, 1648–9] arraigned and condemned to die by a pretended high court of justice, contrary to the laws of the land, the privilege of peers, and the articles of agreement interchangeably signed by the Commissioners of the assailants and defendants at the siege of Colchester, and in pursuance of this unjust sentence he was barbarously murdered contrary to the solemn engagement of the army. Petitioner prays that all those who have had a hand in this notorious wickedness may be brought to condign punishment. L. J., XI. 66.

Annexed:—

1. Order referring preceding petition to the Committee for privileges. L. J., XI. 66.
2. List of the names of the judges of the High Court of Justice for the trial of James Earl of Cambridge, Henry Earl of Holland, George Lord Goring, Arthur Lord Capell, and Sir John Owen. Thirty-two of the names are marked with asterisks apparently to show those who tried Lord Capell, as the paper is endorsed "A list of the Lord Capell's judges." See L. J., XI. 85.

June 18. Letter from Henry Smith, at Coventry, to []. Announcing that Colonel James Temple, who has confessed that he was a Parliament man and one of the late King's judges, is in the custody of the Sheriff of Coventry. L. J., XI. 66.

June 18. Order for John Parker, who has been guilty in conveying away Colonel Joyce and who is a dangerous person and now in custody, to be examined by the King's counsel. L. J., XI. 66. On the same paper, Note by Sir Wm. Wyld, Recorder of London, that the person conveyed away by Parker was not Colonel Joyce but one William Harris. L. J., XI. 69.

June 18. Petition of Edward Lord Vaux. Petitioner has for many years suffered under a decree of sequestration of his estate in Northamptonshire, upon pretence of recusancy, whereas by the laws of the realm he was not, nor ought to be, liable thereunto; but he could not till now, by reason of the violence of the times, appeal to any legal power for relief. Besides the loss of his lands there was taken from him by the sequestrators personal estate to the value of 10,000*l.* and upwards, by which great oppressions he is exposed to very great wants, not having above 300*l.* per annum for the maintenance of himself and family. Prays that an order may

be granted to suspend the levying of any further money upon his estate till the merits of his cause shall be heard and determined. L. J., XI. 67.

June 18. A Roll of the Peers of the Kingdom of England according to their births and creations. Garter's roll. Signed Edw. Walker, Garter. (Parchment Collection.)

Annexed:—

1. Paper copy of preceding.

June 19. Petition of Richard Sharlocke, B.D. Petitioner was presented to the rectory of Winwick, in the county of Lancaster, by the lawful and undoubted patron, but one Mr. Jessop hinders the impropiator of his due rights, and petitioner from the possession of the rectory, by an illegal grant from the Commissioners of the pretended Great Seal, after the interruption of the late Parliament so called. Prays that Mr. Jessop may be ejected. L. J., XI. 68.

June 19. Petition of Charles Earl of Lichfield. Petitioner entrusted George Bowerman with the office of subsidy and aulnage upon the old and new draperies, but divers disaffected persons taking advantage of petitioner's late sequestration refuse to give an account or to pay moneys which they have contracted to pay to his agent. Prays that these persons may be ordered to clear their accounts and pay the rents due, or show good cause to the contrary.

June 20. Petition of Henry Ferne, D.D., Rector of Medbourne, Leicestershire; Humphrey Henchman, D.D., Rector of Wyke Regis, Dorsetshire; George Gillingham, D.D., Rector of Chalton, Hants; Clement Breton, D.D., Rector of Church Langton, Leicestershire; Brian Walton, D.D., Rector of Sandon, Essex; John Oliver, D.D., Rector of Adsum [Adisham], Kent; Mathew Nicholas, D.D., Rector of West Dean, Wilts; John Earl, D.D., Rector of Bishopstone, Wilts; George Morley, D.D., Rector of Mildenhall, Wilts; Thomas Paske, D.D., Rector of Much Hadham, Herts; Richard Watts, Rector of Morcott, Rutland; Samuel Cotton, Rector of North Kilworth, Leicestershire; George Chamberlain, Rector of Duxford, Cambs; Nicholas Preston, Rector of Droxford, Hants; John Carter, Rector of Setterington, Yorkshire; Robert Ward, Rector of Barrowden, Rutland; Thomas Walker, D.D., Rector of Handborough, Oxon; Herbert Thorndale, Rector of Barlow [Barley?], Herts; and Edward Bayns, Rector of Hertingfordbury, Herts. Petitioners' rectories were divers years ago sequestered by the powers then in being, for causes relating only to the late differences. They pray that four parts of all the profits of their benefices may be secured into the hands of the churchwardens or overseers of the respective parishes until Parliament shall take further order therein, or petitioners be restored thereunto by due course of law, and in the meantime that the fifth part may be paid to them. L. J., XI. 69.

June 20. Petition of James Dugdale, D.D., Rector of Shepton Beauchamp, in the county of Somerset; Emanuel Utye, D.D., Vicar of Chiswell; John Clement, Rector of South Perrot; William Peirce, Rector of Buckland St. Mary; Alexand. Huish, Rector of Bockington; James Masters, Rector of Bath and Widcombe; Nicholas Ridgeway, Rector of Burton; Richard Sterne, D.D., Rector of Yeovilton; Walter Foster, Rector of Auler [Aller]; Matthew Osborne, Rector of Maiden Newton; Thomas Holt, Vicar of Weston-Zoyland; Robert Kingman, Rector of High Ham; Elias Wrench, Rector of Trent; John Douch, Rector of Stalbridge; and William Gollop, Rector of Abbott Stoke. Petitioners, by the violence of the late wars were driven from their houses and flying to Oxford and other of His Majesty's garrisons for refuge, have been by the Committees in the country thrown out of their respective possessions to the utter ruin of many of their families, having never received anything by way of fifths; delinquency (which was indeed nothing but the discharge of a good conscience towards God and man) being their only crime. They pray that they may receive the same right and justice from the House as Dr. Hurst and the other ministers about Newark have of late received, their case as they conceive being parallel. L. J., XI. 69.

June 20. Petition of John Chappell, who went to the garrison at Newark. Petitioner, to avoid the violence of the wars and for liberty of conscience, resided sometime in the late King's garrison, for which delinquency, not scandal, his parsonage of Irnham, in the county of Lincoln, has been possessed by others for about sixteen years to the ruin of himself and family. Prays that the profits of the living may be sequestered until the title thereto has been tried. L. J., XI. 69.

June 20. Petition of several of the parishioners and

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

inhabitants of Yeaveiden Yeldon, in the county of Bedford; complain that William Dell, the rector, has been guilty of the offences mentioned in the annexed articles, and pray that he may be deprived of his incumbency, and some course taken for the better supply of his place. L. J., XI. 69. This petition was referred to the Committee for Petitions, and is endorsed as dismissed on the 25th of July.

Annexed:—

1. Articles against William Dell: he has reported that the King and his followers were like the Devil and his angels, and has approved of the murder of the King, and the taking away of the House of Lords; he has for 12 years past neglected the due administration of the sacraments, in consequence of which many children are unbaptized; he has ceased to sing any psalms or read any chapters in the Holy Bible on the Lord's-day in the congregation; he has cut down most of the timber trees growing on the parsonage, declaring he would make the parsonage 300*l.* the worse for the next incumbent; he has taken undue tithes, has neglected his ministerial office on the Lord's-day; has asserted that Sir George Booth would have cut the throats of all the godly in England; has entrapped the gentry of the county into discourse, and then given false information against them; he hath declared in the public congregation that he had rather hear a plain country-man speak in the church that came from the plough than the best orthodox minister that was in the country; upon Christmas-day last one Bunyon, of Bedford, a tinker, was countenanced and suffered to speak in his pulpit to the congregation, and no orthodox minister did officiate in the church that day." Since the restoration of the secluded members of Parliament he has declared that the power was now in the hands of the wicked, and that the land was like to be overflowed again with popery; he has put forth several seditious books, and before the horrid murder of the late King he declared publicly in the congregation that the King was no king to him, Christ was his king; Venice and Holland were without a king, and why might not we be without; and that he did not approve of earthly kings.

June 20. Petition of Robert Earl of Holland, Frances Lady Paget, and the rest of the children of Henry, late Earl of Holland. The late Earl, for his affection to his Royal Master and his zeal for the maintenance and defence of the laws, was, in 1648, shut up in prison and afterwards, by a pretended and usurped power under the name of a High Court of Justice, arraigned, condemned to die, and afterwards executed, many of those who took upon themselves to be his judges being yet living and unpunished. Petitioners pray that the actors in so horrid a murder may be brought to condign punishment. L. J., XI. 69.

Annexed:—

1. Order referring preceding petition to the Committee for Privileges.
2. Abstract of petition and notes of proceedings thereon.
3. Copy of warrant for the execution of Henry Earl of Holland. On the 7th July 1660 the Earl of Bristol reported to the House that Alderman Viner had delivered the warrant to the Committee for Privileges, who were of opinion that the persons signing should be secured, which was accordingly ordered by the House. L. J., XI. 85. For warrant see above, 6 Mar. 1648-9.
4. List of persons who signed the warrants for the executions of the Duke of Hamilton, the Earl of Holland, and Lord Capell.

June 20. Petition of Henry Gilbert Clark, parson of the parish church of Clifton Campville, in the county of Stafford. Petitioner was at the beginning of the late wars, for promoting the service of his late Majesty, plundered and imprisoned by the army then on foot, and constrained to pay great sums for his enlargement, and at last sequestered and turned out of his parsonage, and George Cross was placed therein by the Committee of Stafford, who has not for 14 years allowed petitioner any part of the profits, to the utter undoing of himself, his wife, and nine small children. Prays that he may be re-admitted into his parsonage. L. J., XI. 70.

June 20. Petition of Richard Aunsam, clerk. The rectory of Hopesay, in the county of Salop, was divers years since sequestered from petitioner for his affection to the late King. Prays that a fourth part of the profits of the rectory may be forthwith paid to him, and the

remainder secured in the hands of some responsible persons until petitioner be restored. L. J., XI. 71.

Annexed:—

1. Duplicate of preceding.

June 20. Petition of the Marquess of Worcester. Petitioner was during the late troubles dispossessed of his estate, having undergone as many pressures and difficulties as any person whatsoever. A time of deliverance has now come for such as have been oppressed, and many persons have been justly restored to their estates, and petitioner hopes he may partake of the same favour and justice. He therefore prays to be restored to such parts of his estates as have not been sold, that there may be a stay of any rents, and also of waste in houses, lands, timber, wood, and coals upon the rest of his estate until further order, and that he may have view of such papers, writings, and records as are in the possession of the late trustees or their officers. L. J., XI. 70.

June 20. Petition of Sir James Bunce, Knight and Baronet, Alderman of the city of London. Petitioner was for his loyalty and service to his late Majesty, by the power and malice of an usurped authority, disabled and discharged from being an Alderman of the city of London, and his estate was sequestered and sold by their pretended votes and acts without any legal summons, hearing, charge, trial, or conviction, contrary to the Great Charter, and the fundamental laws of the realm, to his damage of three score thousand pounds. Prays to be restored to the actual possession of his real and personal estate, together with all arrears of rents and profits, and to all timbers and woods cut down and remaining upon his lands, and further that he may not be prejudiced by any Bill or Act which may pass for indemnifying any persons whatsoever. L. J., XI. 70.

Annexed:—

1. Order of the House of Commons disabling and discharging petitioner from being an Alderman of the city of London. 7 April 1649.

2. Order of the House of Commons for sequestering petitioner's estate. 25 Dec. 1649.

June 20. Order upon Sir James Bunce's petition. L. J., XI. 70.

June 20. Order for payment of 20,000*l.* for the Queen's present occasions. L. J., XI. 70.

June 20. Draft of preceding.

June 21. Petition of Thomas Paske, D.D., and George Pierce, clerk. Petitioners were many years since by force and against law sequestered from their livings to their great loss, and were left without any capacity of relief by legal course. They pray to be restored to their benefices, or that the fruits and profits thereof may be sequestered into responsible hands until their respective suits shall be determined. L. J., XI. 71.

June 21. Petition of Dr. John Cosin, Dr. Gabriel Clarke, Dr. Josias Naylor, John Neile, Elias Smith, Alexander Davison, Ralph Blakiston, and Robert Faucon. Petitioners were by the late powers illegally thrust out of their ecclesiastical livings. They pray that the respective possessors may be summoned to show cause why petitioners should not be restored, and that in the meantime the profits may be sequestered, into the hands of the churchwardens of the respective parishes. L. J., XI. 71.

June 21. Petition of Richard Irons and Abraham Honor, citizens and woodmongers of London. Petitioners for valuable consideration purchased of Mr. Rider the timber and wood growing within Wallwood, Essex, and hoped to have enjoyed the same without interruption, but upon information given to the late Council of State that Wallwood was not Rider's land but part of His Majesty's Forest of Waltham, it was ordered that none of the wood or timber should be cut or carried away. Petitioners then applied to the Council, who thereupon ordered them to remove the wood at their pleasure, giving 2,000*l.* security to answer the value thereof in case the law should determine the title for His Majesty. Upon like information to their Lordships they were pleased to order as the Council did, by means whereof petitioners have suffered great loss and are much prejudiced in their trades and credit, and others evilly disposed have taken advantage in the meantime to steal more wood than the petitioners have yet had. They pray their Lordships to repeal the order. L. J., XI. 71.

June 21. Petition of the Right Hon. Dame Mary Hewytt, one of the daughters of the Right Hon. Robert Earl of Lindsey, deceased. Petitioner's late husband, Dr. John Hewytt, was, in May 1658, cruelly sentenced to die as a traitor by a tyrannical High Court of Justice, and soon after put to death on Tower Hill to the unspeakable grief and irreparable loss of petitioner and

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

her fatherless children. Prays their Lordships to except those presumptuous murderers out of the Act of Oblivion, and to bring all or some principal of them to speedy and exemplary justice. L. J., XI. 71.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of preceding.
2. Order referring preceding petition to the Committee of petitions. L. J., XI. 71.
3. Original warrant of the Court, holden at Westminster the 25th of May 1658 before the Commissioners appointed by virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal of England in pursuance of an Act of Parliament, intituled an Act for security of His Highness the Lord Protector his person, and continuance of the nation in peace and safety, and continued by adjournment to the 2nd of June 1658, for the execution of John Hewet, Doctor of Divinity adjudged by the Court a traitor to His Highness the Lord Protector and the Commonwealth. The sentence was that Dr. Hewet should be conveyed back again unto the Tower of London, and from thence through the middle of the City of London, directly to be drawn unto the gallows of Tyburn, and upon the said gallows there to be hanged, and being alive to be cut down to the ground and his entrails to be taken out of his belly and (he living) to be burnt before him, and his head to be cut off and his body to be divided into four quarters, and that his head and quarters should be placed where His Highness the Lord Protector should be pleased to assign. The sentence was to be carried out on Saturday the 5th of June.
4. Letter from Sir Ralph Freeman to the Lords' Committees for Petitions. My attendance upon His Majesty makes me uncertain of waiting upon your Lordships' Committee, but thus much I am bound to certify that my daughter Freeman (Sir Richard Onslow's daughter) did from the Lady of Peterborough and the Lady Mordant importune Alderman Foot to sit in that High Court of Justice (so called) where Doctor Hewett and the Lord Mordant wth others were brought to trial for their lives; And I did hear my daughter Freeman often say that she prevailed wth the Alderman to sit wth very much difficulty, he declaring his dislike and unwillingness to sit in that Court; and when she heard that the Lord Mordant was acquitted but by one voice; she expressed much joy that she was instrumental in the Alderman's appearing for the saving a person of so much honour as the Lord Mordant was, all wh^{ch} I can aver for truth. *Endorsed*, "14 July. Sir Ralph Freeman's l^re concerning Alderman ffoote, "voted not to be read."

June 21. Petition of Sir Thomas Slingsby, Bart., Henry Slingsby, and Barbara Slingsby. Petitioners think themselves obliged in duty and conscience to represent to their Lordships the cruel and insolent murder of Sir Henry Slingsby their father, which was so much the more barbarous in that he being a close prisoner under lock and key, and at the wills of his enemies, was ensnared to the loss of his life by the treacherous practices of Colonel Smith, Governor of Hull, and Major Waterhouse and Captain Overton, then officers in the garrison. Being denied the benefit of the law to be tried by jury, which he again and again demanded, he was sentenced to death by those that called themselves a High Court of Justice (which was then declared illegal by all the judges of the land), and afterwards executed upon Tower Hill. Petitioners pray that justice may be done upon those who have been guilty of that barbarous murder, and that reparation may be made to petitioners as far as their irreparable loss is capable of. L. J., XI. 71.

Annexed:—

1. Petition of the Right Honble. Dame Mary Hewitt and Thomas Slingsby, Henry Slingsby, and Barbara Slingsby. Petitioners, having petitioned their Lordships against the murderers of Dr. John Hewitt and Sir Henry Slingsby, find counsel scrupulous in being retained, the question being matter of life and blood. They therefore pray that counsel may be assigned to them. (Undated.)
2. Original warrant for the execution of Sir Henry Slingsby at the same time and place and in a similar manner to Dr. John Hewet.

June 21. Petition of Thomas Hyde, Doctor of Laws, and James Hyde, Doctor of Physic, brothers of Sir Henry Hyde, deceased. Sir Henry Hyde was in the year 1649 commissioned by His Majesty as his agent to

the Grand Signor to establish the trade of England in the Levant, and His Majesty wrote at the same time to Sir Thomas Bendish, then residing in quality of King's ambassador, requiring his assistance therein. Bendish, by his malicious and traitorous suggestions and practices together with Samuel Barnadiston and others at Constantinople, caused Sir Henry Hyde to be seized on and imprisoned, and his lands, houses, goods, papers, and books to be plundered and ransacked, and then sent his person by force to England; where upon his arrival he was committed to the Tower, and a high court of justice having been erected, whereon Richard Keeble, Samuel Moyer, and others, sat as judges, he was tried and condemned to be beheaded for high treason; Keeble then declaring upon the Bench that any person who should own his now Majesty as King of England, though but on an ale bench, was guilty of high treason, and Sir Henry Hyde was accordingly beheaded. Under pretence of furnishing the court with evidence, all his commissions, letters of credence, books, papers, and writings were seized, and are still detained from petitioners who are his executors. They pray that these arbitrary and malicious proceedings may be condemned in Parliament, and that the parties complained against may be made exemplary for their treachery, murder, and rapine, by exempting them out of the general Act of pardon and oblivion. L. J., XI. 71.

Annexed:—

1. Warrant of Sir Thomas Bendish commanding all of the English nation residing in Constantinople, Galata, and the places adjacent, not to countenance, abet, or assist Sir Henry Hyde in any way, nor to accompany him either to the Grand Signor, Vizier, or any public minister. 15 May 1650.
2. Order referring preceding petition to the Committee for Petitions.
3. Another petition of same. Petitioners, having preferred their petition against Sir Thomas Bendish and Samuel Barnadiston to their Lordships, have, as they conceive, sufficiently proved their charges, but the defendants, trusting rather to hopes of pardon than defence, have taken up so much time for their full hearing that petitioners have reason to believe the Act of Oblivion may pass before their cause be determined by their Lordships. Petitioners desire to exclude them from the benefit of the Act only in relation to the life and estate of Sir Henry Hyde, whereof they pretend themselves in no wise guilty, and if they be innocent no wrong is done to them by being exempted in relation only thereunto. Petitioners pray that the annexed proviso may be inserted in the Act. (Undated.)
4. Proposed proviso.

June 21. Petition of Edward Cherry, of Much Holland, in the county of Essex. In the year 1643 petitioner was sequestered, and his estate seized for delinquency, he never being admitted to defend himself. He prays that the fifth part of the profits of his rectory may be ordered for the subsistence of his wife and children, and that the other four parts may be secured in safe hands until he can finish his legal trial against the present intruder. L. J., XI. 71.

June 21. Draft order restoring Dr. Matthew Nicholas to the mastership and Government of the Hospital of St. Nicholas in Harnham, near Salisbury. L. J., XI. 71. *In extenso*.

June 21. Draft orders to continue the subsidy of tonnage and poundage, and the imposition of the excise. L. J., XI. 71. *In extenso*.

June 22. Petition of Humphery Leigh, His Majesty's Serjeant-at-arms attending the House. Petitioner was by a grant for his life from King James created Serjeant-at-arms to attend the Great Seal. His predecessors have always been accustomed to attend upon the House of Peers, executing the office of Serjeants-at-arms to the House, and this right was at first enjoyed by petitioner; but in the beginning of the late unhappy distractions James Maxwell, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, in the absence, and without the privity of petitioner unduly procured an order that all warrants for apprehending delinquents should be directed to him only and to such as he should appoint, to the great prejudice of petitioner by the destruction of his freehold, and contrary to all former precedents. Prays to be restored to his right, which cannot be reputed any injury to the present Gentleman Usher, seeing that he hath a distinct fee belonging to his office from every prisoner that is brought into the House by the Serjeant-at-arms. L. J., XI. 72.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

Annexed:—

1. Order referred to in preceding for all warrants to be directed to James Maxwell. 18 Feb. 1640-1.

June 22. Petition of William Lewis, D.D., Master of the House or Hospital of St. Cross. George Lawrence was in the violent times put into the chaplain's place of the hospital: petitioner believes that he is not in orders, he refuses to marry, bury, christen, or say the Lord's Prayer, and only preaches seditiously as appears by the sermon which has been printed, and which he calls "Peplum Olivani," wherein are many seditious treasonable and scandalous passages derogatory to the honor of His Majesty's Royal Father. Petitioner prays that the sermon may be examined, and Lawrence removed from doing further hurt. L. J., XI. 72.

June 22. Duplicate of preceding.

June 22. Draft order respecting the payment of 10,000*l.* to General Monk. L. J., XI. 73. *In extenso.*

June 22. Draft order respecting the inventory of books, writings, &c. at Mr. Phelpe's house. L. J., XI. 74. *In extenso.*

June 22. Petition of Edward Martin, D.D., and Richard Drake; petitioners were by force and against law sequestered from their livings in the year 1643. Pray to be restored.

June 22. Petition of William Pyke, clerk. In the year 1644; petitioner was lawfully presented to the rectory of Stokeclimsland, in the county of Cornwall, by his late Majesty and had possession thereof for two years, when John Fathers, clerk, taking advantage of the violence of the times, upon pretence that petitioner was a delinquent, not only by terrors and threats, but also by armed violence, forced petitioner to leave his rectory for no other cause but his affection to the King, and has ever since been in possession to the utter ruin of petitioner and his family. Prays that he may receive a like order to that granted to Dr. Hurst and others.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of order upon petition of Dr. Hurst and others referred to in preceding. 7 June 1660.

June 23. Affidavit of Anthony Stringer that Richard Baxter and others have refused to obey the order of the House concerning Lord Craven's lands, and have spoken contemptuously of the order. L. J., XI. 73.

Annexed:—

1. Affidavit of Richard Jones in the matter.

2. Affidavit of Edward Brind.

June 23. Petition of Mary Thorpe, widow, late wife of John Thorpe, of New Sarum, in the county of Wilts, and Joane Woodward, wife of John Woodward, late of Fisherton Anger, clothier. Petitioners' husbands out of a sense of their duty to God, the King, and their country, having engaged in the late unfortunate design under Colonel Penruddocke in the West against the late odious detestable traitor and tyrant Oliver Cromwell were arraigned, with divers others, at Salisbury before Justice Rolle and others authorised by Cromwell by a special Commission, and condemned for high treason, and sentence was afterwards executed upon them to the utter ruin of petitioners and their families. They pray that order may be taken for their satisfaction out of the estates of the judges. L. J., XI. 73.

June 23. Copy of preceding.

June 23. Order referring preceding to the Committee for Petitions. L. J., XI. 73.

June 23. Petition and appeal of William Biron and others. Pray for reversal of decrees made in the year 1653, 1654, and 1655, by the Commissioners of the Great Seal respecting a mortgage. L. J., XI. 71.

Annexed:—

1. Duplicate of preceding.

2. Statement on behalf of the defendants in the cause.

June 23. Order referring preceding cause to the Committee for Petitions. L. J., XI. 74.

June 23. Petition of Mary Musgrave, daughter of Sir Andrew Cogan, Bart. Petitioner's father having been active in the Kentish engagement in 1648 was sequestered for delinquency, but paying his composition was discharged. In December 1648 he settled a messuage at East Greenwich upon petitioner, and afterwards went beyond the seas. Gregory Clement, taking advantage of his absence, and by information that he was gone to the assistance of His Majesty, and by confederacy with Samuel Moyer, Chairman of the Committee for Sequestrations, afterwards caused the messuage to be again sequestered, and Sir Andrew Cogan's name to be inserted in the pretended Act for sale of delinquents' estates. Clements having got over the wall into

the possession of the premises upon pretence that he was the tenant and had the right of pre-emption purchased the same, and by his power, being a member of the long Parliament, one of the Committee of Obstructions, and one of the judges that sat at the pretended trial of the late King, obstructed petitioner's endeavours for recovery of the property. Prays for reparation out of Clement's estate. L. J., XI. 74.

Annexed:—

1. Order referring preceding petition to the Committee for Petitions.

2. List of the Committee for Petitions. 2 May 1660. This paper, which does not agree with the list given in the journals (L. J., XI. 9), is endorsed: Mary Musgrave's petition and order of reference. Subcom.: 7 Jul.: To be recommended to His Majesty's Secretary, Gregory Clement's estate being forfeited.

June 23. Application for discharge of the order of the 30th of May last concerning the carrying away woods, coals, and iron at Wollaston Wood, it being part of the estate of the Marquess of Worcester to which he is restored by an order of the 20th instant. L. J., XI. 74.

June 23. Note from George Combe to Mr. Walker. Desires directions concerning a petition of Mr. Voysey, of Thatcham, Berks.

June 23. Petition of Nicholas Bloxam, clerk. Petitioner was about 30 years since presented by his late Majesty to the rectory of Great Waldingfield, in the county of Suffolk, but was in the year 1643 sequestered by the Committee for Plundered Ministers. The articles were exhibited against him by persons of tainted reputations deviating from the orthodox faith, and were not proved on oath, and are therefore invalid. He prays an order for his restitution, or else for permission to try his title at the common law with the present incumbent, who claims his title under the presentation of the late usurper Oliver Cromwell.

June 23. Petition of Richard Halsey. Petitioner was in the year 1648 sequestered from his rectory of East Dean, in the county of Sussex, imprisoned, and plundered of all that he had, for no other reason but his adhering to the royal cause. Prays to be restored to his living.

June 23. Petition of Griffith Morgan, rector of Bangor and Henllan, in the county of Cardigan. Petitioner was in the year 1650 unjustly ejected from his livings by a pretended Committee for the Propagation of the Gospel in Wales; the profits have ever since been detained from him, and for three years past have been received by John Evan, a shoemaker, an unordained and illiterate man, to the utter impoverishment of petitioner and his family. Prays to be restored and that he may receive reparation for the damage he has sustained.

June 23. The following petitions were presented in pursuance of two orders of the House of Lords, one of the 22nd of June for securing the tithes and other profits of sequestered livings in the hands of the churchwardens, or overseers of the poor of the several parishes until the titles of the sequestered clergy and of the present possessors should be determined; the other of the 23rd of June giving the Clerk of the Parliaments power to insert in the foregoing general order the names of those who should bring in petitions to have the benefit thereof. Certificates of the truth of the petitioners' statements are in many cases annexed to the petitions, or written upon them.

Name of Petitioner.	Name of Parish, &c.
Adams, Shorland	Treeton, York.
Duplicate of preceding.	
Allen, Abraham	Witham-on-Hill, Lincoln.
Allen, Henry	Elvetham, Southampton.
Alston, Edward	Pentlow, Essex.
Alphery, Mickepher	Woolley, Hunts.
Anguish, Richard	Starston and Scarning, Norfolk.
Archer, Timothy, D.D.	Blunham, Beds.
Archer, William	Braughing, Herts.
Axton, William	Great Chart, Kent.
Aylesbury, Thomas	Kingston Deverill, Wilts.
Bagshawe, Edward	Moulton, Northampton.
Bailye, Andrew	Idsall alias Shiffnall, Salop.
Baker, Thomas	Baxterley, Warwick.
Baker, William	Wistow, Hunts.
Ball, Richard	Bilby (P), Suffolk.
Bangor, Bishop of (Dr. William Roberts).	Archdeaconry of Anglesea.
Bangor, Bishop of.	Llandyrnog, Denbigh.
Barerost, Hugh	Wyberton-cum-South Hyckham, Lincoln.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

HOUSE OF LORDS. Calendar. 1660.	Name of Petitioner.	Name of Parish, &c.	Name of Petitioner.	Name of Parish, &c.	HOUSE OF LORDS. Calendar. 1660.
	Barker, Wm. -	Adderbury, Oxon.	Cherry, Edward -	Much Holland, Essex.	
	Barnes, Joseph -	East Ilsley, Berks.	Chidley, William -	St. Clement's <i>alias</i> Bridgset, Oxford.	
	Barnes, Miles -	Lymidge [Lyminge], Kent.	Churchill, Charles -	Feniton, Devon.	
	Barton, Thomas -	Westmeston - cum - Chiltington, Sussex.	Clark, Richard -	Aston-upon-Trent, Derby.	
	Barwick, John, D.D. -	Houghton-le-Spring, Durham.	Clarke, John -	St. Ethelborough [Ethelburga], London.	
	Barwicke, Benjamin -	Colveston and Didlington, Norfolk.	Claxston, Hamond -	Holt and Rollesby, Norfolk.	
	Basier, Isaac, D.D. -	Egglescliffe, Durham.	Cleevelie, John -	Beauchampstoke, Wilts.	
	Duplicate of preceding.		Clerk, Edward -	Bowers-Gifford, Essex.	
	Basier, Isaac, D.D. -	Stanhope, Durham.	Clerke, Thomas -	Manningford Abbots, Wilts.	
	Duplicate of preceding.		Clerke, William -	Brinklow, Warwick.	
	Bateman, John -	Great Ellingham, Norfolk.	Clerke, William -	North Scarle, Lincoln.	
	Baylie, Daniel -	St. Mary, Stafford.	Clotterbooke, William -	Woodham Ferris, Essex.	
	Bayly, Francis -	Woodborough, Wilts.	Cole, John, D.D. -	Isfield, Sussex.	
	Bayly, John -	Berkley, Somerset.	Collier, George -	Nunney, Somerset.	
	Bayly, Richard, D.D. -	Bradfield, Berks.	Collier, George -	Shapwick with Ashcott, Somerset.	
	Bayly, Thomas -	Cold Higham, Northampton.	Collier, Henry -	Steeple Langford, Wilts.	
	Bayly, William -	Penstrowed, Montgomery.	Collins, John -	Illogan, Cornwall.	
	Beaumont, Joseph -	Gransden Parva, Cambs.	Collyar, Edward -	Llanbeder Welfray [Llan-dewyvelfrey], Pembroke-shire.	
	Beaumont, Joseph -	Elm-cum-Emneth, Cambs.	Collins, Thomas -	Sampford Peverill, Devon.	
	Beaumont, William -	Canford Magna, Dorset.	Colman, Nicholas -	Preston, Suffolk.	
	Becher, William -	Woodford, Northampton.	Cook, John -	St. Mary Somerset, London.	
	Beckingham, John -	Enstone, Oxon.	Copley, John -	Pluckley, Kent.	
	Bell, William -	Hulcott, Bucks.	Cordel, Nicholas -	Sigston [Kirby], York.	
	Similar petition of same.		Another similar petition.		
	Bellott, Thomas -	Perranuthnoe, Cornwall.	Cosin, John, D.D. -	Elwick, Durham.	
	Benchkin, James -	Kelshall [Kelsale], Suffolk.	Cosin, William -	Shinfield and Swallowfield, Berks.	
	Bennell, Charles -	Market Lavington, Wilts.	Coster, Thomas -	Sibbertoft, Northampton.	
	Betty, Humphry -	Little Petherick, Cornwall.	Cotton, Samuel -	Cottesbach, Leicestershire.	
	Bigge, Mathew -	St. Cuthberte at Latherne post-erne, York.	Couch, John -	Horsemonden, Kent.	
	Bigge, Thomas -	Heversham, Westmoreland.	Coxeter, Nicholas -	Dunstew, Oxon.	
	Birch, Nicholas -	Calverleigh, Devon.	Crane, Thomas -	West Walton in Marshland, Norfolk.	
	Bird, Joseph -	Otton Belchamp, Essex.	Creeton, Robert, D.D. -	Huggate, York.	
	Bisse, Walter -	Bishopstrowe, Wilts.	Creighton, Robert, D.D. -	St. Bryan, Cornwall.	
	Similar petition of same.		Cresson, Richard -	Axminster, Devon.	
	Blackston, Benjamin -	Thorney, Sussex.	Croft, Herbert, D.D. -	Harpsden <i>alias</i> Harding, Oxon.	
	Blofield, Robert -	Westwick, Norfolk.	Croft, William -	Langridge, Somerset.	
	Blowfield, Thomas -	Aylmerton, Norfolk.	Croftes, John, D.D. -	Weston and Barnham, Suffolk.	
	Bond, Thomas -	Debenham, Suffolk.	Crossman, Joseph -	Backwell, Somerset.	
	Bostock, Robert -	Haversham, Bucks.	Crouch, James -	Hinton Martell, Dorset.	
	Bourchier, William -	Nymet Tracey, Devon.	Crowther, Joseph -	Much Dunmow, Essex.	
	Bowen, Jenkin, D.D. -	Welford, Gloucester.	Crowther, Joseph -	Tredington, Worcester.	
	Bowles, John -	St. Aldate, Oxon.	Cuffe, John -	Fordingbridge, Southampton.	
	Bowles, John -	Wallington, Herts.	Cusaubon, Meric -	Minster, Kent.	
	Bowne, John -	Chewton, Somerset.	Dabson, Bartholomew -	Hasilton [Hazleton], Gloucester.	
	Brace, Edwin -	Doverdale <i>alias</i> Dardall, Worcester.	Dacre, Humphray -	Haltwhistle, Northumberland.	
	Brage, Thomas -	Horton, Dorset.	Dale, Cuthbert -	Kettleburgh, Suffolk.	
	Breton, John -	Hodnet, Salop.	Dashfeilde, John -	Prendergast, Pembroke.	
	Bretton, John -	East Dereham, Norfolk.	Davies, Francis -	Llantrithyd, Glamorgan.	
	Brewer, Andrew -	Long Chritrell [Critchell], Dorset.	Day, Edmund -	Bexwell, Norfolk.	
	Brewster, Edward -	Lawshall, Suffolk.	Deeble, John -	Maker, Devon.	
	Bridge, Thomas -	Malpas Higher Rectory, Cheshire.	Deken, John -	Cheveley, Cambs.	
	Bridgeman, Henry -	Bangor Monachorum, Flint, and Barrow, Cheshire.	Dennis, Thomas -	Dilwyn, Hereford.	
	Bromwell, James -	Polstead, Suffolk.	Dering, Henry -	Halstow, Kent.	
	Brough, William, D.D. -	St. Michael's, Cornhill, London.	Dering, Henry -	Newington, Kent.	
	Brush, George -	Morval, Cornwall.	Detton, Richard -	Acton Scott, Salop.	
	Buck, James -	Stradbroke, Suffolk.	Dickenson, Edmond -	Sturminster-Marshall, Dorset.	
	Bucknall, William -	Abkettleby - cum - Holwell, Leicester.	Diggle, Edmond, John Harris, and John Cook.	Chevening, Kent; Mersham, Surrey; and West Thorney Island, Sussex.	
	Burdett, Theophilus -	Burton Overy, Leicester.	Dixon, John -	Glenfield, Leicester.	
	Burton, Nicholas -	Rothing Abbis [Roothing Abbots].	Dixon, John -	Offord-Darcey, Hunts.	
	Burvill, James -	Northbourne, Sholden, and Little Mongeham, Kent.	Dobbins, Henry -	Blaston, St. Giles, Leicester.	
	Butler, Arnold -	Newton Nottage, Glamorgan.	Dobynes, William -	Munsley, Hereford.	
	Butt, John -	Bosham - cum - Chidham, Sussex.	Dodsworth, Edward -	Badsworth, York.	
	Buttolph, Thomas -	Larling, Norfolk.	Doughtie, John -	Lapworth and Beaudesert, Warwick.	
	Cage, William -	Little Hornemead [Hornemead], Herts.	Drake, Richard -	Radwinter, Essex.	
	Cambell, Thomas -	Swafeld, Norfolk.	Drake, Thomas -	North Walsham, Norfolk.	
	Carew, John -	Harberton, Devon.	Drope, Edward -	Pimperne, Dorset.	
	Carleton, Guy -	Bucklebury, Berks.	Duckworth, Charles -	Doddleston, Cheshire.	
	Carr, William -	Westham, Sussex.	Dudley, William -	Broughton, Bucks.	
	Castillion, John -	Colsterworth, Lincoln.	Duke, John -	High Roothing, Essex.	
	Catherall, Samuel -	Swettenham, Cheshire.	Duncon, Edmond -	Swannington, Norfolk.	
	Catlyn, William -	Hargrave, Northampton.	Durham, Francis -	Melbourne, Cambs.	
	Cawdrey, Zachary -	Barthomley, Cheshire.	Earle, Richard -	Hemington, Somerset.	
	Chamberlayne, George -	Duxford St. Peter's Cam-bridge.	Earles, John -	Bishopstone, Wilts.	
	Chase, Gamaliell -	Wambrook, Dorset.	Edmonds, Sidrah -	Edlington, Lincoln.	
	Chase, Richard -	Chiselhurst, Kent.	Edmonds, William, D.D. -	Rickmansworth, Herts.	
			Edmonds, William, D.D. -	Taplow, Bucks.	
			Elly, Robert -	Shawbury, Salop.	
			Estcourt, George -	Badgeworth, Gloucester.	
			Evans, Richard -	Llanasaph, Flint.	

HOUSE OF LORDS.	Name of Petitioner.	Name of Parish, &c.	Name of Petitioner.	Name of Parish, &c.	HOUSE OF LORDS.
Calendar.					Calendar.
1660.					1660.
	Evans, William, D.D.	Hampton Bishop, Hereford.	Herrick, Robert	Dean Prior, Devon.	
	Evans, William	Sanderoff, Suffolk.	Heywood, John	Walton, Lancaster.	
	Eyton, William	Drayton, Norfolk.	Higgins, William	Stoke-on-Tern, Salop.	
	Fawcett, Thomas	Kimpton, Herts.	Hill, Edward	Crofton, York.	
	Fleetwood, James, D.D.	Prees, Salop.	Hill, Jacop	Manaton, Devon.	
	Flynt, Roger	Thorne Falcon, Somerset.	Hill, Joseph	Hinton Walldridge [Waldris], Berks.	
	Forbensch, Charles	Henny Magna, Essex.	Hillersdon, John	Odstock, Wilts.	
	Forman, Abraham	Appleton, Oxon [?]	Hite, John	Brompton Ralph, Somerset.	
	Fowler, Mathew	High Ercall, Salop.	Another similar petition.		
	Foxe, John	Headley, Surrey.	Hodges, William	Bampton, Oxon, First Vicarage.	
	Frobock, Henry	Withiel, Cornwall.	Hogan, Nathaniel	Whipsnade, Beds.	
	Fuller, William	Ewhurst, Surrey.	Holbeck, Thomas, Ezechiel Johnson, John Sudbury, and John Bellenden.	Epping, Essex; Paulerspury, Northampton; Coychurch <i>alias</i> Llangrals, Glamorgan, and Holbeach, Lincoln.	
	Furnis, Edward	Wisbech, Cambs.	Holden, Hugh	Noke, Oxon.	
	Galler, Thomas	Chiselborough and West Chinnock, Somerset.	Holdip, Andrew	Deane and Ashe, Southampton.	
	Gamage, Edward	Rhoseilly, Glamorgan.	Hollington, William	Exhall, Warwick.	
	Gandy, John	Brent, Devon.	Holloway, John	Milbrook, Southampton.	
	Gardner, John	Bucknoll, Oxon.	Holyday, Barten, D.D.	Amington, Oxon [?].	
	Gawen, Thomas	Bishop Stoke, Southampton.	Honywood, Michael	Kegworth, Leicester.	
	Gething, John	Criccieth, Carnarvon.	Hood, Timothy	Bentworth, Southampton.	
	Gibbs, William	Ippelepen, Devon.	Hooke, Richard	Little Baddow, Essex.	
	Gibson, Christopher	Castle Carrock, Cumberland.	Hook, Richard, Robert Baskett, and Thomas Willoughby.	Durweston, Dorset, Clenston [?], and Mintern Magna, Dorset.	
	Gilpin, Randall	Barningham, Suffolk.	Hopkins, Jonathan	Berrington, Salop.	
	Gilpin, Thomas	Albury, Herts.	Hopwood, William	Woodbury, Devon.	
	Glemham, Henry, D.D.	Simondsborough [Symonds-bury], Dorset.	Horne, Richard	Finmere, Oxon.	
	Glover, Thomas	West Kirby, Cheshire.	Horne, Thomas	Hartley Westpall, Southampton.	
	Glyde, Michael	Eartham, Sussex.	Horte, Edward	Little Cheverell, Wilts.	
	Godfrey, Anthony	Broughton, Hunts.	Horton, Thomas	Alderton <i>alias</i> Aldrington, Northampton.	
	Godwin, Robert	Staple Fitzpaine, Somerset.	Hotchkin, Ralph	Knipton, Leicester.	
	Goffe, John	Hackington <i>alias</i> St. Stephen's, Kent.	Howle, Edward	Llansaintfraed in Elvel, and Cascob, Radnor.	
	Goldman, Francis	Ockendon, Essex.	Hughes, William	Newland, Gloucester.	
	Gollop, William	Middle Chinnock, Somerset.	Hume, John	Charlton, Kent.	
	Golty, Richard	Framlingham-cum-Saxtead, Suffolk.	Humfryes, Hugh	Longdon, Stafford.	
	Good, Thomas	Culmington, Salop.	Hungerford, John	Heyford-Warren, Oxon.	
	Gooddiar, Francis	Courteenhall, Northampton.	Hunt, Henry	Llanwarne, Hereford.	
	Goodwin, John	Lydeard St. Lawrence, Somerset.	Hunt, Richard	Moston and Chorlton, Chester.	
	Goodwin, Johnathan	Lazonby, Cumberland.	Hutchinson, Thomas	Asbury, Cheshire.	
	Gosling, Anthony	Morestead, Southampton.	Hyde, Richard	Harleston, Lincoln [?].	
	Grace, Benedict	Holy Rood Ampney <i>alias</i> Ampney Crucis, Gloucester.	Ingram, James, D.D.	Cowley, Gloucestershire.	
	Grange, Thomas	Shrewton, Wilts.	James, David	Breydell [Bridell], Pembroke.	
	Grant, William	Isleworth, Middx.	James, Francis	Bladon-cum-Woodstock, Oxon.	
	Grantham, Thomas	Warrington, Lincoln [?].	Jay, Stephen	Fittleton and Haxton [Hacklestone], Wilts.	
	Greathed, Edward	Bridford-ad-pontem, Notts.	Jordan, Ignatius	Cranham, Essex.	
	Greene, Jasper	Woodnesborough, Kent.	Kay, Edward	Sotherton, Suffolk.	
	Greenwood, John	Brampton, Norfolk.	Kecke, Jervase	Emload <i>alias</i> Evenlode, Worcester.	
	Grey, Nicholas, D.D.	Castle Camps, Cambs.	Kelsall, John	Audley, Stafford.	
	Grey, Robert	Mashbury, Essex.	Kemp, William	Windermere, Westmoreland.	
	Griffith, George, D.D.	Llandrinio, Montgomery.	Kemp, William	Puddymore Milton, Somerset [?].	
	Griffiths, Sylvanus	Llanwyddelan, Montgomery.	Kent, Richard	Fisherton Anger, Wilts.	
	Grove, William	Poulshot, Wilts.	Kindleton, George	Magdalen Laver, Essex.	
	Hacket, John, D.D.	St. Andrew's Holborn, Middx.	King, Henry	Hedenham, Norfolk.	
	Hack-up, Samuel	Ravenstone, Leicester and Derby.	King, Henry	Tasburgh, Norfolk.	
	Hagger, John	Chilcomb, Southampton.	King, Robert	Fringford, Oxon.	
	Halke, John	Upminster, Essex.	King, Thomas, D.D.	Ilmington, Warwick.	
	Hall, George, Thomas Pakenham, and Thomas Molester.	Mynhennet [Menheniot], Cornwall, Stansfield, Suffolk, and Charlwood, Surrey.	King, Thomas	Chishall, Essex.	
	Hall, John	Edgmond, Salop.	Kingman, Robert, and Goodinge.	Crowcombe, Somersetshire and Combhay <i>alias</i> Combe Hayway, Somerset.	
	Hall, Nicholas	Loughborough, Leicester.	Kirby, Alexander	Catfield, Norfolk.	
	Hall, Philip	Upton Pyne, Devon.	Knighte, John	Brington, Bythorn, and Old Weston, Hunts.	
	Halswell, Hugh	Cheriton, Southampton.	Knowsley, John	Tansor, Northampton.	
	Hanson, William	Twerton <i>alias</i> Twiverton, Somerset.	Ladler, John	Gateside, Durham.	
	Harding, John	Boconnoc, Cornwall.	Lambe, John	Fornham St. Martin, Suffolk.	
	Harry, Mark	Eastdean, Sussex.	Lane, Jacob	Langenhoe, Essex.	
	Harvey, John	Iron Acton, Gloucester.	Langford, William	Pool, Montgomery.	
	Harwell, William	Old Swinford, Worcester.	Large, John	Rotherfield, Sussex.	
	Harwood, James	Skeekling-cum-Burstwick, York.	Lathley, Henry	Withernsea and Hollym in Holderness, York.	
	Hastings, Robert	East Keal, Lincoln.	Lawrence, Thomas	Chilton, Berks.	
	Hawtrej, Edward	Burnham, Bucks.	Lawson, Edward	Swinstead, Lincoln.	
	Haywood, William, D.D.	St. Giles in the Fields, London.	Leake, Richard	Kirk Smeaton, York.	
	Heath, George	West Grinstead, Sussex.	Lee, John	Southfleet, Kent.	
	Heath, William	Stoke Newington, Middx.	Lee, Samuel	Chaddesley Corbett, Worcester.	
	Hechstetter, Roger	Soham, Cambs.	Le Neave, Robert	Scotow, Norfolk.	
	Herward, William	Dawley, Salop.			
	Henshaw, Joseph, D.D., William Pike, and George Wild, D.D.	Stedham, Sussex, Stokeclims-land, Cornwall, and Lambeth.			
	Henshaw, Joseph, D.D.	Stedham, Sussex			

HOUSE OF LORDS. Calendar 1660.	Name of Petitioner.	Name of Parish, &c.	Name of Petitioner.	Name of Parish, &c.	HOUSE OF LORDS. Calendar. 1660.
	Leonard, Arthur	Denford cum Ringstead, Northampton.	Oldfield, Jeffrey	Selham, Sussex.	
	Similar petition of same.		Orchard, William	Breage with Curry, Gunwalloe and Germoe, Cornwall.	
	Leventhorp, Charles	White Roothing, Essex.	Otbye, Triatram	Foston, York.	
	Lewis, William, D.D.	East Woodhay, Hants.	Otway, Humfrey	Everingham, York.	
	Lindsell, Samuel	Strelford [Stratford], Suffolk.	Owen, Evan, D.D.	Narberth, Pembroke.	
	Lloyd, David, D.D.	Llanfairdyfrynclwyd, Denbigh.	Owen, John	Marthery [Martletwy ?], Pembroke.	
	Lloyd, David, D.L.	Llansannan, Denbigh.	Owen, Richard	St. Swithin, London.	
	Lloyd, Evan	Holywell, Flint.	Owen, William	Pulverbach and Pontesbury (1st portion), Salop.	
	Lloyd, Fowlk	Efenechtyd, Denbigh.	Owen, William	Kidwelly, Carmarthen.	
	Lloyd, Hugh	Denbigh, Denbigh.	Owsley, John	Claypole, Lincoln.	
	Lloyd, Hugh, D.D., William Lewis, and Jukin Williams.	St. Andrew, Glamorgan, St. Fagans, Glamorgan, and Llancarvan, Glamorgan.	Oxford, Bishop of (Robert Skinner).	Greens-Norton <i>alias</i> Norton Danye, with Silverston, Whittlebury, Northampton.	
	Lloyd, Humphrey	Ruabon, Denbigh.	Paige, Symeon	Hemingford Abbots, Hunts.	
	Lloyd, Richard	Over Stowey, Somerset.	Parker, William	Belton and Whatton, Leicesters.	
	Lloyd, Richard	Tredrey, Cardigan [?].	Parker, William	Tetford, Lincoln.	
	Lloyd, Richard	Manerdivy, Pembroke.	Parry, William	Abergele, Denbigh.	
	Lloyd, Robert	Llanfachreth, Anglesey.	Similar petition of same.		
	Lloyd, Samuel	Cilcen, Flint, and Gresford, Denbigh.	Parsons, John	Kentisbeare, Devon.	
	Lloyd, William	Llaneilian, Anglesey.	Parsons, William	Forscote, Somerset.	
	Locke, William	Bunwell, Norfolk.	Pawling, Andrew	Bensington or Benson, Oxon.	
	Lockett, Samuel	Whitchurch Canonicoorum, with Marshwood, Chideock, and [St.] Gabriels, Dorset.	Percivall, Robert	Wickford, Essex.	
	Logan, James	Holy Cross, Salop.	Pestell, Thomas	Packington, Leicesters.	
	Longman, James	Aynho, Northampton.	Pestell, William	Coloverton [Cold Overton], Leicesters.	
	Longworth, John	Selborne, Southampton.	Peterson, William, D.D.	St. Breock, Cornwall, Combeintaignhead, Devon, and St. Marychurch, Devon.	
	Lowther, Robert	Bentham, York.	Dean of Exeter, William Fane, and Robert Ball.		
	Lukyn, James	Piddletown, Dorset.	Peterson, William, D.D.	Diptford, Devon.	
	Lynche, John	Harrietsham, Kent.	Phillips, Samuel	Whilton, Northampton.	
	Mallory, Philip	Norton, Durham.	Picard, Thomas	St. Mary in Stamford, Lincoln.	
	Mallory, Thomas	Northerden [Northen], Cheshire.	Pinder, Thomas	Scotter, Lincoln.	
	Similar petition of same.		Pinson, John	Tallaton, Devon.	
	Mackerness, Edward	Dudley, Worcester.	Playters, Lionell	Uggeshall, Suffolk.	
	Manby, John, D.D.	Cottenham, Cambs.	Plumer, Joseph	Black Notley, Essex.	
	Manwaring, Kenelme	Gravesend, Kent.	Poole, Robert	Stetchworth, Cambs.	
	Martyn, Edward, D.D.	Houghton Conquest, Beds.	Poole, William	Turners Puddle, Dorset.	
	Mason, George	Bradley, Derby.	Pooley, Richard	Essendon, Herts.	
	Mason, Thomas	Stanningfield, Suffolk.	Porter, Edmond	Heveningham, Suffolk.	
	Mason, Thomas	Ashwell, Rutland.	Porter, Roger	Orton-on-Hill, Leicesters.	
	Masters, Henry	[St.] Michael Creech, Somerset.	Porter, Thomas	St. Mabyn, Cornwall.	
	Masters, Thomas	Congerston, Leicesters.	Pory, Robert	Thorley, Herts.	
	Mauleverer, Edmond	Crosby Garrett, Westmoreland.	Potter, Hannibal, D.D.	Garsington <i>alias</i> Gassington, Oxon.	
	Maydwell, Peter	Weston-sub-Edge, Gloucester.	Potter, Thomas	Syndrydge [Sundridge], Kent.	
	Meggs, James	St. Mary, Newington, Surrey.	Powell, Walter	Standish, Gloucester.	
	Mellin, Henry	Aberedw, Radnor.	Pownoll, Ezechiel	Wraxall, Somerset.	
	Michaelsone, John, D.D.	Chainsford [? Chingford], Essex.	Presse, Francis	Castle Ashby, Northampton, and Moulsoe, Bucks.	
	Milborne, Leonards	Skelton, Cumberland.	Price, John	Llanwnda, Pembroke.	
	Miles, George	Worth, Sussex.	Priestman, Robert	Kirk Linton, <i>alias</i> Kirk Leavington, Cumberland.	
	Millington, Thomas	Bootle, Cumberland.	Proby, Edmond	Broughton Gifford, Wilts.	
	Millington, William	Badsey, Worcester.	Prowse, Edward	Longbenton, Northumberland.	
	More, George	Chipstead, Surrey.	Puleston, William	Llandawslee [?], Carmarthen.	
	Moreton, Edward, D.D.	Sefton, Lancashire.	Pully, Richard	Fordham, Essex.	
	Moring, Edward	Cliddesden - cum - Farleigh, Southampton.	Purefey, William	Markfield, Leicesters.	
	Morgan, Owen	Barton Stacey, Southampton.	Similar petition of same.		
	Morhall, Ralph	Pontesbury, Salop.	Ransome, Richard	Alby, Norfolk.	
	Morland, William	Greystoke, Cumberland.	Rawlings, Gyles	Highley, Salop.	
	Morley, George, D.D.	Miltenham, Wilts.	Reade, Andrew, D.D.	Ludgershall, Wilts.	
	Morley, John	Wootton Courtney, Somerset.	Reade, James	Byford, Hereford.	
	Morley, William	Timberscombe, Somerset.	Reading, Amias	Ilketshall St. John, Suffolk.	
	Mostyn, William	Christleton, Cheshire.	Reeve, Thomas, D.D.	Colby and Aldborough, Norfolk, and St. Vigor's, Fulbourne, Cambs.	
	Mowse, Richard	Little Bowden, Northampton.	Reynolds, Richard	Stokefleming, Devon.	
	Mulcaster, Thomas	Charlwood, Surrey.	Richardson, Anthony	West Camel, Somerset.	
	Napper, John	Berkhamstead, St. Peter, Herts.	Richardson, Nicholas	Twywell, Northampton.	
	Nash, Hugh	Burbage, Wilts.	Ridgway, Nicholas	Burton Abbas [?], Dorset.	
	Naylor, George	Kirton-in-Lindsey, Lincoln.	Right, Thomas	Womesloe [?], Cheshire.	
	Naylor, Joseph, D.D.	Sedgefield, Durham.	Roberts, George, D.D.	South and Middle Littleton, Worcester.	
	Nedham, Arthur	Kilverstone, Norfolk.	Robinsonne, Francis	Naunton Beauchamp, Worcester.	
	Nerford, Henry	Attleborough, Norfolk.	Rochester, Edward	Wooller <i>alias</i> Wooler, Northumberland.	
	Neve, Francis	Swanton Morley with Worthing, Norfolk.	Rogers, William	Chailey, Sussex.	
	Newlin, Robert	Ham, Wilts.	Rous, John	Ermington, Devon.	
	Newman, Richard	Thatchworth [?], Herts.	Two other similar petitions.		
	Newstead, Christopher	Stisted, Essex.	Rowe, Cheney, D.D.	Orwell, Cambs.	
	Newte, Richard	Tiverton, Devon.	Rowe, John	Cramborne [?], Cornwall.	
	Newton, Lawrence	Church Minshall, Cheshire.			
	Nicholls, Edward	Snitterfield, Warwick.			
	Nicholson, Richard	Stapleford-Tawney, Essex.			
	Nixon, Joseph	Buttermere, Wilts.			
	Nixon, Richard	Chieveley, Berks.			
	Noell, Edward	Sibeston <i>alias</i> Sibstone, Leicesters.			

HOUSE OF LORDS. Calendar. 1660.	Name of Petitioner.	Name of Parish, &c.	Name of Petitioner.	Name of Parish, &c.	HOUSE OF LORDS. Calendar. 1660.
	Rowland, John -	Foots Cray, Kent.	Thomas, William -	Penbryn, Cardigan.	
	Rustat, John -	Widmerpool, Notts.	Thompson, John -	Bridbrooke <i>alias</i> Birdbrook, Essex.	
	Ryves, Brune, D.D.	St. Martin Vintry, London.	Thompson, John -	Ingrham [Ingram], North- umberland.	
	John Ryves -	Gonvill [?], Dorset.	Thornburgh, John -	West Lavington, Wilts.	
	Joseph Bentham -	Broughton, Northampton.	Thorndike, Herbert -	Barley, Herts.	
	Dr. Sterne -	Yeovilton, Somerset.	Tireman, John -	Swayfield, Lincoln.	
	William Jervis -	Snave <i>alias</i> Snath, Kent.	Tomkins, Nathaniel -	St. Martin's, Worcester.	
	William Lewys, D.D.	East Woodhay, Southampton.	Tomlinson, Robert -	Trotton, Sussex.	
	Toby Shaw -	Blendworth, Southampton.	Tompson, Thomas -	Cranworth-cum-Letton, Nor- folk.	
	Peter Du Moulin, D.D.	Wheldrake, York.	Tomson, James -	Litchborough, Northampton.	
	John Tounson -	Bremhill, Wilts.	Tonge, George -	Kimcote-cum-Walton, Lei- cester.	
	Thomas Heywood -	Badby cum Newnham, North- ampton.	Tourney, Robert -	Springfield <i>alias</i> Springfield Richards, Essex.	
	Gilbert Sheldon, D.D.	Newington, Oxon.	Towers, William -	Barnack, Northampton.	
	William Haywood, D.D.	St. Giles' in-the-Fields, Lon- don.	Triplet, Thomas -	Whitburn, Durham.	
	Edward Layfield, D.D.	Chiddingfold, Surrey.	Triplet, Thomas -	Washington, Durham.	
	Thomas Wall, and	Trinity Church, Guildford, Surrey, and	Tucker, Richard -	Ludgvan, Cornwall.	
	Avery Thomson.	Headly, Southampton.	Another similar petition of same.		
	Sacheverell, Cleare -	Rearsby, Leicester.	Tudman, Thomas -	Sandbach, Cheshire.	
	Sanders, Nathaniel -	Little Bedwin, Wilts.	Turner, Richard -	Marhamchurch, Cornwall.	
	Sandys, George -	Willessey, Gloucester.	Turner, Thomas, D.D. -	Fetcham, Surrey.	
	Satterthwaite, Philip, D.D.	Ibstock, Liecester.	Tutt, Robert -	Barford St. Martin, Wilts.	
	Satterthwaite, Philip, D.D.	Birling, Kent.	Twells, John -	Weston, Lincoln.	
	Sayer, John -	Old Radnor, Radnor.	Ummant, Edward -	Padbury, Bucks.	
	Searle, Nicholas -	Bobbingworth, Essex.	Uppington, John -	Withycombe, Somerset.	
	Sellers, William -	Stowe [Nine Churches], North- ampton.	Usher, Charles -	Kirk Andrews, Cumberland.	
	Selleck, John -	Elworthy, Somerset.	Utting, Thomas -	Weston, Suffolk.	
	Senior, Robert -	Feering, Essex.	Veach, William -	Leathley, York.	
	Shardelowe, John -	Beebles, Suffolk.	Viner, John -	Kinnersley, Hereford.	
	Sheafe, Grindall -	Horstead and Coltishall, Norfolk.	Wade, Edward -	Guildsborough, Northampton.	
	Sheapherd, Thomas -	Mawgan in Meneage, Corn- wall.	Waight, Bernard -	Exford, Somerset.	
	Sheppard, Nicholas -	Sutton Courtney, Berks.	Wake, William -	Trinity and St. Michael [? St. Martin], Wareham, Dorset.	
	Sherman, Marke -	Claydon, Suffolk.	Walcott, John, D.D. -	Keyston, Hunts.	
	Shipton, Samuel -	Alderley, Cheshire.	Walcott, John, D.D. -	Yelling, Hunts.	
	Sibthorp, Robert -	Burton Latimer, Northamp- ton.	Walforde, Michael -	Wishaw, Warwick.	
	Slade, Francis -	Wanting <i>alias</i> Wantage, Berks.	Walker, Richard -	Moreton on Lugg, Hereford.	
	Slater, Joseph -	Winford, Somerset } <i>etc.</i>	Warmsley, Thomas, D.D. -	Hampton Kade [?], and Rod- borough, Gloucester.	
	Slatyer, Joshua -	Winford, Somerset }	Warren, Henry -	Loddiswell, Devon.	
	Smallman, John -	North Cleobury and Kinner- ley, Salop.	Watts, Thomas, D.L. -	Rockland St. Andrew, Nor- folk.	
	Smallwood, Mathew -	Gawsworth, Cheshire.	Webb, Christopher -	Galston [Gilston], Herts.	
	Smith, Elias -	Bedlington, Durham.	Wells, John -	Shimpling Thorne, Suffolk.	
	Smith, Emanuel -	Hartlebury, Worcester.	Westley, Thomas -	St. Cuthbert's in Wells, So- merset.	
	Smith, Samuel -	Bockton [Boughton] under- Blean, Kent.	Westley, Thomas -	East Brent, Somerset.	
	Smyth, John -	St. Tewe <i>alias</i> St. Ewe, Corn- wall.	White, James -	Rollstone, Wilts.	
	Smyth, John -	Sancreed, Cornwall.	White, John -	Cheriton <i>alias</i> Chirton, Wilts.	
	Smyth, Richard -	Bredicot, Worcester.	White, Richard -	Bampton, Oxon.	
	South, Thomas -	Uffington, Lincoln.	Whitford, John -	Ashton <i>alias</i> Ashen, North- ampton.	
	Sparrow, Anthony -	Hawkedon, Suffolk.	Whiting, Thomas -	St. Erth, Cornwall.	
	Stacy, John -	Normanton, York.	Whitley, Mathew -	Crofton, York.	
	Stanley, Edward, D.D. -	Mottisfont, Southampton.	Whitney, James -	Donhead St. Andrew, Wilts.	
	Stanton, John -	Knapwell, Cambs.	Wilcocks, James -	Goudhurst, Kent.	
	Stephens, Jeremy -	Wootton, Northamptonshire.	Williams, Griffith, D.D., Dean of Bangor.	Gyffin, Carnarvon.	
	Stephens, Jeremy -	Quinton, Northampton.	Williams, Wilham -	Llansaintfraed in Cwmtoyd- dwr, Radnor.	
	Sterne, Richard, D.D. -	Harleton, Cambs.	Williamson, Cæsar, D.D. -	Wappenham, Northampton.	
	Still, John -	Christian Malford, Wilts.	Another similar petition of same.		
	Stork, Henry -	Saltford, Somerset.	Wilson, Henry -	Buckland Filleigh, Devon.	
	Stringfield, Thomas -	Ashow, Warwick.	Wiseman, John -	Rowington, Warwick.	
	Strod, John -	Dittisham and Little Hemp- ston, Devon.	Wood, Jonathan -	Preston Bisset, Bucks.	
	Sturges, Thomas -	Higham-on-the-Hill, Liecester	Wright, Francis -	Witham, Essex.	
	Swaddon, Henry -	Fenny Sutton [Sutton Veney], Wilts.	Wright, Henry, D.D. -	Stretton Grandsome and Ash- perton, Hereford.	
	Two other similar petitions of same.		Wright, Nicholas, D.D. -	Thoydon Garnon, Essex.	
	Sweetser, Matthew -	Tintagel, Cornwall.	Wright, Thomas -	Ecclesfield, York.	
	Suitsie, Mathew -	do. do.	Wright, Thomas -	Wilmslow, Cheshire.	
	Sympson, Robert -	Bongate, Westmoreland.	Wyldbore, John -	Wittering, Northampton.	
	Tannat, Edward -	Llanyblodwell, Salop.	Wynne, Humfrey -	Oswestry, Salop.	
	Taylor, Richard -	Aspeden, Herts.	Wynne, Rice -	Castle Caereinion, Montgo- mery.	
	Taylor, Richard -	Westmill, Herts.	Wyrley, Edward -	Mobberley, Cheshire.	
	Taylor, Samuel -	Little Wenham, Suffolk.	Wythe, Thomas, D.D. -	Shipdham, Norfolk.	
	Teague, William -	Norton Malreward, Somerset.	Yonge, William -	Pwllcrochan, Pembroke.	
	Temple, Thomas, D.L. -	Bourton-on-the-Water, Oxon [? Gloucester].	Zouch, Henry -	Frome Vauchurch, Dorset.	
	Temple, Thomas, D.L. -	Alvescot, Oxon.	Zouch, Henry -	Stoke Wake, Dorset.	
	Tennant, John -	Dent, York.	Zouch, William -	Spetisbury cum Charlton, Dorset.	
	Tennison, Philip -	Hethersett, Norfolk.	June 25. Petition of Thomas Mompesson ; in the year 1654 petitioner by His Majesty's commission took up arms with John Penrudduck and others for suppressing		
	Another similar petition of same.				
	Thomas, Oliver -	Lawrenny, Pembroke.			

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

the late usurper Oliver Cromwell, and restoring the King. For that cause only all petitioner's estate was shortly after illegally, and by the mere arbitrary power and will of that usurper, seized into his hands, and by him freely given, not sold, to some of his adherents who have ever since enjoyed the same and still unjustly detain possession and commit great waste. Petitioner prays to be restored to the possession of his estate together with all arrears of rent and other profits. L. J., XI. 74.

June 25. Order referring preceding to the Committee for Petitions. L. J., XI. 74.

June 25. Draft order for hearing the cause between Humphrey Leigh, Sergeant-at-arms, and Alexander Thayne, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod. L. J., XI. 47.

June 25. Petition of George Porter, of London, Charles Lord Stanhope of Harrington, being by letters patent of King James appointed Master or Comptroller of all posts, messengers, and couriers of England and the dominions of His Majesty in the parts beyond the seas, and having the office of Postmaster-General of England, did by deed constitute petitioner and his father his deputies; with an express covenant that he should not surrender his letters patent without their consent in writing. Notwithstanding this, Lord Stanhope has now surrendered his patent and released his estate in the said office, whereby petitioner is much damnified. Petitioner prays that Lord Stanhope may be ordered to answer the premises. L. J., XI. 74.

June 25. Petition of Sir Trevor Williams and Dame Elizabeth his wife, Sir Thomas Hartopp and Dame Mary his wife, Katherine Wyndham, widow, Sir Baynham Throckmorton, the said Dame Elizabeth. Dame Mary, Katherine, and Sir Baynham being co-heirs of the Right Hon. Ralph Lord Hopton, Baron of Stratton, deceased. Pray to be restored to such part of their ancestor's estate as is yet unsold and undisposed of, and to such other part as has been given away for gratuities or rewards, that there may be a stay of all rents or any further waste in the rest of the estates, that they may have all papers, writings, and deeds concerning the estate as are in the possession of the late trustees or others, and that the sheriffs of the counties where the estates lie may be ordered to pay petitioners all monies they have received or levied out of the premises by virtue of their Lordships late general order of the 18th of May last. L. J., XI. 75.

June 25. Order referring preceding to the Committee for Petitions. L. J., XI. 75.

June 25. Petition of Francis Goodwin, clerk. In the year 1645 Dr. Edward Stanley was invested in the rectory of Hinton Ampner, and also in the rectory of Mottisfont, commonly called Motsont, both in the county of Southampton, and a Bill being prepared in Parliament about that time against any minister having two benefices, Dr. Stanley made his election and declined Hinton Ampner and betook himself solely to Mottisfont, which was of much greater value. In July 1648 the rectory of Hinton Ampner being void, petitioner was presented thereunto, under the Great Seal in the name of the King, and has ever since discharged the duties to the good liking and approbation of the parishioners, and hath not at any time by word or deed said or done anything against the right of the late King or his present Majesty. Dr. Stanley has now, in the name of his lessees, commenced an action of ejectment against petitioner, who is remediless in any of the courts at Westminster, and therefore prays an order for staying all proceedings at common law, and for determination of the matter. L. J., XI. 75.

June 26. Petition of Edward Gibson, grandchild and heir to John Sutton, Lord Dudley. The barony of Dudley came into the name and family of the Suttons in the reign of Edward II. John Sutton, Knight, of Malpas, married Margaret, sister of John Somery, Baron Dudley, who had no issue, and the barony continued in the family of the Suttons. In the reign of Queen Mary Dudley Castle, with all the honours, manors, and appurtenances, was entailed upon the heirs male of the body of Edward Sutton, he having two sons, Edward and John; Edward died in the late King's reign, leaving no issue male, and the barony then came to his brother John, who died, leaving two daughters, Elizabeth who had no issue, and Anne, to whom petitioner is son and heir lawfully begotten by Edward Gibson, third son of Sir John Gibson, of Welburn, Yorkshire. Petitioner, who has been in the service of the States of Holland these fifteen years, has been kept from the possession of Dudley Castle and premises, to which he is the undoubted lawful heir by Sir William Bruarton [Brewerton]. He prays to be invested and settled in the castle and

barony. This petition was referred to the Committee for Privileges, but no further proceedings are mentioned. L. J., XI. 75.

June 26. Petition of William Holbrook, of Marlborough, Wilts. blacksmith. In July 1659 Cornet George Joyce and others coming to Marlborough sent for petitioner, and showed him a commission signed Charles R., which they pretended they had from His Majesty, and asked him what friends he thought the King had about that country. Petitioner having drunk much beer and wine was unadvisedly drawn in to mention the names of some whom he thought to be loyal and faithful to His Majesty. Thereupon they immediately set him on horseback and brought him bound to the pretended Council of State, and exhibited a false accusation against the Marquess of Hertford, Lord Seymour, Lord Herbert, and several other lords, gentlemen, and ministers. Petitioner was several times examined by Bradshawe, Sydenham, Desborough, and others, and because he would not swear against those noble and worthy persons he was committed to the dungeon in Newgate, threatened to be racked and hanged, and had great chains put upon his legs, the irons whereof entered into his flesh, whilst he was ready to perish from the noisomeness of the hole in which he lay. Petitioner's mother, an aged woman, and his five young children, who had nothing to live upon but the fruit of his labour, being in the meantime ready to starve. Prays that Joyce and his confederates who basely trepanned him may be excepted out of the Act of general pardon, and that he may have some recompense out of their estates for his grievous sufferings. L. J., XI. 75.

June 26. Petition of Roger Portington, a prisoner in execution in the King's Bench. In 1649 petitioner was at the suit of Richard Dawson and Richard Thompson, and upon the false evidence of Robert Everett, condemned in heavy damages on account of the carrying off of certain cattle by the King's troops in the year 1648 for the support of the garrison of Pontefract. Petitioner had several witnesses to disprove Everett's oath, but neither they nor he dare attend the trial, being threatened to be clapt in prison for disobeying a proclamation then made for restraining persons of the King's party from going above five miles from their houses. Everett has since been convicted of his perjury; and has fled, but petitioner cannot obtain a new trial, and has been a prisoner in execution for nine years. He has expended in prison and been damnified in his estate by reason of his imprisonment to the value of 10,000*l.*, in addition to 2,000*l.* paid for his sequestration. Prays for his discharge and that some relief may be granted to him. L. J., XI. 75.

Annexed:—

1. Order referring preceding to the Committee for Petitions. L. J., XI. 75.
2. Draft proviso to the Bill for confirmation of judicial proceedings to except the judgment complained of in the petition, &c.
3. Another draft.

June 26. Affidavit of Wm. Greenwood, of Caversham, Oxon, that George Harrison refuses to give up possession of a meadow, called the King's meadow, at Reading, belonging to Lord Craven according to an order of the House of the 6th instant. L. J., XI. 76.

June 26. Affidavit of Wm. Greenwood that Elizabeth, wife of George Vaux, refuses to give up possession of a messuage and park at Caversham belonging to Lord Craven. L. J., XI. 76.

June 26. Petition of the participants, purchasers for valuable consideration of lands within the drainage of the level of Hatfield Chase, extending into the counties of York, Lincoln, and Nottingham (signed by John Gibbon and Nathaniel Reading on behalf of themselves and the rest of the participants); in consideration of 16,800*l.* paid 30 years since into the Exchequer, and an increased fee-farm rent of 1,228*l.* 17*s.* reserved to the Crown, and of an expenditure of 175,000*l.* upon works of drainage, petitioners ought to be possessed of 24,000 acres of land, whereof 7,400 lie within the manor of Epworth; quiet possession of these 7,400 acres was by letters patent and by decrees in the Exchequer vested in petitioners, and enjoyed until the year 1642, when the inhabitants of the manors of Misterton and Epworth, taking advantage of the disturbances of the times, rose in tumults and laid waste 4,000 acres, and pulled down all the houses and destroyed all the growing corn; in the year 1645, upon petitioners' complaint, the House made the annexed orders for suppressing these riots and preventing the like for the future, and directed the sheriffs and justices strictly to pursue the statutes made in that behalf, and the Court of Exchequer also issued

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

House of
Lords.
Case
1660.

writs and injunctions to establish the possession of petitioners, but the inhabitants again rose and depopulated the whole of the town of Sandtoft, consisting of 82 habitations, besides barns and stables, pulled down a corn windmill, and waste the remaining 3,100 acres of the improved lands, with all the corn there growing, defaced Sandtoft church, built by petitioners at a charge of 1,000*l.*, forced away the minister and congregation, and converted the same to a stable, cowhouse, and slaughter-house, to petitioners' damage of above 80,000*l.*; notwithstanding all the orders and decrees made, the inhabitants still continue in opposition to all civil and legal authority, and beat, wound and kill all who come to put any order, decree, or law in execution, as appears by the annexed affidavits; petitioners pray their Lordships to renew their former orders, and to inflict such severe punishments on the contemners thereof that petitioners may no longer by force and riots be unduly kept out of their inheritances. L. J., XI. 75.

Annexed:—

1. Affidavit of Nathaniel Reading. On the 31st of May last he attempted to levy a distress for taxes upon the improved lands, but Thomas Dawson, George Gilby, and others, to the number of 50, came armed with guns, pistols, forks, clubs, and other weapons, and when told by deponent that he came in the King's name, they replied that they would obey neither King nor Lords, nor Laws, but cried, Fall on, Fall on; and thereupon assaulted deponent and his company, knocked them off their horses, wounded several, and pursued them to the town of Hatfield, broke open the pound, and about an hour afterwards, when they were drinking in the town, upon notice that one of deponent's company was by the church, Dawson, Gilby, and others ran violently forth and murdered him in the churchyard; William Jervase, another of the inhabitants, has been heard to say, when told that what was done was done by the King's laws, if these be the King's laws, God's curse light upon his heart, for that it was likely he would be a traitor as his father was, and wished him hanged. 21 June.
2. Affidavit of John Amory, similar to preceding, and stating that he has been forced to leave his wife and children and get away for fear of being murdered. 21 June.
3. Copy of order of the 21st March 1645-6 for attachment of Thomas Feacocke and other rioters.
4. Copy of order of same date for protection of the participants.
5. Copy of petition of the farmers and tenants of the level of Hatfield Chase, within the counties of York, Lincoln, and Nottingham, to the King's most Excellent Majesty. Petitioners, who are mostly French and Dutch Protestants, and have suffered persecution for their religion beyond the seas, fled into England for protection in the time of His Majesty's father, and having been planted in the level, built houses, and lived peaceably for many years; but in 1642 the inhabitants of Misterton and Epworth, taking up arms against the King, took advantage thereof to break in upon petitioners, took away their cattle, pulled down their houses, and destroyed their crops; this violence was repeated in 1652, and the inhabitants then on the Lord's day came to the church at Sandtoft, where petitioners were allowed to hold a service in French, forced away the minister and congregation, broke and pulled down and burnt the windows, doors, seats, and pulpits, stole the lead, and made a slaughter-house of the church, and buried carrion in it. Since His Majesty's happy restoration petitioners hoped that the laws would be better observed, and Nathaniel Reading and others therefore made a distress upon the lands on the 31st of May, but were violently attacked by the inhabitants and forced to fly for their lives, one of their number being barbarously murdered; petitioners who have spent much time and money in applications for redress in the late distracted times, pray His Majesty to appoint some means to relieve their former damages and procure them a future settlement. (Undated.)

Letter from the King to the Sheriff and Justices of the Peace for the county of York, directing them punctually to pursue the laws against the rioters, and to certify to one of the Principal Secretaries of State the names of the offenders, 21 June 1660.

7. Certificate of the Sheriff and Justices of the county of York in pursuance of the King's letter, addressed to the Right Hon. Sir Wm. Morris, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, corroborating and amplifying the statements in the preceding petitions, and stating that the persons who destroyed the church were headed by Colonel John Lilburn, that two persons have been murdered, and that the petitioners, the poor French and Dutch protestants and some few English tenants, have suffered damage to the amount of about 7,000*l.* 10 July. These papers are endorsed, "13 July 1660. His Majesty being informed that the Lords have this business lying under their consideration will wholly leave and refer the proceedings therein to the Committee of the Lords for the said business of Hatfield Chase to do therein as to their wisdom shall seem meet." (Signed) Will. Morice.

June 26. Petition of Arundell Penruddock, widow of John Penruddock, deceased. Petitioner's late husband having in the year 1654, by virtue of His Majesty's commission, taken up arms against Oliver Cromwell for the restitution of His Majesty to his right and kingdom was with his party overpowered by the forces under the command of Colonel Croke, and taken and imprisoned. He was afterwards tried at Exeter (contrary to the articles made with Colonel Croke, who perfidiously denied them), found guilty of treason by a jury maliciously packed by Sir John Copplestone, the then Sheriff, condemned to death, and afterwards beheaded. Captain James Dewy, before conviction, seized upon her husband's estate to the value of 1,000*l.*, and converted the same to his own and the Protector's use. Petitioner prays that the arbitrary and malicious judgment may be condemned and reversed, that Colonel Croke and the Commissioners who tried her husband may be excepted out of the Act of General Pardon and Oblivion, and that her husband's estate may be restored to her and her children. L. J., XI. 75.

Annexed:—

1. Petition of Arundell Penruddock, Jane Grove, and Elizabeth Poulton, widows; pray that the annexed proviso may be inserted in the Act for confirmation of Judicial Proceedings, and that all indictments of high treason against their husbands, whose blood has witnessed their loyalty to their Sovereign, may be declared null and void. (Undated.)
2. Proviso proposed to be inserted in the Bill of Indemnity.
3. Proviso proposed to be inserted in the Bill for Confirmation of Judicial Proceedings.

June 26. Petition of "Robert Danvers *alias* Villiers, "whom your Lordships are pleased to honour with the "title of Viscount Purbecke." No man has a more high and honourable esteem of their Lordships than petitioner, but he, not knowing he had any patent or writ, thought it too great a presumption to own a place amongst them, but their Lordships being pleased to think that he has a right, he cannot decline so great an honour. The truth is, petitioner has not an estate in any competent degree to support such an honour, having been forced to pay 2,650*l.* for his composition and decimation, which money he borrowed at interest. He has also many lawsuits and troubles, whereby he has been forced to sell and spend 2,000*l.* a year, so that he has not 1,000*l.* a year left, is 5,000*l.* in debt, and has five small children to provide for. He prays their Lordships to discharge him of his imprisonment without any mark of their disfavour. L. J., XL. 76.

June 27. Petition of Henry Earl of Sterling, son and heir of Mary Countess of Sterling, deceased, Sir Robert Croke, Knight, and Dame Susan his wife, and Henry Alexander *alias* Zinzan, Esq., and Jacoba his wife, the said Countess, Dame Susan, and Jacoba being daughters and heirs of Sir Peter Vanlore the younger, deceased, who was only son of Sir Peter Vanlore the elder, deceased, and cousins and co-heirs of Dame Mary Powell, late wife of Sir Edward Powell, deceased, one of the daughters of old Sir Peter; Sir Peter Vanlore the elder in his lifetime settled the Castle and parks of the Devezes in Wiltshire and other lands upon Lady Powell and the heirs of her body with remainder to his own right heirs; but Sir Edward Powell, late husband of Lady Powell, who for sixteen years had separated himself from the company of his wife, did about the 5th of September 1651, with William Hinson *alias* Powell, his nephew, now a member of Parliament, Thos. Levingston, Anne his wife, and others, by force and false pretences, possess themselves of the house where Lady Powell then lay dying, on feigned actions arrested

House of
Lords.
Calendar.
1660.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

and hurried away her servants, kept the house in a warlike manner with armed men, and having by force secluded from her all persons but themselves, procured her to acknowledge a fine of the property mentioned above to the use of Sir Edward and herself for life, with remainder to the use of the defendants, Thomas Levington, Anne his wife, and their heirs; Lady Powell died on the 6th of October following, whilst still under the same restraint, the fine by ante date and false entry was made a fine of Trinity term, 1651; the petitioners, as soon as they possibly could complained to the Court of Common Pleas, where the judges, whilst expressing their abhorrence of the force and fraud that had been used, were of opinion that the date of the fine was so far past that it was not in their power by the ordinary course of law to undo it, but that they believed that Parliament could and would; the petitioners therefore pray that as they have been declared remediless by ordinary course of law, their Lordships would cause examination to be made into the force and fraud used in obtaining the fine, would vacate the fine, restore petitioners to their birthright and inheritance, and except the misdemeanors of Levington, his wife, and confederates out of the general pardon. L. J., XI. 76.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of preceding.
2. Order referring the petition to the Committee for Petitions. L. J., XI. 77.
3. Order of the Committee for the hearing of the cause. 2 July 1660.
4. Book in MS., containing upwards of 600 pages of evidence taken in the cause of Levington against the Countess of Sterling and others in the year 1655, from which it appears that Lady Powell very much disliked her niece, Anne Levington, and considered her a person of loose manners, and had frequently refused to see her when she came to call, and though she on one occasion had gone to stay with her niece in Hampshire for change of air, she was during her visit much displeased by her niece's "ranting" conduct, and was careful to compensate her for all her expenses. In September 1651 Lady Powell lay ill at her house at Chelsea, in fact dying, and on the 3rd Mr. and Mrs. Levington came with several followers to the house, assaulted Mr. Thomas Crompton (who lived there, and managed Lady Powell's estate), evidently intending to get possession of the house and of Lady Powell's person, but were foiled by the bravery of two of the servants, who, arming themselves one with a halbert and the other with a pitchfork, rescued Mr. Crompton, while Sir John Danvers, a neighbouring justice, and Lord Commissioner Lisle, who happened to be passing interfered to quell the riot. Mr. and Mrs. Levington passed the night at Chelsea, and went away the following morning; they returned however on the 5th, accompanied by Sir Edward Powell, Mr. Hinson, *alias* Powell, and a band of armed men in coaches, whom they had collected in the interval, butchers, fencers, and others well experienced in arms; they then got possession of the house, turned out all the servants, and had them arrested and imprisoned on feigned actions, refusing bail; the doors and windows of the house were secured with bars, chains, and shutters, a window that looked on a neighbouring garden was barred up, and the owner of the garden forbidden to allow anyone to attempt to communicate with Lady Powell; regular watches were kept and sentries posted by the armed party in the house as if it had been a garrison, while Lady Powell's relations and friends were not allowed to see her; this state of affairs was maintained until after Lady Powell's death, which happened on the 6th of October, but before her death she was forced to acknowledge a fine of her estate which would otherwise have been divided among the grandchildren of Sir Peter Vanlore, and thereby to settle it upon Thomas and Anne Levington for life, with remainder to their right heirs; the fine was sealed with the seal of Dobson, a fencer.* From the evidence of Anne Hooke it appears that Mrs.

Levingston applied to her to procure something from a cunning man whereby to persuade the Lady Powell to love and affect her, and to give all her estate unto her, but Mrs. Levington afterwards told her that what she gave her had had no effect, but that she had gotten that in a bag which she had hanging next unto her smock about her body from Mrs. Joane Peters, a cunning woman, which had turned Lady Powell's affections towards her, and done her business by altering Lady Powell's mind, so that she had now settled all her estate upon her, which, before she had the bag, she could in no wise obtain of Lady Powell, who until that time would not abide to have her come near her. From the evidence of Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Garland, of Wapping, shipwright, a dealer in foreign fruits and wines, it appears that when the case was before Parliament, Mrs. Levington, in order that her cause might be heard with more favour, wished to present the Speaker, Mr. Lenthall, with a hogshead of Spanish wine, extraordinarily rich and good, and that she and Robert Levington had dealings with a witch, who was afterwards arraigned, convicted, and executed as such at Tyburn.

5. Copy of examination of John Loriman, an apothecary under Sir Theodore Mayerne; he attended Lady Powell, who, when Mrs. Levington and her husband were in possession of the house, complained to him that her servants never came near her, and he then told her in Mrs. Levington's presence that they were not admitted into the house, which caused Lady Powell great distress, though Mrs. Levington absolutely denied his assertions, but the next day Mr. Hinson came to Sir Theodore Mayerne and desired that deponent might not visit Lady Powell again, but that another apothecary might be sent.
6. Copy of statement purporting to be signed by Lady Powell in the presence of witnesses, and written by her niece, Mrs. Anne Levington at her desire, stating that her husband, Sir Edward Powell, since his return is very kind to her, and that she desires to live with him setting aside all differences, that though her own servants have been removed she has no fault to find with those that have been placed about her, and that no restraint has been put upon her, while her niece Levington has been loving and dutiful to her as if she were her own child.
7. Copy of preceding.
8. Notes taken at the hearing of the cause. L. J., XI. 84.

June 27. Petition of Colonel Ratcliffe Gerard, and Sir Gilbert Gerard, the sad father and brother of John Gerard, deceased. By the tyranny of the late usurper petitioners lost a son and brother whose only crime was loyalty and obedience to His sacred Majesty. They pray that all persons instrumental in the tyrannical murder of John Gerard may be excepted out of the general Act of Pardon, particularly Serjeant Glynn and others of the pretended Court of Justice by whom he was condemned to death. L. J., XI. 77.

June 27. Order referring preceding to Committee for Petitions. L. J., XI. 77. *In extenso.*

June 27. Draft order for payment of 5,859*l* 15*s*. 6*d*. to General Monck. L. J., XI. 77. *In extenso.*

June 27. Application of the Marquess of Winchester for an order for liberty to search for and recover goods, household stuff, and plate taken out of Basing House. L. J., XI. 77.

June 29. Petition of John St. John the elder, and John St. John the younger, of Cold Overton, in the county of Leicester. Complain of a decree unjustly made by the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal in July 1652 respecting a mortgage of certain lands belonging to petitioners, and pray for redress against the said Lords Commissioners, Cornelius Burton, and others. L. J., XI. 77.

June 29. Copy of order referring preceding to Committee for Petitions. L. J., XI. 77.

June 29. Petition of Anne Duchess of Hamilton and Lady Susanna Hamilton, daughters unto James Duke of Hamilton and Earl of Cambridge, deceased. In the year 1648 petitioner's father commanded an army raised for delivering His Majesty from the captivity he was then under, which army was rendered unsuccessful by the forces under Cromwell, and the Duke being made prisoner had articles whereby he was to have his life and the safety of his person; but contrary thereto and

* For these proceedings the parties concerned were convicted of riot, and some of their witnesses were convicted of perjury, but owing to the state of the times no proceedings could be taken until, as stated in the Earl of Sterling's petition, the fine was so long past that the judges did not feel justified in cancelling it. It was however at length vacated by an Act of Parliament, which received the royal assent on the 19th of May 1662.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

House of
Lords.
Calendar.
1660.

to the laws of arms, the municipal laws of the kingdom, and in violation of the peerage, he was by a pretended High Court of Justice arraigned, condemned, and put to death, his estate seized and sold, and his posterity left destitute of relief. Petitioners have not means by appeal or otherwise to bring the offenders to justice if they are included in the Act of Indemnity, and they therefore pray that such of the agents, solicitors, and prosecutors as are now living may be proceeded against, and brought to condign punishment, that their persons and estates, as well as the estates of such of them as are dead, may be excepted in the Act of Indemnity and the Act for Confirmation of Sales, and that petitioners may have reparation for their great damages. L. J., XI. 78. (For original warrant for execution of the Duke of Hamilton, see above, 1643-9, March 6.)

June 29. Order referring preceding to the Committee for Privileges. L. J., XI. 78.

June 29. Petition of Sir Robert Carr, Baronet, and Dame Mary his wife, on behalf of themselves and their daughters. Petitioners complain of the conduct of their only son Robert, who has risen up against them, and in a terrifying if not warlike way has prevailed upon some of their tenants to pay the rents to him. They pray their Lordships to confirm their order made in the matter on the 20th Sept. 1642. L. J., XI. 78.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of order referred to in petition.

June 29. Order referring preceding petition to the Committee for Petitions. L. J., XI. 78.

June 29. Petition of Sir William Huddleston, of Millom, in the county of Cumberland, Knight, now prisoner in the Fleet; prays for redress against a verdict obtained by John Dale respecting certain lands late the property of Ferdinando Huddleston, petitioner's father. L. J., XI. 78.

Annexed:—

1. Printed statement of petitioner's case.

2. Proposed proviso excepting the judgment complained of from the Act for confirmation of judicial proceedings.

June 29. Order referring Sir William Huddleston's petition to the Committee for Petitions. L. J., XI. 78.

June 29. Petition of Edward Baker. Prays to be released from custody, having now submitted himself to their Lordship's order concerning Lord Craven. L. J., XI. 78.

June 29. Petition of John Wood, an orphan, by George Wood his uncle and guardian. Petitioner claims the advowson of the living of Kirby-Wiske, in the county of York, from which his father was sequestered in the year 1645, and to which Syth Elcocke was appointed in his stead by Cromwell; prays for restitution of his rights. L. J., XI. 78.

June 30. Affidavit of George Fenn of scandalous words spoken by Alexander Pepper against the Earl of Suffolk. L. J., XI. 79.

June 30. Similar affidavit of John Parker.

June 30. Similar affidavit of Thomas Runham.

June 30. Draft of an Act for naturalizing of Renée de Sabran, an infant of about eight years of age. This Bill, which was read a first time this day, was passed by the Lords, and sent down to the House of Commons, but was not proceeded with in that House. L. J., XI. 79.

Annexed:—

1. The case of Renée de Sabran: is son of Melchior de Sabran, formerly resident for the French King in England, and of Mary Lake, only daughter of Sir Arthur Lake. Sir Arthur held the rectories of Castle Martin and Melrose, with remainder to the heirs of his body, and after his death his daughter Mary succeeded to the same after a long suit in chancery against Sir Lancelot Lake. Renée was in possession of the rectories until ousted by his uncle, who opposes the Bill.

2. Minutes of proceedings of the Committee on the Bill.

June 30. Application for an order for leave to search the houses of Thomas Nicholes and others for goods belonging to Lord Newport. L. J., XI. 79.

June 30. Information that Arthur Brooker, vintner at the Crown in Rochester, and Richard Greene, Alderman of the city of Rochester, detain divers of the household stuffs belonging to Edward Earl of Dorset. L. J., XI. 80.

June 30. Application for an order for searching the houses of Colonel Edmond Ludlowe, and others, for goods belonging to Lord Arundel of Wardour. L. J., XI. 80.

June 30. Petition of Robert Pitter and William Page,

inhabitants of Crawley, in the county of Southampton, in behalf of themselves and many others, their neighbours. The manor of Crawley, parcel of the bishopric of Winchester, was purchased of the trustees for the sale of such lands by John Pigeon at whose hands petitioners, being copyholders of inheritance, have suffered great wrongs. They pray for relief. Endorsed, rejected.

Annexed:—

1. Statement of petitioner's grievances.

[June.—] List of justices of the peace for Middlesex.

July 2. Petition of Edward Lord Viscount Loftus of Ely; complains of a decree pronounced by Sir Edward Bolte, and James Donellan, two of the Commissioners for administration of justice in Ireland, upon a petition of Philip Ferneley and Lettice his wife; and prays for its reversal. L. J., XI. 80.

July 2. Order referring preceding to the Committee for Petitions. L. J., XI. 80.

July 2. Petition of John Warner, D.D., Bishop of Rochester. Petitioner was legally possessed of the rectory of Barham, in the county of Kent, but was during the late wars dispossessed thereof by Thomas Barton against whom he has brought his action at law. Prays that the profits of the living may be secured in such hands as their Lordships shall think fit until the suit be determined. L. J., XI. 80.

July 2. Petition of Thomas Earl of Cleveland and Thomas Lord Wentworth, his son. Petitioners being indebted in the year 1634, to Viscount Bayning in the sum of 10,000*l.*, and in the year 1635 to the late Countess of Hume, in the sum of 2,000*l.*, the same were secured by the mortgage of the manors of Stepney and Hackney. The executors of Lord Bayning and the Countess having petitioned their Lordships, a bill was read for the sale of many of petitioner's manors and lands, for satisfying their debts. On the 27th of April 1641 it was ordered by consent of parties that the executors should have possession of the manors, that by the sale of the whole or part thereof, or the mesne profits, the debts might be satisfied, but no part was to be sold until May 1642, or afterwards, without notice to petitioners. Before the time named petitioners were commanded by the late King to attend him in the remote parts of the kingdom, and they have since been constantly engaged in the hazard and dangers of wars, or else under the miseries of banishment and imprisonment for their loyalty. The debts due to Lord Bayning and the Countess are now pretended to have come legally to William Smith, who has possessed himself of the chief part of petitioner's estates, and has sold and embezzled the same, and has endeavoured to swallow up several thousand pounds for the debt, whereas in truth he has raised vast sums of money out of the manors and lands, and has more than satisfied the debts upon a true account. Petitioners pray that Smith and the rest of their creditors, who have intruded into any part of their estates by colour of any pretended Act of Parliament or otherwise since the late unhappy wars, may be summoned before their Lordships, that their accounts and the profits raised by them out of the estates may be stated; and that so much of petitioners' lands may be sold by Act of Parliament as will satisfy their debts, that the remainder may be preserved for the support of their family. L. J., XI. 80.

Annexed:—

1. List of many of petitioners' creditors, and others claiming under the creditors who now have possession of the estates.

2. Answer of William Smith to the petition of the Earl of Cleveland and Lord Wentworth. 9 July 1660.

July 2. List of Committee to whom the petition of the Earl of Cleveland and Lord Wentworth was referred, and report of proceedings upon several subsequent days. L. J., XI. 80.

July 2. Petition of Jane Grove, widow, late wife of Hugh Grove, deceased. Petitioner's husband, whilst endeavouring with others the suppressing the illegal and tyrannical power of the pretended Protector, was overpowered by the forces of Colonels Croke and Shapcott, and afterwards tried, condemned, and beheaded. Petitioner prays that all persons concerned in his trial may be excepted out of the Act for General Pardon and Oblivion, and that several sums of money illegally taken from him may be restored to her. L. J., XI. 80.

July 2. Petition of Robert Carr, only son of Sir Robert Carr, Baronet. Petitioner's father is ignorant of the petition presented in his name on the 29th of June last, and petitioner has been unable to get a copy thereof. His father is under the restraint of soldiers

House of
Lords.
Calendar.
1660.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

and others, but has denied prosecutions of this nature to be his own act, and petitioner is denied access to him. He prays that he may have a copy of the petition and that he may have recourse to his father for the free declaring of his mind, or that the matter in difference may be submitted to two of their Lordships. L. J., XI. 80.

July 2. Petition of Sir Anthony Aucher. Petitioner is the undoubted patron of the rectory of Kingstone, in the county of Kent, but being in the service of the King when the late incumbent died he was debarred of his right. He prays that the profits of the living may be sequestered into the hands of the churchwardens until his title shall be determined by law. L. J., XI. 80.

July 2. Petition of Mathew Griffith, D.D. Prays to be restored to his living of Burghfield, in the county of Berks. L. J., XI. 80.

July 2. Petition of Dr. George Wilde. Petitioner was in the year 1644 presented to the rectory of Lambeth by his late Majesty, but by reason of the violent and continued interruptions of Government could not be inducted. Prays that all the tithes and profits of the rectory may be stayed and secured according to the directions of their Lordships in cases of the like nature. L. J., XI. 81.

July 2. Draft order for all papers, &c. concerning the Duke of Buckingham's estate to be delivered to him. L. J., XI. 81.

July 3. Engrossment of an Act for the confirmation and future preservation of the privileges of Parliament and of the fundamental laws made for conservation of the lives, liberties, and properties of the subjects. Brought from the Commons. Dropped in Committee. L. J., XI. 81. (Parchment Collection.)

July 3. Request from the Committee appointed to consider the petition of the Earl of Cleveland and Lord Wentworth that the House would order certain persons to appear before them. L. J., XI. 82.

July 3. Petition of Thomas Johnson, senior, and others, on behalf of themselves and others, of Great Yarmouth, in the county of Norfolk. Petitioners were in the year 1649 deprived of their offices of aldermen and common councilmen of the ancient borough of Yarmouth by the then remnant of the House of Commons for supplying necessaries for His Majesty's fleet then in the roads, by reason whereof the government of the town has been greatly disturbed, many persons being elected who were notoriously disaffected to His Majesty's person and government. Pray that the aldermen and common councilmen who were such before the interruption may meet in the same capacity they then were, and that the number may be completed in all offices according to their charter and custom. L. J., XI. 82.

Annexed :—

1. Copy of articles exhibited against petitioners and others to the Committee for Indemnity. 11 June 1649.

July 3. Draft of an Act for the naturalizing of Edward Bedell and Anne Bedell, son and daughter of William Bedell, late of Molesworth, in the county of Huntingdon. L. J., XI. 82. Dropped in the House of Commons.

July 3. Draft of an Act for the naturalizing of Richard Bogan, of the city of London, merchant. L. J., XI. 82. Read 1^o. No further proceeding.

July 3. Letter from Sir William Whitmore to Lord Craven. There is a discovery made of 1,000*l*. worth of the King's goods formerly taken out of Ludlow Castle. The writer thinks it may be a piece of seasonable service if his Lordship will procure an order for Colonel Moor, Governor of Ludlow Castle, or Captain Vincent Edwards, Deputy Governor, to seize the goods. L. J., XI. 82.

July 3. Petition of Henry Tynte and John Tynte. In the year 1641 Sir Robert Tynte lent 4,000*l*. to Sir William St. Leger, Lord President of Munster, for the preservation of the army then in great extremity, for the repayment of which money Sir Robert had the public faith of the kingdom for his security; 3,000*l*. of this sum he disposed of by will to his eldest son, Robert, father of petitioner Henry, and the remainder to petitioner John; Robert Tynte is now dead, having disposed of the 3,000*l*. by will to petitioner Henry. In the time of the late unhappy wars, when petitioners were engaged in the King's army, William Tynte, youngest son of Sir Robert, came over from Ireland, and combining with Sir John Clotworthy, a powerful man at that time in the Parliament, obtained an order from the House of Commons for the treasurer to pay him the 4,000*l*. with interest, and accordingly both the principal and interest were paid to him, and Sir John Clotworthy

got nearly 4,000*l*. to his own use. Petitioners pray that Sir John Clotworthy and William Tynte may be ordered to give them satisfaction.

July 4. Petition of John Rawlinson, rector of Lambeth. Dr. George Wilde by misinformation obtained the benefit of the general order for securing the tithes of Lambeth. Petitioner prays to be heard, and that in the meantime the order may be suspended. L. J., XI. 83.

July 4. Message from the House of Commons that they have received an account from their clerk that he does not know of any papers, books, or evidences remaining in his custody which belong to the House of Peers. L. J., XI. 83.

July 4. Petition of Martha Hatt *alias* Arundell, a distressed widow. Their Lordships having referred her complaint to the Committee for Petitions, Sir Theophilus Jones could not deny the matter of fact, but to delay justice and add to her misery most maliciously scandalised her good name, and also pretended that the illegal protections he had given were for the necessity of Ireland, and were to be judged of there; she knows by sad experience that when he is there he will, by friends and power, obstruct justice and hinder the reading of any petition she may present, and therefore prays that her case may be recommended by their Lordships to the Parliament in Ireland when called, and that some competent sum may be ordered for her relief and to transport herself and family. *See* L. J., XI. 64. Noted dismissed.

July 4. Petition of Benjamin Deicrowe. Prays for the reversal of a decree in Chancery obtained against him by James Mayo and Jasper Edwards, respecting a mortgage, and that the cause may receive a hearing before their Lordships.

July 4. Petition of Henry Dutton, rector of Cory [Curry] Mallett with the chapel of Curland annexed in the county of Somerset. Complains that he is kept out of his parsonage and of the profits of the rectory by John Baker, who not only set his own hand to a petition for the bringing on of the horrid murder of his late Majesty (as appears by the original petition kept now in the chamber over the Duchy Court), but likewise persuaded and threatened others to do the like. Petitioner prays that possession may be rendered unto him, or that the profits may be secured in the hands of the churchwardens, and that Baker may be called upon to show cause why he refuses to deliver up possession. Endorsed: To have trial at law for title and to have the benefit of general order.

July 4. Petition of Thomas Lancelott, of London, merchant. In the second year of His Majesty's reign, petitioner resided in Smyrna, where upon the arrival of Sir Henry Hide as agent for His Majesty he was entertained by petitioner. Sir Thomas Bendish, agent for the pretended Commonwealth of England, was much offended at this, and because petitioner would not declare that Sir Henry Hide was an impostor set a great fine upon him and afterwards upon false pretence sent sundry rude and inhuman Turkish officers to carry him prisoner to Constantinople (being above three hundred miles), where petitioner was much injured in his person, and detained many months from his business to his great discredit, loss of employment, and detriment above 30,000*l*. Prays that Sir Thomas Bendish may be excepted in the Act of General Pardon, that he may remain still liable to be prosecuted by petitioner.

July 4. Petition of many thousand poor distressed prisoners in the King's Bench and other prisons in and about London for debt. It is a law of the land and a privilege of the subject by Magna Charter, the Petition of Right, and of express divine authority, agreeing with the laudable practice of neighbouring nations, that no man's person shall be imprisoned for debt, his estate only being liable for payment, out of which the tools of the handicraft and the plough of the ploughman are excepted. Petitioners' miserable condition is occasioned by the decay of trade, many great losses being sustained in the late distracted times. Many of the petitioners are securities for others, who are able but not willing to pay their debts, and being removed from their several employments are become destitute of any means of support for themselves or families and are ready (as many of late have done) to perish for want of bread, there being no provision made as in many places where imprisonment is allowed that the creditors should give security to maintain their debtors during imprisonment. They pray that their deplorable condition may be taken into consideration, and that an Act may be hastened for their release, that such as are in upon designment to defraud their creditors may be compelled to make satisfaction, such

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

as have anything may pay according to their abilities, and such as have not m^og, but Job like are stripped of all and t^hey w^{ill} upon the draught of a prison, there to be buried alive, may by their Lordships' clemency and goodness be released.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of proceeding.

July 6. Petition of Richard Wallis, of St. Anthony, in the county of Cornwall. In the year 1642 petitioner raised a troop of horse at his own cost, under the command of Lord Hopton, and continued in his late Majesty's service until the siege of Pendennis Castle. He has since been several times imprisoned, and Captain Braden and Cornet Elias Wymond articulated against him for being in arms with Colonel Penruddock in the West, and thereupon sequestered and entered violently upon his estate, which they still detain. Petitioner prays to be restored to the possession of his estate, thereby empowering him to take his remedy at law for the profits so long detained from him, notwithstanding the Act of Indemnity intended to be passed.

July 7. Answer of George Lawrence to the petition of William Lewis, D.D. The defendant acknowledges that he was constituted chaplain of St. Crosse Hospital by John Cooke in January 1653-4, having been ordained by Walter late Bishop of Winchester. He denies that he ever was of a fanatic temper, it having been his constant practice to pray daily with the poor of the hospital, and to marry, bury, and baptize according to the directory. He also denies that he ever refused to say the Lord's Prayer, but remembers that he has often expounded it to, and prayed with, his congregation in the very words thereof. He acknowledges that he preached a sermon upon the death of Oliver Cromwell, wherein were several passages in commendation of him, but he does not remember that in either that or any other sermon ever preached by him there were any scandalous or treasonable passages derogatory to the honour of his late Majesty, but if such were or shall be proved against him he hopes that by the favour of their Lordships and His Majesty's most gracious declaration of pardon the same may be buried in oblivion. He prays to be dismissed from any further attendance. See L. J., XI. 72.

July 7. Petition of John Cooke, clerk. Prays to be restored to the rectory of West Thorney, in the county of Sussex.

July 9. Petition of Thomas Gorges, clerk. Ezechiel Powmell has by misinformation obtained the benefit of the general order to secure the profits of the rectory of Wraxall, in the county of Somerset, in the hands of the churchwardens and overseers. Petitioner prays that the order may be recalled. L. J., XI. 86.

July 9. Petition of Tristram Sugge, D.D. Petitioner has been presented to the vicarage of Leamington Hastings, in the county of Warwick, by Sir Thomas Trevor, the undoubted patron, the living being void by the death of John Lee. Petitioner is opposed in his induction by Gylbert Walden, whose only title is that he had the church by the sequestration of Lee. Petitioner prays for the removal of Walden.

Annexed:—

1. Articles against Walden.

2. Petition of inhabitants of Leamington Hastings to Sir Thomas Trevor. Prays that some godly and learned minister may be presented to the vicarage in the place of Walden.

July 9. Letter from Thomas Bampfiele to Lord Chandos, at Manchester House. The Lords' order made on the 2d of May last respecting the stay of waste on Lord Chandos' estate has been referred by the Commons to a Committee. L. J., XI. 37.

July 10. Draft order appointing a Committee to prepare reasons to be offered to the Commons to induce them to order, that the deeds and evidences belonging to Peers, and which were in the custody of Mr. Phelps, may be delivered to the Clerk of the House of Lords. L. J., XI. 86.

July 10. Petition of David Jenkins; prays that the Bill for confirmation of judicial proceedings may not extend to a decree in Chancery of the 6th of April 1649, as he neither appeared or submitted, and utterly denied the power of the judges, but that he may begin his suit at his place. L. J., XI. 86. *See also*.

July 10. Draft order for Jenkins to bring in provisoes to be added to the Bill of Indemnity and to the Bill for confirming Judicial Proceedings. L. J., XI. 86.

Annexed:—

1. Draft proviso to be added to the Bill of Indemnity.

2. Copy of proceeding.

3. Draft proviso to be added to the Bill for Confirmation of Judicial Proceedings.

4. Copy of proceeding.

July 10. Petition of Edward Wilsford, clerk; petitioner was lately presented by the King to the vicarage of Lydd in the county of Kent, which living had been for many years sequestered, and is now in the possession of Mr. Heming, who was chaplain to Colonel Pride, one of the late King's judges, and has no title to it and never was in holy orders. Prays that the profits of the vicarage may be sequestered until the right be determined by order of Parliament or due course of law.

July 11. Petition of His Majesty's loyal and late suffering subjects of the city of Bristol. Many of the Council were for their loyalty to the late King illegally put out of their places by virtue of an ordinance of Parliament of the 28th of October 1645, procured by some of His Majesty's most mortal enemies. Petitioners desire to have their city restored to its ancient privileges and government, both ecclesiastical and civil, and they therefore pray that a writ of restoration may be granted to as many of their ancient senators as are still alive, to displace those who have been illegally chosen, and to make up their complete number according to their charter of such persons as will prove loyal subjects to His Majesty, lovers of the Protestant religion, and free from faction, and that they may have power to displace and place inferior officers as they shall from time to time see cause. L. J., XI. 87.

Annexed:—

1. Petition of Jonathan Blackwell on behalf of himself and many others, the Aldermen and Common Councilmen of the City of Bristol. Many of the gentlemen whose names are set to preceding petition totally disown the same, and others whose names are also set seem to be much dissatisfied therewith. Petitioners pray to be heard. (Undated.)

July 11. Order referring the petition from the City of Bristol to the Committee for Petitions. L. J., XI. 87.

July 11. Affidavit of Philip Fursdon and another that Edward Acton refused to obey their Lordships' order concerning the searching for the goods, &c. belonging to the Marquess of Winchester. L. J., XI. 87.

July 11. Information of John Polhill of scandalous words spoken against the House of Lords by one Bowen. L. J., XI. 87.

July 11. Reasons to be offered to the Commons why the deeds, &c. belonging to Peers, in the hands of the Clerk of the House of Commons, should be delivered to the Clerk of the House of Lords. L. J., XI. 87. *See also*.

July 11. Certificate of the Commissioners for settling the militia in the county of Leicester; that they have taken informations, and the certificate of the late Commissioners of the abuses that were put upon the Earl of Stamford, his Countess and family, at Bradgate on the 15th and 16th of August last by Major Hubbert and Captain Shepperdson, and their soldiers, and that they have searched the books of the last militia, and that it appears to have been done without any order or authority.

Annexed:—

1. Certificate of the Commissioners for the settling the late militia for the county of Leicester, that the attempt made upon Bradgate House was not done by any warrant or order from them. These papers were no doubt annexed to a petition of the Earl of Stamford, which appears by the journals to have been presented this day. L. J., XI. 88.

July 11. Petition of John Lord Culpeper, Baron of Thorsway. In 1642 petitioner upon the particular commands of his late Majesty followed and assisted him at Oxford and elsewhere, and has ever since adhered to His Majesty that now is beyond the seas upon all occasions, for which fidelity the assembly of persons, unlawfully assuming to themselves the legislative power and name of Parliament, sold all his estate, both real and personal. Prays to be restored to the possession of his estates, with all arrears of rents due thereupon, and that he may have the same favour and justice herein as their Lordships have been pleased to afford to other peers in like condition. L. J., XI. 88.

July 11. Petition of Anne Viscountess Baltinglas. Prays that a proviso may be inserted in the Bill for confirmation of judicial proceedings, protecting her right to certain lands, parcel of the manor of Burton Dassett, in the county of Warwick, which she claims as heiress to her mother Anne, daughter of Sir Arthur Throckmorton, and wife of Sir Peter Temple, and upon which lands by the misadvice of counsel she was drawn to suffer a common recovery.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

Annexed:—

1. Proposed proviso.

July 12. Petition of John Bayly, rector of Fringford, in the county of Oxford. Prays that the order obtained by Mr. King upon misinformation for securing the profits of the living in the hands of the churchwardens may be revoked. L. J., XI. 88.

July 12. Petition of Warwick Lord Mohun: in the year 1651 petitioner was sued to an exigent, contrary to his privilege as a peer, by William Keigwyn through his attorney Thomas Dandy for money lent by Keigwyn's father to his late Majesty upon petitioner's security, and after spending above 100*l.* in prosecution of suits in various courts petitioner was finally compelled to pay 108*l.*; prays that Dandy and Keigwyn may be summoned to answer for their violation of his privileges, and ordered to satisfy him for his sufferings and payments. L. J., XI. 89.

Annexed:—

1. Affidavit in support of preceding.

2. Deposition to the same effect as the last.

3. Exigent in the cause. Hillary Term 1650.

4. Copy of preceding.

July 12. Order referring preceding petition to the Committee for Petitions. L. J., XI. 89.

July 12. Order empowering the Committee for Petitions to send for Alderman Phillippes, late sheriff of Middlesex, concerning the death of John Gerrard, &c. L. J., XI. 89.

July 12. Petition of Jane Kekewich of St. Germans, in the county of Cornwall, widow. About a year before the wars petitioner lent John Elliott, of St. Germans, and Edward Elliot, his brother 100*l.*, and took their bond for repayment. They not having paid she endeavoured to recover her money by law, but Edward Elliott, on the false pretence that she was a delinquent, and that he had paid the money, obtained an order from the Court of Indemnity to stop the proceedings, and to arrest petitioner if she should not deliver up the bond and pay him 10*l.* costs, which cruel order he caused to be put in execution, had her kept five days in prison and threatened to send her to London, to prevent which great danger to her health and life, being an aged woman, she delivered up the bond, paid him 10*l.* and 26*l.* to the person that arrested her, besides other charges, amounting in all to 70*l.*, and sealed a bond of 200*l.* conditioned to seal a general release upon demand. Prays that John and Edward Elliott may be ordered to make her satisfaction, and in the meantime that they may not be indemnified in the General Act of Indemnity. L. J., XI. 89.

Annexed:—

1. Proposed proviso to the Act.

July 12. Order referring preceding petition to the Committee for Petitions. L. J., XI. 89.

July 12. Petition of John Barwick, D.D., one of His Majesty's chaplains in ordinary. Prays that the profits of the rectory of Houghton-le-Spring, in the county of Durham, to which he was collated in the year 1653, but of which he is kept out of possession by Nicholas Battersby, may be secured in some trusty and indifferent hands until he obtain possession. L. J., XI. 89.

July 12. Petition of Sir Francis Dodington. For his fidelity to the King's service petitioner was declared delinquent and his estate confiscated. Prays that a proviso for his relief may be inserted in the Bill of Indemnity. L. J., XI. 89.

Annexed:—

1. Duplicate of preceding.

July 12. Petition of Sir Sackville Crow, Baronet. In the year 1647, petitioner then being Ambassador for His late Majesty resident with the Emperor of Turkey, Sir Thomas Bendish who came thither with a very disputable authority, by vast sums of money given as bribes to the Turks and Turkish ministers purchased the embassy, seized petitioner's person, plundered his goods, took possession of the papers and records of the embassy, turned his lady, children, and servants out of doors, and in a most barbarous way sent them prisoners first to Smyrna and then to England; upon his arrival, at the request of the Levant Companies upon false informations, and without examination, he was committed to the Tower, where he remained until the year 1656. At last being permitted to sue his right at law he brought his action for false imprisonment in the King's Bench, and the jury returned a verdict for 6,000*l.* damages, but the Court refused to give judgment. Being thereby deprived of the benefit of the law, and being driven to great extremities, he was forced to accept 2,000*l.* in lieu of the 6,000*l.*, and to acquit all other damages done him. Petitioner prays that he may

receive reparation from Chief Justice Glynne and Justices Warburton and Newdigate, the judges who tried the cause, for the injustice done him in denying judgment after verdict. L. J., XI. 89.

July 12. Information of Thomas Wofford concerning goods taken from the house of the Earl of Berks at Newelme Park, Oxon. L. J., XI. 89.

July 12. Petition of James Morgan, of Llansawel, in the county of Carmarthen, and Mary his wife. Complain of a judgment fraudulently obtained against them by Robert Stone in the Court of Common Pleas of the Exchequer, and pray for its reversal. Endorsed: Referred to the law for remedy.

July 12. Petition and appeal of Henry Ayscough, prisoner in the Fleet. Prays for relief against certain decrees of the Court of Chancery fraudulently obtained by John Anton and others, with reference to the administration of the estate of Richard Catterton, who died intestate, and whose widow married petitioner.

July 12. Petition of Colonel Henry Farr. Prays for relief against Sir Thomas Honeywood and others, at whose hands he has suffered great wrongs for his adherence to his late Majesty, having been twice condemned to death, committed to many prisons, and prosecuted with actions at law with reference only to His Majesty's service, by reason whereof his estate has been ruined.

July 13. Petition of Hugh Peters as follows:—
To the right honour¹¹ the Lords Assembled in Parliament.

The humble Petition of Hugh Peters, clerk.

Humbly sheweth that y^r petition^r in May last, vpon his Ma^{tys} gracious Declaration of pardoning all his subjects who should returne to their obedience in forty dayes how faulty soeuer, excepting such as had a hand in the Late King's death: Vpon which y^r petition^r tooke hold, as others did. Neuertheles y^r petition^r is accepted vpon some information giuen in the house of Comons, that y^r petition^r (as hee heares) should bee abroad, and very actiue the day of the King's death. Whereas in truth y^r petition^r was not all that day out of his Chamber, which will fully appeare by men of Integrity, as also of his present inability to wayt on y^r Lord^{ps} if y^r Lord^{ps} shall graciously please to heare them. And vpon this cheerfully puts his life, or any thing that can bee proued tending to such an act which hee abhorres. And is truly innocent.

Therefore in all humility prayes, that the matters may bee examined, and such order taken therin as y^r Lord^{ps} shall thinke meet. That y^r poore petition^r may bee preserued from vtter ruine, begging his narratiue annexed may bee read, and hee shall pray, ec.

HUGH PETERS.

Annexed:—

1. Hugh Peter's narrative:—

They which thinke to vindicate themselues to the world by writing Apologies, rarely reach their ends, because their game is an aftergame—preiudice is strong, and the plaister can hardly bee made broad enough, nor Apologies put into hands who haue preindgd, and receiued the first tincture. And therefore our blessed Sauio^r is slow in that worke, only cleeres the great question of that age by prouing himselfe the Messiah by 4 witnesses, John 5th, but not forward to answer the expectation of the world other wayes. And yet so much of his example there is and of St. Pauls and others, that there seemes to bee a necessity of saying something, though hard to wipe off so much dirt, as is throwne vpon my selfe. Yet at this distance and leasure hearing by printed papers what my Lot is in my native Country I doe in the name and feare of God, and before his holy Ma^{ty}, Angells, and men profes, that I neuer had head nor hand in the contriuing or managing the late Kings death directly nor indirectly, as is most scandalously suggested by Black mouthes, but was all that day (hee dyed) sick and sad in my chamber, which I proue by two substantiall witnesses. And for what is in that pamphlet, June 19th, about my confessing in sicknes at my landing at Plimouth from Ireland, It is most vnttrue and vtterly mistaken, for I neuer was sick at plimouth, nor landed there from Ireland, nor any of that information colourable. And this I auouch in the truth of my soule, and would by my presence iustifye, if weaknes, and lamenes, with this distance did not hinder, yea many yeeres being vpon mee, and an vtter inability to doe my selfe right in

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

these things, if the Lord doe not make my way in the hearts of men. Howener I shall briefly glue an account of my coming into England, my behav^r our syn^d I came, and my present condition in this Iunecture. A Colony going to settle in New England by his late Ma'tys Patent about 20 yeeres synce, I went thither who by my byrth in Cornwall was not altogether ignorant of that place, and that fishing trade, and thither (being often invited), I say, I went and after some tyme by the magistrates of that place was sent with another into England for case in Excise and Customs and some supplies for learning, &c. And because I had bin witnes to the Indians receiuing the Gospell there in faith and practice, they having the Bible translated by vs into their owne language, and part therof printed, and hundreds of them professing the gospell, and teaching each other the knowledge of God, and the more from the example of the English there, where in seven yeers amongst thousands there dwelling, yea many thousands, I neuer saw any drunke, neuer heard an oath, nor saw sabboth broken, nor euer heard of one beggar: all which invited mee vnto England: but coming found the Nation imbroyld in trouble and warre, the preaching was curse yee Meroz from England to Scotland, the best ministers going into the field: In which (not without vrging) I imbarqued my selfe in tyme, and by force vpon mee here was put short of my promise of returning home, which was and is my sad affliction, thus I came.

My first worke here, was with the first to goe for Ireland, which I did with many hazards, then went to sea with my old Patron the Earle of Warwick, then imployd by the city, the Earle of Essex, my Lord Say, and others, and my returne stopt by the power that was. And then was in the last Army in severall places but neuer in the North. In all which affayre, I labord to perswade those to their proper duty, I conversed with.

My principles in Religion guided mee to those orthodox trutthes exprest in our English Confessions of Faith: And am knowne to ioyne with the Protestants of Vpper and Lower Germany, France, &c. I haue and doe herby witnes agaynst all errors of all kindes.

For the warre I thought the vndertakers therof knew their worke and grounds; I was not considerable, men mistooke who thought mee more than a flye on a wheele.

For my Carriage, I challenge all the Kings party, to speake if I were vnciuill, nay many of them had my purse, my hand, my helpe, many wayes, and are ready to witnes it; yea, his present Ma'tys seruants preserued mee through hazards.

I neuer was priny to the Army's transactions about the late King at Holmby or else where, or of any Juncto, Counsell, or Cabal. But when his Ma'ty sent for mee I went to him, with whom I dealt about my New Eng: busines and was 3 or 4 tymes with him, and had his speciall acceptance, and serued him to my vtmost, and vsed all my little skill for his and the Nations good more then twice, for which I haue witnesses, though it bee now hard to cut my way through so many rocks, yet God is good. It is true, I was of a party where I acted zealously but not with malice, or mischief, it hath bin accounted honn^{bl} *et Cæsar in hosti probat*, to keepe to principles of hon^r and honesty; I neuer quarrelld [with] others for their iudgment and conscience. And it is receiued Relig^{io} *ad eundem st^u non coerenda*. I saw Reformation growing (as I conceued) lawes made and some kept agaynst debauchery and euill (which I was glad also to reade in his Ma'tys proclamation) I saw a very learned, godly, able ministry as in the world well provided for, I saw the Vniuersities flourishing, which quickend my indeours hauing been long a stranger to my owne Country. I studyed the 13 of the Romans, and wastender and am to Authority, found England and Scotland engaged, & many wayes satisfying the world about their engagements, which tooke mee in also. By the warres I neuer enriched my selfe, I haue often offered my personall estate for 2000^l and so lands I neuer had any but that part of noble mans, which I neuer layd vp penny of nor

euene vrged my Lord Grey to buy, not knew of the sale till done, nor iustify any vnworthy thing in it. I neuer plundered nor cheated, neuer sent or made penny ouer sea, nor hoarded any in England.

I was not guilty of secluding the members in 48, nor knew it till done, and sent by my Lord Fairfax to fetch of two of them and to know who they were that were secluded.

I neuer had Jewells or any thing belonging to Court or State more than aforesayd what they gaue directly nor indirectly, neuer had ecclesiasticall promotion in my life in the nation to enrich mee, but liued on my owne whilst I had any thing, nor haue been a louer of mony.

The many scandalls for Vncleannes and others I abhorre as vild and false, being kept from that, and those aspersions cast vpon mee, and such doe make my protest agaynst as before, I know how low my name runs, how titleles, how contemnd. Dauid knew why Shimei curst him. For the lawes of England, I know no place hath better, only hauing liued where matters are more expedite and cheape, I haue shewd my folly, so to say, and hauing no euill intention a very worthy lawyer tooke exception at some thing of myne or my frends, which was neuer intended in his sense by eyther, and crave his excuse.

I can charge my selfe with euill enough, as any excentrick motion of myne from myne owne calling, want of a solemne spirit in slight tymes with vnbeliefe, or if I haue gon about the reaching any spirituall ends by treading vpon any ciuill duty, breaking any couenants, or slighting them, and may feare that the Gospell, yea, the spirit also, may bee vnderualued by myne and others vnworthy dealing with them.

Much to these I might adde, though towards men I could plead innocence, who haue seen many vanities vnder the sun, and the world hung with nets and snares, alas there is nothing to Christ. And lastly I vnderstand—

Lastly I vnderstand what exception is vpon mee for life, and estate, I haue taken hold of his Ma'tys gracious pardon as others did, and know not truly where this exception lyes grounded. I wish I had bin with their Hon^{rs} to haue cleerd it. I hope a vagrant report or ayry noise takes no place with them. For I doe challenge all the world for my innocence for these suggestions, and appeale to their Hon^{rs} and the Noble Lords for a reuiue of the charge and information, and craue no fauor if any sober man can charge mee, otherwise, I most hartily beg iust fauor, (vnles my euill bee only acting wth such a party, w^{ch} I looke vpon as pardoned) I must haue it: For I know before whom my Cause is, and may not despayre.

I must agayne profes, were I not a christian yet as a man (I was saying) a gentleman, and from that extract doe loath and scorne to ingage in the vild things suggested, and that by one credittles witnes, that only supposeth but asserts nothing. I wish from my hart that our present prince may bee, and the nation by him more happy then any euer hath ben, and that the true ends of gouernment may bee had and communicated fully, that euery honest hart may haue cause to reioyce in God, the King, and their Lawes.

And for my selfe (through Grace) I resolute to bee quiet in a corner (if I may) to let God alone with ruling the world, to whose wisdom and power wee ought to submit, yea, to mynd myne owne worke though neuer so small, to bee passiuely vnder Authority, rather then impatient, to procure the quiet and peace of the Nation to my vtmost, to mynd things inuisible, and of a better consistence than these below, and to pray where I can doe no more.

HUGH PETERS.

July 13. Petition of Colonel Robert Duckenfield, Colonel Henry Bradshawe, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Birkened, Captain John Griffith, and Captain Edward Alcock. Petitioners haue humbly and sorrowfully acknowledged before the Committee for Privileges that they were with others present at the Court Martiall when the late Earl of Derby was tried, but they hope to make it appear that they were no way consenting to the death or imprisonment of that honorable person, but laboured to the utmost of their powers and interests with friends to haue prevented the same. They pray that a full hearing may be granted to them, and that

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

they may be allowed counsel and witnesses to prove what shall be offered on their behalf. *See* L. J., XI. 87.

Annexed:—

1. Petition of Colonel Robert Duckenfield, Colonel Henry Bradshawe, Captain Thomas Parington, Captain John Griffith, and Captain Edward Alcocke. Three weeks since petitioners received an order to attend the Lords Committee of Privileges, and in obedience thereto left their families above one hundred and forty miles distant from London and appeared before their Lordships, who were pleased to command them into the keeping of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod. Petitioners pray that the Gentleman Usher may be ordered to take their own bonds for their appearance upon the day appointed for the hearing of their counsel, otherwise their health and lives may be endangered, being most of them infirm and sickly, neither in durance can they prepare their business.

July 13. Petition of Benedict Hall. By colour of an order of Parliament of 1st of May 1646, unduly obtained by Henry Harbert, for raising 3,000*l.* out of the woods of the Earl of Worcester and of petitioner, in the county of Monmouth, the Committee for the county agreed to sell to Colonel Robert Kirle and Captain Braine twelve thousand cords of long wood for 3,600*l.*, out of petitioner's wood only, but their Lordships finding that the order of the 1st May had been unduly obtained discharged the same. Kirle, Braine, and the persons to whom they had sold the wood for 1,300*l.* more than they were to pay were all served with their Lordships' order, but in contempt thereof did, in making up the twelve thousand cords of wood, fell seven thousand timber trees, and commit other great spoils to the loss of 20,000*l.* to petitioner's family. Prays that he may receive recompense from Harbert and the other persons proportionable to the damage they have done him.

Annexed:—

1. Petition of Benedict Hall that the annexed proviso may be inserted in the Bill of Indemnity.
2. Proposed proviso.

July 13. Petition of Jacob Boevey, merchant. Prays that certain decretal orders of the Court of Chancery and illegal proceedings upon a pretended contempt of Court in his suit against Robert Llewellyn may be discharged, and that he may be released from his unjust imprisonment and sequestration.

July 13. Petition of Elizabeth Rutter, relict of John Rutter, late of Kingsley, in the county of Chester, on behalf of herself and two sons. In the year 1644 through the active malice of Gilbert Gerrard, a man of turbulent spirit and a great enemy to his late Majesty, the whole of the estate of petitioner's husband was sequestered for no other cause but his abode in Chester, one of his Majesty's garrisons. After the death of petitioner's husband Gerrard, by suborning witnesses to prove that petitioner had spoken words in vindication of His Majesty, procured the sequestration to be continued. She prays to be restored to her husband's estate that she may be reimbursed all the expenses unjustly exacted from her out of Gerrard's estate, and that his estate may be excepted by proviso out of the Act of Indemnity.

July 13. Petition of Marcellus Rivers and others. Petitioners were, with about 70 others, after a full year's imprisonment upon pretence of the Salisbury rising, without any conviction at law, transported to Barbados, where in May 1656 they were sold for slaves as the goods and chattels of Martin Noell, Henry Hatsell, and Major Thomas Alderne, since deceased. They pray that Noell and Hatsell may be excepted by special proviso out of the Act of General Pardon.

Annexed:—

1. Another similar petition. (Undated.)
2. Proposed proviso to the Bill of Indemnity.

July 13. Petition of Sir Thomas Gower, Sir John Kay, Sir John Wolstenholme, and Sir Paul Neile, on behalf of themselves and the rest of the 16 gentlemen pretended to be bound to William Lowther in two bonds, bearing date 2 Oct. 1643. In the year 1642 and since divers of the nobility and gentry of the county of York became engaged in several bonds for arms and money taken up for His Majesty's service in the northern parts. William Lowther, who has two of these bonds, is endeavouring to get their Lordships to insert a proviso into the Act of Indemnity to deprive petitioners of the benefit of the Act, upon pretence that the bonds were entered into upon the private account of merchandise. Petitioners pray to be heard by counsel before anything is done to their prejudice.

July 14. Petition of "Robert Danvers *alias* Villiers,

"whom your Lordships are pleased to honour with the "title of Viscount Purbecke." Has many occasions to go abroad, and also finds his health much prejudiced by his imprisonment; he therefore prays to be discharged from the custody of the Gentleman Usher upon his parole to wait upon their Lordships upon notice. L. J., XI. 91.

July 14. Petition of Gervas Holles, Esq., one of His Majesty's Masters of Requests. Petitioner has been under sequestration nearly 18 years for serving his late Majesty, during which time one of his tenants, Gabriel Neave, has paid a part of his rent to the sequestrators, but the residue and the clear fifth that was allowed for the maintenance of petitioner's wife and children he detains in his hands refusing to render an account. Petitioner prays that Neave may be compelled to give him an account of the rents and profits during his tenancy, whereby petitioner may have the surplussage thereof. L. J., XI. 91.

July 14. Order referring preceding to the Committee for Petitions. L. J., XI. 91.

July 14. Draft of an Act towards the reparation and satisfaction to be made unto John Lord St. John, of Basing, Earl of Wiltshire, and Marquess of Winchester, out of the manors and lands of Robert Wallop, Esq., and Sir Thomas Jervoyse, Knight, deceased, for the sum of 19,000*l.*, and damages for the same given unto them by the late pretended Parliament out of the said Marquess of Winchester's estate. L. J., XI. 91. Read 1st this day. Dropped in the House of Commons.

July 14. Draft of "An Act for the present nominating "of Commissioners of Sewers." Read 1st this day, and received the royal assent on the 28th of July. L. J., XI. 91, &c. 12 Car. II., cap. 6.

July 14. Petition of the Freemen and other inhabitants of the city of Exeter. The Mayor and his brethren of the Chamber of Exeter, by their constant adhering to and active promoting of the corrupt interests of the late usurper, obtained in a pretended Parliament holden at Westminster in the year 1657, a sacrilegious Act empowering them to divide the Cathedral Church of St. Peter's and to reduce seventeen other churches to four, contrary to the articles of the last rendition of the city, and investing the Mayor and his brethren with new jurisdiction over petitioners and their estates contrary to their ancient rights and liberties, both religious and civil. The Mayor and his brethren have deprived many godly ministers of their lawful freehold and livelihood, and His Majesty and others of their right of presentation, exposed many churches to sale by the common crier in the market place, and sold as many of them as they could, with express covenants that the purchasers should not employ them to God's service, and have robbed most of them of the plate, bells, seats, and other materials, leaving them a mere carcase of ruinous walls; they have divided the famous cathedral by a brick wall for the use of two of their chaplains, and left but four other churches open which are not capable to receive one half of the people; they have assumed to themselves the power of presentation of ministers within the city, and have rated the inhabitants at 800*l.* per annum for the maintenance of their chaplains, which tax they have not only laid with signal partiality, but have levied with insolence and severity by distress and execution, proceeding against petitioners as perturbators of the peace for seeking relief therein in a petitionary way; and whereas the courts of the city are customary courts for the freemen only, and the extents thereof are little beyond the gates and walls, and the suburbs are distinct, yet by this pretended Act power is given to try not only all actions touching any matters within the city, but other places and parishes in the county lying without its limits are brought under the jurisdiction of the city courts. Petitioners pray that the churches, and the lawful use and benefit of them, may be restored to them and their rightful ministers, and that the Mayor and his brethren may not enjoy any benefit of the intended Act of grace and oblivion, so as to indemnify them from making just and legal reparation. L. J., XI. 91.

Annexed:—

1. Printed copy of preceding.

July 14. Petition of Elizabeth White, late widow and relict of Francis Handford, Esq., deceased. Complains that her husband Ayliffe White has combined with Walter Handford, her eldest son, to deprive her of her estate. Prays to be repossessed of what of right belongs to her. L. J., XI. 91.

July 14. Petition of William Cooke. Petitioner was by letters patent appointed by the late King Keeper of the Forest of Pinckley, in the county of Southampton, and enjoyed the office, and carefully preserved His

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

Majesty's deer there until he was evicted by Henry Plapet and others without any order of Parliament, and contrary to His Majesty's gracious proclamation for quieting of possessions. Since Philipot took possession most of the deer have been destroyed and beaten out of their walks by him and other stealers, so that of 120 which laid within the rail of the forest there are not now ten left. Petitioner prays to be restored to his office and the possession of the lodge. L. J., XI. 91.

July 14. Petition of Lemuell Francklyn, rector of Wootton, in the county of Northampton. Complains that Jeremy Stephens served the churchwardens and overseers of the parish with an order purporting to be the general order of their Lordships, signed by John Browne, Clerk of the Parliaments, for securing the tithes and profits of the rectory. The order being forged, petitioner prays that Stephens may be ordered to appear before their Lordships, and that he may not in future have any order granted to him. L. J., XI. 91.

Annexed:—

1. Forged order referred to in preceding.

July 14. Draft order for payment of certain sums of money to Lancelot Emot, Provost Marshal of Middlesex and Westminster, and to Henry Peek. C. J., VIII. 89. J. 1660.

July 14. Another draft.

July 14. Petition of John Cosin, D.D., Master of St. Peter's College in Cambridge. Petitioner has for seventeen years been wrongfully kept out of the Mastership of St. Peter's College, whereunto he was legally admitted according to the statutes of the College, and when by the violence of the times he could not be suffered to stay there any longer, he was sent over by his late Majesty into France, there to attend the exercise and preservation of the true reformed religion of the Church of England, among that part of the domestic servants who professed the same in the Queen's Court, from whence being now lately returned he has waited a month in hopes to have obtained the benefit of their Lordships' order concerning the restoration of university men forcibly ejected out of their places, but finding some obstruction therein, he prays that he may have a particular order to take possession of his mastership, with all the rights thereto belonging, and that his library, which cost him about 1,200*l.*, and which has been during all the time of his absence and sequestrations there detained, may be restored to him.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of preceding.

July 14. Petition of Francis Wayte. Complains of the unjust and illegal proceedings against him by Sir Robert Reynolds, a member of the House of Commons, with reference to the payment of a bond entered into by petitioner and his brother. Prays for redress.

July 14. Petition of Francis Ewre, his wife, and children. Pray that their complaint against Samuel Trotman and others with reference to the possession of the manors of Bucknell and Oddington, in the county of Oxford, may be heard by their Lordships.

July 14. Petition of Thomas Haymes, clerk. Petitioner being vicar of Boxley, in the county of Kent, not worth above 60*l.* per annum, had an augmentation of 22*l.* 10*s.* granted to him out of the parsonage impropriate of the said parish belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Rochester by the Committee for regulating the Universities, and afterwards confirmed and paid by the trustees, but withheld for the last three years. Prays that the augmentation may be continued to him, and that he may be authorised to receive the tithes this harvest, of which he will render an account after deducting his own augmentation without any allowance for his pains.

July 14. Petition of John Armiger. Complains of the wrongs he has suffered at the hands of Colonel Robert Jermy, a justice of the peace for Norfolk, a Commissioner for the Militia and Excise, a violent prosecutor of His Majesty's friends, and a member of the High Court of Justice. Jermy having commenced action at common law against petitioner for words spoken against him as a justice, petitioner pleaded justification, and upon proof of many of his notorious crimes as a justice, the jury found for petitioner. To prevent his getting remedy upon the trial, Jermy upon a premeditated design, consisting of acts done for the service of His Majesty, procured him to be imprisoned in the Tower, and when petitioner had procured his Habeas Corpus, he was again committed prisoner to Dover Castle, and there detained, and charged with a general charge of treason, which Jermy and his confederates, which refusing he was threatened to be, and

believes had he not escaped he would have been, sent to Jamaica as a slave. During the continuance of the late powers petitioner durst not commence his action to recover relief, and now Jermy and his confederates conceal themselves, and give out that petitioner will be deprived of benefit by the intended Act of Oblivion. Petitioner prays that he may be left to his freedom to recover reparation against the persons concerned in his imprisonment.

July 14. Petition of Isaac Chauncy, rector of Woodborough, in the county of Wilts. Prays that an order obtained by misinformation by Francis Baylie, clerk, for securing the tithes and profits of the living may be revoked, and that petitioner may be quieted in the possession of the rectory until evicted by due course of law.

July 16. Order for release of Richard Baxter under restraint for speaking contemptuous words against the Lords, and disobeying an order of the House. L. J., XI. 93.

July 16. Petition of Sir John Trevor, Colonel George Twisleton, and Andrew Ellis. Petitioners taking notice of an order for hearing a cause depending between them and the Earl of Derby on Wednesday next attended the clerk for an order to summon witnesses, but were informed that he could not issue forth any orders for that purpose without direction of the House, by reason whereof petitioners are straitened in time and cannot get their witnesses ready against that day. They therefore pray that a later day may be appointed, and that a letter of summons may be directed to the Countess Dowager of Derby, and an order for the attendance of the persons mentioned in the annexed paper, who are all material witnesses in the cause. L. J., XI. 93.

Annexed:—

1. List of witnesses.

2. Petition of same. That such letters of summons may be issued as will induce the Countess Dowager of Derby and Lord Chief Baron Bridgman to appear at the hearing and give evidence.

July 16. Information of William Lyme that Captain Hanberry [Henbury] committed by this House for high treason hath by the connivance of Jonathan Hicks, one of the keepers of Newgate, liberty to go about both by day and night to meet his confederates. L. J., XI. 93.

July 16. Petition of divers lords, knights, and gentlemen of Cheshire and North Wales on behalf of themselves and many others. Petitioners, having been in August last in His Majesty's service in Cheshire, were at the then next ensuing quarter sessions presented and indicted for high treason, which indictments still remain on record. They pray that the justices by whom they were presented and the juries may be disabled from bearing any office of trust, and be excepted from the general pardon. L. J., XI. 94.

July 16. Petition of James Long. Petitioner being at Oxford at the rendition thereof, and included in the articles, upon which he compounded within the six weeks prescribed, had bonds for 1,400*l.* for money lent out at interest, which bonds were in the custody of John Hall, by whose negligence or otherwise they fell into the hands of John Dove, of Salisbury, who long delayed his final answer about the restoration of them, and at last declared that they were given to him by the House of Commons, of which he was a member. By which means petitioner has been almost ruined. Forasmuch as the retaining of the bonds is clearly a breach of the articles of Oxford, and has been so adjudged in the case of Sir Edward Pye, petitioner prays that Dove may be ordered to restore them, or in case he has compounded with or released them, then that he may pay the principal and interest due upon them to petitioner. L. J., XI. 95.

Annexed:—

1. Another petition of same; complains that John Aland sued and obtained judgment for 100*l.* against him for certain things done by him as a committee in the county of Wilts, contrary to the articles at the rendition of Oxford. Prays that Aland may be ordered to repay the 100*l.*, and give petitioner other satisfaction.

July 16. Petition of Thomas Voysey, of Thatcham, in the county of Berks, clerk. Cornelius Holland is bound to petitioner for the payment of 150*l.*, but his whole estate is liable to be forfeited for his most detestable treason in sitting and giving judgment against the late King, whereby petitioner is in danger of losing his just debt. He prays that some relief may be afforded him.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

July 16. Petition of Nicholas Love, as follows:—
'To the right Hon^{ble} the Lords assembled in
Parliam^t.

The humble Petic^{on} of Nicholas Love,
Sheweth,

That yo^r distressed Pet^r Lying vnder great Consternation of Spiritt and suddaine Confusion for his highe Offences, and great miscarriages (Confessed lately in a petic^{on} tendred to the Hon^{ble} the House of Com^{ons}, w^{ch} yo^r Pet^r humbly implored yo^r Lo^{pps} to p^rve), did vnadvisedly venture beyond the Seas to places so remote, that hee could not heare of the Proclamac^{on} for the rendring of his p^rson, and therefore out of all capicity within the tyme p^rscribed to cleere vp his Obedience. But having since vnderstood the same, and bin possessed of the swete Compassion of his Ma^{ty} the King, and the great moderation and clemency spoken by all yo^r Lo^{pps} gentle proceedings, Hee most hartly bewayleth his rashnes and

Humbly prayeth that Contempt or stubbornness may not soe heavily be layed to the Charge of yo^r sadd Pet^r that hee should continue exempted from all Pardon for Life and estate, but that yo^r Lo^{pps} would with tendernes resent his vnhappy Condition, and make him yet p^rtaker of his Ma^{ty}s great mercy and yo^r owne pitty once extended to his Life, by indulging him such a tyme as yo^r Lo^{pps} shall thincke meete for his returne, that hee may prostrate himselfe before yo^r Lo^{pps} feete, and with all thanckfull Submission wayte and abide your further determinac^{ons}.

NIC. LOVE.

Annexed:—

1. Petition of same to the House of Commons as follows:—

To the right honorable the Commons assembled in Parliam^t.

The humble Petic^{on} of Nicholas Loue,
Sheweth,

That yo^r Pet^r being nominated one of the p^rtended Judges for tryall of his Ma^{ty}s Royall father of most blessed memory, and being deluded by the specious p^rences of evill minded persons, was drawn to sitt in that Convenc^{on}. But when his Ma^{ty} demanded a Conference wth Lords & Comons before sentence passed the said Convention wthdrew to consider therof. And yo^r Pet^r did then very earnestly moue and press that such conference might bee had before any further proceeding, w^{ch} was violently opposed by Oliuer Cromwell, Ireton, and others, and yo^r pet^r clamorously reviled as an obstructor of that black designe. Yo^r peticon^r therevpon immediatly wthdrew from them and absolutely refused to act any further wth them, and though yo^r Pet^r was menaced by Cromwell and many other officers of the forces then in being to signe their Contrived Warrant for his death, yet yo^r Pet^r did resist and peremptorily deny to haue a hand in so greate a wickednes.

Nevertheless yo^r Pet^r being deeply sensible of his greate guilt, and that hee hath in Justice forfeited both life and estate in regard hee did so farr appeare in and seem to Countenance such vnrighteous proceedings against his sacred Ma^{ty}, doth in all humilitie throw himselfe at yo^r hono^{rs} feete, most humbly imploring yo^r hono^{rs} favo^r and pitty may be extended to him and his in this his Calamitous and sad Condi^{on}, that hee may liue to bewaile his folly, & praise God for yo^r clemency all his dayes.

NIC. LOVE.

[Endorsed] 16 Jul.

Nicolas Loue pet:
dism.

July 17. Petition of Robert Viney, clerk; petitioner is lawfully possessed of the rectory of Barnack, in the county of Northampton, having been presented thereunto by the Earl of Exeter, the undoubted patron. On the 23rd of June last William Towers, clerk, pretending a title to the rectory obtained an order from the House to sequester the tithes and profits. Petitioner prays that the order may be discharged. L. J., XI. 98.

Annexed:—

1. Order referred to in preceding. 23 June 1660.

July 17. Petition of William Lord Mordington. Certain mills and lands within the bounds of Berwick-upon-Tweed having been purchased by petitioner's mother, the daughter and heiress of Lord Oliphant, for petitioner's benefit, were in the year 1649 sequestered for the supposed delinquency of his father James late Lord Mordington, and by an ordinance of Oliver Cromwell and his council, in the year 1654, bestowed upon the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of Berwick-upon-Tweed. Petitioner prays to be restored to the possession of the

mills and lands, or at least that a proviso may be granted to him that he may not be prejudiced by the Act of Indemnity.

July 17. Petition of Sir Robert Hildyard and others. In the year 1658 Thomas Harrison, pretended sheriff for the county of York, took petitioners from their habitations, and for many months under a strong guard detained them prisoners in York and Hull without laying any charge against them. They pray that Harrison may be excepted out of the Act of Pardon that they may have the benefit of the law against him.

Annexed:—

1. Proposed proviso to the Act of Indemnity. Endorsed: Past not.

July 17. Petition of John Hodges, of Gray's Inn. Petitioner for his loyalty suffered long imprisonment in Ireland, and was afterwards sent to England and obliged to enter into bonds to appear before the pretended Council of State to answer the accusation of high treason. He prays that the bonds may be delivered up and cancelled, and that reparation may be awarded to him from Miles Corbett and the other authors and contrivers of his sufferings.

July 17. Petition of Robert Pare, vicar of Kinoulton, in the county of Nottingham. The impropriate rectory of Kinoulton having been sequestered from Sir Jervas Clifton an order was obtained from the Committee for Plundered Ministers for the yearly sum of 50*l*. to be paid out of the profits of the rectory for an increase of maintenance for petitioner. This sum was paid for three years to John Hough, clerk to the Committee in the county of Nottingham, but petitioner having been in arms for his late Majesty, and that being known to Hough, he could never get any fruits of the order, but was menaced to be sequestered for the rest of his livelihood. Prays that Hough may be ordered to pay him the three years' rent which he has received.

July 17. Petition of Christopher Webb, clerk. Petitioner having obtained an order for securing the tithes and profits of the rectory of Gelston [Gilston], in the county of Hertford, in the hands of the churchwardens or overseers until further order, went down to publish the same in the church, but Thomas Mockett, the present possessor, would not suffer it to be read, but in opposition thereunto read His Majesty's proclamation and slighted their Lordships' order. Whereupon Humphrey Gore, a justice of the peace, called for it and caused it to be read, after which Mockett's wife snatched it out of his hands and detained it, whereby petitioner is likely to be deprived of the benefits which their Lordships intended. Prays that Mockett and his wife may be sent for to answer for their contempt.

Annexed:—

1. Affidavit of petitioner.

July 18. Petition of Arundell Penruddock, widow. Prays that counsel may be assigned to argue her case before the Committee to whom her former petition was referred. L. J., XI. 96.

July 18. Order for restoring to the Marquess of Winchester such of his lands as were sold without his consent. L. J., XI. 96. *In extenso*.

Annexed:—

1. Certificate of John Strode, Sheriff of Dorset, that he knows of no estates of the Marquess of Winchester in the county of Dorset that have not been passed, sold, or conveyed away singly by himself or jointly with others.

2. Draft of an Act for restoring unto John Marquess of Winchester all his honors, manors, lands, and tenements in England whereof he was in possession on the 20th day of May 1642, or at any time since. This paper is undated, and is not mentioned in the Journals.

July 18. Petition of Piercy Lord Powis. The sequestrators have for some years past taken possession of certain manors, lands, and tenements vested in petitioner and the Lady Elizabeth his wife, and by their illegal proceedings and usurped authority have sold the most part of petitioner's estate, although neither he nor his wife were ever convicted for recusancy, but for his fidelity and faithfulness to His Majesty and his father. Prays that what part of his and his wife's estate yet remains unsold by the trustees for the sale of delinquents' estates may be discharged of sequestrations, and that the arrears remaining in the tenants' hands or paid into the Exchequer may be paid to him as has already been granted to other peers. L. J., XI. 96.

July 18. Petition of Robert Beezly. Petitioner was lawfully seized of the rectory of Tingewick, in the county of Bucks, but was many years since thrust out only for his loyalty to His Majesty. Prays that the profits of the

living may be secured in the hands of the churchwardens or overseers until he pays his tit by due course of law. July 18. Adm. of the Free Church that Sir John Thompson of the County of Devon presented the young Captain Astley's petition, his trial before the High Court of Justice was adjourned until Wednesday in the next term.

July 19. Order for the King's counsel to prepare a Bill to reduce the interest of money. L. J., XI. 97. *Ibid.* 1608.

Annexed:—

1. Draft of an Act prohibiting any person to take above the rate of six pounds for loan of one hundred pounds for a year.

July 9. Petition of divers of the nobility of Ireland whose names are subscribed on the behalf of themselves and the rest of the peerage of that kingdom. By the Bill for poll money petitioners are assessed to pay according to their several titles and qualities equal with the nobility of England, notwithstanding that neither in Parliament nor by the proceedings of any court of justice in England they receive the privilege of peerage. Having been assessed by the late conventions in Ireland, they have paid to general poll bills and taxes according to their several titles and qualities of peers of Ireland, and must still be liable to whatever taxes the Parliament of Ireland imposes upon them. They therefore pray that by some proviso to the Bill care may be taken that they may not be compelled to pay the taxes here, since it will be a great oppression that those who enjoy the privilege of peerage in Ireland only should be forced to pay the tax assessed upon them both in England and Ireland. L. J., XI. 98.

July 19. Order upon report from the Committee upon Lord Paulett's cause. L. J., XI. 98. *In extenso*.

Annexed:—

1. Draft of preceding.

1. Draft of preceding.
2. Proposed proviso to the Bill for confirmation of Judicial Proceedings directed to be brought in by the preceding order.

3. Copy of preceding.

July 19. Petition of William Brewse, patron of the rectory of Little Wenham, in the county of Suffolk. Samuel Tayler, the late incumbent, was by reason of certain articles of scandal preferred against him to the Committee of Plundered Ministers sequestered, and by the pretended power then in being one was placed to officiate the cure and receive the profits without the privity or consent of petitioner. Tayler has lately obtained an order for the profits to be sequestered into the hands of the churchwardens and overseers until the title be determined, but there is but one person in the parish who bears the office of churchwarden and overseer, who is a poor and aged man, altogether insufficient and unable to secure the profits, which petitioner prays may be sequestered into his own hands until the title shall be determined by law, or order taken for his restoration.

July 19. Affidavit of John Gratwick, of West Grinstead, in the county of Sussex, respecting the service upon John Tredcroft of the order of the 22nd of June last, for securing the profits of the rectory of West Grinstead in the hands of the churchwardens and overseers.

July 20. Order of the House of Commons for the instrument for proclaiming the High Court of justice for judging the late King, together with the journal of the proceedings to be sent to the Lords. C. J., VIII. 96. *In chancery.*

July 20. Petition of Thomas Cabech. Petitioner for his loyalty to his late Majesty was dispossessed of the rectory of Beechamwell, Norfolk, by Mr. Violet, countenanced by the Committee for Plundered Ministers. Petitioner prays that the profits of the living may be sequestered into the hands of the churchwardens until the title thereto be determined by law.

July 21. Petition of Amosell Pease, dock, Lane Grove, and Elizabeth Poulton, widows. Petitioners have a petition depending in the House against Serjeant John Glyme, a member of the House of Commons, and others, for high treason and the murder of petitioners' husbands in which cases privilege has never been allowed. They pray that a summons may be granted against Glyme to appear before the Committee on the day appointed for hearing.

July 21. Copy of proceedings

July 21. Petition of Sarah Calcott, widow, daughter of Benjamin Croker, deceased. Petitioner details at length the various hardships and privations attending her life, and will refer to the lands left by Nathaniel Berkeley in the seventh year of the reign of Richard II. for the endowment of a free grammar school at Wotton-under-Edge. She prays that

John Smith and Mary Smith, executors of John Smith, may be called upon to answer the charges made by her against John Smith, the pretended purchaser of the school lands, and that the revenues may be duly settled for the future.

July 23. Order for the Lieutenant of the Tower to examine Colonel Hacker touching the original warrant for the King's execution, and to return the warrant to the House on the morrow. L. J., XI. 101. *In extenso*. Noted, "According to the content of this order I haue
" examined Coll. Hacker, who confeseth that he hath
" the warrant in y^e order menconed at his house in
" the countrey, and that hee beleuenes it agrees wth w^t
" is printed; his wife & family are in tounne soe that
" hee saith wthout sending his wife doune hee knowes
" not how further to give satisfaction. 23th July 1660.
" (Signed). John Robinson, Li: Ten: Toure."

July 23. Petition of Colonel John Hutchinson. See
L. J., XI. 101.

To the Right Honorable the Lords assembled in
Parliament.

The humble Petition of John Hutchinson, Esquire,
Most humbly sheweth,

That whereas y^e Honorable House of Commons vpon his humble petition did extend their clemency and mercy to y^r L^{ts}ships Petitioner, in not nominating him one of the seven exempted out of the Act of generall pardon & obliuion, for life, and alsoe past a vote that your Petitioner shall not be within that clause of exception in the Act of generall pardon & obliuion as to any fine or forfeiture of any part of his estate; & were pleased to expresse in the sayd resoules that this fauour was extended to y^r Petitioner vpon his signall repentance wth how early and reall it was, his deportment for many yeares past hath made cleare; and those actions being attested by many honorable persons who haue certified the same vnder their hands.

Your Petitioner therefore most humbly prays y^r L^{ds}hips that he having bene the first (when he had the honor to sitt in the House of Commons) that openly layd clayme to his M^{ties} pardon and freely gaue v^p himselfe to be disposed of by the Parliament, that after he hath bene rayd to such high hopes of preservation, both as to life & fortunes, by the votes of the House of Commons, y^r L^{ds}hips would not now cast him downe from them, but confirme that favour & mercy they haue bene pleas'd to shew him, vpon the humble & sorrowfull acknowledgement of those crimes wherinto sedned iudgement, & not mallice, nor any other selfe respect vnfortunately betreyd him; & vpon his serious profession of future loyalty w^{ch} he hopes will find as charitable a beliefe with your Lordships as it did in the House of Commons.

And your Petitioner shall euer pray, &c.

J. HUTCHINSON.

Annexed:—

1. Certificate referred to in preceding:—

June y^e 26th 1660.

These are to certify that about seven yeares agoe, and from time to time euer since, Collonell Hutchinson hath declared his desire of the Kings Maiesties returne to his kingdomes, and his owne resolutions to assist in bringing his Maiesty back: and in order therevnto hath kept a correspondency with some of vs, when signes haue bene on foote for that purpose; and hath vpon all occasions bene readie to assist and protect the Kings friends in any of their troubles, and to employ all his interests to serue them. He gaue the Earle of Rochester notice & opportunity to escape when Cromwells ministers had discovered him the last time he was employd in his Maiesties service here in England. He receiued into his house, & securd there, Arms prepard for the Kings service, well knowing to what intent they were provided, and resolving to ioyne with vs when there had bene occasion to vse them. For these, & other things, Cromwell some time before his death had a very iealous eie over him, & had intentions to secure him, which some of vs vnderstanding gaue him notice of; That vsurper being the more exasperated against him, because he could neuer by all his allurements win him to the least compliance with or action vnder his authority. Nor were his resolutions of serving the King only in Cromwells time, but when the Armaie invited the remainder of the House of Commons to returne to Westminster

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

whither he was summoned, he declared to some of vs before he went vp that he only went among them to endeavour to settle the kingdome by the Kings returne, and to improve all opportunities to bend things that way & accordingly so acted there, openly opposing the engagement, to be true & constant to the Commonwealth, & endeavouring to bring the Armie vnder a civill authority, and for that end highly standing against Lamberts being putt into employment against St George Booth, and after his returne, acting vigorously against him, & the pretended Councell of safety; against whom he had prepar'd considerable leavies to assist the Lord Generall if he had had occasion, then againe att the last reassembling of the House, openly, & highly opposing, & speaking against the oath of renuntiation; endeavouring to bring in the secluded members, and moving that the Armie, which was then govern'd by Commissioners, might be putt vnder the sole command of his Excellency the now Lord Generall, and opposing the Act for confiscation of St George Booth, & his party, with endeavours to procure their liberties, opposing alsoe in the house the Comittment of these gentlemen who brought vp the addresses for a free Parliament, as alsoe the destroying, & pulling downe of the city gates. All or some of these particular actings, & declarations of his, tending to his Maiesties service, euery one of vs who haue here subscribed are able to attest.

ANNE ROCHESTER. RICH. BYRON.

AN: ASHLEY COOPER. G. GRANDISON.

ROB. BYRON. A. BRODRICK.

ALLEN APSLEY.

EDWARD VILLIERS. A. BABINGTON.

JACK MARKHAM.

July 23. Petition of Peter Heylinge, D.D., Rector of the parish church of Old Alresford, in the county of Southampton, with the chapels annexed. Petitioner's living has been sequestered from him since the year 1645 for waiting on his late Majesty as chaplain in ordinary, when he was pleased to make his residence in Oxford at the time of the war. Prays that the profits may be sequestered in the hands of the churchwardens and overseers until the title to the living is determined by a trial at law.

July 23. Petition of George Dance, Vicar of Kidderminster, in the county of Worcester. Petitioner, who was about 14 years since sequestered out of his vicarage for his allegiance to his late Majesty, prays that he may have the benefit of the order for detaining the tithes in the hands of the churchwardens and overseers.

July 23. Petition of Leonard Alexander, Rector of Iping, in the county of Sussex. Petitioner, who has for many years been sequestered from his rectory, prays for an order for the churchwardens and overseers to detain the tithes.

July 24. Petition of Thomas Lister. See L. J., XI. 115:—

To the right hon^{ble} the Lords Assembled in Parliament.

The humble Petic^{on} of Thomas Lister, esq^r, Sheweth,

That yo^r Petic^{on} maketh bold in all humility hereby to represent the truth of his Case, That he was not in the howse, nor in the towne, but one hundred myles distant from it when the members of Parliment were pulled out of the Howse by the Souldiers, as likewise when the order was made for His late Maiestyes Triall, That immediately vpon his returne he was sum^{oned} to appeare att the high Court of Justice, and went thither to vnderstand the Cause, where finding it was for the Triall of the King he altogether disliked the same, and Came away leauing the Court sitting, and neuer was there but that one tyme, yett euery day after sum^{oned} to appeare, though he hearith he is represented to haue bene the same day in the Paynted Chamber, w^{ch} he doth denye, and is much afflicted and heartily sorry that he was there that one tyme, which proceeded through his weakness and Inadvertancy, For w^{ch} he humbly Craueth the mercy and fauor of this hon^{ble} Howse.

And he shall euer pray, &c.

THO: LISTER.

[Endorsed] 24 Jul: 1660.

Thomas Lister, Esq^r, petic^{on}
bill of Indemnity. Kings death.
4 Aug. 1660.

Respited till Monday next.

Annexed:—

1. Duplicate of preceding. [Endorsed] 3 Aug. 1660.
Tho. Lister, Esq^r, peticon. Exped.

July 24. Petition of James Smith, physician. In the year 1648 a petition was drawn in the names of the committee, gentry, ministry, and inhabitants of the county of Leicester to the House of Commons, desiring that his late Majesty might be brought to trial, and that personal justice might equally and speedily be administered. The Committee and sequestrators for the county forced many of the inhabitants to subscribe the petition, threatening those that denied them with sequestration and plundering. Petitioner refused, for which his house was plundered and all that he had taken away to the value of 4,000*l*. and upwards. He prays that the Committee and sequestrators may be excepted out of the Act of Indemnity and general pardon, and that he may have satisfaction out of their estates.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of petition referred to in preceding.

July 24. Copy of petition of the well affected of North Wales to Thomas Lord Fairfax, General of all the forces in England and Wales. They condemn the Members of Parliament who were for treating with the King; they declare themselves resolved to sink or swim, live or die with his Excellency and the army, who have bound kings with chains and nobles with fetters of iron, and in conclusion they say let nothing hinder the speedy executing of justice upon all delinquents, especially the grand adversary of the kingdom, let them go to the pit, and let no man stay them, for better, as Solomon saith, is a roaring lion, a raging bear, than a wicked ruler. [Endorsed] 24 Jul. 1660, North Wales, petic^{on} read at grand Co'mittee for the Bill of Indemnity. King's death.

July 25. The following petitions of ministers are similar to those presented on the 23rd of June last. The petitioners claim the livings, and pray that the tithes and other profits may be secured in the hands of the churchwardens or overseers until the titles thereto are determined.

Name of Petitioner.

Name of Parish, &c.

Beaumont, William	-	Cauford Magna, Dorset.
Brampton, William	-	Bradenham, Bucks.
Brideoake, Ralph	-	Standish, Lancashire.
Collace, Andrew	-	Napton-on-the-Hill, Warwick.
Cocper, John	-	Lamerton, Devon.
Fyshe, John D.D.	-	Hallbury Parva, Essex.
Herward, William	-	Monks Risborough, Bucks.
Little, Francis	-	Broughton, York.
Pye, Moore	-	Llanvapley, Monmouth.
Wilde, John	-	Ramsbury, Wilts.
Wylde, Rowland	-	Nether Swell, Gloucester.
Wylde, Rowland	-	StowoliasSt. EdwardsalliasStow- upon-the-Wold, Gloucester.
Wylde, Thomas	-	Turkdean, Gloucester.

July 26. Petition of Bridget Wright, widow; in 1643 his late Majesty sent Captain Thomas Bird to make a garrison of Eccleshall Castle, then the habitation of petitioner and her husband, the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield; they were besieged about ten weeks; while helping in the works of the castle petitioner received a wound by a shot in the shoulder, of which she lay sick and weak for six months; her husband died and lay for five weeks unburied; the Queen hearing of their distressed condition sent Lord Lowthberrie with forces to relieve them, and petitioner being wounded then went out of the castle, leaving her servants with Lord Lowthberrie's soldiers to keep it; they were afterwards obliged to deliver it up upon conditions to Sir William Brereton, one of the conditions being that petitioner should have all the goods, plate, jewels, and money belonging to her, contrary to which Sir William Brereton has converted them to his own use and refuses to give them up, amounting as they do to the value of 5,000*l*.; petitioner has lain five years in prison for debts contracted by her husband in the time of the late wars, and is in a most necessitous condition. She prays that Sir William Brereton may be ordered to make her satisfaction for her goods, plate, jewels, and money, which would both maintain her and satisfy her creditors, and that this her right against him may be excepted in the Act of general pardon. L. J., XI. 160.

Annexed:—

1. Duplicate of preceding.

2. Proposed proviso to except Sir William Brereton from the Act of Indemnity.

July 26. Petition of the sons and executors of Sir Peter Rychaut, K^t, deceased; pray for satisfaction

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

House of
Lords.
Calendar.
1660.

of a debt of 2,400*l.*, out of the estate of Sir Arthur Haslegrave, of whom they accuse him of having unjustly extorted a lease, and then after having procured the sequestration of his estate. L. J., XI. 106.

July 26. Order referring preceding petition to the Committee for Petitions. L. J., XI. 106.

July 26. Petition of Edward Heath, Esq., and Francis Heath, gent.; in 1643 petitioners were duly admitted to the office of Justices Bevisham, &c. of the King's Bench, then forfeited by Robert Dewhurst and Justinian Paget, for not attending the court according to the King's proclamation. Dewhurst is dead, and Paget never returned to Oxford, but possessed himself of the office of Westminster, and has in many ways rendered himself incapable of holding it, while petitioners by adhering to the King have not till now been in a position to lay claim thereto; they pray to be re-admitted or that Paget may be suspended until the title to the office has been decided at law.

July 26. Petition of Sir John Stawell; his estate was sold contrary to the articles of Exeter, and he has been reduced to such want by imprisonment, and by being kept out of his estate, that he is not able to recover possession in a legal way, or even to subsist, as his rents are kept in the tenants' hands by their Lordships' order of the 10th of May last; he therefore prays that the seizing and selling of his estate may be declared null and void, and that he may be restored to the possession, with all arrears of rents and profits. See L. J., XI. 23. 137.

July 26. Petition of Michael Warton, Esq., of Beverley, in the county of York; petitioner's grandfather Sir Michael Wharton was plundered and sequestered for his affection to the late King, to his damage of 30,000*l.*, or thereabouts, and forced to compound for his estate; petitioner's father, being a member of Parliament, was excluded the House for attending the King at Oxford, and petitioner after his father's death compounded for his estate, and he and his grandfather were besides forced to pay large sums for the fifth and twentieth parts; after all this Colonel John Fielder, pretending that some arrears of pay were due to him, obtained a pretended order of Parliament for payment out of estates compounded for at an under value that he should discover, and though already satisfied out of the profits of the Deanery and Free School of Westminster, he, by procuring persons to swear to false values, extorted a sum of 2,000*l.* out of the estate of petitioner's grandfather, and converted it to his own use; prays that Fielder may be excepted out of the general Act of pardon.

Annexed:—

1. Proposed proviso, excepting Fielder from protection against legal proceedings.

July 26. Petition of Anne, the wife of Peter Du Moulin, Doctor in Divinity; in 1645 petitioner's husband was ejected for his loyalty out of the rectory of Wheldrake, York, and Henry Byart took possession, and has ever since held the same, and has by his influence with those in power evaded payment of the fifth part of the yearly value ordered to be paid to the wives and children of sequestered ministers, having only paid petitioner one 20*l.*, though the rectory has been worth 200*l.* per annum; petitioner and her husband were therefore forced to serve for their livelihood, and have no legal remedy. She prays that the arrears may be paid out of Byart's goods, that the tithes and profits of the living may be secured in the hands of responsible persons, and Byart excepted out of the Act Indemnity.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of order of the Committee for Plundered Ministers threatening to sequester the living from Byart, unless he should pay the fifth part due to Du Moulin's wife. 18 Sept. 1646.

July 26. Application for an order that Anne Tisser, who holds the Gatehouse, part of Worcester House, and other tenants who hold adjoining houses called Carlisle Rents, may be summoned to answer for their contempt in not giving them up pursuant to the order for restoring the Marquess of Worcester to his estate. See L. J., XI. 105.

July 26. Petition of Sarah Rodney, widow, relict of General Rodney, deceased, complains that John Cole, of Odiham, Hants, combining with his brother-in-law, John Cole, of London, in the year 1649 set up a vacated Statute Staple for 1,000*l.*, which was illegally extended by John Stewkly, then sheriff of the county, who at midnight broke up the doors of her house and threw herself and family out of possession, seizing their goods and furniture, &c., to the value of 3,600*l.*;

in the year 1656 they obtained a judgment under which they ought to have received satisfaction out of Cole's estate, but by Lisle's influence sitting in judicature, and the partial delays allowed by him, Cole by fraudulent settlements and obscuring of his person was enabled to render the judgment ineffectual, and now by lapse of time petitioner is deprived of her just remedy at law against the sheriff, and is destitute of all relief by any ordinary course of justice; she prays the House to give her satisfaction out of the estates of Cole, Lisle, or Stewkley. See L. J., XI. 140.

Annexed:—

1. Mrs. Rodney's case.

July 26. Certificate from General Monck, Duke of Albemarle, in favour of William Lenthall, late Speaker of the House of Commons.

These are to certify, That having particular notice of the Deportment of William Lenthall, Esq^r. late Speaker I found him very instrumentall in the restoring our nationall Happinesse. In Scotland, att Berwick, all the way of my March to London, hee furnished and supplied mee with frequent and important Intelligence, had a very signall hand in breaking and dividing the late Officers and Sould^rs of the Army heere, very violentlie opposed (and prevented in a great measure) the Oath of Abjuration, refused and hindered the issuing out any New Writts to patch and piece vppe that House, whereof hee was Speaker, expedited the Returne of the seclused Members and dissolution of the Longe Parliam^t and vpon private Consultations with mee was very pressing and importune, and I am sufficiently assured very Cordiall for Restoring his Ma^{ty} to his Dominions.

If these services of his are sufficient to over ballance his faults, which have bin the Effects of his feare and Frailty, I hope for the Encouragement of all seasonable Returnes to Loyalty noe person will thinke butt that hee has merited att least to bee forgiven. Given vnder my hand and seale att the Cock-pitt, the 26th day of July 1660.

[Signed] ALBEMARLE.

July 27. Information that Michael Torwood, servant to the Earl of Oxford, has been arrested contrary to privilege. L. J., XI. 107.

July 27. Petition of Nicholas Dingley, minister of the rectory of Kingstone, in the county of Kent. Petitioner has for divers years peaceably enjoyed the rectory, to which he was presented by Frederick Primrose, Doctor in Physic, the undoubted patron. Their Lordships, upon a suggestion that the rectory is a sequestration, have ordered the detaining the profits in the hands of the churchwardens, whereby petitioner, his wife, and six children are like to suffer great want and misery; he therefore prays that the order may be suspended. L. J., XI. 108.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of order referred to in preceding. 23 June 1666.

July 27. Speech delivered by the King this day expressing his desire for the speedy passing of the Bill for Indemnity and Oblivion. In the King's handwriting, L. J., XI. 108. *In ead. usq.*

July 27. Letter from Sir William Morice, at Whitehall, to the Lords of the Committee for Petitions. Is commanded to signify His Majesty's pleasure concerning the petition of Robert Long for his estate in Gualtres, that the Committee proceed to do Long such justice and favour as the equity of his case and former sufferings for His Majesty shall deserve, notwithstanding any interest that might accrue to His Majesty by the forfeiture of William Say or Slingsby Bethell.

Annexed:—

1. Petition of Robert Long. Petitioner's estate in Gualtres (?), in the county of York, was about July 1651, by Act of the pretended House of Commons, ordered to be sold for his supposed delinquency, and a contract was made by the trustees at Drury House for the sale thereof in the name of one Tandy as the purchaser, but to the use of William Say, one of the late King's judges, now excepted for life and estate. Say passed over the estate to Slingsby Bethell, one of the Council of State, to that part of the late Parliament called the Rump, who, with others of the Council, abjured and renounced His Majesty and the rest of the royal family, and is otherwise a person of known ill affection to the Government. Petitioner prays to be restored to the possession of his estate.

July 30. Order for the Earl of Cleveland and Lord Wentworth to bring in a Bill to settle the manors of

House of
Lords.
Calendar.
1660.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

Hackney and Stepney in the hands of trustees for payment of their debts. L. J., XI. 111. *In extenso.*

July 30. Resolution respecting the 20,000*l.* voted for His Majesty's reception. L. J., XI. 111. *In extenso.*

July 30. Draft of preceding.

July 30. Resolution allowing interest upon so much of the 20,000*l.* as shall be advanced upon credit. L. J., XI. 111. *In extenso.*

July 30. Draft of preceding.

July 30. Message from the House of Commons with preceding resolutions. L. J., XI. 111.

July 30. Petition of John Earl of Lauderdale. The late Countess of Home, petitioner's mother-in-law, left certain copyhold messuages and lands in Highgate and Aldersgate Street to her daughter for life, and after the death of the Countess petitioner and his wife entered into all the houses and enjoyed the same. In 1651 Alderman John Ireton, pretending that the lands in Highgate belonged to petitioner, who for his loyalty was then deemed a delinquent, obtained a grant of them from the usurpers, and has ever since enjoyed the same. The houses in Aldersgate Street were also sold to William Dudley though no money was passed either by him or Ireton. The whole of the furniture in the houses was sold, and out of the furniture of the houses in Aldersgate Street Edmund Temple received 600*l.* as being discovered by him, though that furniture was bequeathed to petitioner's daughter. Petitioner prays to be restored to the possession of the messuage and lands at Highgate and the houses in Aldersgate Street, the 600*l.*, and any of the furniture he can discover.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of preceding.

July 30. Petition of Sir Henry Puckering *alias* Newton, Bart., and Sir John Bayle, Bart., who married Jane, the only surviving daughter of Sir Thomas Puckering. In the eleventh year of the late King Sir Thomas Puckering made his will, and left Sir Symon Archer, John Wightwicke, and Francis Graner his executors, and appointed that the surplusage of his personal estate, and the rents and profits of his lands, after payment of his debts, legacies, &c., should be put into a chest to be kept until Jane Puckering, then about five years of age, should attain the age of twenty-one years. After the death of Sir Thomas, which happened in 1636, the executors received the personal estate and the rents of his lands, and put the surplusage into a chest as directed by the will until the year 1642, when John Wightwicke, in whose house the chest was placed by consent of the executors, left the city of Coventry where he then resided, went into the King's quarters, and died at Worcester in 1645. The chest remained concealed until 1646, when the house was forcibly entered by soldiers at the instigation of William Purefoy, deceased, Thomas Basnett, and other Committee men, then members of the garrison. Mrs. Wightwicke and her servants were kept long in prison for refusing to discover where the chest was, and a guard of soldiers was placed in the house, who breaking up the vaults and narrowly searching found the chest, which was seized and disposed of by Purefoy and his confederates, the money therein amounting to 2,600*l.*, which they kept, as the deceased Mr. Wightwicke's own money. Petitioners pray that Basnett and his confederates may be examined by what authority they took the money, and how they disposed thereof, and that they may be ordered to restore the same with damages, or that they may be excepted by a proviso out of the Act of Oblivion and General Pardon.

Annexed:—

1. Proposed proviso excepting Thomas Basnett and others from the Act of Indemnity.

July 31. Draft order concerning the Forest of Dean. L. J., XI. 111.

July 31. Petition of Sir John Owen. Petitioner for his loyalty to his late Majesty was in the year 1648 committed prisoner to Denbigh Castle, and from thence brought to Windsor Castle, there kept close prisoner for six months, then brought to St. James', and afterwards, with Duke Hamilton, the Earls of Holland and Norwich, and Lord Capel, contrary to law, arraigned by persons who took upon themselves the title of a High Court of Justice, and unjustly condemned to be beheaded, though by God's mercy he escaped the execution of that sentence. He prays that all those who were actors therein may receive punishment, and that reparation may be made to him for his sufferings.

July 31. Petition of Sir John Awbery, of Llantrithyd, in the county of Glamorgan. Petitioner prays that a proviso presented to their Lordships by David Jenkins

to be inserted in the Bill for Confirmation of Judicial Proceedings, whereby a decree obtained against Jenkins may be excepted out of the Bill, may not be admitted until petitioner is indemnified for paying 15,000*l.* to John Earnley, which sum was lent to petitioner by Jenkins out of the estate of the late Lewis Thomas, of which estate Jenkins was trustee, and of which Earnley has now come into possession.

July 31. Petition of Anne Ghossipp, widow. The rectory of St. Tudy, Cornwall, was in the year 1646, by the powers then in being, sequestered from petitioner's husband for his affection to the late King, and remained so until his death in March last. The present occupant of the rectory withholds from petitioner all the profits allotted her by the said powers to her great impoverishing and undoing. She prays that an order may be granted to compel him to pay her the profits so long unpaid.

July 31. Petition of Nathaniel Jones, of Bridgwater, in the county of Somerset, clerk. Petitioner was sequestered in the year 1648 for his fidelity to the late King; whereupon he appealed to Haberdashers' Hall, but they not being empowered to give relief in such cases his name was inserted in an Act of the then Parliament for sale, whereby he was deprived not only of his spiritual employment, but his own temporal means, and his wife's maiden estate were also sold. Petitioner prays that his temporal estate so unjustly sold may be restored to him.

Aug. 1. Petition of Colonel Mathew Thomlinson. L. J., XI. 113:—

To the right Hon^{ble} the Lords assembled in Parliament.
The humble peti^{on} of Collonel Mathew Tomlinson.
Sheweth,

That yo^r pet^r vpon some mistake hath his name inserted amongst those who sate and gave Judgment vpon the late King though hee was never present vpon any proceedings therein but had a recomenda^{on} by the late King to his sonne now King in a way of respect and favour by M^r Henry Seymour. That yo^r pet^r vpon informac^{on} given to the House of Com^{ons} was by their order 17^o Maij last exempted when those that sate in Judgment on the late King were ordered to bee secured. That yo^r Lord^{ps} also were pleased in yo^r order, dated 18^o Maij last, likewise to except yo^r pet^r out of that number.

That in his Ma^{ty} Proclamacon dated 6^o Junij, requiring those by name that sate in Judgm^t when sentence was pronounced against the late King to appeare within 14 daies yo^r pet^r name is not menc^{on}ed.

That yo^r pet^r (as hee is informed had a further Testimony of yo^r Lord^{ps} favour in preserving him out of that number on Monday last being the 23th of July this present moneth.

Vpon all which may it please yo^r Lordships

Forasmuch as yo^r pet^r hath hitherto obteyned the fauour of both houses, And forasmuch as yo^r pet^r had a speciall recomenda^{on} of favor by the late King to his sonne now King by Mr. Henry Seymour which surely would not haue been if hee had seen yo^r pet^r in that Court Forasmuch also as yo^r pet^r professes in the presence of God and before yo^r Lord^{ps} that hee never was present in that Court, or any Com^{ee} thereof vpon any debate or consultac^{on} whatever The Premises Considered yo^r pet^r humbly praises yo^r Lord^{ps} to take his case into yo^r most graue and wise considerac^{on} and to preserve yo^r pet^r out of that number who sate as Judges vpon the King

And hee shall ever pray, &c.

MATH THOMLINSON.

Aug. 1. Petition of Thomas Hunt, gent.; was taken in the action at Salisbury in 1654 for endeavouring the restoring of his sacred Majesty, was convicted of high treason against Oliver Cromwell before a pretended commission, and sentenced to death, but the night before the time appointed for his execution by God's direction and the assistance of his two sisters, he escaped out of gaol, for which his sisters endured two years and a half imprisonment; petitioner fled beyond seas to preserve his life and endured much hardship; prays that the Commissioners who sentenced him may be so far excepted from the general indemnity that he may have leave to proceed against them at law.

Annexed:—

1. Proposed proviso to except William Steele, Robert Nicholas, and others out of the Bill of Indemnity.

Aug. 1. Petition of John Deane, gent.; was taken and sentenced in the same manner as preceding peti-

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

House of
Lords.
Calendar.
1660.

tioner, and at great expense obtained his reprieve, but suffered two years' imprisonment; prays liberty to proceed against the Commissioners who sentenced him.

Annexed:—

1. Proposed proviso to except the Commissioners out of the Bill of Indemnity.

Aug. 1. Petition of Richard Porter, of Launcells, in the county of Cornwall; after suffering much for his loyalty to the late King, petitioner compounded for his estate; the trustees that sat at Drury House sold his manors of Bodiniell and Mills, worth 5,000*l.*, to Daniel Elye, of Plymouth, for a very inconsiderable sum, though served with an order from the pretended court of articles to forbear; petitioner prays that Elye, who has cut down timber to a great value, may be ordered to give up possession of the manors, and to render an account of the profits from the time of his purchase.

Aug. 1. Petition of Richard Browne, of Lockeridge, in the county of Wilts; petitioner set forth his sons and servants for His Majesty's service in the late war, and thereby lost at least 5,000*l.*, and whilst his lands were under sequestration 32 acres were by an order from Haberdashers' Hall given to Wm. Goodrich, a major under Lambert, who has now obtained a command under Colonel Bethell, and keeps possession of petitioner's land to this day; while John Gorges, treasurer for the county of Somerset under Cromwell, has received more than 200*l.* of petitioner's rents; prays that as he is too poor to contest at law the 200*l.* may be repaid to him, and that he may be restored to his estate.

Aug. 1. Petition of Colonel Henry Bradshawe to the Committee for Privileges; as an officer under the then General Cromwell he was commanded to be present at the court martial at Chester for the trial of James late Earl of Derby, and was sometimes present, but never subscribed the warrant for his execution, but on the contrary laboured to preserve his life; at the instance of the now Earl he presented a petition to Colonel Mackworth president of the court, and at the request of the late Earl wrote to the then president of the Council of State with the same object; petitioner has but a small estate, and has a wife and eleven children to maintain, and has never intermeddled with the estate of the Earl's family or done anything maliciously against them and therefore craves the benefit of his Majesty's pardon, intending for the future to show himself capable of it by demeaning himself as an obedient subject.

Aug. 1. Petition of Ezechiel Pownall, rector of Wraxall, in the county of Somerset; the House on petitioner's application ordered the profits of the living to be secured in the hands of the churchwardens and overseers of the poor until the title at law should be decided, but upon false suggestions of Dr. Gorges, and without hearing petitioner, this order has been recalled; prays to be heard and that Gorges may be called upon to make good his suggestions, or else that the first order may be confirmed.

Annexed:—

1. Duplicate of preceding. 14 Aug.

Aug. 2. Draft of an Act towards the reparation and satisfaction to be made unto George Earl of Bristol out of the manors and lands of Carew Raleigh, Esq., for the sum of 6,500*l.*, which was raised out of the said Earl's estate, and paid to the said Carew Raleigh for the redemption of certain of the said Earl's lands, given to the said Carew Raleigh by the late pretended Parliament. This Bill, which was read a first time this day, passed the House of Lords, but was dropped in the Commons. L. J., XI. 115, &c.

Annexed:—

1. Petition of Colonel Carew Raleigh; in consideration of an annuity of 400*l.* per annum payable out of the Exchequer, with four years' arrears, and in consideration of the loss of his father's life and whole estate, the Parliament gave petitioner 500*l.* per annum out of the Earl of Bristol's estate then appointed to be sold; and at the earnest desire of Lady Digby, now Countess of Bristol, petitioner sold his annuity to her for 6,500*l.*; and the State being then in the heat of the Dutch war he lent 6,000*l.* of this money for the use of the navy, then thought a great service, for which 500*l.* per annum was afterwards allotted to him out of Lord Craven's estate appointed to be sold for the use of the navy; as petitioner has lost both land and money, Lord Craven having his estate again, the State petitioner's money, and the Earl of Bristol the lands purchased of

petitioner without fraud or force, he conceives the House will not think it reasonable that the Earl of Bristol should be relieved against his own act out of petitioner's poor estate to the utter ruin of him and his whole family, especially as the Earl of Bristol's Bill is so diametrically opposite to the Act of Indemnity.

Aug. 2. Draft order for assigning 40,000*l.* for a month's pay for the army. L. J., XI. 115. *In extenso.*

Aug. 2. Petition of Edward Marquess of Worcester; he has been dispossessed of his whole estate and suffered very great hardships only for his loyalty to his late Majesty, and by reason of his necessities was forced to pass his estates to some who had got possession of them under pretence of public titles for less than a hundredth part of their value. Prays that all persons to whom he shall repay the sums paid by them may be ordered to vacate their conveyances.

Aug. 2. Petition of Abraham Dowcett, gent.; was for a long time a faithful servant to his late Majesty, waiting on him in the Isle of Wight, and there at the hazard of his life and fortune attempted His Majesty's escape, which was almost effected, when a severer hand of Providence thought fit to ruin the design. Not long afterwards the resolutions of some of those men in authority in the army to extirpate His Majesty's name and issue, being then in their infancy, and not appearing barefaced, they endeavoured first to destroy His Majesty by the hands of a private assassin, Major Rolph, now prisoner in Newgate, who, being accused by petitioner of endeavouring to pistol His Majesty, was imprisoned by order of the House, but by the prevailing of his own party in the House of Commons was afterwards rewarded with 150*l.*, whilst petitioner was sequestered, imprisoned, and constrained to leave England for two years, all which has cost him at least 1,500*l.* Prays for consideration and satisfaction.

Aug. 2. Petition of Walter Powell, sequestered and ejected contrary to law out of the vicarage of Standish, in the county of Gloucester; the House made order for securing the profits of the living in the hands of the churchwardens and overseers, but they have slighted the order as appears by the letter of Nathaniel Beard. Petitioner prays that they may be sent for to answer for their contempt, and that William Hill, who is now in possession of the vicarage by an unjust presentation from Oliver, late Protector, may be ordered to show his ordination and presentation.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of order for securing the profits of the living in the hands of the churchwardens, &c. 23 June 1660.
2. Letter from Nathaniel Beard to Mr. Walter Powell; the order is not valued a pin, because it has no seal nor the hands of any of the Parliament men to it; the vicarage hay is carried and the corn will be as soon as it is ripe. 15 July.

[Aug. 2.] Amendment to the Bill for poll money, being a schedule of names of Commissioners for the Cinque Ports. C. J., VIII. 109.

Aug. 3. Draft order for bestowing 10,000*l.* upon Sir George Booth as a mark of respect for his eminent services and great sufferings. L. J., XI. 117. *In extenso.*

Aug. 6. Certificate that Peter Maydwell made a resignation of the rectory of Weston-sub-Edge, Gloucester, and cannot therefore claim any right to the profits thereof under the general order of the House for securing the profits of livings in the hands of the churchwardens, &c.

Aug. 6. Draft order of the Committee on the Bill for Confirmation of Judicial Proceedings for the consideration of the proviso offered by Lady Baltinglas.

Annexed:—

1. Petition of Anne Viscountess Baltinglas. Prays that a common recovery which she suffered in 1654 of certain lands which she inherited from her father, Sir Peter Temple, under a settlement made upon his marriage with Anne, daughter of Sir Arthur Throckmorton, may be excepted out of the Act for Confirmation of Judicial Proceedings, as she entered into it by misadvice to secure some of her husband's debts, and has thereby unwittingly forfeited one moiety of her estate to Sir Richard Temple, a younger son of Sir Peter by another wife. (Undated.)
2. Printed copy of case on behalf of Lord and Lady Baltinglas.
3. Sir Richard Temple's case.
4. Proposed proviso.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

Aug. 7. Draft of an Act for restoring unto William Marquess of Newcastle all his honours, manors, lands, and tenements in England, whereof he was in possession on the three and twentieth day of October one thousand six hundred and forty-two, or at any time since. Read 1st this day. Received the royal assent on the 13th of Sept. L. J., XI. 119, &c.

Aug. 7. Draft of an Act for restoring to John Lord Poulett and his heirs certain messuages and lands in the county of Dorset. Read 1st, 2^a, and committed; no further proceeding. L. J., XI. 119, 125.

Aug. 8. Draft of an Act for restoring to Charles Lord Gerrard, Baron of Brandon, all his honours, manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, whereof he was in possession on the three and twentieth day of October one thousand six hundred and forty-one, or at any time sithence. Read 1st this day. Received the royal assent on the 13th of Sept. L. J., XI. 120, &c.

Aug. 8. Petition of John Cooke, rector of West Thorney Island, in the county of Sussex; on the 25th of June last petitioner obtained their Lordships' order of sequestration and charged the churchwardens therewith, but John Laynge, the present possessor, with others, has by force of arms detained the glebe and reaped the corn before it was ripe, and carried it and a great part of the tithe corn away in the night and laid the same in a hired barn. Petitioner prays that Laynge and his confederates may be apprehended to answer for their contempt.

Aug. 8. Affidavit in support of preceding petition.

Aug. 9. Copy of order to stay the demolishing churches in Exeter, &c. L. J., XI. 122. *In extenso*.

Annexed:—

1. Draft of proposed addition to preceding. 10 Aug.
2. Application for an order for attendance of witnesses.

Aug. 9. Petition of John Halke, rector of Upminster, in the county of Essex; for the relief of ejected ministers the House ordered that the profits of benefices should be sequestered into the hands of the churchwardens or overseers, but in petitioner's parish the churchwardens are the men who prosecuted him to a sequestration, they have continued churchwardens for several years, and one of them has had part of the tithes for the last fourteen years, and has allowed a portion to the parties who have officiated, the present incumbent having been a mean tradesman, a wheelwright. Petitioner prays that Agmondisham Pickayes, and others, responsible men, may be authorised to gather in the tithes and profits of the rectory until the case is determined. L. J., XI. 122.

Annexed:—

1. Another similar petition. (Undated.)

Aug. 10. Affidavit of Henry Widdrington; that the Earl of Northumberland and his tenants have been turned out of possession of certain lands in the county of Northumberland by pretence of some surreptitious judgments gained last term in feigned actions. L. J., XI. 122.

Aug. 10. Petition of William Heveningham:

To y^e right Hon^{ble} y^e Lords assembled in Parliament. The humble petition of Will^m. Heveningham, Esqr., Most humbly sheweth,

That y^or Petitioner hopeth y^or Lo^{pp}s haue not that displeasure agst him as he hath sorrow & greife of heart agst himselfe, that by y^e threatenings of y^e cunning Contrivers of that horride murder of y^e late King p^ttending y^t nothing was intended by them agst y^e life of his Ma^{tie} he was vnhappyly betrayed into that misfortune to be p^rsent in that vniust Court; but when he saw their intentions, did not consent therunto by holding vpp his hand, nor the signing & sealing that fatall warrant for his sd Ma^{ties} death, & neuer was acquainted or prerie to anie of their secret plotts & contrivances or gott any advantage by them; and did euer oppose what might anie waye strengthen or countenance y^e late Oliuer or his sonns tirannicall gouernment: Hee did alsoe order his brother Jaye (a gentleman of Northfolke) in February last, to take vpp five hundred poulds for his Ma^{ties} service, which was iustified to S^r Horatio Townshend & S^r Rob^t Kempe, and was y^e first that surrendered himselfe vppon y^e late proclamacon. And although nothing can excuse this great offence, yet he hopeth it may speake something in extenuacon of this fault. And for y^or petitioners Estate it is much ouerualued & in Joynture, engaged & lyable to pay large annuities; besides a great debt of y^e petitioners. Alsoe y^e portions & fortunes of y^e widow & sixe children (that he is intrusted with) of his only brother Coll. Arthur Heveningham, deceased, whoe was

soe fortunate as to serve y^e late King in all his warrs, in w^{ch} time y^or pet^r was very helpfull to him by supplying him wth considerable sums of mony at seuerall times during y^e warre, and at y^e end of y^e sd warre gatt his enlargement & paid his Composition for him, and did constantly all y^e service hee could for y^e King's partie, w^{ch} some are now reddie to justifie.

Y^or Pet^r therfore hopeth & prayeth y^or Lo^{pp}s will be pleased to look vppon his Condicion, and y^e fortune of soe many Innocents wrapt vpp in his sufferings, & to take him into consideracon & comiseracon that he may remaine as a Monument of y^or favour & Clemencie, and that y^or Lo^{pp}s will soe farr remember mercye in y^or sensure that he may not be in a worse Condicion by submitting to y^or mercy then those that fledd from it, but may receive such compassion as may laye an obligacon vppon him & his to praye &c.

W. HEVENINGHAM.

See Note L. J., XI. 123, which says that on this day in the original occurs a note, crossed, to omit Heveningham in the list of the late King's judges, with the following note in the margin, "Revoked afterwards upon vote."

Aug. 10. Draft of an Act to enable Richard Lord Clifford, Earl of Cork, and the Lady Elizabeth Clifford, Countess of Cork, to proceed at law or in equity against such persons as took away their goods contrary to the articles made at the rendition of York. Read 1st this day; rejected after the third reading. L. J., XI. 123, 151.

Aug. 10.—Engrossment of preceding.

Aug. 10. Draft of an Act for restoring to Thomas Lord Culpeper, son and heir, and sole executor of John Lord Culpeper, Baron of Thorsway, and Master of the Rolls, deceased, all the honors, manors, lands, and tenements, leases not determined, and hereditaments whatsoever, whereof the said John Lord Culpeper was in possession on the twentieth day of May one thousand six hundred forty and two, or at any time after which have not been since sold or aliened by the said John Lord Culpeper by acts or assurances to which himself was party and consenting. Read 1 this day; received the royal assent on the 13th of September. L. J., XI. 123, &c.

Aug. 10. Printed copy of petition of Charles Rich, gent., to the House of Commons; complains that a blackish gelding of which he was rightful owner, worth 40*l*., has been violently taken away from him by certain persons related to Charles Lord Gerrard, upon pretence that the gelding belonged to the late Protector; prays that the gelding may be restored to him, with such recompense as the House shall think meet. L. J., XI. 123.

Aug. 11. Instructions for an order for the Earl of Suffolk to search for arms, saddles, &c. taken from Audley End. L. J., XI. 124.

Aug. 11. Application for an order for the Earl of Bristol to be put into possession of his estates. L. J., XI. 124.

Aug. 13. Draft of an Act for settling of all the manors and lands of the Earl of Cleveland in trustees to be sold for the satisfying the debts of the said Earl and of Thomas Lord Wentworth his son; with a schedule of incumbrances chargeable upon the manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments appointed to be sold. Read 1st this day; received the royal assent on the 29th of December. L. J., XI. 125, &c.

Annexed:—

1. List of Committee appointed to consider preceding Bill. 15 August.
2. Paper of amendments.
3. Affidavit of service of notice of the hearing of the Earl of Cleveland's business. 17 July 1660.
4. Copy of order respecting a Bill of the Earl of Cleveland's. 6 July 1641.

Aug. 13. List of Committee appointed to consider of the Bill concerning the Marquess of Newcastle, that concerning the Lord Gerrard, that concerning the Lord Pawlett, and that concerning the Lord Culpepper, with minutes of proceedings of the Committee on this and subsequent days, amendments, &c., and also minutes of proceedings on Lord Lexington's Bill, the Earl of Roscommon's Bill, Lord Clifford's Bill, Renée de Sabran's Bill, the Earl of Derby's Bill, the Bill for Durham, the Marquess of Worcester's Bill, the Earl of Banbury's Bill, Sir George Booth's Bill, and Augustine Skinner's Bill, subsequently referred to the Committee. L. J., XI. 125, &c.

Aug. 13. Draft of an Act to enable Robert Lord Lexington and Sir Thomas Williamson, Baronet, to

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

raise and levy the sum of two thousand six hundred and eighty pounds, and damages, out of the manors and lands of John Hutchinson, Esquire. The draft recites that Robert Lord Lexington, by the name of Robert Sutton, Esquire, Sir Thomas Williamson, Knight and Baronet, deceased, and others did, in 1642, become bound for several sums of money amounting in all to 2,680*l.*, employed for the service of the late King in the garrisons of Newark; that these debts were sequestered, and by order of the late pretended authority paid to or for the use of John Hutchinson upon his own discovery, and unjust prosecution, and therefore enacts that Robert Lord Lexington and Sir Thomas Williamson, son and heir of Sir Thomas Williamson, deceased, shall enter into possession of the lands of John Hutchinson and receive the profits thereof until the said sums of money, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum, be repaid to the creditors. L. J., XI. 125. This Bill passed the House of Lords, but was thrown out on the second reading in the House of Commons. C. J., VIII. 205.

Annexed:—

1. Amendments to preceding.

Aug. 13. Petition of John Hutchinson, Esquire; he understands that there is a Bill brought in against him to levy certain sums of money upon his estate, which would again plunge into ruin both him and his unhappy family, and sink them in that port where they were blessing God for the safety they thought they had arrived to by their Lordships' gracious clemency; petitioner therefore most humbly prays that their Lordships would not destroy their own mercies before they allow him a favourable hearing of what he can herein answer for himself. L. J., XI. 125.

Annexed:—

1. Duplicate of preceding.

2. Paper containing copies of orders of the Committee for advance of money, &c. made in 1648 for levying from the estates of Robert Sutton and others the sums of money advanced by Mr. Chambers, of Hull, and others, for the King's service.

3. Paper containing copy of order of the Committee for the advance of moneys, &c. for payment of 2,672*l.* to Colonel Hutchinson in discharge of his arrears of pay. 25 July 1649. Copy of his receipts for the same, 19 and 22 Oct. 1649; and copy of the receipts in the Treasurer's books for the sums of money owing by Robert Sutton and the others to Gilbert Atkinson, a delinquent, and to Hercules Clay, a delinquent 19 and 20 Oct. 1649.

4. Certificate of the Committee at Nottingham that Gilbert Atkinson, prisoner there, had compounded for his enlargement. 14 April 1649.

5. Petition of John Hutchinson, Esquire; a duplicate of the petition presented on the 23rd of July, 1660. See above.

Aug. 13. Draft of an Act for putting Edward Marquess and Earl of Worcester into possession of such part of his estates hath been sold or conveyed away under colour of several Acts and ordinances of Parliament since the beginning of the late unhappy wars within this realm, as also by several deeds and conveyances made by him, the said Marquess for inconsiderable sums of money to him paid during his restraint and imprisonment by such persons as were already possessed thereof, either under colour of some pretended Acts or ordinances of Parliament as aforesaid, or by fraud, surprisal, or circumvention used against him, the said Edward Marquess and Earl of Worcester. Read 1st this day, but afterwards dropped. L. J., XI. 125, &c.

Aug. 13. Another draft.

Aug. 13. Petition of Richard Lord Byron; prays to be restored to possession of the inappropriate rectory of Rutzah, Recheate and Saditworth, in the counties of Lancaster and York, for the remainder of a term of twenty-one years, devised to his mother Dame Ann Byron in 1642, by William late Archbishop of Canterbury, of which petitioner was dispossessed by the pretended trustees for maintenance of ministers under colour of the ordinance made in 1646, declaring that all acts done by bishops after 1641 should be void. L. J., XI. 126.

Aug. 13. Draft order in the matter between John Earnley and Daniel Jenkins; that Earnley shall exhibit a Bill in Council to which Jenkins shall answer; and that a former decree made in the matter shall be suspended until the case is fully heard, &c. L. J., XI. 126.

Annexed:—

1. Draft report from the Committee for Petitions on the case.

2. The case between Earnley and Jenkins arising out of a matter of wardship.

Aug. 14. Petition of Vincent Cupper. Petitioner claims the rectory of Paulerspury by right of presentation from Lady Wotton, the undoubted patroness, in April 1646, and by legal institution and induction from Dr. Heath, then Chancellor of the diocese of Peterborough, under an order from the House; petitioner refused to take the engagement against the King and the House of Lords, and will be a great loser if dispossessed of the present profits of the living under their Lordships' order sequestering the profits into the hands of the churchwardens, as he has sowed much of the glebe, and the sequestrators refuse to bring the corn to the parsonage barns, though he has offered them the keys to secure them, but sell some, and bring the rest to their own and their neighbours' barns. Prays that the order of sequestration may be taken off, and Ezechiel Johnson left to try his pretended title at law, petitioner being left to receive the profits quietly as he has done for the last fourteen years. L. J., XI. 127.

Aug. 14. Draft order that 50,000*l.* of the three months' assessment be assigned for payment of the army, and 40,000*l.* be employed for disbanding. L. J., XI. 128. *In extenso.*

Aug. 14. Petition of Nicholas Dingley, minister of the rectory of Kingstone, in the county of Kent; prays that the order of the 23rd of June last that the tithes should be detained in the hands of the churchwardens may be suspended, as petitioner, who is the present incumbent, came in upon a clear title, being presented by Dr. Prinrose, the undoubted patron. L. J., XI. 128.

Aug. 15. Engrossment of an Act to enable the county of Durham to send knights, and the City of Durham to send burgesses, to serve in Parliament. Brought from the Commons this day, dropped in Committee. L. J., XI. 129, &c.

Aug. 15. Petition of Amice Andros De Sammares and Nathaniel Darell, deputies of the Island of Guernsey; they were empowered by the inhabitants of the Island to address themselves by petition to His Majesty, and humbly to beg his pardon which he has been graciously pleased to grant; pray their Lordships "to let them "enjoy the benefit of His Majesty's said particular act "of grace and mercy, they relying wholly thereupon "according to their immediate relation to the Crown "only as remains of the ancient Dukedom of Normandy." See L. J., XI. 129.

Aug. 15. Draft amendment made by the Lords to the Bill for poll money, nominating Commissioners for assessing the peers. See C. J., VIII. 121.

Aug. 15. List of Peers to be named as Commissioners.

Aug. 16. Draft order for present payment of 1,400*l.* for relief of maimed soldiers, widows, and orphans, and to secure a further sum of 2,000*l.* for the same purpose. L. J., XI. 130.

Aug. 17. Affidavit of John Stainer, of Uppington, Salop; that Andrew Lloyd, of Aston, in the same county, refused to obey the order of the House for restoration of the Earl of Newport's goods. L. J., XI. 131.

Aug. 17. Affidavit of John Stainer and another, that Colonel Thomas Hunt, of Shrewsbury, refused to obey the order of the House for restoration of the Earl of Newport's goods.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of the order referred to. 30 June 1660.

L. J., XI. 79.

Aug. 17. Petition of Robert Medley, Synon Maw, and others, inhabitants within the manor of Epworth, in the Isle of Axholm, in the county of Lincoln; by procurement of Nathaniel Reading and John Gibbon, petitioners were warned to appear before the House on the 14th of July last to show cause why they should not obey certain decrees of the Court of Exchequer; they attended on that and subsequent days, and have been obliged to keep their witnesses in town for five weeks; and now their case is appointed for hearing on the 23rd instant, when their council will have gone out of town. The case is of great concernment and intricacy, so that no new counsel could state it aright; they therefore pray that some day next term may be appointed for the hearing. L. J., XI. 131.

Aug. 17. Copy of Order in Council referring to counsel learned in the law, to consider how the degenerate and infamous desires of Villiers *alias* Danvers [Viscount

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

Purbeck], to divest himself of all title of honour may be accomplished. See L. J., XI. 65, &c.

Aug. 18. Application from Moses Perkins, a messenger, for an order for attachment of John Eeles who would not assist in taking Colonel Scroope into custody. L. J., XI. 132.

Aug. 18. Draft of an Act for the settling of the Priory of Watton and other lands belonging to the Earl of Winchelsea, in the county of York, in the hands of trustees for the payment of debts. Read 1^a, 2^a, and committed this day; received the royal assent on the 13th of September. L. J., XI. 132, &c.

Aug. 18. List of Committee on preceding Bill. L. J., XI. 132.

Aug. 18. Draft order referring Lord Lexington's Bill and John Hutchinson's petition to the Committee formerly appointed for the Marquess of Newcastle's Bill. L. J., XI. 133.

Aug. 18. Draft order, upon information given to the House, by the Marquess of Hertford, appointing a Committee to consider a patent pretended to be granted to the Marquess of Worcester creating him Duke of Somerset, with minutes of proceedings, &c. on several subsequent days. L. J., XI. 133.

Annexed:—

1. List of witnesses to be summoned. 20 Aug.

2. Proviso to the Bill.

Aug. 18. Petition of Robert Carr, Esquire, only son of Sir Robert Carr, Bart.; petitioner's mother Lady Carr has petitioned the House against him, and prosecuted him in his father's name contrary to his father's mind, who has frequently disowned proceedings of a like nature whenever he could get any liberty from the restraint put upon him by his lady; Lady Carr pretends that he is free from restraint, but when petitioner went into the country to the house where his father is kept, taking with him two justices of the peace, he was denied access to him by Sir Edward Rossiter's soldiers; prays that he may have free access to his father to know his mind with regard to Lady Carr's proceedings. L. J., XI. 133.

Annexed:—

1. Certificate of the two justices mentioned in preceding to the truth of petitioner's statements. 20 July.

Aug. 18. Draft of an Act to restore to Wentworth Earl of Roscommon, of the kingdom of Ireland, all the honors, castles, lordships, lands, tenements, and hereditaments in Ireland, whereof James Earl of Roscommon his great grandfather, Robert Earl of Roscommon his grandfather, or James late Earl of Roscommon his father were in possession on the 23rd of October 1641. Read 1^a this day; received the royal assent on the 29th of December. L. J., XI. 133, &c.

Aug. 18. Petition of William Ives, minister of Stow, in Northamptonshire; he complains that the churchwardens, contrary to the intention of their Lordships' order for securing the profits of the living, have sold some part at an undervalue, spoiled some, and converted some to their own use; have cut down in the night the glebe corn which petitioner sowed, and have carried it wet to another man's barn, which needs must spoil it, while they have taken his cattle from the common, forcing him to sell all except one horse on which he rides, and this they have twice impounded out of the churchyard; prays to be permitted to receive the profits of the rectory on giving good security to be responsible for the same according to determination of Parliament. L. J., XI. 134.

Aug. 20. Petition of Dame Mary Carr; not long since she presented a petition complaining of the unnatural conduct of her only son Robert towards his father, mother, and sisters, and his terrifying the tenants so that they refuse to pay their rents, making petitioner and her family destitute, but petitioner was dismissed to law; Robert Carr has now delivered a petition, fortified by certificate of two justices, one of whom is his abettor, pretending that he is denied access to his father, &c.; she denies the statements in his petition, and accuses him of trying to force his father to sign such writings as he had prepared, and of associating with dissolute persons to terrify and molest her servants, obliging her to have three soldiers quartered in the house for protection. L. J., XI. 135.

Aug. 20. Affidavit that Ann Tisser refused to obey the order of the 26th of July to deliver the Gatehouse at Worcester House to the Marquess of Worcester. L. J., XI. 135.

Aug. 20. Petition of Robert Cheeke, Esq.; petitioner presented the annexed petition touching his claim to

the barony of Fitzwalter, which has been referred by His Majesty to the House; prays the House to appoint a day for the hearing. L. J., XI. 135.

Annexed:—

1. Petition of Robert Cheeke, Esq., to the King; the barony of Fitzwalter was a barony by tenure from the time of Henry the First, and the next heir of the whole blood and no other did constantly inherit the honour; petitioner is son and heir to Sir Thomas Cheeke, who was next heir of the whole blood to Edward last Earl of Sussex and Baron Fitzwalter, who was next heir of the whole blood to Robert Earl of Sussex and Baron Fitzwalter, who died without issue in the year 1629; petitioner's father, Sir Thomas Cheeke, after the decease of Edward Earl of Sussex put in his claim for the barony, but by the distraction of the times, and the dissolution of the Lords' House, never brought the same to any perfection; petitioner prays to be restored to the honour and dignity. Noted with an order signed by Sir Edward Nicholas referring the petition to the consideration of the House of Lords. L. J., XI. 135.

Aug. 20. Order for the hearing of the case. L. J., XI. 135. *In extenso.*

Aug. 21. Engrossment of an Act for indemnifying of certain officers in courts of justice; providing that the places of those officers who remained in London and did not as required by the King attend at Oxford shall not be thereby forfeited. Brought from the Commons, and read 1^a, no further proceeding. L. J., XI. 136, &c. (Parchment Collection.)

Aug. 22. Draft of an Act for the preserving of the Earl of Derby's right of action and entry into the manors, lands, and hereditaments heretofore sold by William Earl of Derby. This Bill, which was read a first time this day, was referred to the Committee on Lord Derby's other bill, see June 13, and on the 28th of August was reported with amendments and alterations which are embodied in the annexed draft. L. J., XI. 137, &c.

Annexed:—

1. Draft of an Act for restoring of Charles Earl of Derby to the possession of the manors, messuages, lands, and hereditaments belonging unto James late Earl of Derby, his father. Under this title the Bill went down to the House of Commons, where it was only read a first time. C. J., VIII. 207.

Aug. 22. Petition of Captain John Griffith; in the year 1651 petitioner, then an inferior officer in the city of Chester, was amongst others summoned to appear at a court-martial, where finding them upon the trial of Lord Derby petitioner presently withdrew, and was never present at any question or sentence of death, but has notwithstanding been summoned with the rest that sat in that Court; petitioner has suffered much for his adherence to His Majesty's party, and particularly was sequestered and very much abused by the Rump for assisting Sir George Booth in his late rising, but has not hitherto had an opportunity of truly informing the House of his case; he prays to be speedily discharged from his imprisonment, which he has now suffered above a month, and the charge of which he is not able to bear. L. J., XI. 137.

Annexed:—

1. Petition of same to the Committee for Privileges; confesses that he was one of those who sat in the court-martial upon the Earl of Derby, but positively affirms that he knew not of his execution, or who gave orders for it. The conclusion of the petition is similar to the preceding one. (Undated.)

2. Statement in favour of Griffith, and that the Earl of Derby consents to his release.

Aug. 22. Petition of Sir John Stawell; prays that the committee on his case may be empowered to proceed in the matter as originally ordered, as he has summoned the purchasers of his estate to appear on the 23rd and show cause why he should not be restored to possession, and if the case is now stopped the purchasers will be put to a great deal of trouble without a hearing. L. J., XI. 137.

Aug. 23. Petition of John Collins, of Paul's, Covent Garden, in the county of Middlesex, merchant tailor; when Sir John Stawell's estate was sold by the trustees appointed by the late Parliament, Lady Stawell appointed her good friend John Farwell, of the Middle Temple, to buy the manor of Netherham, in the county of Somerset, and in 1656 Farwell, with Lady Stawell's consent, sold the manor to petitioner for 1,600*l.*, which

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

money was employed partly to pay her debts and partly to redeem her jewels: in 1659 petitioner bought an estate worth near 100*l.* per annum belonging to the manor, and which will be a great advantage to the lord of the manor; petitioner prays that his money may be repaid him with interest, and that meantime he may quietly enjoy the lands as security, being accountable for the profits. L. J., XI. 138.

Aug. 23. Petition of Ralph Nevill, clerk, minister of the Gospel, Master of Arts, and of Episcopal ordination; in 1646 Jervas Keck, then minister of Evenlode formally resigned the cure, and petitioner was presented to the same by the rightful patron, and was legally instituted, and inducted by Mr. Keck himself, who has now obtained an order of the House to sequester the profits, to the great disturbance of petitioner and the parishioners; prays that the order may be revoked. L. J., XI. 138.

Aug. 23. Petition of Thomas Porter, clerk; complains that William Treise, the present possessor of the rectory of St. Mabyn, Cornwall, and others, have resisted the order of the House for securing the profits of the living, striking and drawing blood from Robert Vivian, servant to one of the churchwardens, who attempted to execute the same. Prays that they may be sent for to answer for their contempt. L. J., XI. 138.

Annexed:—

1. Affidavit of Robert Vivian in support of preceding. 9 August.
2. Copy of the order for securing the profits of the living. 23 June 1660.

Aug. 23. Petition of the participants, purchasers upon valuable consideration of lands within the level of Hatfield Chace, in the counties of York, Lincoln, and Nottingham; petitioners repeat the account of the wrongs done them by the inhabitants of Misterton and Epworth set forth in a former petition (*see above*, 26th of June), and pray that their cause, which has been referred to their Lordships by the King, may be heard at the time first appointed, as they are attending with witnesses, most of them a hundred and twenty miles from their habitations, and that some extraordinary power may be ordered to assist the sheriff in settling petitioners in the possessions decreed to them by the Court of Exchequer. L. J., XI. 139. The petition is signed by John Gibbon and Nathaniel Reading.

Annexed:—

1. Affidavit of Elizabeth Foster, respecting the profanation and destruction of the French church, and the violence offered to herself and her children.

Aug. 23. Petition of the parishioners and inhabitants of the parish of Twickenham, in the county of Middlesex; pray for the removal of Thos. Willis, who in the times of the late troubles obtained possession of the rectory.

Annexed:—

1. Articles against Thomas Willis; he has never been at either University, but was bred in New England, and is not a lawfully ordained minister; he has for months together refused to read the Holy Scriptures; he is a liar, promoter of discord between neighbours, and is turbulent and contentious, takes upon himself arbitrary power in the exercise of his ministerial office, has been a persecutor of orthodox ministers, is a bitter enemy to His Majesty, having thanked God for the pulpit after the murder of his late Majesty for delivering the nations from the hands of that bloody family, has accused the King's friends from the pulpit of malignancy and treason, has always read the declarations of Cromwell and of the pretended Parliament, but has refused to read those lately published by His Majesty.

Aug. 24. Petition of Thomas Lord Brudenell. Prays for an order to restore to him his library and goods. L. J., XI. 139.

Aug. 24. Petition of Banastre Maynard, Esq., by William Lord Maynard his father and guardian; the manor of Wood Plumpton, Lancashire, purchased by Sir Robert Banastre, petitioner's grandfather, and now belonging to petitioner, was let upon lease, and was of late sequestered for the recusancy of the lessees, whose leases have now all fallen in. Petitioner prays that the sequestration may be discharged and he restored to the profits of the manor. L. J., XI. 139.

Annexed:—

1. Affidavit in support of preceding.

Aug. 24. Petition of Richard Harbord and others, tenants to the manor of Cawood, in the county of York; the castle of Cawood, with the chapel, &c., formerly belonging to the bishopric of York has been in great

part pulled down during the late troubles, and the materials sold and carried away by George Hewly and Wm. Rowden, to the dishonour of God, the prejudice of the bishop's see, and to the great grief and damage of petitioners; Roden continues to pull down and carry away what is left to the utter destruction of the premises. Petitioners pray for some speedy order to prevent this. L. J., XI. 140.

Aug. 24. Petition of Joseph Hayhurst; petitioner, who has been possessed of the rectory of Iping-cum-Chithurst, Sussex, for above 15 years, complains that Leonard Alexander, upon pretence of a title to the living, has procured an order for stay of the tithes and other profits, though he was never possessed of it, nor was it sequestered. Petitioner prays for the recall of the order. L. J., XI. 140.

Annexed:—

1. Certificate of inhabitants that Alexander was never in possession of the rectory.

Aug. 24. Petition of Dame Frances Cobham, widow, late wife of John Lord Cobham, deceased; prays for an order to search in the house of Captain John Nelthorpe and elsewhere for goods taken from the houses of her late husband. L. J., XI. 140.

Annexed:—

1. Another petition of same, that Nelthorpe may not be included in the general Act of Indemnity. (Undated.)
2. Proposed proviso to exclude Nelthorpe from the benefit of the Act.

Aug. 24. Petition of Samuel Pepys; in 1656 Jonathan Wood for scandal and insufficiency was ejected from the cure of Preston Bisset, Bucks, by the then Commissioners for ejecting scandalous ministers, though he was an asserter of their cause and interest, and petitioner was then presented to the cure by the rightful patron; but now Wood has obtained the benefit of the general order of the House for securing the tithes, &c. as if he had been ejected for his loyalty, and so entitled to relief. Petitioner prays that the order may be taken off. L. J., XI. 140.

Aug. 24. Petition of Zachary Cawdrey, rector of Barthomley, Cheshire; by the practice of John Smith and his adherents petitioner was unjustly sequestered in 1649 contrary to law and the consent of the parishioners; Smith constantly refused to pay any part of the fifths to petitioner's wife and children, has lately reviled and threatened the churchwardens for executing their Lordships' order for securing the profits of the living till the title should be determined, and has proved himself a scandalous person and an enemy to His Majesty. Petitioner prays the House to order his speedy restoration to the rectory upon his giving security to answer for the profits in case John Smith should be awarded any part thereof. L. J., XI. 140.

Aug. 24. Petition of parishioners of Barthomley, Cheshire; there are not five amongst them out of 200 that ever owned John Smith, whom they have formerly proved to be a drunkard, reviler, brawler, &c. They pray that he may be immediately removed and Zachary Cawdrey restored.

Aug. 24. Petition of John Fish, Doctor in Divinity; petitioner having shown in a petition that he was lawfully entitled to the rectory of Hallingbury Parva, Essex, obtained their Lordships' general order for securing the profits, and had it published in church on the 29th of July last after morning sermon, but Thomas Waterhouse the present possessor not only refused to obey the same, but read His Majesty's proclamation, and said that by virtue thereof he was not to be molested; he has since reaped the glebe corn, and carried away all the tithes he can come by. Petitioner prays that Waterhouse may be sent for to answer for his contempt. L. J., XI. 140.

Annexed:—

1. Affidavit in support of preceding.

Aug. 24. Petition of John Carye, Esq., and Sir Richard Tracey, Bart., son and heir of Sir Humfrey Tracey, Bart., and Dame Elizabeth his wife, for reversal of a decree in Chancery obtained by Anne Cromwell illegally, as petitioners affirm, by the power and influence of Oliver Cromwell and Ireton (her kinsmen) upon Keeble and Lisle, then Commissioners in Chancery, contrary to the opinion of Whitlocke, the other Commissioner. The petition, with the exception of the above allusion to Oliver Cromwell and Ireton, is given almost *in extenso* in the Journal on the 5th of December following, when the House reversed the judgment of the Court of Chancery. L. J., XI. 141, 199.

Aug. 24. Petition of Sarah Rodney, widow, relict of

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

George Rodney, deceased: by order of the 28th of July last her cause was fixed for hearing on the 6th instant, but was put on *sine die* on account of more urgent business; she has been at ruinous expense in bringing witnesses up and keeping them in town, and implores that a short day may be fixed for the hearing. L. J., XI. 141. See above, 26 July.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of order of 28th July 1660 mentioned in preceding.

2. The true state of the case between Sarah Rodney, widow, complainant, and John Cole, of Odiham, in the county of Southampton, defendant.

Aug. 24. Order for the hearing of Lord Mohun's cause on the question of damages for breach of privilege. L. J., XI. 141. *In extenso*.

Aug. 24. Petition of William Heveningham. L. J., XI. 142. This petition is almost identical with that presented on the 10th instant. See above.

Aug. 24. Petition of Henry Nevill; petitioner married the executrix of the Countess of Totnes, who left his wife a personal estate to the value of 20,000*l.*; sixteen loads of the best of these goods, consisting of tapestry, carpets, velvets and satins for bedding, and other furniture, fine linen, rich furs, &c., which were deposited in the Earl of Newcastle's house at Welbeck for safety, were seized by Colonel Hutchinson and others, who cannot be prevailed upon to restore them. Petitioner, who is liable for the debts of the Countess of Totnes, prays that the annexed or some other Act may be passed to enable him to recover his goods for payment of the Countess's debts, and the remainder for his own use. See L. J., XI. 143.

Annexed:—

1. Draft of an Act for the enabling of Ursula Nevill, wife of Henry Nevill, Esquire, as executrix unto the late Countess of Totnes, to demand and receive by law certain goods heretofore belonging unto the said Countess.

Aug. 24. Draft report of the Lords to whom it was referred to end all matters of difference between the freemen and inhabitants and the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Exeter. See L. J., XI. 152, where the report is set out at length.

Aug. 25. Draft resolution of the Lords concurring with the Commons in the proviso to be inserted in the Bill of Indemnity concerning Sir Arthur Haselrigg, &c. L. J., XI. 144.

Aug. 25. Petition of George Bush, of South Halstead, in the county of Essex, feltmaker; complains that in 1645 Thomas Cooke, pretended Colonel of a foot regiment, seized and imprisoned him for his loyalty to His Majesty, and because he would not impeach Thomas Digby and Dr. Edward Ingram as agents for the late King; by the decay of his trade and the expenses incurred petitioner was utterly ruined. He prays that Cooke may be excepted out of the Act of Indemnity so that he may proceed against him for his horrible and unjust oppressions.

Annexed:—

1. Certificate of inhabitants of Halstead to the truth of preceding petition.

Aug. 27. Certificate of churchwardens of Winwick, in the county of Lancaster, in the case between Richard Shirlock and Thomas Jessop, the present incumbent of the rectory, that they have been unable to execute the order of the House for securing the profits of the living, Mr. Jessop, the farmers and tenants, refusing to yield obedience thereto. L. J., XI. 144.

Aug. 27. Draft of an Act for the naturalizing of Dorothea Helena Countess of Derby, wife of the Right Honble. Charles Earl of Derby, and Emilia, called Countess of Ossory, wife of the Right Honble. Thomas Butler, called Earl of Ossory, son and heir apparent of the Right Honble. James Marquess of Ormond and Earl of Brecknock, and Margaret Lady Culpeper, wife of the Right Honble. Thomas Lord Culpeper, Baron of Thorsway, and the Right Honble. Charles Kirkhoven, Lord Wotton, and Dame Emilia his sister, children of Katharine Stanhope, Countess of Chesterfield, by John Kirkhoven, Lord of Hemflett. This Bill, which was read a first time this day, received the royal assent on the 13th of September. L. J., XI. 145, &c.

Aug. 27. Certificate that Lady Margaret Culpeper is a good Protestant, and has received the supper of the Lord in the Dutch congregation of London. L. J., XI. 145.

Aug. 30. Petition of Robert Creighton, Doctor in Divinity, and one of His Majesty's chaplains in ordinary; petitioner, the legal incumbent in possession of the

deanery and parsonage of St. Burian, in the county of Cornwall, in 1645 by command of His Majesty, then Prince of Wales, attended him when he departed out of England until His Majesty's late restoration; in petitioner's absence one Hull intruded himself into the parsonage only by the power of Cromwell; he has violently resisted the order for securing the profits of the living in the hands of the churchwardens, and gives out that petitioner shall never receive any of the tithes; petitioner prays for an order for removal of Hull, and that he himself may be peaceably admitted to the living. See L. J., XI. 148.

Aug. 30. List of persons in whose hands the profits of the living are to be secured. L. J., XI. 148.

Aug. 30. Draft of an Act for the necessary support of the work of draining the great level of the fens; the Bill declares that a pretended Act made the 29th day of May 1649 for draining the great level of the fens, &c. shall be in force until the 29th of September 1661, but that from the 29th of September the King shall enjoy certain portions of the level set forth for the benefit of the late King by a law of sewers made at Lynn in the sixth year of his reign, called Lynn law. This Bill passed the House of Lords, but was dropped in the House of Commons. L. J., XI. 148, &c.

Aug. 30. Draft list of Committee on preceding Bill, with minutes of proceedings showing that the Bill was reported the next day as fit to be engrossed without amendment; that on the 3rd of September a Bill for the draining of the fens in the county of Lincoln, &c. (see next paper) was referred to the same Committee, the objectors to which were on the 6th of September ordered to put in their objections by the 13th of November following, when Sir John Munson, Sir Charles Dallison, and Sir Wm. Killigrew appeared as objectors; various amendments were made and the Bill was ordered to be reported on the 28th of November. L. J., XI. 148, &c.

Aug. 30. Draft of an Act for the draining of the level of fens in the county of Lincoln extending itself from the river of Gleane and Bourne to Kyme Ea, as well within the parts of Kesteven as Holland (the eight hundred fen excepted), and from the said Kyme Ea to the city of Lincoln, and thence westward to the banks of Trent commonly called Lindsey Level. The advantages to be derived from the draining are set forth, the lands to be drained (72,000 acres in all) are particularly described. The draining of these lands was undertaken by Robert late Earl of Lindsey, Sir Wm. Killigrew, and Sir Edward Heron, and in June, in the 11th year of the late King, 24,000 acres were divided amongst the Earl and his participants by twenty lots in recompense for the vast expense they had incurred; they made some progress in the work of draining, but by reason of some interruption it has fallen into decay; Sir William Killigrew and Henry Heron, son of Sir Edward Heron, and the participants are willing to proceed effectually forthwith in the work of draining; they are therefore declared to be the undertakers, and shall at or before the 10th of October 1667, without prejudice to navigation, cause the moor to be drained, and all the level made "winter grounds," 7,000 acres being left as receptacles for the waters upon floods, besides meres not to be drained; George Bampffield, of Wells, Somerset, Edward Walpole, of Gray's Inn, and Edward Towthby, of Towthby, Lincolnshire, shall enjoy the whole 24,000 acres set forth in June aforesaid, in trust for the participants who have the 20 lots, any differences that may arise to be decided by Commissioners thereafter named; the participants are empowered to do all acts necessary to the work of draining, to collect old and levy new taxes on the 24,000 acres for the charges of the work, to make orders and appoint officers, and when the work is finished to do all acts necessary for maintaining the same; any person whose lands may be damaged by such draining to be recompensed by lands out of the 24,000 acres, and similarly the owners of lands benefited thereby to make proportionate allowances to the undertakers; the participants are to meet a fortnight after the passing of the Act in Gray's Inn Hall and choose a treasurer and clerk, and cause the names and shares of the adventurers and participants to be entered in a book, and no future conveyance of any share shall be valid until there entered, or enrolled in Chancery; the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper for the time being, the Duke of Albemarle, and others are appointed Commissioners to decide all differences. This Bill, which was read a first time this day, passed the House of Lords, but was not read in the Commons. L. J., XI. 149, &c.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

Annexed:—

1. Breviate of preceding.

Aug. 32. Draft of an Act for restoring Henry Lord Arundell of Wardour, to the possession of his estate. This Bill, which was read a first time this day, received the royal assent on the 29th of December following. L. J., XI. 149, &c.

Aug. 30. Draft of an Act for restitution of Thomas Earl of Arundell, Surrey and Norfolk, to the dignity and title of Duke of Norfolk. This Bill, which was read a first time this day, received the royal assent on the 29th of December following. L. J., XI. 149, &c.

Annexed:—

1. List of Committee on the Bill appointed 5th September 1660, with minutes of adjournment, witnesses to be examined, &c. on that and subsequent days.

2. Amendments to the Bill.

Aug. 30. Parchment copy of an Act for naturalizing of Gerard Vanheythusen and others. The only other person mentioned by name is William Hammer, born "at Angiers in France," son of Sir Thomas Hammer, in the county of Flint, Bart. The Bill was brought from the Commons this day, and received the royal assent on the 29th of December following. L. J., XI. 149, &c. (Parchment Collection.)

Aug. 30. Draft order to charge 1,000*l.* due to Robert Swale upon the receipt of the excise. L. J., XI. 149. *In camera.*

Aug. 30. Draft order to charge 2,155*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* due to Lord Willoughby of Parham, upon the receipt of the excise. L. J., XI. 149. *In camera.*

Aug. 30. Petition of John Eeles; petitioner was committed by order of the House upon a complaint that he, as deputy to the Sheriff of Oxfordshire, did not assist Moses Perkins in executing the warrant for the arrest of Colonel Scroope; petitioner is not deputy to the sheriff nor any officer under him, and therefore conceived himself not concerned by the warrant; he is besides aged and very infirm, and has ever been forward to serve His Majesty, their Lordships, and the kingdom; prays for discharge as it is urgent for him to be personally present at the next assizes. L. J., XI. 149.

Aug. 31. Petition of Andrew Wanley; in the year 1641 petitioner lent a sum of 1,000*l.*, and in 1642 a further sum of 1,000*l.* to the now Marquess of Worcester upon mortgage of certain houses in Blackfriars, and certain sheep walks in Gloucestershire; in 1644 when the Marquess' estate was sequestered petitioner was put to great trouble and expense, and was forced to compound on hard terms for the premises or lose the whole of his money; about the year 1654 the Marquess, sensible of the great charges to which petitioner had been put, released his equity of redemption and levied a fine on petitioner's behalf; after which petitioner spent great sums of money upon the property by which it is doubled in value; but now by order of the House and by Act of Parliament the Marquess is endeavouring to obtain restoration to his estate to the undoing of petitioner; prays that the property above mentioned may not be included in the order of restoration. L. J., XI. 150.

Aug. 31. Order referring Wanley's petition to the Committee on the Marquess of Worcester's Bill. L. J., XI. 150.

Sept. 1. Petition of Thomas Wythe, Doctor in Divinity; though petitioner, who was illegally ejected only for his loyalty, has obtained the general order of the House for securing the tithes and profits of the rectory of Shipdham, in the county of Norfolk, in the hands of the churchwardens or overseers of the poor, Mark Lewis, the present possessor, persists in reaping and carrying away the glebe crops, and otherwise acting in contempt of their Lordships' order; petitioner prays that Lewis may be sent for to answer for his conduct. L. J., XI. 152.

Annexed:—

1. Affidavit in support of preceding. 16 Aug. 1660.

2. Copy of order for securing the tithes and profits of the living. 23 June 1660.

Sept. 1. Petition of Mark Lewis; Thomas Wythe had the two parishes of Shipdham and Pockewick, Pockewick, Norfolk, but in consequence of the ordinance against pluralities he resigned Shipdham, and Mr. Castleton succeeded him there; after six years Castleton voluntarily relinquished the living, and after thirteen months' vacancy petitioner succeeded him, and now Wythe asserts that he was ejected for his loyalty, and has obtained an order from the House for securing

the profits of the living; prays that this order may be recalled. L. J., XI. 152.

Annexed:—

1. Certificate in support of preceding.

Sept. 3. List of Committee to whom was referred the Bill for Lindsey Level. L. J., XI. 153.

Sept. 3. Petition of Sir Wm. Killigrew, Henry Heron, George Hampden, and others, adventurers and purchasers with Robert Earl Lindsey deceased, who joined with him in the hazard and charge of draining the fens in Lincolnshire. In the 12th year of the late King, and some years before, under several decrees of sewers petitioners undertook the draining of the fens lying between the river Gleane and Kyme Ea, and from thence northward to Lincoln and the Trent; at a cost of 80,000*l.* they perfected the drainage of the part between the Gleane and Kyme Ea, and in the 15th year of the King had a decree in Chancery for possession of fourteen thousand acres in severalty in recompense of their expense, hazard, and trouble, and thereupon built several houses, some of great value, and ploughed and sowed the land for two years with great benefit to the Commonwealth and themselves; but in the third year, whilst petitioners had a petition in Parliament for securing them in quiet possession, a great number of common people, abetted by others more rich, secret, and malicious, entered into petitioners' possessions, demolished the houses, destroyed the drains, works, and fences, and with great herds of cattle and burning made most barbarous devastation of the corn and grain then growing and almost ripe, and as if a reward were due to such riots they have enjoyed the profits of those lands ever since, by which the petitioners, or most of them, are utterly ruined; pray to be restored to their possessions, and that some course may be taken for the discovery of the rioters and their abettors, that they may be brought to make reparation to petitioners, and to condign punishment for their insolencies. L. J., XI. 153.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of order to secure the Earl of Lindsey, and all claiming through him, in quiet possession of the lands in question. 6 April 1641.

2. Copy of order for the Sheriff, &c. of the county of Lincoln to take measures for securing the quiet of the fens. 4 June 1641.

3. Copy of order of the House of Commons directing the Speaker to write to the Sheriff to suppress tumults, and copy of the speaker's letter. 10 and 11 July 1641.

4. Copy of order, upon a petition of Sir Wm. Killigrew and others, for suppression of riots. 9 May 1642.

5. Copy of order for Lord Willoughby of Parham, Lord Lieutenant of the County, to use his power and authority to secure Sir Wm. Killigrew and the rest of the undertakers in quiet possession of their lands. 23 May 1642.

Sept. 3. Minutes of proceedings of the Committee for putting into execution the Act for poll money, so far as concerns the speedy bringing in of the money that is to be paid by the Peers of this realm; with draft of letter proposed to be sent to each peer. See L. J., XI. 154.

Sept. 3. Orders concerning a provision for the Dukes of York and Gloucester. L. J., XI. 154. *In camera.*

Sept. 3. Draft of preceding.

Sept. 3. Certificate that there have been great assemblages of Quakers and Anabaptists (many of them of Lambert's party) meeting in Northamptonshire, sometimes twice a week, plotting and praying against the peace of the Church and State, by which the peace of the county is much disturbed. L. J., XI. 154.

Sept. 3. Petition of William Awbery, the son of Richard Awbery, in the parish of Boughrood, in the county of Radnor in South Wales; during the late times of cruelty and oppression petitioner's father, who was marked for a sufferer for his loyalty, was induced by Wm. Watkins and another, for 300*l.* to levy a fine and suffer a recovery of lands worth 1,500*l.*; this, after deceiving him, broke his heart, and within a short time he died; petitioner prays for inquiry that the fine and recovery may be cancelled, and right done to him as legal heir.

Sept. 4. Petition of Samuel Coates, Master of Arts; petitioner for 17 years past has been, and now is, in actual possession of the rectory of Bridgford ad Pontem alias West Bridgford, Notis, but Edward Greathead who has an ecclesiastical benefice at Leverton, in the county of Lincoln, worth 100*l.* per annum, and never was possessed of Bridgford, has yet obtained the general

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

order of the House for securing the tithes and profits of the living; prays that this irregularly obtained order may be vacated. L. J., XI. 155.

Annexed:—

1. Affidavit of Jonathan Boole that Greathed acknowledged that he had never had possession of the parsonage house or church of West Bridgford otherwise than by digging or cutting up a sod or turf out of the churchyard. 25 July 1660.

Sept. 5. Draft of an Act for preventing inconveniences which may arise by reason of patents or grants made or pretended to be made during the late troubles. This Bill was prepared by order of the House by the Committee on the claims of the Marquess of Worcester and Marquess of Hertford to the Duke of Somerset; it enacts that all patents obtained from the late or present King between the 1st of June 1642 and the 22nd of May 1660 shall be brought into the Court of Chancery to be viewed and examined, and if not so brought in shall be void and of no effect, but a number of Peers are excepted by name from the operation of the Bill. The Bill passed the House of Lords, and was sent down to the House of Commons, where it was dropped after having been read twice and committed. L. J., XI. 156, &c.

Annexed:—

1. Amendments to preceding.
2. List of witnesses to be summoned.

Sept. 5. Draft of an Act for restoring unto Morough *alias* Morgan, Earl of Inchiquin [Inchiquin] all his honors, manors, lands, and tenements in Ireland, whereof he was in possession on the three and twentieth of October one thousand six hundred forty-one, or at any time since. This Bill, which was read a first time this day, received the royal assent on the 13th instant. L. J., XI. 156, &c.

Sept. 5. Petition of Henry Mildmay, Esq.; his annexed petition claiming the barony of Fitzwalter has been referred by His Majesty to the House; he prays that a day may be appointed for the hearing, and that he may have timely notice thereof that he may come prepared with counsel to clear his claim. L. J., XI. 157.

Annexed:—

1. Petition of same, to the King; claims the Barony of Fitzwalter by descent from Robert Fitzwalter, who was seized as of fee and right to him and his heirs of the style and dignity of Lord Fitzwalter, and in the time of King Edward I. was summoned and sat in several Parliaments by the name of Robert Fitzwalter; the claim of Robert Cheeke to the honour is to petitioner's wrong and disherison, and he therefore prays His Majesty to hear his claim and right, and thereon to do as to his wisdom shall seem just. Noted, Whitehall, July 14, 1660. His Majesty's pleasure is that nothing be done in the premises until the claim and right of the petitioner be duly heard and considered.—Will. Morice.

Sept. 6. Application for an order for removal of Wm. Browne and his wife and others, who are in possession of the Duchy House in the Strand, and refuse to render possession or to pay any rent. L. J., XI. 159.

[Sept. 6.] Certificate of the Mayor and Aldermen of the town of Colchester, in the county of Essex; for about ninety years past there has been a congregation of Dutch people in the town, who by the special favour of Queen Elizabeth were tolerated to practise the art and trade of Bay and Say making, and had for that purpose divers good constitutions and orders for upholding the credit of the trade and punishing fraud and deceit therein; these orders were confirmed by King James and by the late King Charles, and the execution of them, and the great care of the Governors of the Dutch Bay Hall and their officers in their strict and exact searching, sealing, measuring, and stamping of their bays has brought that kind of drapery into very high credit both at home and in foreign parts, by which means many thousands of poor families, not only in Colchester but in divers towns and villages for above twenty miles about, are set at work, employed, and maintained; the mayor and aldermen therefore think that great harm would be done to the trade if these bays were allowed to be sold and bought at home, or to be transported beyond the seas without being duly searched and sealed to assure the goodness thereof at the Dutch Bay Hall, the governors of which are men of humble and peaceful spirits, and that the ratifying of their orders and the giving them all the encouragement possible in their trade will be of

great advantage, not only to the town but to the merchants at home and beyond the seas. See L. J., XI. 159.

Sept. 6. Petition of Christopher Stone; petitioner was presented five or six years ago to the rectory of Sigston [Sigston Kirby], Yorkshire, by the undoubted patron, and also holds a resignation of the rectory under the hand and seal of Nicholas Cordell, who now, however, under pretence of being within the number of the sequestered clergy has obtained an order to sequester the profits of the living into the hands of the churchwardens; petitioner believes that had the House known that he had been a sufferer for his loyalty, had ever desired to be faithful in his duty, and had a wife and nine children, the order would not have been made. Prays for such remedy as shall seem good. L. J., XI. 159.

Annexed:—

1. Certificate in support of preceding.

Sept. 7. List of Committee appointed this day to consider the Bill for confirmation of leases and grants made by colleges, &c., with minutes of proceedings on the 15th of November, and some subsequent days. L. J., XI. 161.

Annexed:—

1. Petition of Thomas Bromfield, Esq., John Arthur, Doctor in Divinity, and Lawrence Marsh (trustees of Henry Colbron, deceased), James Colbron, orphan of the said Henry, and the Company of Drapers, London. Henry Colbron by his will directed the petitioners, Bromfield, Arthur, and Marsh, to buy a lease of the rectory of Kirkham, Lancashire, the place where he was born, from Christ Church College, Oxford, and to lay out the profits for the first sixteen years (except 100*l.* a year to his son) in purchasing lands to maintain schools and poor people, and when bought to settle the lands upon the Company of Drapers for the uses aforesaid; the trustees purchased the lease accordingly at a cost of near 2,000*l.*, without any profit as yet, as the lease did not commence till this last harvest; petitioners are informed that by a proviso in the Bill concerning college leases this lease is taken from them and given to Thomas Clifton, the former tenant, though he knew of the original purchase of the lease and gave his consent thereto. Petitioners pray to be heard before the proviso is passed.
2. Letter from the King to the Committee for confirmation of college leases; desiring the Committee to allow a proviso inserted in the Bill by the House of Commons to restore Thomas Clifton to possession of certain tithes and lands of great value of which he was deprived by Doctor Owen, late usurping Dean of Christ Church, Oxford. 1 Dec. Signed by the King and Sir Edwd. Nicholas.
3. Proviso that the Act shall not make good any lease or grant of any houses, orchards, or other lands belonging to any archbishops, bishops, deans, prebendaries, heads or masters of colleges or hospitals which have been reserved for them or in their own hands for the use and accommodation of any of them or their societies.
4. Proviso with reference to lands belonging to masters of colleges, &c.
5. Proviso that the Act shall not confirm William Hook in the mastership of the Hospital of the Savoy, &c., or confirm a lease of the manor of Dengie, Essex, or Garstang, Lancashire, made by Mr. Bond, the late pretended master of the Savoy in trust for his wife.
6. Affidavit of Walter Payne, of the Savoy, respecting the lease made by Mr. Bond.
7. Proviso saving John Lord Culpeper's right of renewal of a lease of the rectories and parsonages of Randall [Ravendale] and Little Coates, Lincolnshire.
8. Copy of order of the Committee for Richard Canning, lessee of the rectories, tithes, or glebe lands of Hampton, Wichenford, Badsey, Aldington, Offenham [Offenham], South Littleton, North Littleton, and Middle Littleton, Worcestershire, to attend in order to be heard concerning a proviso relating to the said rectories. 22 Nov.
9. Copy of another order for the attendance of Richard Canning. 3 Dec.
10. Proviso that the Act shall not make good any leases made against the consent of the "old tenant."
11. Proviso that the Act shall not confirm any lease

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

of the rectory of S. Aegergh, Yorkshire, made since the year 1642.

12. Quæries respecting the Bill, &c.; whether the provisions do not check the Act of Judicial Proceedings, the Act of Indemnity, or the body of this Act itself.

13. Answers of Mr. Justice Browne.

14. Paper of amendments, &c.

15. Petition of Thomas, William, and Elizabeth, children of Wm. Reynolds, late of Triplow or Thriplow, in the county of Cambridge: pray that a lease taken by their father in 1645 of the rectory of Triplow from Peterhouse College, Cambridge, may be confirmed by the Act now passing.

16. Petition of William Moses, lately of Pembroke Hall, in the University of Cambridge. In the year 1655 petitioner was chosen Master of the College in the room of Dr. Benjamin Lang, who had been displaced twelve years before; petitioner constantly resided in the College, and took so much pains that partly by improving the estate of the College, and partly by obtaining contributions from friends (notwithstanding the unhappiness of the times), he did more in the five years he was Master for the good of the College in repairing the old buildings and adding new than had been done in three hundred years before, in recognition of which the Society in the year 1659 granted a lease of the rectory of Soham in trust for petitioner upon payment of a reasonable fine; prays that this lease may not be excepted out of the benefit intended by the Act for confirmation of college leases.

17. Petition of Edward Earl and Marquess of Worcester. By reason of the late unfortunate times, petitioner, adhering unto the principles of loyalty and performing his duty to his late Majesty, was unable to renew former leases made to him and his ancestors by bishops, deans, and chapters, and consequently forced to let them run out and expire. He might now by this happy revolution have enjoyed the pre-emption and his just title thereunto, but is interrupted by reason of a proviso inserted into the Act for the confirmation of leases and grants from colleges and hospitals, contrary, as he conceives, to law and justice. Prays to be heard against the clause before the Act be confirmed.

Sept. 7. Draft of an Act for the settlement of Ireland. All lands forfeited or escheated by reason of the late rebellion in Ireland that have been allotted or assigned to any persons under any Act or ordinance of Parliament, in consideration of moneys advanced or paid for any purpose for the service of Ireland before the 23rd of April 1653, of which lands the said persons, their heirs, executors, or assigns, were possessed on the 7th of May 1659, are confirmed in the possession of such persons for ever, to be held in free and common soccage upon payment of the following rents, viz., 3*d.* for each acre in Leinster, 2½*d.* in Munster, 1½*d.* in Connaught, and 1*d.* in Ulster; the Bill further provides for the satisfaction of the adventurers for Ireland out of other lands, if those above mentioned should not be sufficient, for securing the interests of the Marquess of Ormonde, his wife and children, for restoration to their lands of dispossessed Protestants who were not in rebellion, for satisfaction of the arrears of Protestant officers who served in Ireland, for confirming in possession papists of Youghal, Cork, and Kinsale, who have obtained decrees for certain forfeited lands in the county of Cork, in lieu of their claims to any houses or lands in the towns of Cork, Youghal, and Kinsale. The Bill provides for payment of a proportionate sum by all persons upon whom any lands are settled, for assessment of the value of such lands, and for the settlement of any disputes or differences that may arise; and contains further various saving clauses, and provides that persons, excepting Jesuits and seminary priests, engaged in the rebellion mentioned in certain Acts relating thereto shall be pardoned only so far that there shall be no forfeiture of life or personal chattels; all persons who shall by His Majesty's grace be restored to any forfeited lands shall before the 1st of Sept. 1661 procure satisfaction to be given to the persons to be dispossessed by such their restoration, or shall be themselves barred from all claim thereto, and if restored shall hold the lands at the rents provided in this Act, if the rent formerly reserved exceed not the same. The Bill further provides that all persons who have been transplanted to lands in the Province of

Connaught from other provinces shall be secured in possession until the Parliament of Ireland shall give order therein; that no person who has not exercised his freedom without interruption since the 1st of Feb. 1659-60 shall be free of any corporation in Ireland; that the right of Sir George Lane in certain lands shall be saved, and the Act itself shall be further confirmed by Acts to be passed in the Parliament of Ireland. Read 1^o this day, not further proceeded with. L. J., XI. 161.

Sept. 8. Petition of the Provost and College of the College Royal of the Blessed Mary of Eaton, near unto Windsor, in the county of Bucks, commonly called the King's College of Our Blessed Lady of Eaton; petitioners are seized of the manors of Goldcliffe, Nash, and Coldry, in the county of Monmouth, and the copyholders have time out of mind until the late unhappy wars paid fines arbitrary for admittance, and such payment was confirmed by a decree of the Court of Chancery made in the 6th year of King James, but since the year 1644 the copyholders have refused to pay any fines but such as they please; petitioners and their farmers have for ten years past endeavoured to maintain their right in the Court of Chancery and have the former decree confirmed until legally reversed by Bill of review, or to have an indifferent county assigned for the trial at law, but such was the number and potency of their adversaries and the strength of their purses, being at least two hundred joined together, that though petitioners have expended at least 1,000*l.* and are able to expend no more, yet can they not obtain confirmation of the decree or payment of the fines since 1644; they pray, for consideration of their sufferings, for an order confirming the decree securing them their fines until legally reversed by Bill of review, and for a summons for tenants refusing to pay to appear before the House. L. J., XI. 162.

Sept. 8. Petition of Stephen Poole; a petition has been presented to the House in the name of Thomas Thompson, stating that he was possessed of the rectory of Cranworth-cum-Letton, Norfolk, and was ejected only for his loyalty, and an order was obtained for securing the profits of the living; Thompson is in the East Indies, and could not therefore present any such petition, and was ejected for drunkenness and other misdemeanors; petitioner therefore prays for the recall of their Lordships' order. L. J., XI. 163.

Annexed:—

1. Affidavit in support of preceding.

Sept. 8. Petition of Richard Edwards, minister of Chislehurst, in the county of Kent; Richard Chase who voluntarily resigned the rectory has obtained an order for securing the profits upon the false suggestion that he was unduly sequestered, by which petitioner is not only deprived of his livelihood but made to suffer under the odious notion of an intruder; prays for discharge of the order. L. J., XI. 163.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of Chase's resignation. 5 Sept. 1654.

Sept. 8. Petition of Thomas Birch; an order has been granted upon the petition of William Evans to secure the profits of the rectory of Hampton Bishop, Herefordshire, upon pretence that he was forcibly ejected, but this plea has been heard and examined by the Lord Chancellor and found empty, there being no proof that Evans was ever legally presented; petitioner prays that the order may be reversed. L. J., XI. 163.

Sept. 10. Draft for an Act for restoring of Sir George Lane, Knight, to the possession of the manors of Rathclyne and Lisduffe, and other lands in Ireland. This Bill, which was read a first time, passed through all its stages, and was sent to the House of Commons, this day, received the royal assent on the 13th instant. L. J., XI. 165, 172.

Sept. 10. Petition of William Viscount Stafford; complains that William Foster and John Walker, of Bedford, have entered upon the manors of Wyboston and Soakes, of which petitioner has been lawfully seized for the last thirty years by gift of his grandmother Anne Countess of Arundel, and have forbidden the tenants to pay their rents; prays that the offenders may be brought up in custody to answer before their Lordships for their breach of privilege. L. J., XI. 165.

Annexed:—

1. Statement in support of preceding.

Sept. 10. Order for attendance of Foster and Walker to answer the complaint made against them. L. J., XI. 165.

Sept. 10. Draft order for the King to be moved to issue a proclamation respecting the payment of excise. L. J., XI. 165. *In camera.*

Sept. 10. Draft of an Act for the levying of certain

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

moneys due upon the collection for the Protestants of Piedmont; 8,000*l.*, part of the money collected for relief of the poor Protestants in Piedmont, was in December 1657 lent to Nathaniel Temms, Alderman of London, deceased, and to Martin Noel, of London, with security for repayment on a certain day, with interest at four pounds ten shillings per cent. by the year; of this sum 3,050*l.* was repaid, but the remainder, with interest, is still unpaid, and if not provided for is in some hazard of being lost; the lands, goods, and chattels of the late Nathaniel Temms and of Martin Noel are therefore charged with the sum so unpaid, which is to be forthwith levied by process out of the Exchequer, and paid to the Chamberlain of London, to be disposed of for relief of the poor Protestants in Piedmont, leaving the executors of Temms and Noel to settle their respective liabilities. This Bill, which was brought from the Commons this day, received the royal assent on the 29th of December following. L. J., XI. 166.

Sept. 10. List of Committee appointed to consider the preceding Bill, with minutes of proceedings on this and various subsequent days, showing that Temms and Noel were sent for by Oliver Cromwell to advance 8,000*l.*, and accordingly paid that sum to the Treasurer for the Navy; Alderman Viner says that this was Piedmont money, and that Noel knew that it was, did not deny the debt, and offered lands as security for his share of it after Temms' death; the Committee refers the matter to Sir Thomas Viner and other indifferent persons to settle, adjudge, and award how and when, within four years after the date of such settlement and award, the said sum of 8,000*l.*, or so much thereof as is yet unpaid, shall be paid by Martin Noel, and the executors and administrators of the late Nathaniel Temms, with interest at six per cent. by the year for any part unpaid, and appoint Mr. Kendall as umpire; the award was brought in on the 8th of December, and the Piedmontese were then heard in French to the effect that they were content to allow four years for the payment of the money so they might have six per cent. interest.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of joint and several bond by Nathaniel Temms and Martin Noel to Oliver Lord Protector for payment of 8,000*l.* with interest. 20 Dec. 1657.
2. Certificate of payment of 8,000*l.* into the receipt of His Majesty's Exchequer by Francis Noel on the 24th of Dec. 1660.
3. Certificate out of the Exchequer of 8,000*l.* allowed to Noel in repayment of 8,000*l.* principal money lent to His late Highness on the 24th of December 1657 for supplying the pressing occasions of the Commonwealth (22 Oct. 1658), and of the interest thereon (6 May 1659).
4. Certificate that what interest has been paid upon the 8,000*l.* lent in December 1657 out of the moneys collected for relief of the poor Protestants in Piedmont has been paid by Martin Noel. 7 Sept. 1660.
5. Statement of Maurice Thomson that Noel promised to clear all engagements in which he and Alderman Temms stood bound, &c. 7 Sept. 1660.
6. Petition and remonstrance of the Deputies of the poor churches of Piedmont; they have been sixteen months in the kingdom prosecuting the affairs of the poor churches, at the charge of their desolate flocks, who can neither rebuild their houses or pay their pastors, while Temms and Noel have for three years past had 5,000*l.* of their money in their hands, and paid neither principal nor interest; petitioners understand that the House of Lords before passing the Bill sent to them from the House of Commons desire to see the original bonds of Temms and Noel, but Mr. Robert Blaney who has them will not produce them without a special order from the House; they pray that their expenses if they are any longer detained about the money may be paid by Temms and Noel, and that Blaney may be ordered to deliver to them the original bonds. 10 Nov. 1660. See L. J., XI. 183.
7. Certificate of Thomas Kendall, that the arbitrators desire him to join in their report, but he cannot do this unless the House are pleased to allow two or three days more for the hearing, and to add him to the number of the arbitrators.
8. Certificate or award of Thomas Kendall; the arbitrators have not been able to agree upon an award; he has therefore considered the matters to him referred in the presence of Francis Dashwood, who married the widow and executrix

of Nathaniel Temms, Mr. Neel, and Mr. Smith, counsel for the prosecutors of the Bill, and is of opinion that if the 4,950*l.* still due to be paid by instalments of 500*l.*, to commence on the 24th of June next, with interest at 4*l.* 10*s.* per cent., the last instalment to be 450*l.*, all parties concerned will be satisfied that the Bill should pass. 8 Dec. 1660.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

Sept. 11. Petition of Edward Marquess and Earl of Worcester; petitioner's Bill to restore him to such part of his estate as was disposed of by pretended ordinances and Acts of Parliament has been read and committed, but the adjournment of Parliament is likely to hinder petitioner from the speedy relief intended for him; he therefore prays that the rents of all lands, of which either the late Marquess or himself were seized in April 1642, since sold, may be stayed in the hands of the tenants, that the felling and carrying away of timber may be stayed, that he may be put into immediate possession of all such part of his estate as has been given away by any pretended Act or ordinance since April 1642, and also of such part of his estate as has been disposed of since that time to Adrian Scroope, Hugh Peters, or any other person excepted by name out of the Act of general pardon. See L. J., X. 168.

Sept. 11. Draft order for payment of 157*l.* to Edward Husbands and Thomas Newcombe, printers. C. J., VIII. 165. *In extenso.*

Sept. 11. Draft order for payment of 500*l.* to the Committee for the army to be distributed amongst the clerks and officers attending the House of Commons. C. J., VIII. 166. *In extenso.*

Sept. 11. Draft order for payment of 213*l.* and 386*l.* to (John) Owen, stationer. C. J., VIII. 166. *In extenso.*

Sept. 11. Draft order for payment of 200*l.* to Ralph Darnall for his diligent and faithful service to the House of Commons. C. J., VIII. 166. *In extenso.*

Sept. 11. Draft order for payment of 277*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* to Lancelot Emott, Provost Marshal of Middlessex, on behalf of himself and his six men for their service in attending the Speaker of the House of Commons. C. J., VIII. 166. *In extenso.*

Sept. 11. Draft order for payment of 50*l.* to James Norford [Norfolk], Sergeant-at-arms, for providing of fire and candles for the use of the House of Commons. See C. J., VIII. 166.

Sept. 12. Draft order for the office of postmaster and the postage and carriage of letters, domestic and foreign, to be exercised by the persons now employed therein, and according to the existing rates and rules until the 6th of November next. L. J., XI. 170. *In extenso.*

Sept. 12. Draft order for the King to be moved to issue a commission to treat with purchasers and others concerned in the sales of bishops' lands. C. J., VIII. 167. *In extenso.*

Sept. 13. Draft order to revoke the order for securing the profits of livings, from which ministers were ejected. L. J., XI. 172. *In extenso.*

Sept. 13. Draft order for payment of 1,200*l.* a week to the garrison of Dunkirk until the 6th of November next. L. J., XI. 172. *In extenso.*

Sept. 13. Draft order for payment of the preceding allowance to Edward Harley, the Governor of Dunkirk. See L. J., XI. 171.

Sept. 13. Draft order for the Receiver-General to give assignments for the 40,000*l.* appointed for the disbanding of the army. L. J., XI. 172. *In extenso.*

Sept. 13. Order for 10,000*l.* to be presented to the Princess Royal. L. J., XI. 172. *In extenso.*

Sept. 13. Draft of preceding.

Sept. 13. Draft order for 10,000*l.* to be presented to the Queen of Bohemia. L. J., XI. 172. *In extenso.*

Sept. 13. Draft order that the goods of Edward Lightmaker, brewer, seized for his neglecting to make true entries, and not paying and clearing the excise for ale and beer, are not repleviable. L. J., XI. 172. *In extenso.*

Sept. 13. Copy of preceding.

Oct. 4. Writ for attendance of William Lee, the elder, before the Council at Whitehall to answer the complaint of Anthony Story and another.

Oct. 29. Draft certificate from the clerks with whom the orders and records of the Lords House remain that they are informed that a printed paper, dated 4th July last, purporting to be an order of His Majesty and the Lords assembled in Parliament, with the consent of Charles Lord Gerard, setting forth that it was agreed between Lord Gerard and William Fitton that the said William Fitton should enjoy the estate of the late Sir Edward Fitton, was of late published in the parish church of Gawsforth, in the county of Chester, but no

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

such order made as is pretended, and all persons are to take notice that the said pretended order is a feigned, false, and fictitious thing.

Nov. 6. Petition of Thomas Levingston, Esq., and Anne his wife, defendants to the petition of the Earl of Sterling and others; the cause was ordered to be put off in order that a case might be agreed upon and presented to the judges for their opinion; the defendants have accordingly stated a case, of which they annex a copy; but the petitioners, the Earl of Sterling and others, refuse to agree to it, pretending that it was not delivered in due time, but any default herein was due to the sickness and death of the defendants' counsel, Mr. Francis Finch; the defendants therefore pray the House to appoint some person to state and settle the case, and that they may be heard thereon before their Lordships or the judges. L. J., XI. 177.

Annexed:—

1. Statement of defendant's case; setting out the allegations contained in the petition of the Earl of Sterling and others of the 27th June 1660 *in above*, and contending in answer thereto that by the Act of confirmation of judicial proceedings the fine alleged to have been procured by force and fraud was by the general words of the Act confirmed, and that by the Act of free and general pardon and indemnity made in the present Parliament, and passed before the petition was preferred, the offences pretended in the petition not being excepted, were pardoned. The questions therefore are whether the matters of crime charged in the petition against the defendants are not discharged and pardoned by the general pardon, and whether the House of Peers, as a court of judicature (admitting that the force and fraud alleged in obtaining the fine were proved), can vacate the fine without an Act of Parliament?

Nov. 6. List of Committee on and amendments to the Bill for restoring Lord Arundel of Wardour to his estate. L. J., XI. 177.

Nov. 7. Report from the Commissioners for disbanding the forces, headed, An humble representation of the Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament for disbanding of the forces of this kingdom, both by land and sea, of what progress they have made in that service, declaring what forces they have paid off, and are disbanded and discharged, and what sums of money have been paid to every particular garrison, regiment, troop, and company, and for discharging ships; and what forces are not paid off and discharged, with an estimate of what money will be necessary to pay off the land forces to 6th of November instant and the ships to the 12th day of September last; and what money, both certain and casual the Parliament hath consigned to those uses, with a balance between the charge and the money consigned; and the method observed by the Commissioners in the disposing of the money arising by the Poll Bill, what the total of that bill may come unto according to the best of their intelligence. This report was presented by the Lord General, the Duke of Albemarle. L. J., XI. 177.

Nov. 7. Draft order for presenting 10,000*l.* to the Prince of Henrichen. L. J., XI. 177. *In calendar.*

Nov. 9. List of Committee on the Bill for confirmation of marriages, and notes of some proceedings thereon. L. J., XI. 178.

Annexed:—

1. B. Papers of amendments.

Nov. 10. Petition of Mary Mountjoy, executrix of William Mountjoy, Esq., deceased, for her possession in the Ballast Office; upon the 25th of August last petitioner attended with her counsel for the hearing of her cause, but the attendance became fruitless, His Majesty's pleasure being signified to hear the case himself before the Privy Council; and when the cause was fully heard before the Council she was ordered as formerly to apply to their Lordships for a re-hearing; she prays for a speedy day for the same as she is unable to contend with so potent an adversary as the Trinity House, which having obtained possession endeavours to keep her out with considerable and diuturn attendances. L. J., XI. 184.

Annexed:—

1. Order in Council by which after hearing the cause of the several petitioners to the office of Ballast and Tonnage, and to the ballasting of ships in the river of Thames, viz.: the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of Trinity House of the one part, and those who derive their title from the executors and assigns of Wm. Mountjoy,

patentee or lessee for a terms of years of the other part, the Duke of York, Lord High Admiral, having also exhibited his claim, Sir Kenelm Digby having discovered a pretence of his grounded upon a promise from his late Majesty, and the city of London having put in a claim to the soil of the Thames as conservators of the same, it was ordered that the persons claiming through Wm. Mountjoy might apply to the House of Lords for repeal of the order of the House of the 13th of June last, whereby the Trinity House was under certain conditions and limitations settled in the enjoyment of the office. 24 Oct. 1660.

2. Petition of the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Trinity House; petitioners who have disbursed and engaged themselves by contract for several thousand pounds in performance of the duties of the ballast office since their Lordships' order which secured them in possession thereof until the title should be decided at law, upon their giving security to be answerable for the mesne profits, pray that that order may be maintained. (Undated.)

Nov. 10. Petition of Edward Rowson, clerk, on the behalf of himself and divers other ministers of the Gospel; in the Act touching the confirming and restoring of ministers there is something dubious, and petitioner prays the House to interpret whether a minister admitted on a simoniacal contract and after outed for misdemeanor were lawfully presented, and so ought to be restored.

Nov. 12. Draft of an Act for settling a rent charge issuing out of Knowle, in Kent, upon lands of the Earl of Dorset in Sussex; the draft recites that Richard late Earl of Dorset, uncle to Richard the present Earl, mortgaged the manors of Knowle, Seal, and Kemping [Kemsing] to Henry Smyth, of London, who afterwards having absolutely purchased the same, conveyed them to trustees for the benefit of the poor of the several parishes of St. Saviour's, Southwark, St. Olave's, St. George's and St. Mary Magdalen's, Bermondsey, and Clapham, in the county Surrey, and of several other parishes; in the year 1653 the trustees let the manor house and park of Knole as the same is bounded with a pale or fence to the present Earl of Dorset for eighty-two years at a yearly rent of 100*l.*, and by another lease of the same date let certain woods and commons, parts of the same manors, to him for the same term at a yearly rent of 30*l.*; the poor of the parishes mentioned above receive no further benefit than these rents amounting to 130*l.*, nor are the premises likely to be improved as the house standing in the park of Knole will require 150*l.* annual charges to keep the same in repair, and is only fit for a person of honour, and the "several things" now let by the two leases are fit to be enjoyed with the house for the accommodation of the person living therein, the reversion of the property is absolutely vested in the trustees upon the trusts aforesaid; the bill vests the manors aforesaid in the Earl of Dorset absolutely, free and discharged from all trusts, for the benefit of the poor of the said parishes, in consideration of the Earl charging his manors of Bexhill and Cowding, Sussex, with a perpetual charge of 130*l.* per annum for the benefit of the poor of the said parishes.

The title of the Bill was changed to an Act for settling the manors of Knole, Seale, and Kemping, in the county of Kent, upon the Earl of Dorset and his heirs, and charging the manor of Bexhill and the manor or farm of Cowding [Cowden] and other lands, in the county of Sussex, with a rentcharge of 130*l.* in lieu thereof. The Bill which passed the House of Lords was dropped in the House of Commons. L. J., XI. 184, &c.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of new title.
2. Paper of amendments.
3. List of committee on the Bill. 13 Nov.
4. Notes of proceedings of the Committee.

Nov. 12. Petition of James Waynwright and others. By the importunity of Charles Earl of Derby they purchased a portion of his father's estate in Lancashire, for which the Earl engaged himself to repay the money and interest, but he has now violently seized on the estates by pretence of an order from the House of Lords; petitioners pray that the order may be recalled, and they restored to their possessions and rents until the Earl performs his agreement. L. J., XI. 184.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of order of the 14th of August 1660 for restoring the Earl of Derby to his estates.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar
1660.

Nov. 12. Petition of James Palavicine, son and heir of Toby Palavicine, deceased; prays to be restored to possession of the manors of Foxton and little Shelford, in Cambridgeshire, from which he is excluded under a lease for 99 years made by his father. L. J., XI. 184.

Nov. 13. Draft of an Act for the naturalising of Francis Astley, son of Isaacke Astley, Lord Astley, an infant of the age of six years or thereabouts, born in Holland. Passed the House of Lords, but not proceeded with in the House of Commons. L. J., XI. 184, &c.

Annexed:—

1. List of Committee on the Bill. 16 Nov. L. J., XI. 186.

Nov. 15. Order for the hearing of the cause of the Earl of Sterling and others against Thos. Levinston and Anne his wife. L. J., XI. 185. *In extenso*.

Nov. 16. Affidavit of Mary Batt that Thomas Hawksworth confessed that he had arrested Dorothy Lady Dacres. L. J., XI. 186.

Nov. 16. Draft of an Act for the naturalising of Abraham Wachter, born beyond the seas. Read 1st this day; received the royal assent on the 29th of December. L. J., XI. 186, &c.

Annexed:—

1. Certificate that Wachter is yet under 17 years of age, and was born at Amsterdam. 10 Nov.

Nov. 16. Petition of John Cropley, of Clerkenwell, in the county of Middlesex. Petitioner's father, before the year 1642, lent to William, then Earl and now Marquis of Newcastle, 1,200l.; in 1654 the Earl conveyed his mansion house and site of the late dissolved monastery of Clerkenwell and the manor of Flawborrow, otherwise called Delhow, in the county of Nottingham, to Charles Viscount Mansfield his son, and other trustees for payment of his debts, and petitioner, by the urgent importunity of the trustees, was induced to buy the mansion house and manor, which were accordingly conveyed to Samuel Boardman in trust for petitioner; but now the Marquis pretends to claim the property under an Act of this present Parliament for restoring him to all the estate which he enjoyed before May 1642. Petitioner prays to be allowed to take such course either in law or equity as may best secure his estate.

Nov. 17. List of Committee appointed to consider of some way to prevent the standing of carts and cars in the streets for the hindering of the passage of coaches and passengers in and out in the streets. L. J., XI. 187.

Annexed:—

1. Resolution of the Committee that the Justices of the Peace and other officers of the City of Westminster to be commanded to take care that no carts or cars pass in the streets between Whitehall and the Old Palace in Westminster between the hours of nine in the morning and one in the afternoon during this sitting of the Parliament. 19 Nov.

Nov. 17. Petition of Thomas Hillyard, of Newton Nottage, in the county of Glamorgan, clerk; prays that Arnold Butter, who alleges that he was illegally ejected from the rectory of Newton Nottage, and has by virtue of an order of the House gathered in the tithes of the rectory and converted them to his own use, may be called upon to appear and show cause why petitioner should not enjoy the rectory and tithes.

Nov. 19. Petition of Dame Margaret Herbert, widow, late wife of Sir Edward Herbert, knight, deceased; in 1633 petitioner and her then husband, Thomas Cary, deceased, second son of Robert late Earl of Monmouth, were possessed of a house and lands at Parson's Green, Fulham, near which were about three acres of wet marsh common ground, belonging to the freeholders, copyholders, and commoners of the manor of Fulham, of which the Bishop of London was then lord; petitioner's husband for the accommodation of his own and his neighbour's dwellings, agreed to exchange a like quantity of good ground for this marsh ground, and to leave a way from Parsons Green to Southfield at the west end of the marsh ground, and thereupon at great charge subdivided, inclosed, drained, and planted the marsh ground, leaving the way as agreed; this settlement was undisturbed until about three years ago Edmund Harvey, the then usurped lord of the manor, combining with Francis Thorne, a tailor, locked up a gate at the end of the way leading into Southfield, and then claimed a way through petitioner's gardens and inclosed ground, and obtained two judgments at law against petitioner; she prays the House to give her redress, and to confirm the inclosure and way from Parson's Green to Southfield by Act of Parliament.

Annexed:—

1. Order of the Committee to whom the matter was referred, affecting a compromise between the parties. 24 Nov.

Nov. 20. Draft of an Act for restoring of Thomas Ratcliffe, Esq., to all his lands and possessions in England and Ireland; to restore him to possession of all the manors, castles, lordships, lands, tenements, and hereditaments in England and Ireland, which Sir George Ratcliffe his father or he himself held before the 23rd of October 1640, but without any mesne profits or arrears before the 25th of April 1660. This Bill did not pass, but a Bill with the same title passed the following year. L. J., XI. 188, &c.

Nov. 20. Draft of an Act for confirming the sale of certain lands made by Ferdinando, late Earl of Huntingdon. Read 1st, 2^a, and committed; no further proceeding. L. J., XI. 188, &c.

Nov. 22. Draft of an Act for vacating all such deeds and conveyances as were passed by any person whatsoever of any impropriations or portions of tithes for their compositions for adhering to his late Majesty. The Bill, besides the general provisions, contains a special clause vacating a deed by which Sir John Pakington, and Dame Dorothy his wife, in Jan. 1649-50 were forced for abatement only of part of a fine imposed upon them for adhering to his late Majesty to convey to Christopher Henn and others in trust for the town of Aylesbury a certain pasture called Heydon Hill, in the parish of Aylesbury, and also the market house, markets, and fairs there, with the waste ground where the markets and fairs are held, with the houses and stalls, and the tolls, customs, and stallages arising therefrom, and the court leet and whatever appertained thereto within the borough. The Bill was thrown out on the first reading. L. J., XI. 190.

Nov. 22. Petition of Henry Peck; prays the House to concur in an order sent up from the House of Commons for payment of certain money due to him. See L. J., XI. 206.

Nov. 24. Draft of an Act prohibiting the planting of tobacco within the kingdom of England. The Bill was read 1st this day, passed through all stages in the Lords, but was dropped in the House of Commons. L. J., XI. 191, &c.

Nov. 26. Draft of an Act for the more speedy and ready way for tanning and dressing of all sorts of leather; leather has grown dearer than before from the want of oak bark for tanning, and Charles Howard, 4th son of Henry late Earl of Arundel, Surrey and Norfolk, has several secrets and new inventions for tanning hides in less time and with less charge into leather of a better quality than heretofore produced, and that without the use of oak bark; the Bill reserves to him the sole benefit of his invention for fourteen years on payment of one fifth of the profits and one fourth of all penalties to His Majesty. The Bill was read 1st this day, passed through all stages in the Lords, but was thrown out in the House of Commons. L. J., XI. 192, &c.

Annexed:—

1. List of Committee on the Bill. 27 Nov.

2. Amendments to the Bill, &c.

Nov. 26. Message from the House of Commons for Sir Edward Turner to put the Lords in mind of several Bills. L. J., XI. 192.

Nov. 26. Draft order in the cause of the Earl of Sterling and others against Thomas Levinston and Anne his wife for the Clerk of the House to intimate to the petitioners that they may bring in a Bill for their relief. L. J., XI. 192.

Annexed:—

1. Draft resolution that the fine complained of was obtained by force. 24 Nov. See L. J., XI. 191.

Nov. 26. Draft order for payment of 3,450l. to Thomas Lodington for provisions furnished by him for the garrison of Dunkirk. L. J., XI. 192. *In extenso*.

Nov. 27. Petition of John Earl of Lauderdale and Dame Anne his wife; pray to be put into possession of a copyhold house and land at Highgate, the cause respecting which has been often appointed for hearing; the property is claimed through Mary Countess of Hume, who died about September 1644, leaving two daughters, Anne Countess of Lauderdale and Margaret Countess of Murray; the property was taken possession of in 1649 by John Ireton, Alderman of London, who as lord of the manor would not permit Lady Lauderdale to proceed in claiming the property, but tore up her plaint, saying that her husband was a traitor to the State and should have no lands there. L. J., XI. 193, 195.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

Nov. 27. Petition of Letitia Kemeys, widow and relict of Erasmus Bedloo, son of Isaac Bedloo, merchant deceased. About twenty-five years since the participants in the level of Hatfield Chase contracted with Isaac Bedloo to build a church and minister's house in the Level, for doing which his late Majesty had given them leave. Isaac Bedloo accordingly built and finished the church and house at his own cost of 1,159*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, but the participants very unjustly refusing to satisfy him, he was necessitated to commence a suit at Lincoln assizes in 1640, and obtained a verdict; the participants agreed to pay 6*d.* per acre throughout the level, upon which Bedloo was persuaded to cease the prosecution, but the wars then commencing he was ruined and undone, and died having assigned his interest in the debt to petitioner's husband who is also dead without any satisfaction given him, leaving petitioner, with two children, executrix in a very poor condition. Petitioner prays that the participants may be ordered to pay her the sum disbursed, with all interest and charges accrued since the disbursing thereof. L. J., XI. 193.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of preceding.
2. Order of the Committee for Petitions referring Letitia Kemeys' petition to the Committee upon the Bill concerning the draining of Hatfield Chase. 3 Dec. 1660.

Nov. 27. Affidavit of William Hughes and another; that Valentine Jones, and John and Henry Stephens refused to give up possession of certain lands to the Marquis of Worcester's bailiff pursuant to order of Parliament. L. J., XI. 193.

Nov. 27. Draft order for the Committee for preventing stoppages in the streets between the House and Whitehall to send for the Justices of the Peace and consider of some course for preventing the inconvenience. L. J., XI. 193. *In camera*.

Nov. 29. Engrossment of an Act for the due observation and better preventing the profanation of the Lord's day commonly called Sunday. Brought from the Commons, read a first and second time, and committed but no further proceeding. L. J., XI. 194, &c. (Parchment Collection.)

Annexed:—

1. List of Committee on the Bill. 15 Dec.

Nov. 29. Engrossment of an Act against profane swearing and cursing. Brought from the Commons and read a first time only. L. J., XI. 194. (Parchment Collection.)

Nov. 29. Draft of an Act for the prevention of all adulterated gold, silver, bullion, and prohibited goods and merchandises; the Bill proposes to appoint John Covert and others searchers for adulterated articles, and that they should receive one moiety of all forfeitures for their pains. Read 1^a, and rejected. L. J., XI. 195.

Nov. 29. Draft of an Act for restoring Sir George Hamilton unto his lands and estate in Ireland. The Bill received the royal assent on the 29th of December. L. J., XI. 195, &c.

Nov. 30. Draft of an Act for making void certain fines unduly procured to be levied by Sir Edward Powell, Knight, and Dame Mary his wife. The preamble recites that in so important a foundation of right as the passing of fines, though by a vote of their Lordships in judicature (in the case of the Earl of Sterling and others against Thomas Levingston and Anne his wife), they have resolved that the fines had been obtained by force, they yet thought fit to vacate the same by way of Bill rather than by way of judicature. This Bill, after passing through the House of Lords, was dropped in the House of Commons, but a Bill for the same purpose received the royal assent on the 19th of May 1662. L. J., XI. 195, &c.

Nov. 30. Engrossment of an Act for erecting and augmentation of vicarages perpetual out of inappropriate rectories. Brought from the Commons this day, but not proceeded with. See L. J., XI. 195. (Parchment Collection.)

Nov. —. Petition of the Mayor and Chamber of the city of Exeter; on the 1st of September last the House ordered that certain churches in Exeter should be repaired at the charge of the parishioners, that the bells, plate, utensils, and materials taken away should be restored to those churches, and that the partition wall built in the cathedral and the new seats in the choir should be taken away; this order was served upon petitioners so shortly before the adjournment that they had no opportunity of making their supplication to the House, and showing their readiness to yield obedience to the order in all points within their power; petitioners

gave notice to the churchwardens of the several churches to fetch away their bells, utensils, and materials still in being which some have done, and the others may do so when they please; as for plate none was taken, and few of the churches were touched by the petitioners, and those the smallest and least useful, thirteen out of the eighteen churches of Exeter being incapable of receiving such a congregation as could maintain a preaching minister; petitioners have neither received or demanded the money mentioned in the order, but have delivered up the one bond to the parties concerned; as to that part of the order which requires them forthwith to take away the partition wall in the cathedral, and the new built seats, Dr. Gawden, the Bishop elect, is willing that they should remain until he has had an opportunity of considering their convenience or inconvenience; petitioners are besides advised by counsel that they would be trespassers on the Church and liable to action if they were to pull down the wall and seats, and that the Dean cannot give them leave to do so; the wall and seats were built before the 24th of June 1660 by virtue of a pretended Act made by the Assembly then sitting at Westminster, and the building thereof is therefore covered by the general Act of Indemnity; two congregations now meet for divine service in the east and west parts of the cathedral, and if the wall be pulled down before the other churches are prepared or enlarged thousands of people will have no place to resort to for the worship of God; besides there is, as petitioners hear, danger that some part of the fabric of the cathedral should come down, in preserving which they, with others, have in these miserable times spent 2,400*l.*; petitioners pray that they may enjoy the benefit of the Act of Oblivion, and not be compelled to take down the wall and seats, but that they may be left for the Bishop to dispose of as he shall think fit. See L. J., XI. 91, 152.

Dec. 1. List of Committee on the Bill for the making void certain fines unduly procured to be levied by Sir Edward Powell, Knight and Baronet, and Dame Mary his wife, with notes of the proceedings of the Committee on this and subsequent days, &c. L. J., XI. 197.

Annexed:—

1. Another list of the Committee.
2. Draft preamble to the Bill.

Dec. 3. Draft of an Act for the restoring of Sir Thomas Grymes [Crimes], Baronet, to his estate. Read 1^a, this day, and received the royal assent on the 29th Dec. 1660. L. J., XI. 197.

Dec. 3. Petition of Constantine Skinner. Petitioner is the *bona fide* purchaser for a valuable consideration of certain lands in the counties of Berks, Kent, and elsewhere which formerly belonged to Lady Powell, late wife of the late Sir Edward Powell. The title to the lands depends chiefly upon a fine firmly levied by the said Lady Powell. The Earl of Sterling and others have petitioned their Lordships to reverse the fine, and have only made Mr. Levingston and his wife parties in the cause, wherein such proceedings have been had that petitioner is informed a vote has been passed by their Lordships that the fine was levied by force. To all which proceedings petitioner is a stranger, and yet solely concerned in interest as to his lands. He prays that in any further proceedings in the cause he may be heard and allowed to make his just defence that his inheritance may not be lost to him unknown. L. J., XI. 197.

Dec. 3. Petition of Chaloner Chute; petitioner's late father purchased the castle and park of the Devises in Wilts of Anne wife of Thomas Levingston and her trustees at the full rate of eighteen years' purchase, the title whereof was derived to Mr. Levingston by certain fines levied and deeds made by Sir Edward Powell and his Lady in 1651. Petitioner and his father paid 1,500*l.* part of the purchase money, and petitioner has secured the residue by mortgage of his own lands now forfeited. He takes notice that a Bill has been brought into the House for vacating the fine on which his title depends, upon some suggestion of misdemeanor in Thomas Levingston and his wife in the obtaining thereof. Prays that no Act to the prejudice of his title may be passed, he having never been heard or made party to any proceedings before their Lordships concerning the same. L. J., XI. 197.

Dec. 3. Order referring preceding petition to the Committee upon Sir Edward and Lady Powell's Bill. L. J., XI. 197.

Dec. 4. List of Committee to whom the Bill for restoring Sir Thomas Grymes [Crimes] to his estate was referred, and report of proceedings of the Committee. L. J., XI. 198.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

Annexed:—

1. Draft provisoes to the Bill.
2. Statement respecting the claim of Richard Shelly to a portion of the estate of Sir Thomas Grymes [Crimes]. (Undated.)
3. Petition of Peter Ray, of Blackfriars, London, tailor. Petitioner has a grant of a yearly rent of 20*l.* made by Sir Thomas Grymes [Crimes] to be had out of a messuage and certain lands at Peckham, Surrey. Prays to be heard in defence of his right and interest. (Undated.)

Dec. 4. Draft of an Act for the better relief and employment of the poor, and the punishment of vagrants and other disorderly persons within the City of London and Westminster, and the liberties thereof, and the late lines of communication. L. J., XI. 198. This bill was read 1^a, 2^a, and committed, but was not further proceeded with.

Annexed:—

- 1-2. Papers of amendments.

Dec. 6. List of Committee appointed to consider the Earl of Huntingdon's Bill, &c. L. J., XI. 200.

Dec. 6. Draft of an Act for settling certain drained grounds lying within the level of Hatfield Chase and parts adjacent within the counties of York, Lincoln, and Nottingham. L. J., XI. 201, &c. This Bill appears to have been dropped in consequence of the dissolution of Parliament.

Dec. 6. Impeachment against William Drake, citizen and merchant of London for publishing a pamphlet, intituled "The Long Parliament Revived," &c. L. J., XI. 201. *In extenso.* (Parchment Collection.)

Dec. 6. Proceedings of the Committee on the Bill for the restitution of Thomas Earl of Arundel to the dignity and title of Duke of Norfolk. *See* L. J., XI. 184.

Dec. 6. Report of the evidence of witnesses before the Committee appointed to examine the present condition of the Earl of Arundel, Surrey, and Norfolk. The witnesses examined were unanimous in their opinion that the Earl was mad. *See* L. J., XI. 184.

Dec. 7. List of Committee upon the Earl of Huntingdon's Bill, to whom the Bill to enable John Newton and William Oakeley to sell lands for payment of debts was referred, and proceedings and report of Committee thereon. L. J., XI. 202.

Dec. 7. Engrossment of an Act for the naturalizing of John Borrel, Esq., eldest son of Sir William Borrel, Knight and Baronet. Read 1^a this day. Received the royal assent on the 29th Dec. L. J., XI. 202. (Parchment Collection.)

Dec. 7. Draft of preceding.

Annexed:—

1. List of Committee for the Bills of naturalization to whom the preceding Bill was referred. 11 Dec. 1660. L. J., XI. 206.

Dec. 7. List of Committee on the Bill for uniting the parishes of St. Andrew and St. Mary in Droitwich. L. J., XI. 202.

Dec. 7. Petition of Edward Bullock; prays that William Standen may be summoned before their Lordships to answer petitioner's complaint against him of unlawfully detaining certain manors and lands in the county of Berks descended to petitioner from his ancestors.

Dec. 8. Order for the Earl of Suffolk to take his remedy at law against Alexander Peper for the words spoken to the dishonour of his Lordship. L. J., XI. 203. *In extenso.*

Dec. 10. Draft order for an allowance of 1,200*l.* a week for the maintenance of the garrison of Dunkirk. L. J., XI. 204. *In extenso.*

Dec. 10. Draft order for charging 387*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* due to Henry Simball for provisions sent to Dunkirk upon the receipt of the excise. L. J., XI. 205. *In extenso.*

Dec. 10. Draft order for payment of 3,436*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* to Colonel Anthony Buller. L. J., XI. 205. *In extenso.*

Dec. 10. Draft order for payment of 3,000*l.* to Rowland Langherne. L. J., XI. 205. *In extenso.*

Dec. 10. Draft order for the carcases of Cromwell, Ireton, Bradshawe and Pride to be taken up, drawn upon a hurdle to Tyburn, and there hanged up in their coffins for some time and afterwards buried under the gallows. L. J., XI. 205. *In extenso.*

Dec. 11. Engrossment of an Act for confirming a pretended Act to enable William Millward, Esq., to sell lands for payment of debts. Brought from the Commons and read 1^a this day, but not further proceeded with. L. J., XI. 206. (Parchment collection.)

Dec. 11. Draft order for payment of 250*l.* to Sir Thomas Dacres. L. J., XI. 206. *In extenso.*

Dec. 11. Draft order for payment of 3,443*l.* 12*s.* 5½*d.* to Henry Pecke. L. J., XI. 206. *In extenso.*

Dec. 11. Petition of Sir Symon Fanshawe. Prays for the reversal of an unjust decree obtained against him in the Court of Exchequer in the year 1651 by Thomas Impey. Barons Nicholas, Parker, and Hill who heard the cause denied justice to petitioner, and openly professed much animosity against his whole family. The present Lord Chief Baron and the other Barons of the Exchequer have declared that they could not admit a Bill of review, but conceived that petitioner had good cause to be relieved before their Lordships, who are not so strictly tied up to the forms and rules of proceeding as the Court of Exchequer. L. J., XI. 207.

Dec. 11. Petition of Francis Coventry. In the year 1641 the late Lord Hopton became indebted to petitioner in the sum of 1,000*l.*, for payment of which debt in the year 1657 (a widow's estate falling in at that time) petitioner, after a trial in the Court of Exchequer, obtained possession of a tenement worth 50*l.* per annum. By an order of their Lordships of the 18th of July last the co-heirs of Lord Hopton have taken possession of that part of the estate conveyed to petitioner without regard to his debt. Petitioner prays that the order may be so limited that he may receive from the heirs satisfaction of principal, interest, and charges, or that he may be again put in possession. L. J., XI. 207.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of order referred to in preceding. 18 July 1660.

Dec. 12. List of the Sub-committee appointed by the Grand Committee of the whole House to consider of the two provisoes offered to the Grand Committee, and also of the proviso in the Bill of Attainder of Oliver Cromwell, &c. concerning the Marquess of Worcester's estate, &c., and report of the proceedings of the Committee thereon. L. J., XI. 208.

Annexed:—

1. Draft proviso respecting the estate of Henry late Marquess of Worcester.
2. Another draft.
3. Draft of another proviso.

Dec. 12. Draft order for payment of 528*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* to Colonel John Streatter and John Macoeke for printing. C. J., VIII. 206. *In extenso.*

Dec. 13. List of Committee upon the Earl of Huntingdon's Bill, to whom was also referred the Bill for raising portions and maintenance for the younger children of Sir Edward Gostwicke, with reports of the proceedings of the Committee upon several of the Bills referred to them. L. J., XI. 208.

Dec. 13. Draft of an Act for making the precinct of Covent Garden parochial. Read 1^a this day; received the royal assent 29 Dec. 1660. L. J., XI. 208, &c.

Annexed:—

- 1-8. Provisoes and amendments to preceding.
9. Petition of the inhabitants of St. Paul's, Covent Garden. The precinct of Covent Garden is parcel of the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and the inhabitants therefore are tithe free and liable to no other taxation than the rest of the parish, the Earl of Bedford being bound to endow it. By an ordinance procured by some particular persons in the year 1646 to make it a parish, they have not only great taxes levied upon them for the payment of a minister, but have likewise been troubled with vexatious suits at law. The House of Commons upon a like suggestion of particular persons, without the consent of the major part of the said precinct, have lately passed the effect of the said ordinance by Bill, which if passed into an Act will make petitioners for ever suffer what they conceive they have too long endured. They pray that no Act may pass whereby they may be debarred of such privileges as they ought to enjoy, and that no government may be imposed upon them, but what is according to the laws of the Kingdom. (Undated.)

Dec. 14. Order for the re-commitment of Sir Thomas Grymes' [Crimes] Bill. L. J., XI. 210.

Dec. 14. Petition of John Cole; prays that a short day may be appointed for hearing his cause against George Rodney and his wife. L. J., XI. 210.

Annexed:—

1. Statement of the case.

Dec. 14. Application for an order for the last year's profits of the rectory of Ratzdale [Rochdale] and Saddleworth, in the counties of Lancaster and York, to be answered unto the Lord Byron. L. J., XI. 210.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

Dec. 14. Petition of John Ogilby. Their Lordships have been graciously pleased to accept a new English Bible adorned with choro-graphical sculptures, and according to their benignity and bounty, encouraging such public endeavours, have granted petitioner not only the thanks of the House but a favourable compensation. He prays that since their Lordships' honourable example conduces very much to the carrying on of his design (the disposal of this costly and correct impression) that they would use some ready expedient to quicken and despatch their gracious intentions. See L. J., XI. 216.

Dec. 14. Certificate respecting the precedence of the Earl of Oxford in the Journal Books from 6 Hen. VIII. to 21 Jac. I.

Dec. 15. Draft order for the re-commitment of the Bill concerning college leases. L. J., XI. 211.

Dec. 15. List of Committee on the Bill for the draining of Hatfield Level, &c. L. J., XI. 211.

Annexed:—

1. Petition of Symon Mawe, William Tong, and Robert Bernard, on the behalf of themselves and others, the freeholders and commoners within the manor of Epworth, in the Isle of Axholme. Certain persons calling themselves participants, without naming any except John Gibbon and Nathaniel Reading, have procured an order from their Lordships to summon Thomas Dawson, Anthony Lacy, George Gilby, and William Lockier, charging them with breach of decrees in the Exchequer, and other unlawful acts. Lockier was slain before the date of the order, for which Reading stands indicted for murder and is to be tried next term. The other three persons have attended their Lordships since the beginning of this Parliament to make their defence, but the participants (waiving their former accusations) have lately brought in a Bill for an Act against petitioners and the other commoners, against which petitioners exhibited a petition to their Lordships to have time to make the truth of their case appear. The participants now endeavour to obtain an order to exclude petitioners from their common of pasture, common of turbary, and other just rights. Petitioners pray that no order may be made until they have been heard. (Undated.)

2. Another petition of same praying to be heard against the Bill. (Undated.)

3. Petition of John Crosse, Joseph Edlington, and Leonard Cowley, on the behalf of themselves and of the freeholders and commoners within the manors of Misterton and Stockwith, in the County of Nottingham. Pray to be heard against the Bill. (Undated.)

Dec. 17. Engrossment of an Act for enabling Sir Anthony Browne to sell lands for payment of debts. Brought from the Commons this day, and thrown out after the third reading. L. J., XI. 212, &c. (Parchment Collection.)

Dec. 17. Transcript of record, &c. in the writ of error, Ayleworth v. Evett. L. J., XI. 213. (Parchment Collection.)

Dec. 17. Draft order for payment of 2,200*l.* to Sir Robert Honywood and the other late Commissioners in Sweden for their allowance, and for mourning at the King of Sweden's death. L. J., XI. 213. *In extenso.*

Dec. 17. Petition of Dame Margaret Banastre. Prays that the co-heirs of the late Lord Hopton may be ordered to give her satisfaction for certain obligations entered into by Lord Hopton, and now in her possession as executrix of Sir Arthur Hopton, &c. L. J., XI. 213.

Dec. 17. Petition of Francis Warner and William Love, late Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. Notwithstanding their Lordships' order of the 26th of May last, that Thomas Bushell, a prisoner in their custody, should have his liberty to attend his cause during the session of Parliament, Mary Edney, one of his creditors, combining with one Crofts, and Ogden, an attorney, have sued petitioners for an escape, and prosecute it with all violence, giving out that they will receive their money in spite of their Lordships, with many other scandalous speeches of the same nature. Petitioners pray to be indemnified for their obedience to the order, and that directions may be given to the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer to stay the proceedings at law. L. J., XI. 214.

Dec. 17. Draft order for payment of 1,000*l.* for the buying of a jewel for Francis Windham for his great and eminent service in securing the person of the King's

Majesty after the battle of Worcester. L. J., XI. 214. *In extenso.*

Dec. 17. Copy of account of disbursements made by Clement Kynnersley, yeoman of His Majesty's wardrobe of beds, for furnishing the House of Parliament for the King's Majesty and the Lords, being from the 25th of April to the 15th of December 1660. L. J., XI. 215.

Dec. 17. Order of the House of Commons for a message to be sent to the Lords to desire them to sit this afternoon in respect of the shortness of the time and the weight of business depending, and to put them in mind of the Bills sent up from the House of Commons, and to desire their speedy despatch therein. C. J., VIII. 211. *In extenso.*

Dec. 18. List of Committee upon the Excise Bill, L. J., XI. 215.

Annexed:—

1. Amendments to the Bill.

Dec. 18. List of Committee upon the Bill for taking away the Court of Wards. L. J., XI. 215.

Annexed:—

1-7. Draft provisos and amendments.

8. Petition of the officers of the Court of Wards. Petitioners' offices in the Court were their freeholds and chiefest livelihoods. All former Parliaments which have attempted to take away the Court have thought it equitable that the officers should have satisfaction, it being a court of revenue and the King's undoubted right and prerogative. The House of Commons have in the present Parliament declared that petitioners shall have satisfaction, and have appointed a Committee to report each officer's particular compensation, which report is now ready to be made, but through want of time could not be finished. Petitioners pray that an effectual proviso may be inserted in the Bill for satisfaction for the loss of their offices. See L. J., XI. 217.

9. Petition of the clerks of the Petty Bag on behalf of themselves and their under clerks. Petitioners are comprised in the statute of Henry VIII. as officers of the Court of Wards, which if it shall please Parliament to take away petitioners' offices will be dammified 2,000*l.* per annum for the future, as they have already been for several years past. Their places yield little other profit but what relates to the business of the Court of Wards, yet they are at as great charge as formerly in making out all writs or summons for Parliament, subsidy, commissions, and other services without fee or reward. They pray that such recompense and satisfaction may be allowed them as to other officers of the Court of Wards and Chancery. (Undated.)

Dec. 18. Petition of Frances Duchess of Somerset, relict and executrix of William Duke of Somerset, deceased, and of Francis Lord Seymour, Sir Orlando Bridgeman, Sir Robert Hyde, and others, trustees of the estate of the late Duke. After the death of Henry Lord Beauchamp, son and heir apparent of the late Duke, Lady Beauchamp his widow, and her son William now Duke of Somerset (now eight years of age) lived with the late Duke until her intermarriage with Lord Herbert, since which the infant has been in the custody and lived with the late Duke, who by his will did, as much as in him lay, assign over the custody and estate of the infant to petitioner, the Duchess of Somerset, and made it a dying petition to His Majesty to grant it accordingly. As the law yet is, it is in the power of His Majesty to dispose of the body and lands of the infant at his pleasure, but by the Bill for taking away the Court of Wards, the custody thereof will devolve to Lady Herbert as guardian in socage though married again, and it will be out of His Majesty's power to grant the late Duke's dying request. There is a great debt upon the estate, and if Lady Herbert should have the custody according to the Bill it would be a certain prejudice to the infant to the value of 20,000*l.*, and probably to the value of 100,000*l.*, and the trustees will not dare to take upon them the trust which also concerns the provision for Lord John Seymour and Lady Jane Seymour, children of the late Duke and Elizabeth Seymour, daughter of Lord Beauchamp by Lady Herbert. Petitioners pray that a proviso may be inserted in the Bill whereby the matter concerning the custody of the infant and his estate may be left, as yet it is, in the power of the King to do what His Majesty in his great wisdom shall think most agreeable to justice and for the good of the infant. L. J., XI. 215.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

Annexed:—

1. Petition of Dame Mary Herbert, wife of Henry Lord Herbert. Petitioner's late husband, Henry Lord Beauchamp, did near the time of his death, in the presence of the late Duke of Somerset his father, make it his last and earnest request that his children should never be taken away from petitioner, which the Duke promised to see performed. Accordingly after the death of Lord Beauchamp her children constantly remained with her during all the time she lived with her mother Lady Capel, and since with the late Duke, and before petitioner entertained any thought of marriage she was advised and satisfied by counsel that her marriage could not in the least prejudice the right she had in the education and custody of her children. Since her intermarriage with Lord Herbert she did at the request of the late Duke permit the children for the most part of the time to continue with him, which he always acknowledged as her courtesy. Petitioner is informed that the Duchess of Somerset proposes by a proviso to be inserted in the Bill for taking away the Court of Wards to gain to herself the custody of petitioner's son the now Duke of Somerset, and to debar petitioner of the common benefit hitherto extended to all the people of England, and intended by the Bill to be continued. Petitioner prays that their Lordships will not without just grounds appearing and without hearing petitioner alter what the fundamental laws of England, always grounded upon the best reason, have in this case provided for.

Dec. 18. Message from the House of Commons desiring the House of Lords to sit this afternoon. L. J., XI. 215.

Dec. 19. Draft order for payment of 3,000*l.* to Sir Edward Massey. L. J., XI. 217. *In extenso.*

Dec. 19. Draft order for payment of 3,571*l.* to Mrs. Dorothy Seymour. L. J., XI. 217. *In extenso.*

Dec. 19. Draft order for payment of 3,000*l.* to Captain Silas Titus. L. J., XI. 217. *In extenso.*

Dec. 20. List of Committee to whom was referred the Bill for further supplying and explaining certain defects in the Act for speedy provision of money for disbanding and paying off the forces of this Kingdom both by land and sea. L. J., XI. 218. The Bill for establishing a Post Office and the Bill for prohibiting the transporting of wool, wool fells, &c. were referred to the same Committee.

Annexed:—

1-8. Draft amendments to the Bill concerning wool.

9. Petition of divers inhabitants of the Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark in the behalf of the said Islands. The only livelihood and subsistence of above fifty thousand persons in the islands depend upon the manufacture of woollen stockings. The Kings of England have been pleased, time out of mind, to grant the inhabitants several competent quantities of wool towards their manufacture, without which the poor people must be reduced to an inevitable starving. His Majesty has lately confirmed by his proclamation two thousands todde of wool for Jersey, one thousand for Guernsey, two hundred for Alderney, and one hundred for Sark, this being the least quantity they have need of. Petitioners pray their Lordships to preserve the inhabitants in the possession of that gracious grant, without which the Islands cannot subsist or avoid utter ruin.

Dec. 20. Draft report and proceedings of the Committee upon the Bill concerning Hatfield Level. L. J., XI. 218.

Dec. 20. Draft order for payment of 1,000*l.* as a mark of respect to Mrs. Lane and in testimony of the Parliament's high resentment and value of her service in being so signally instrumental to the preservation and security of the person of His Royal Majesty. L. J., XI. 219. *In extenso.*

Dec. 20. Order for payment of 1,400*l.* for the wounded and maimed soldiers and widows in Ely House and the Savoy. L. J., XI. 219. *In extenso.*

Dec. 20. Draft of preceding.

Dec. 20. Petition of Sarah Rodney, widow. Petitioner prays that, inasmuch as the weighty affairs of the kingdom cannot permit their Lordships to give a hearing to her cause against John Cole during this session of Parliament, they would recommend the cause

to the Lord Chancellor to proceed therein as shall seem meet for her relief. L. J., XI. 219.

Annexed:—

1. Another petition of same that the House will proceed to a speedy judgment. (Undated.)

2. Another petition of same for redress. (Undated.)

Dec. 21. Petition of Awbrey de Vere, Earl of Oxford. Petitioner states that he is lawfully entitled to the office of Great Chamberlain of England, with all the profits and privileges thereunto belonging. About the first year of the reign of the late King a petition was exhibited to His Majesty against petitioner's father by the father of the present Earl of Lindsey, in which the then Earl of Lindsey claimed both the Earldom of Oxford and also the office of Great Chamberlain. The matter was referred to the Peers then sitting in Parliament, and upon that reference the right of petitioner's father to the Earldom of Oxford was certified to be clear without one dissenting voice; as to the right of the office of Great Chamberlain, there was an equal difference of opinion for some time, Lord Chief Baron Walter and Lord Chief Justice Crew being fully satisfied that the right was in petitioner's father, though Justice Dodridge and Justice Yelverton were of another mind, until at last by the casting voice of Baron Trevor, who came in at the end of the debate, the opinions were made three against two, and thereupon their Lordships were advised to induce his late Majesty to confer the office on the Earl of Lindsey, ever since which time it has been held by the late Earl of Lindsey and his son Mountague the present Earl, who having gotten into his possession several evidences and writings concerning the office now claims it as his inheritance. Petitioner prays that the claim to the office may be re-heard, and the consideration thereof referred to all the judges of the law, or if they cannot all be conveniently assembled, then to six of them, to report their opinions to their Lordships, and that the Earl of Lindsey may be ordered to produce all the books, writings, and evidences in his custody concerning the office. L. J., XI. 220.

Dec. 21. Dethick v. Bradborne, Writ of error: Transcript of Record, &c. L. J., XI. 220. (Parchment Collection.)

Dec. 21. Petition of Thomas Hutchins, Marshal's man. Petitioner is under restraint for arresting Lewis Nassiabenia, a servant of the Earl of Lincoln, contrary to privilege. Prays for enlargement as he was ignorantly drawn in to execute the writ by one Price, who pretended that he had waited upon the Earl of Lincoln who disowned Nassiabenia to be his servant; Nassiabenia when arrested was very refractory and refused to show his protection. L. J., XI. 221.

Dec. 21. Draft list of Committee on the Bill for raising 420,000*l.* for disbanding the remainder of the army and paying off the navy. L. J., XI. 222.

Annexed:—

1-5. Draft amendments, &c. See C. J., VIII. 233.

6. Petition of many merchants, tradesmen, and artificers in and about the city of London and other places in His Majesty's realm of England. Petitioners have delivered into the naval stores for the supply of the royal navy great quantities of hemp, cordage, timber, &c., and all sorts of provisions for maritime affairs, for which there are great sums of money due to them as appears by their bills and accounts presented to the House of Commons. Petitioners pray their Lordships to set forth some speedy and certain way for their payment that the want thereof may not be their ruin. (Undated.)

7. Printed abstract of preceding petition.

Dec. 22. List of Committee and proceedings upon the Bill for making the precinct of Covent Garden parochial. L. J., XI. 224.

Dec. 22. Report from the Committee of the House of Commons upon the petition of Arthur Lord Chichester, Earl of Donegal, respecting a bond given by him to James Boswell for provisions, &c. for relief of the English army in Ireland. C. J., VIII. 223. *In extenso.*

Dec. 27. Amendments and proviso proposed by the House of Commons to the Earl of Cleveland's Bill. L. J., XI. 226.

Dec. 27. Petition of Awbrey de Vere, Earl of Oxford, to the King, claiming the office of Great Chamberlain; referred by His Majesty to the House of Lords. L. J., XI. 227. *In extenso.*

Dec. 27. Petition of Thomas Lord Windesor, to the King; claiming the office of Great Chamberlain;

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1660.

referred by His Majesty to the House of Lords. L. J., XI. 227. *In extenso*.

Dec. 27. Petition of Charles Earl of Derby to the King; claiming the office of Great Chamberlain; referred by His Majesty to the House of Lords. L. J., XI. 228. *In extenso*.

Dec. 27. Petition of William Parker, clerk. Petitioner, who is rector of Wrotham, Kent, complains that his tithes are detained from him by the churchwardens and overseers of the parish under pretence of the order of the 23rd of June last, though there has been no eviction by law against him. He prays that the persons who have fraudulently abused the order may be dealt with as their Lordships shall think fit. L. J., XI. 228.

Dec. 27. Engrössment of an Act for the encouragement of the fishing trade; the Bill, which was brought from the Commons this day, but not proceeded with, places certain restrictions upon foreign fishermen, specially forbidding them to use the "troll," or any set or stake nets after the last day of Feb. 1660-1, it also contains provisions for limiting the fishing season in England, &c., for the better preservation of the spawn, and for the protection of the fry of the poor John or cod on the coast of Newfoundland, &c. L. J., XI. 228. (Parchment Collection.)

Dec. 27. Draft order for 10,000*l.* to be presented to the Duke of York as a testimony of great respect to his Highness. L. J., XI. 229. *In extenso*.

Dec. 27. List of Committee on the Bill concerning the rectory of Preston. L. J., XI. 229.

Annexed:—

1-2. Draft amendments to the Bill.

3. Petition of Nicholas Colman, clerk. About twenty-three years since petitioner was lawfully presented, instituted, and inducted to the vicarage of Preston, Suffolk, but for eighteen years he has for his loyalty been sequestered and kept from the same, until by an order of the 11th of this instant December of His Majesty's justices of the county (authorised thereunto by Act of Parliament) he was restored. He understands that a Bill has been sent up to their Lordships from the House of Commons for uniting the inappropriate rectory of Preston to the vicarage, and the presentation thereunto is for the future to be in Emanuel College, Cambridge. The name of William Manninge, the intruder, is by mistake inserted in the Bill as the present incumbent to hold the vicarage during his life, which will totally deprive petitioner of his right. He therefore prays that his name may be inserted in the place of that of Manninge.

Dec. 27. Petition of Daniel Lyre and others on behalf of themselves and all the rest of the postmasters of England, Ireland, and Wales, being about 300 of them. Petitioners having formerly presented a petition to the House of Commons, setting forth their rights to their several post places, with the manner and rise of the letter office as the product of their labour, constant charge, and contrivance, the House of Commons upon the 17th of this instant December ordered that such of the persons who have contributed their pains in improvement of the revenue of the Post Office should be recommended to His Majesty for consideration. Petitioners have also presented a petition to their Lordships setting forth their grievances, to which they have had no answer or redress. They pray their Lordships to recommend His Majesty to restore them to their former places with their accustomed salaries. Noted: Read, but nothing ordered.

Annexed:—

1. Another petition of the postmasters. In the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I., the under postmasters were to receive 4,500*l.* per annum out of the Exchequer for carrying their Majesties' letters, packets, and expresses, but in the year 1637 they were upwards of 60,000*l.* in arrear of their wages, whereof they have never received one penny. Being tired in such His Majesty's service for want of their wages, and being for the most part poor innkeepers, they, in the year 1637, found out an expedient at their great cost, to do the service of His Majesty, and to the greater benefit of all His subjects, by undertaking the carriage of private letters weekly, to the great increase of trade and correspondency, by setting up a letter office in London from whence letters were conveyed to all parts of His Majesty's dominions and elsewhere. They likewise took care that no service of His Majesty or his ministers was neglected, but better done than

before, when they were to have received wages for it, and thereby exonerated His Majesty from any future pay out of his Exchequer, but satisfied themselves out of their own labours; which carrying of private letters was never used by the King's postmasters. Oliver Cromwell perceiving a profit to arise out of the labours and contrivances of the postmasters farmed the same out, with the postmaster's office, at 10,000*l.* per annum, but had respect to the rights and services of the postmasters, whose salaries were preserved and satisfied by every farmer and patentee. About ten months since the Letter Office was disposed of upon account (by order of the last Council of State), but the weekly or under postmasters were still employed and paid their salaries; about six months since, without any notice being given them, the profits of their labours were exposed to farm at 21,500*l.* per annum, and letters patent were granted to Henry Bishop for seven years, with an unlimited arbitrary power to dispose of the under postmasters and lessen or take away their salaries at his pleasure, unless they served under him at his own terms (which is not half their wages), besides paying for their places again and giving an unheard of security by bond not to disclose the conditions they make with him. Petitioners are threatened to be expelled from their employments for asserting their rights, and many are already turned out, and they and their families are likely to be ruined unless their Lordships provide for their relief in the Act for settling the Post Office. They pray that they may be heard before the Bill be passed or the patent put in execution. Dec. 1660.

Dec. 27. Affidavit of Edward Holland respecting the service of the order of the 6th of September last, concerning the draining of the level of the Fens in the county of Lincoln, upon the inhabitants and commoners. See L. J., XI. 160.

Dec. 28. Copy of order postponing the consideration of the claims to the office of Great Chamberlain of England until the next session, &c. L. J., XI. 229.

Annexed:—

1-2. Precedents for adjournment of cases from one session to another.

Dec. 28. Draft order for 10,000*l.* to be presented to the Queen of Bohemia as an evidence of great respect to Her Majesty. L. J., XI. 231.

Dec. 28. Petition of Mountague Earl of Lindsey, Lord Great Chamberlain of England, to the king, claiming the Earldom of Oxford; referred by his Majesty to the House of Lords. L. J., XI. 230. *In extenso*.

Dec.—Petition of Samuel Bordman; prays for the reversal of a decree in Chancery obtained against him by Francis Needham, with reference to two small closes at Gadsby [Gaddesby], in the county of Leicester.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of preceding.

[1660.]

Petition of Henry and Rowland Burghill, sons of the late Colonel Robert Burghill. By an ordinance of the 23rd of April 1647, 2,826*l.* was allowed by the Commissioners for compounding at Haberdashers' Hall to certain trustees for petitioners and their mother, Elizabeth Burghill, in full satisfaction of all service, pay, and demands due to Colonel Burghill. Petitioners' mother not having received any part of that sum, and being put to great straits to maintain herself and her children, was wrought upon by William Cawley to release for a very inconsiderable sum, and without the consent of petitioners or the trustees, all the debt, to the utter ruin of petitioners. Cawley is fled (being one of the triers of the late King), and his estate is ordered to be seized for the use of the public, so petitioners are despairing to have any satisfaction from him. They pray for relief out of Cawley's estate.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of order of the Commissioners for compounding with delinquents referred to in preceding. 29 April 1647.

Petition of Peter Barrett, His Majesty's searcher in the port of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, and the members thereunto belonging. Petitioner was lawfully invested and sworn in his office, and had a patent under the Great Seal, nevertheless certain persons (pretending authority by virtue of two intitled Acts of the 16th and 20th of January 1648-9 for regulating the officers

HOUSE OF
— LORDS.
— Calendar.
[1660.]

of the navy and customs) outed him contrary to the law, and the words and meaning of both the said Acts. Petitioner prays their Lordships to take his long and sad sufferings into their consideration, and to authorize him to execute the said office and to receive the usual fees.

Petition of William Roe. Petitioner married the only remaining child of Humphrey Hixon, late Keeper of His Majesty's standing wardrobe at Greenwich, which office has been in the possession of that family for many generations. Petitioner having been bred up in such a way as makes him fit for the execution of the office, and having been a great sufferer for his loyalty to His Majesty, prays to be admitted and sworn into the place of yeoman of His Majesty's standing wardrobe.

Petition of John Robinson. The late King by letters patent granted the office of register of affidavits in the Court of Chancery to William Robinson and petitioner for their lives. William Robinson is dead, and the right has therefore accrued to petitioner, who employed Sheffield Stubbs to execute the office, but he upon a false and extra judicial oath before a Master in Chancery that petitioner was with the Earl of Newcastle's army, gained the office, whereas in truth petitioner was always true and faithful to the King and Parliament, and was never engaged in any war since the sad troubles began. Prays to be restored to the office.

Petition of Francis Lord Newport. In 1646 a fine of 10,000*l.* was imposed upon Richard Lord Newport, deceased, and petitioner his son and heir for their (then called) delinquency, after a sequestration of all their real and personal estate, and demolition of their dwelling-house, beside the said fine for composition. In discharge of the fine petitioner and his father were compelled to pay a great part in ready money, and for the residue to convey their tithes and rectories in the county of Salop to William Pierrepont and Humphrey Edwards, deceased, and their heirs in trust for the augmentation of the maintenance of the ministers of the several parishes. Petitioner hopes their Lordships will not interpret his and his father's loyalty and faithful adherence to his late Majesty as a crime, and prays that he may be restored to the estate and possession of the rectories and tithes so extorted as aforesaid, they being the only remaining part of the fine not swallowed up unrecoverably, and to that end that the surviving trustee may be ordered to regrant and convey the said rectories and tithes to petitioner and his heirs, and that persons in whose hands the deeds and conveyances made thereof by petitioner and his father remain may be ordered to deliver them up to be cancelled.

Petition of John Price, aged seventy-two years, living at the sign of the Crooked Billet in Dowgate, London. Complains that Richard Hutchinson has wronged him by paying 16*l.* besides "Pinchgutt money," to a wrong person, when it should have been paid to petitioner, as will appear by the books of the Pay Office, and has put petitioner off by delay above two years. Prays that Hutchinson and his books may be examined, and petitioner righted according to justice and equity.

Petition of Christopher Metcalfe, Surveyor-General of the Customs by patent from the late King. Petitioner was restrained from the execution of his office upon pretence of an Act of the Commons assembled in Parliament, dated 16th January 1648-9, without any cause shown or crime laid to his charge. Prays to be restored to his office.

Petition of Francis Cottington. Petitioner's late uncle, Francis Lord Cottington, was for his faithful service to His Majesty and his late father sequestered, his estate, both real and personal, seized on, and his real estate, by a pretended Act, conferred upon that most execrable traitor Sergeant Bradshawe, since which time petitioner, though heir to his uncle, has been kept out of possession. Petitioner prays that a proviso may be inserted in the Act for confirming public sales, that the Act shall not extend to the confirmation of any grant or other estate made of the lands or inheritance of Francis late Lord Cottington, deceased, to John Bradshawe, deceased, or any other person or persons in trust for him.

Draft of an Act for settling and confirming Thomas Hodges, D.D. in the rectory or parsonage of the parish church of St. Peter's, Cornhill, in the city of London, and for the ejecting and putting out of William Blackmore, clerk, from the same. The Act recites that in the year 1657 Blackmore, by undue practices and false suggestions, procured himself to be nominated to the church of St. Peter's, Cornhill, being then void by the death of Dr. William Fairfax, and that he has ever since been in actual possession, to the great prejudice and damage of Dr. Thomas Hodges, who had a just title to the living

from the rightful patrons; but, as some doubts may arise whether Dr. Hodges can be settled in the rectory or parsonage by the Act for confirming or restoring of the ministry in regard he has never actually been in possession, the Bill proceeds to enact that he shall be declared and adjudged to be the real and lawful incumbent. This Bill is not mentioned in the journals.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of the grant of the advowson of the living of St. Peter's, Cornhill, to Dr. Hodges by the Court of Aldermen of the city of London. 27 Sept. 1627.

2. Another copy of the grant.

Printed statement respecting Sutton's Hospital, called the Charter House. The house, with land to the value of about 4,000*l.* per annum, was given by Thomas Sutton for the dwelling and maintaining of eighty old decayed gentlemen and forty scholars at the Charter House, and twenty-eight scholars in the universities, who are clothed, taught, and dieted. The charge of their maintenance, as directed by the founder, amounts to the full revenue yearly. The hospital lands have of late paid all manner of taxes, which takes off a fourth part of the revenue, by means whereof the charitable intentions of the founder cannot be performed, the charge of the hospital cannot be defrayed, the house runs into debt, the pensioners and scholars want their allowance, and if not speedily prevented, the loss by the late fire by tenants breaking and running away, by the abatement of rents, and by the taxes is such that the foundation will be destroyed and the poor men and scholars not maintained. The lands belonging to Christ-church, St. Thomas', and St. Bartholomew's Hospitals are exempted from payment of the monthly assessment. It is prayed that the Charter House lands may be also excepted, or that the Parliament will please, by the same Act by which they grant an assessment, desire His Majesty to discharge all the lands belonging to Sutton's Hospital from the payment of any taxes thereby imposed upon them.

Petition of many owners and masters of ships in and about the river of Thames, London. Petitioners are very sensible of the many abuses, mischiefs, and inconveniences which have befallen them and the navigation trade and trading ships of His Majesty's dominions by the late unnatural wars and usurpations at home, and by the sad breaches with other nations abroad. They complain of the great employment of foreign built ships, and of the sailing of their out and home with strangers, of the colouring of strangers' ships, vessels, and goods belonging to His Majesty's subjects, and of the fraudulent seizures made by the directions of the offender and for his benefit. By these means His Majesty is defrauded, navigation and trade decayed, petitioners impoverished and discouraged, merchants, mariners, and seamen ruined, the kingdom's stock drained and exhausted, ships and shipping destroyed (above two thousand ships and vessels of His Majesty's subjects having been lost within very few years by reason that the trade has been carried on by strangers and ships of little or no force). Many considerable merchant ships have been broken up, and very few are now built for want of employment. Petitioners pray that something effectual may be done in the matter before the adjournment of the Parliament.

Petition of the poor prisoners for debt in several gaols, prisons, compters, holes, and dungeons of cruelty in England and Wales. They pray that an Act may be passed whereby all able debtors may yield satisfaction to their creditors by their real and personal estates, and all poor men and women now prisoners for debt may be set at liberty, in order that prisons may no longer continue sanctuaries for the rich and able debtors, and murdering dens of cruelty to poor men and women.

Petition of Nathaniel Hawes and George Payne. In 1637 their ship the Elizabeth, while sailing peaceably to Virginia, was taken by the Spanish West India fleet, the passengers and crew cruelly used, and the ship carried to Spain contrary to the articles of peace. In 1647 the petitioners and the Company of the Isle of Providence petitioned the House for satisfaction out of 50,000*l.* belonging to the Spaniards arrested by petitioners in 1642, and by law liable for their satisfaction. On the 12th of July 1647 this petition was transmitted to the House of Commons for their concurrence, but by reason of the interruption of the House of Lords no answer was received. Petitioners, ruined by this long delay, pray the House to commiserate their sad condition and afford them relief.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of former petition of Hawes and others to the Lords and Commons.

HOUSE OF
— LORDS.
— Calendar.
[1660.]

2. Copy of a petition of the Governor and Company of Adventurers of the city of Westminster for the plantation of the Islands of Providence, Henrietta, and the adjacent Islands upon the coasts of America. They complain that a ship of theirs had been set upon near the English coast by a Dunkirk man-of-war and carried to Dunkirk. Prays for reprisal against the St. Clara, a Spanish ship and her goods detained in England.
3. Paper containing copy of Sir Henry Marten's certificate to the Privy Council about the capture of the Elizabeth, dated 15 March 1638-9, copy of letter from the Lords of the Privy Council to Sir Arthur Hopton, Ambassador in Spain, desiring him to represent the damage done to the petitioners, and to press for satisfaction, dated 30 April 1639; and copy of Sir Arthur Hopton's answer that, notwithstanding repeated representations, he has as yet been unable to obtain any satisfaction; dated 20 May 1640.

Petition of George Earl of Norwich. For his loyalty in taking up arms for his late Majesty, petitioner was in the year 1648 shut up a prisoner in Windsor Castle, from thence carried to the Tower, and after long imprisonment there arraigned and condemned to die by certain persons pretending themselves a high court of justice, but was mercifully preserved from the execution of the sentence; prays that all who were actors in so audacious a wickedness may be brought to condign punishment, and that he may have reparation for the indignities put upon him by the said trial and other his sufferings. (Undated.) George Goring was created Baron Goring in 1628, and Earl of Norwich in 1644, and died in 1662.

1660-1.

1660-1.

Jan. 2. Draft certificate of the naturalization of John Leemknell and others.

Jan. 14. Draft certificate of the Clerk of the Parliaments that an Act (not named) was passed during the last session of Parliament.

Jan. 25. Copy of certificate that there does not appear in the books of entries belonging to the House of Peers anything touching the corporation of coal merchants, and the grant of 12 pence by them to His Majesty for free trade upon every chauldren for home vent; neither does it appear there was any grievance concerning it.

Feb. 18. Writs of summons to Parliament to—

Charles Duke of Richmond [and Lennox].

Theophilus Earl of Lincoln.

John Lord Bellessis.

Marmaduke Lord Langdale of Holme.

Thomas Lord Leigh.

Robert Sutton Lord Lexington.

Richard Lord Vaughan.

Humble Lord Ward.

Thomas Lord Windsor.

Feb. 18. Writ of summons to [Sir Elward] Nicholas, one of the principal Secretaries of State to attend the meeting of Parliament.

1661.

1661.

April 9. Petition of Henry Ascoe, prisoner, to the Committee of Lords for appeals. Prays that he may have liberty to attend his cause against John Anton and others.

April 29. Writs of summons to Parliament to—

Arthur Earl of Anglesey.

John Earl of Bath.

Thomas Earl of Cardigan.

Charles Earl of Carlisle.

Edward Earl of Clarendon (Ld. Chancellor).

Arthur Earl of Essex.

Antony Lord Ashley.

Frederic Lord Cornwallis of Eye.

John Lord Crewe of Stene.

George Lord Delamer of Dunham Massey.

Denzil Lord Holles of Ifield.

Horatio Lord Townsend of Lynn Regis.

May 8. List of receivers and triers of petitions in the House of Lords. L. J., XI. 244. *In extenso.*

May 10. A Roll of the Peers of the Kingdom of England according to their birth, creations, and offices. Garter's Roll. Signed Edm. Walker Garter. (Parch-ment Collection.)

May 11. Draft of an Act for making navigable of the rivers of Soar, Stour, and Salwarpe, Salwarpe, and the rivulets and brooks running into the same, in the counties of Worcester and Stafford. Read 1st this day, and received the royal assent, 19 May 1662. L. J., XI. 250, &c.

May 13. Draft of an Act for the reversing of the Earl of Strafford his attainder. L. J., XI. 252, &c. 13 & 14 Car. II., cap. 29.

May 13. Another draft.

May 13. Draft of an Act against tumults and disorders upon pretence of preparing or printing public petitions or other addresses to His Majesty or the Parliament. L. J., XI. 252, &c. 13 Car. II., cap. V.

May 13. Petition of Joseph Bastard, servant to Warwick Lord Mohun; complains that he was arrested at the suit of Richard Neve before the expiration of twenty days after the dissolution of the last Parliament, and has been detained prisoner in Newgate and the Fleet ever since, contrary to privilege. Prays for his release and for reparation for the great damages he has sustained. L. J., XI. 252.

May 13. Affidavit of William Willoughby with reference to the seizing of the goods of Thomas Rogers, servant to Lord Willoughby of Parham, by John Holgate. L. J., XI. 252.

May 13. Commission for Sir Orlando Bridgeman to supply the Lord Chancellor's place in the Lords' House. (Parchment Collection.)

May 14. Draft of an Act for the draining of the level of fens in the county of Lincoln, extending itself from the river of Gleane and Bourne to Kyme Ea as well within the parts of Kesteven as Holland (the Eight Hundred Fen excepted) and from the said Kyme Ea to the city of Lincoln, and thence westward to the banks of the Trent, commonly called Lindsey Level. The Bill passed through all stages in the Lords, but was dropped in the Commons. L. J., XI. 253, &c.

Annexed:—

1. Draft list of committee on the Bill. 16 May 1661.

2. Draft proviso.

3. Petition of freeholders and commoners bordering upon the fens lying between Bourne and Kyme Ea, Lincolnshire, to the Committee appointed for Lindsey Level. The commons to the extent of many thousand acres, and many inclosures of pasture, meadow, and arable, are now altogether useless by reason of the great weight of water lying upon them, and the highways and passages have become so dangerous that without guides there is no passing into or out of the country, which is occasioned by several dams made by malicious persons over the drains and rivers made by the undertakers who drained the country. Petitioners pray that an order may be granted to empower them to cut the dams whereby they may be eased of the water, and that the sad condition of the country may be taken into consideration. (Undated.)

May 15. Draft of an Act for settling the manors of Knowle, Seal, and Kensing, in the county of Kent, upon the Earl of Dorset and his heirs, and charging the manor of Bexhill and the manor or farm of Cowding [Cowden], and other lands in the county of Sussex, with a rent charge of one hundred and thirty pounds per annum in lieu thereof. The Bill passed through all stages in both Houses, but does not appear to have received the royal assent. L. J., XI. 254, &c.

May 15. Draft of an Act towards the reparation and satisfaction to be made unto John Marquess of Winchester out of the manors and lands of Robert Wallop, Esq., for the sum of ten thousand pounds and damages for the same given unto him by the late pretended Parliament out of the estate of the said Marquess of Winchester. The Bill was rejected upon the first reading. L. J., XI. 254.

May 15. Affidavit of John Quinn with reference to the seizure of the Earl of Oxford's coach, contrary to privilege. L. J., XI. 255.

May 17. Draft of an Act for the naturalizing of Sir William Throckmorton, Knight, and Dame Elizabeth his wife, with William Throckmorton and Thomas Throckmorton, Margaret Elizabeth Throckmorton, and Dorothy Lucie Throckmorton, children of the said Sir William. The bill passed through all stages in the Lords, but was dropped in the Commons. L. J., XI. 257, &c.

May 17. Draft of an Act for amending and keeping clean the streets and highways in and near the city of Westminster and other cities and towns. L. J., XI. 257.

Annexed:—

1. List of Committee on the Bill. 25 May 1661.

May 17. Petition of John Wynyarde. Prays to be restored to his office of Yeoman Usher. L. J., XI. 257. *In extenso.*

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1661.

May 17. Petition of George Lord Berkeley to the King, for his place in the present Parliament above and before the Lord De la Ware. L. J., XI. 257. *In extenso*.

May 17. Application for an order to stay a suit in which Lord Mohun is concerned, and which has been brought contrary to privilege. L. J., XI. 257.

May 18. Petition of William Earl of Bedford, and others, participants and adventurers for draining the great level of the fens. By the Act for the necessary maintenance of the work of draining the great level of the fens passed in the last session of Parliament, petitioners are quieted in the possession of the 95,000 acres, settled as a recompense for the inestimable charge in draining the level, until the 29th of this instant May, by which time it was conceived that another Act would have passed for a perpetual settlement of the business. Petitioners pray for an order against all unlawful force, riots, and assemblies, &c. until Parliament shall take further order therein. L. J., XI. 258.

May 18. Petition of Sir Symon Fanshawe for reversal of a decree of the Court of Exchequer. Copy of petition presented 11 Dec. 1660. Endorsed: Dismissed. L. J., XI. 258.

May 21. Petition of Goddard Leigh, prisoner in the Fleet for four years last past. Prays for the reversal of a decree pronounced by William Lenthall, late Master of the Rolls, in a suit brought by Sir Henry Piggott with reference to the title to the manor of Dame Ellingsbury, in the county of Bedford, and that petitioner may be released and left to the common law for trial of his title.

May 21. Petition of James Davenport. Prays for the reversal of a decree of the Court of Chancery dismissing his Bill against Sir Edward Longville and Thomas Longville his son for relief against a bond of 500*l*. for performance of covenants, and that the judges of the Court of King's Bench may be ordered to issue a writ of Habeas corpus for petitioner to have his liberty during the time of his attendance on their Lordships. Noted: Dismissed.

Annexed:—

1. Statement of petitioner's case.

May 22. Affidavit of John Gee with reference to the arrest of William Winston, servant of the Earl of Thanet, contrary to privilege. L. J., XI. 263.

May 24. Draft of an Act for settling certain drained grounds lying within the level of Hatfield Chase, and parts adjacent within the counties of York, Lincoln, and Nottingham. The Bill passed through all stages in the Lords, but was dropped in the Commons. L. J., XI. 263, &c.

May 24. Draft of an Act for restoring of Thomas Radcliffe, Esq., to all his lands and possessions in England and Ireland. Read 1st this day; received the royal assent 30th July 1661. L. J., XI. 263, &c.

May 24. Petition of the participants of the level of Hatfield Chase. Petitioners have made due publication of their Lordships' order of the 20th of December last, notwithstanding which John Maw and other commoners have disturbed petitioners' tenants, and riotously drawn away and detained their goods until they compelled the tenants to pay such sums of money as they demanded. Petitioners pray that the rioters may be sent for in custody lest the rest of the commoners receive encouragement from the impunity of those insolences, and the whole possession which has been settled with so much charge and difficulty be again lost. L. J., XI. 263.

May 24. Petition of John Viner, clerk. Petitioner was many years since lawfully presented to the parsonage of Kinnersley, in the county of Hereford, and enjoyed the profits thereof until about eight years since, when he was dispossessed of the same for having publicly protested in print against shedding the innocent and sacred blood of his late Majesty before the execution of that most hellish treason and murder. Petitioner claimed the benefit of the late Act for confirming and restoring of ministers, but by the power of Mr. Pitt, who pretends to be patron of the living, yet presumed to sit as a commissioner contrary to the express provisions of the Act, he received several delays, and was at last utterly denied relief. He prays to be restored to his parsonage and to have the moiety of the last year's profits, and that Pitt and others may be sent for to answer for slighting the Act of Parliament.

May 24. Petition of Ellen Briscoe, widow, one of the daughters of Sir John Drake, late of Ash, in the county of Devon, deceased. Petitioner's father before his death settled certain lands upon Sir Henry Rosewell,

since deceased, and other trustees for raising portions for his six daughters. Sir Henry after paying petitioner a small part of her portion, refused to pay any more upon pretence that her late husband served His Majesty in the wars. Petitioner thereupon exhibited her Bill in Chancery against the trustees, who were decreed to pay her 1,628*l*. 8*s*., but before any payment was made Sir Henry died without issue, seized of the manor of Limington, in the county of Somerset, and other lands, which he devised to Dame Dorothy Rosewell and her heirs, but left no personal estate out of which petitioner could have satisfaction. She is destitute of all relief in the ordinary courts of justice, and prays that an Act may be passed that so much of the manor may be sold as will satisfy her for her portion and damages. See L. J., XI. 315.

May 24. Petition of Abraham Van den Bende, heir of John Van den Bende, who was son of one of the daughters of Sir Peter Vanlore the elder, deceased. Prays for relief against Thomas Levingston and Anne his wife, respecting the possession of the manor of Beenham, in the county of Berks.

May 25. Draft of an Act for restoring of Charles Earl of Derby to the possession of the manors, lands, and hereditaments belonging unto James late Earl of Derby his father. Read 1st this day, and withdrawn after various subsequent proceedings. L. J., XI. 265, &c.

May 25. Petition of the inhabitants of the town of Lowestoft, in the county of Suffolk. Petitioners have time out of mind exercised a free trade of fishing and buying herrings of the western fishery in the roads of Lowestoft without molestation, until lately the inhabitants of Great Yarmouth taking advantage of petitioners' poverty occasioned by the late wars and a lamentable fire in the town, which consumed one hundred and forty houses, with goods and tackling, have by force and violence disturbed petitioners in their buying of herrings in the roads, which tends to their utter ruin. They lately petitioned His Majesty, who was graciously pleased, together with the Lords of his Privy Council, to hear their grievances, and both parties were ordered to attend Mr. Attorney General, who upon consideration of divers charters, Acts of Parliament, and orders was to report the true state of the whole matter to His Majesty, which was accordingly done, and upon the 3d of May instant, it was ordered by His Majesty in Council that petitioners should apply to their Lordships to consider their complaint and afford them relief. Petitioners therefore pray that the matter may be taken into consideration, whereby they may have relief in their sad condition. L. J., XI. 265.

Annexed:—

1. Printed narrative of the case between the town of Lowestoft, in the county of Suffolk, and the town of Great Yarmouth, in the county of Norfolk.

May 25. Petition of Dorothea Gifford, widow. Prays that the order made on the 17th instant on behalf of Lord Mohun, staying petitioner's proceedings at law, may be repealed. L. J., XI. 265.

May 25. Petition of Henry Earl of Sterling, son and heir of Mary Countess of Sterling, deceased, Sir Robert Croke and Dame Susan his wife, and Henry Alexander *alias* Zinzan, and Jacoba his wife, the said Countess Dame Susan and Jacoba being daughters and heirs of Sir Peter Vanlore the younger, deceased, who was only son of Sir Peter Vanlore the elder, deceased, and cousins and co-heirs of Dame Mary Powell, late wife of Sir Edward Powell, deceased, one of the daughters of the old Sir Peter. Petitioners in the last Parliament petitioned their Lordships that certain fines, and indentures leading the uses thereof, whereby they are disinherited, might be vacated, as being obtained by force and fraud from Dame Mary Powell by Thomas Levingston and Anne his wife, and their accomplices. Their Lordships after long examination, upon the 26th of November last, ordered that a Bill should be brought in for vacating the fines, which being passed by their Lordships was sent down to the House of Commons, where it was once read, but by reason of the shortness of Parliament, and business of public concernment intervening, it could then proceed no further. Petitioners pray to be admitted to tender the like Bill this present session, or that (if not the fines) at least the indentures leading the uses thereof may be vacated by some judicial order, that the same may never more be given in evidence. L. J., XI. 265.

May 25. Draft of an Act for the making void certain fines unduly procured to be levied by Sir Edward

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1661.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1661.

Powell, Knight and Baronet, and Dame Mary his wife. This Bill, which was read 1st this day, received the royal assent on the 19th of May 1662. L. J., XI. 265, &c.

Annexed:—

1. Paper of amendments.

May 25. Petition of Henry Evett. Complains that Richard Ayleworth has not prosecuted a writ of error brought in by him during the last Parliament to which petitioner is defendant. Petitioner prays that Ayleworth may be ordered to assign errors within a short time, or that the record may be remitted. L. J., XI. 265.

May 30. Petition of Thomas Bushell. The gaoler of Newgate was ordered by their Lordships in the late Parliament to attend *ad locum* to answer petitioner's complaint of his great sufferings by wrongful imprisonment, contrary to Parliament articles made by consent of his late Majesty for debts contracted in his service. By the malicious practice of one Crofts and others in suing the sheriff for an escape, petitioner was brought back into prison when he was on a bed of sickness, during the session, contrary to all precedent and the fundamental privileges of Parliament. He prays that his articles may be ratified, and that the order for the commitment of Crofts and the other refractory creditors may be renewed. L. J., XI. 268.

Annexed:—

1. Precedents applicable to petitioner's case.

May 31. Application that the Earl of Strafford may have his privilege as a peer in the suit brought against him in the Court of Common Pleas by William Scudamore. L. J., XI. 269.

May 31. Application for an order for the arrest of John Higgins for contempt of privilege in seizing a coach and six horses belonging to the Earl Rivers. L. J., XI. 269.

May —. Petition of Bridget Robinson, widow of John Robinson, deceased. Petitioner's late husband was well benefited in the diocese of Cloyne in Ireland, and served his late Majesty in the war, as well by the sword as with the word, in England, Ireland, and Wales, until the fight at Worcester, about which time he lost his life, having previously lost all his estate, which was of considerable value. Petitioner prays that some relief may be granted to her for the maintenance of herself and five small children.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of certificate as to the truth of petitioner's statement.

June 5. Draft of an Act for confirming of an inclosure of land formerly used for a common highway from Parsons Green to Southfield in Fulham, and the settling of other land for a common highway there in lieu thereof. Read 1st this day; received the royal assent 13 July 1661. L. J., XI. 271, &c.

Annexed:—

1. Paper of amendments.

June 5. Petition of Sir Allen Zouche. Petitioner, who is one of His Majesty's sworn servants in ordinary, has by the unfortunateness of the late troubles involved himself in a greater debt than he can at present possibly satisfy, and by the malice and violence of some of his creditors is closely imprisoned, whereby he is impeded to do His Majesty's service according to his oath, or to recover what is due to him. He prays that a Habeas Corpus may be granted to bring him before their Lordships, in order that such favour may be shown to him as has been demonstrated to others in precedent Parliaments in like case. L. J., XI. 271.

Annexed:—

1. Precedents in which writs of Habeas Corpus have been issued by the House of Lords.

June 5. Petition of the bailiffs of the town of Great Yarmouth, in the county of Norfolk, in behalf of themselves and that corporation. Petitioners have been served with their Lordships' order for the hearing on the 7th instant of the matter between them and the town of Lowestoft concerning a free trade of fishing and buying herrings of the western fishery. Petitioners pray that a further day may be appointed, as in regard of the distance of the place, and the necessity of their bringing many aged and other witnesses (some whereof are at present at sea), of assembling a common council of the corporation for taking out of custody and sending merchants and other witnesses, and of instructing and advising counsel, they cannot in so short a time be duly prepared. L. J., XI. 271.

June 5. Petition of Francis Lovelace, Esq., second son to Richard Lord Lovelace, Baron of Hurley, deceased. Petitioner being inveigled to marry without

the privity of his relations, and much below his quality and condition, was afterwards, by the like circumvention and cozenage, induced to settle his whole estate upon trust to the separate use of his wife. A short time afterwards he was and still is unjustly excluded from enjoying the estate so settled, and also from cohabitation with his wife. There being no judicature now in being by which such misdemeanors and practices can be punished and redressed, petitioner appeals to their Lordships, and prays that Ann King, Ann Lovelace, and others may be sent for, and a day appointed for hearing his complaint. See L. J., XI. 285.

Annexed:—

1. Statement of petitioner's grievances.

June 5. Petition of Henry Ayscough, prisoner in the Fleet. Complains of the illegal and oppressive proceedings against him by John Anton and others, and prays that his cause against them may be speedily heard.

Annexed:—

1. Another petition of same praying for his discharge and for damages against his adversaries. (Undated.)

2. Another petition to the like effect. (Undated.)

June 5. Petition of Scudamore Pitt, Esq., and Dame Katherine his wife, the relict of Sir Thomas Bromley, Knight, deceased. Pray for the reversal of a decree in Chancery unjustly obtained against them by Henry Bromley and others.

June 6. Petition of Nicholas Earl of Banbury, to the King. Prays that a writ of summons may be issued to him to sit in the present Parliament. L. J., XI. 272. *In extenso*.

June 6. Report from the Committee to whom was referred the petition of the Quakers. The Committee report that after long debate they are of opinion that the proposition of the Quakers, concerning their "yea and nay" to be taken in lieu of oaths, should be rejected. That the proposition concerning respects and the putting off of hats, &c. should be rejected. That the proposition concerning their not coming to public worship is too mighty for the determination of the Committee, who therefore report it to the House to be debated there. That the proposition concerning the paying tithes, &c. be rejected. That the proposition concerning the non-observing days, &c. depends on the other proposition concerning public worship, and is therefore to be debated by the House. L. J., XI. 273.

Annexed:—

1. Printed copy of the Quakers' petition to the King and the two Houses of Parliament.

June 8. Draft of an Act for the establishment of the level of fen lands formerly drained by Sir Anthony Thomas, Knight, deceased. Read 1st this day. Dropped in the Commons. L. J., XI. 274, &c.

June 8. Draft of an Act to enable John Lord Abergavenny, son and heir of Henry late Lord Abergavenny, to sell certain lands for payment of his debts and preferment of his brother and sisters. Read 1st this day; received the royal assent 30 July 1661. L. J., XI. 275, &c.

Annexed:—

1. Petition of Henry Nevill, senior, Henry Nevill, junior, and Edward Nevill, of Bathwick, in the county of Somerset. The present Lord Abergavenny is only tenant for life of his estate and honors, and has no issue of his body, and no power in law to dispose of or sell any of his lands, manors, or honors, or to defeat or divest the remainders, which ought to come and accrue to petitioners. Notwithstanding this he is endeavouring to prevail with their Lordships by a new Act to alter and annul former settlements to the manifest injury and disinheriting of petitioners. They pray that they may be allowed to make out their just and legal claims.

June 8. Affidavit of Nicholas Turke respecting the attaching of 1507, belonging to the Earl of Ardglass at the suit of Richard Sneed.

June 10. Petition of divers of His Majesty's most loyal and most obedient Roman Catholic subjects, in the name of themselves and others of that persuasion, praying that they may not be excluded from the benefit of His Majesty's gracious intentions with regard to tender consciences, particularly in the point of oaths so penned as to occasion scruple. L. J., XI. 276. *In extenso*. The petitioners were heard at the Bar on the 21st, when the three papers annexed were delivered in. See L. J., XI. 286.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1661.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1661.

Annexed:—

1. A list of the penal laws now in force against the petitioners, and other His Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects of this kingdom.
2. Motives from the Roman Catholics, &c.
3. Motives humbly offered by the petitioners for repeal of the penal laws in force against the Roman Catholics.

June 11. Application for an order to discharge and stay all proceedings by the Duchess of Somerset in the Court of Delegates against the executors of the will of the late Earl of Essex during the time of the privilege of Parliament, the Earl of Manchester and the Earl of Northumberland being two of the executors. L. J., XI. 277.

June 11. Petition of Lord Mohun. Joseph Bastard, petitioner's servant, was arrested by Bolton at the suit of one Nene within twenty days after the dissolution of the last Parliament, and is still detained prisoner. The business having been complained of and heard by their Lordships they were pleased to order that Bastard should be released if petitioner would avow him to be his servant. Petitioner having avowed this prays that Bastard may be released, and Bolton and Nene punished for breach of privilege. Noted: Nothing done in it. See L. J., XI. 252.

June 11. Petition of Colonel Thomas Veale. Prays that the co-heirs of the late Arthur Keymis may be ordered to appear before their Lordships and show cause why they should not discharge and hold petitioner harmless from a bond entered into twenty years since by him as surety for the said Arthur Keymis, and his then son and heir William Keymis. L. J., XI. 278.

June 13. Petition of Challoner Chute, Esq.; Sir Edward Powell, and Dame Mary his wife, in Trinity term 1651 by fine acknowledged before one of the judges of the Common Pleas, and deed duly executed, settled the castle and park of the Devizes, Wilts, upon Mrs. Anne Levingston, Lady Powell's niece, and her heirs. Lady Powell dying before the fine was perfected, complaint was made by the Countess of Sterling, and others, claiming as co-heirs to Sir Peter Vanlore, against the fines acknowledged by Lady Powell, as gotten by fraud; but all the judges of the Common Pleas, after sixteen days spent in examination, adjudged that the fine should be proceeded in and perfected. In 1656 petitioner's father purchased the premises of Mrs. Levingston and her husband for 7,200*l.*, being the full value thereof. He prays that, inasmuch as fines are the highest assurance which any man can have for the enjoying of his estate, their Lordships will not by a subsequent law disinherit him. L. J., XI. 279.

June 13. Petition of Constantine Skynner, Esq. In 1656 petitioner purchased of Thomas Levingston and Anne his wife lands in Berkshire and other counties, and is still in possession thereof. He understands that a Bill has been presented by persons who claim as heirs of Sir Peter Vanlore to vacate the conveyance. Petitioner prays that he may not be divested of his freehold, but permitted to enjoy what he dearly purchased according to the established laws of the kingdom. L. J., XI. 279.

June 15. Petition of Awbrey de Vere, Earl of Oxford, to the King. Prays for a re-hearing of the case concerning the office of Great Chamberlain of England. Noted with a reference of the petition to the Peers sitting in Parliament. L. J., XI. 280. *In extenso.*

June 15. Petition of Charles Earl of Derby, to the King. Prays for a hearing of his claim to the office of Great Chamberlain of England. Noted with a reference of the petition to the Peers sitting in Parliament. L. J., XI. 281. *In extenso.*

June 15. Draft of an Act for paving, repairing, and cleansing the streets and highways of Westminster and parts adjacent. *Endorsed:* 1st Bill laid by.

June 15. Draft of an Act for paving, repairing, and cleansing the streets and highways of Westminster and places adjacent. *Endorsed:* 2d Bill. This Bill was apparently substituted for the preceding one, as the dates endorsed on both drafts are the same. The Bill was read 3^d and sent to the House of Commons on the 24th of July, but was laid aside there on the score of privilege. L. J., XI. 281, &c.

Annexed:—

1. List of Committee on the Bill. 28 June 1661.
- 2-9. Amendments, &c.

June 15. Another draft of the bill.

June 15. Petition of Giles Date, of Blackfriars, London, weaver. By an order of their Lordships Edward Marquess of Worcester was restored to all his possessions, and the tenants were required to stay all rents, not-

withstanding which Andrew Wanley has sued petitioner for the rent of a house in Blackfriars, lately part of the possessions of the Marquess, upon a pretended title from the State (so lately called), and petitioner is like to be taken in execution for his obedience to the order. Petitioner prays that Wanley's proceedings may be stayed. L. J., XI. 281.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of order referred to in preceding. 20 June 1660.

June 15. Petition of Letitia Bedloo, widow, relict of Erasmus Bedloo, son of Isaac Bedloo, merchant, deceased. The participants in the level of Hatfield Chase did about the 12th year of his late Majesty's reign engage petitioner's father-in-law, Isaac Bedloo, to build a church and minister's house in the level, for which he received very little money. Petitioner preferred a petition to their Lordships at their last sitting, desiring that some provision might be made for the remainder of the debt, and their Lordships were pleased to make some progress in the same. Thereupon some of the most eminent participants desired petitioner to desist, promising they would forthwith pay her, and giving her a writing under their hands accordingly, but she has several times since attended them for payment, but has not yet got one penny. She therefore prays their Lordships once more to interpose in order that she may receive the money so long due and so often promised before they proceed to confirm the level to the participants. L. J., XI. 281.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of preceding.

June 17. Engrossment of an Act for enabling of Sir Anthony Browne to sell lands for payment of debts. Brought from the Commons this day; withdrawn 19 Dec^r 1661. L. J., XI. 282, &c. (Parchment Collection.)

June 17. Petition of the Masters and Owners of shipping trading to and from several ports in this kingdom. It being necessary for petitioners to use ballast and often to exchange the same in the several ports of this nation, they have done so time out of mind without paying anything but very small duties except in the river of Thames, but of late a ballast office has been erected in every port town by James and Edward Halsall and John Walter under pretence of a patent, and petitioners are constrained to pay such excessive fees and duties as many times exceed all the profit they make upon their voyage, not only are great rates exacted when petitioners get ballast at their own cost and labour, but they are often constrained to pay for four times as much as they take. They pray to be relieved, so that they may enjoy the benefit of their own labour which is purchased with no less than the daily hazard of their lives and estates. L. J., XI. 282.

June 17. Affidavit of Nicholas Turke that John Browne, one of the serjeants belonging to Wood Street Compter, has attached 150*l.* belonging to Wingfield Lord Cromwell, at the suit of Richard Snead. L. J., XI. 282.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of preceding.

June 17. Application for an order for the Usher of the Black Rod to arrest Leonard Robinson and others for breach of privilege in entering upon the lands of Lord Bruce, Lord Darcy, the Earl of Monmouth, and others, upon a pretence of a discovery of a defect in the titles to the estates. L. J., XI. 282.

June 17. Affidavit of Thomas Davile that Leonard Robinson and Wastel Robinson have entered upon and taken possession of certain lands belonging to the Earl of Elgin [Lord Bruce], the Earl of Monmouth, Lord Darcy, and other noblemen and gentlemen in the county of York, who are now members of the Parliament, declaring that they took possession for William Stanley, Sir John Mounson, and Dr. Pilkington, who had a grant of the same from his Majesty.

June 18. Petition of Sir Symon Fanshawe; petitioner having a cause depending before their Lordships against Thomas Impey, and a day being appointed for the hearing, Impey's attorney offered petitioner if he would forbear prosecuting his client before their Lordships, he would consent to a new hearing in the Exchequer, petitioner consented, and their Lordships accordingly allowed the cause to stand *sine die*. Impey now utterly refuses to stand to the agreement, and petitioner therefore prays their Lordships to appoint a day for the hearing of the cause. L. J., XI. 283.

June 18. Petition of Thomas Impey; petitioner prays that he may have liberty to proceed upon a decree duly obtained by him in the Court of Exchequer against Sir

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1661.

Simon Fanshawe, notwithstanding Fanshawe's petition for a re-hearing of the cause by their Lordships. L. J., XI. 284.

June 18. Petition of Colonel Guy Monlesworth: in the year 1649 petitioner being then an inhabitant of the Island of Barbados, was, by the malice and false suggestion of Sir James Drax and others without any just cause, made a close prisoner in the Island for three months. And after, those persons calling themselves a Court of War, endeavoured by tortures and other barbarous proceedings used towards certain persons to compel them to accuse petitioner, in order that they might have some pretence to take away his life, but not being able to prove anything against him, they proceeded to banish him, whereby his interest in the Island, then being very considerable, was totally lost, and he, with his wife, children, and forty persons in his family, was forced to sea, and exposed to all hazards in a vessel of no force, and by that means fell into the hands of pirates, to his utter undoing and damage of 20,000*l*. Petitioner prays that the persons complained against may be ordered to appear before their Lordships, and that he may receive some recompense. See L. J., XI. 297.

June 18. Petition of Francis Farrington. Petitioner lived many years in Barbados, where he gained an estate of 1,000*l*. per annum, but having suits with Edward Chamberlaine, William Chamberlaine, of London, his brother, caused petitioner to be seized and brought prisoner to England. He was there without cause kept in durance for two years, and when he endeavoured to repair himself by due course of law, William Chamberlaine, combining with Joseph Briggs, charged him with many feigned actions of a pretended high value, hoping he should not have procured bail, but failing therein they by violence procured him to be again imprisoned, and kept so close and in such great ignorance that they recovered against him in most of the actions, not to force any money from him (for they had already damned him in all his estates to the value of 20,000*l*.), but to get a release or discharge whereby to debar him from obtaining satisfaction for his great injuries; petitioner in order to obtain his liberty, and indeed to preserve his life (for otherwise before this time he would have perished in prison), was constrained to grant a release, whereby he is become incapable of relief in any ordinary course of justice. He prays their Lordships to take the premises into their consideration and give him relief therein.

Annexed:—

1. Demurrer of William Chamberlaine to the petition of Francis Farrington. Every release or discharge given or obtained to gain liberty or to save life in the manner set forth in Farrington's petition is voidable in law, and the Courts of Justice being now open, and it not being agreeable to the ancient course of the High Court of Parliament to determine private differences, where remedy may be had at law, respondent demurs to Farrington's petition, and prays that he may not be bound to make any further answer thereto.

June 19. Petition of the Lady Frances Duchess Dowager of Somerset. Prays their Lordships to revoke the order of the 11th instant for staying during the time of the privilege of Parliament all proceedings in the Court of Delegates in the cause depending between petitioner and the Earl of Manchester and the Earl of Northumberland and others, respecting the validity of the will of the late Earl of Essex. L. J., XI. 284.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of Order referred to in preceding.
2. Declaration of Robert Earl of Northumberland, Robert Earl of Warwick, and Oliver St. John, Esq., his Majesty's Solicitor-General, that they agree to waive their privilege in any suit brought against them concerning the estate of the Earl of Essex, deceased. 11 March 1660-1.

June 19. Petition of John Owen, citizen and grocer, of London. Petitioner, at the request of Charles Earl of Derby, purchased part of his lands in Lancashire and Cumberland according to agreement, but instead of performance, although the Earl received part of the money, he makes entrance upon the premises under pretence of an order of the House. Petitioner prays to be relieved before the Earl's Bill for restoring him to his estate passes. See L. J., XI. 284.

June 19. Petition of Henry Bressey. Prays for the reversal of a decree of the Court of Chancery of the 7th of July 1660 pronounced by the then Commissioner Lisle in petitioner's suit against William Babb and Mary his wife. See L. J., XI. 345.

Annexed:—

1. Affidavit of Sarah Lloyd. In the year 1656, being servant to Mr. Bressey, she waited upon her mistress to Westminster Hall the morning the decree was made, and observed Mr. Babb very diligent in attending Mr. Lisle, then commonly called Lord Lisle, who she overheard say to Babb, "Bressey hath a right to the estate, but we'll give him but three hundred pounds," and deponent at the same time observed Babb to follow Lisle into the Court of Wards with a bag of money, which might contain fifty or threescore pounds, under his arm, which made deponent curious to watch Babb coming out again, and accordingly she did so, but could not discover any such bag under his cloak at his return. 1 July 1661.
2. Certificate of the Earl of Peterborough that Sarah Lloyd is now his Lordship's servant, but by reason of going to Tangiers with him she cannot be produced *viva voce* at the hearing of the cause, but she has made an affidavit before a Master in Chancery, which she has confessed to be true before his Lordship. 21 Nov. 1661.
3. Copy of the joint and several answers of William Babb and Mary his wife, and Andrew Holdsworth, defendants named in the bill of complaint of Henry Bressey, complainant.
4. Depositions of witnesses examined on behalf of Henry Bressey in his suit against Babb and others.

June 19. Petition of Sir John Trevor, George Twisleton, and Andrew Ellis. There is a Bill before their Lordships which, under pretence of restoring the Earl of Derby to his lands, would dispossess petitioners of their lawful estates in certain manors and lands in the county of Flint purchased by them of the said Earl, and assured to them by conveyances, fines, &c., the best estate the law can give them. They pray to be heard at the Bar of the House before the Bill shall be further proceeded with.

June 22. Petition of Daniel Bridge. Prays their Lordships to reverse so much of the order of the 5th of December last made in a cause between John Cary and Ann Cromwell as relates to the manor or farm called Poyle Farm, in the parish of Stanwell, Middlesex, of which petitioner was purchaser for a valuable consideration, he never having been summoned, and not knowing that the cause was to be heard. See L. J., XI. 199.

June 25. Petition of William Lord Viscount Stafford. Complains that Edmund Ellis, pretending himself to be a lessee of Sir George Bennyn, has caused several declarations in ejectment to be delivered to the tenants in the manors of Wyboston and Soakes, in the county of Bedford, of which petitioner is lawfully seized and possessed. Petitioner prays that he may have the benefit of his privilege that neither he nor his tenants may be disturbed in their possessions under pretence of a judgment surreptitiously obtained, but that a fair and legal trial may be had at law. L. J., XI. 288.

June 26. Draft of an Act for naturalizing Sir Bernard Gascon [Gascoigne], Knight. Read 1st this day, but not further proceeded with. L. J., XI. 289.

June 26. Petition of Thomas Levingston. Complaint has been made to their Lordships that petitioner caused Mr. Bowne's hand (without his privy) to be set to a paper for a witness to attend their Lordships' House, by which petitioner is charged with the crime of forgery. He prays their Lordships to afford him a time to make his defence to the charge, whereby he may vindicate his reputation so deeply wounded by that scandal, and in the meantime that he may not lie under their Lordships' displeasure.

June 26. Petition of Edward Bullock. Prays for redress against William Standen, who has unjustly got into possession and detains from petitioner certain manors and lands in the county of Berks, which had descended to Thomas Bullock, petitioner's uncle, from his ancestors, and had been in the name about five hundred years.

June 26. Petition of Owen Owens, son and heir of Rice Owens, deceased, late brother and heir of Morgan, late bishop of Llandaff, deceased, and of Morgan Owens, sole surviving administrator of the said late bishop. By the cunning practices, forgeries, and abuses of Owen Price, heretofore a servant to the bishop, petitioners have been defrauded out of the greater part of the bishop's estate, particulars whereof are fully

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1661.

stated in the annexed paper. They pray that Price may be summoned to appear and answer their complaint.

Annexed:—

1. Schedule of the crimes, forgeries, and abuses charged against Owen Price.

[1661, June 27.] Petition of Anne Browne, widow, relict of George Browne, deceased, in behalf of John Browne, her son, an infant of one year and a half old, and Norris Browne and William Browne, the younger brothers of Sir Anthony Browne. Pray that the Bill brought in by Sir Anthony Browne for setting aside a settlement in which petitioners are interested may not be passed. L. J., XI. 290.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of preceding.

June 27. Brief to examine witnesses for Lowestoft in the cause between the inhabitants of that town and the bailiffs of Great Yarmouth. L. J., XI. 290.

June 28. Petition of Cuthbert Morley. Petitioner had all his estate sequestered and sold by the late usurped authority, but since His Majesty's return, in order to the recovery of his rights, he has sealed leases of ejectment to Roger Lee of the manors and lands of Hawnbv, Lackenby, and Normanby, and at the late assizes at York had verdicts for the manors of Hawnbv and Lackenby, but for the manor of Normanby, by the practices of John Hill, an attorney and purchaser of the manor, petitioner could have no trial, and now the purchasers of the other manors have brought writs of error to delay his recovery of possession. He prays that Hill and the other purchasers may be ordered to appear, and if they can show no other cause but their purchase from the usurped authority, then that their Lordships will order possession of the premises to petitioner's lessee.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of preceding.

June 28. Notice from John Butler, at Lyons Inn, respecting an action brought by William Farre against a tenant of the Earl of Salisbury contrary to privilege. L. J., XI. 293.

June —. Petition of Edmond Chaloner, son of James Chaloner, Esq., deceased. Petitioner's father was excepted in the Act of Indemnity as a person then living only to such pains and penalties as by another Act to that purpose should be inflicted on him, the House judging his crime not to be of so deep a dye as those who presumed to sit upon the day of that execrable sentence, and signed the warrant for the execution of his sacred Majesty. He was never taken to be of a turbulent or violent nature against any of His Majesty's loyal subjects, but was ever tender to preserve their lives and estates, and gave particular testimony thereof in being instrumental in saving the life of Sir John Owen when he was unlawfully condemned; he was likewise absolutely against the forcible seclusion of the members, and against the abolition of the House of Peers, as by the Journal Book of the House of Commons will appear, and lastly upon the first appearing of the Duke of Albemarle for the bringing in of His Majesty he endeavoured to secure the Isle of Man, where his command then lay, to His Majesty's service, and was upon that account clapt close prisoner in a dungeon in Peel Castle in that Island by order of those who were then in power at Wallingford House, and who looked on him as a person devoted to the royal interest, the truth of which is attested by a certificate from the Countess Dowager of Derby, and the address of the whole country to His Majesty at his return. During his imprisonment being of a tender and weak constitution he took his death sickness, whereof he shortly after died before the Act of Indemnity passed, leaving petitioner and two sisters unprovided for. Petitioner prays that his "father may not be put in the same rank with those cursed regicides in the intended Act, and thereby receive the greatest of punishments and reproaches that can be inflicted on him, being dead, next the ruin of his innocent children by being deprived of his small fortune, and of petitioner, who has been a sufferer with his father upon His Majesty's account;" howsoever their Lordships think fit to deal with his father's estate, petitioner is resolved to live and die a true and faithful subject to His Majesty.

Annexed:—

1. Certificate of Sir John Owen that James Chaloner was the only instrument under God for the preservation of his life; he therefore prays that what lenity others in his case have received may not be denied him or his children. Signed by Sir John Owen. 27 June 1661.

2. Certificate of Charlotte Dowager Countess of Derby, that James Chaloner suffered close imprisonment in the Isle of Man for his affection and service to herself, the Duke of Albemarle, and many others of the royal party. Signed by the Countess. 27 June 1661.

July 1. Order of the King in Council (dated the 7th of June) referring the two following petitions to the consideration of the House. These papers were delivered to the House this day, were referred to a Committee, and are all entered *in extenso*. L. J., XI. 293, 294.

Annexed:—

1. Petition of the nobility, gentry, and freeholders of the northern counties to the King for the re-establishment of a Court of Judicature at York.
2. Similar petition of the several grand juries of the northern counties on the behalf of themselves and the rest of the subjects there to the King.

July 1. Draft of an Act for the naturalizing of Francis Brudenell, Esquire, son an heir apparent of the Right Honble. Robert Lord Brudenell, and of the Right Honble. Anna Maria Countess of Shrewsbury, daughter of the said Lord Brudenell, and now wife of the Right Honble. Francis Earl of Shrewsbury. This Bill, which was read 1^a this day, received the royal assent on the 30th instant. L. J., XI. 295, &c.

July 1. Another draft.

July 1. Draft of an Act for relief of ancient tenants of lands, parcel of the patrimony of the church of England. Read 1^a. L. J., XI. 295 No further proceeding.

July 1. Petition of divers ancient tenants of lands, parcel of the patrimony of the church of England. The petitioners rejoice in the restoration of episcopacy, for which many of them have hazarded their lives and lost their fortunes, some of them to preserve their tenancies and the church's patrimony purchased the reversion of their leases from the late usurpers, whilst others chose any loss rather than invade the rights of the church, the King engaged his word in the declaration from Breda for satisfaction of the first, and recommended the others to the Archbishop of Canterbury to see the tenants of the church favourably dealt with, and further appointed various persons to mediate between the church and her ancient tenants, and where their labours proved ineffectual has himself interfered, but without exemplary success; petitioners pray for the appointment of commissioners, or some other means for their relief.

July 1. Petition of above six hundred distressed Protestants, most of them having families, who lost all they had by the rebellion in Ireland; they complain that of the 55,000*l.* collected in England and Wales for their benefit, some persons, not themselves, received 15,000*l.*, the residue being converted to other purposes, and that the 31,242*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* collected in Holland for them was all misconverted to other uses; since which time they continued to supplicate the pretended powers, but without redress; they pray that relief may be given them either by a collection or by levying the money diverted from them from the estates of those who have defrauded them, that so they may be enabled to return to Ireland and to subsist when they get there. L. J., XI. 295.

Annexed:—

1. Another similar petition of same. (Undated.)

July 1. Petition of the poor cripples that have lost their limbs in His Majesty's service; they have for many years suffered calamity, being denied relief because of their loyalty, and in the usurper's time whipt out of town because they had lost their limbs in His Majesty's service, while those who had been maimed in the usurper's service had considerable allowance made them; now that it has pleased the Lord to crown their prayers with success in restoring their gracious Sovereign to them again, and their Lordships to him, they pray that some constant relief may be given to the residue of them, and the collection of the last fast distributed amongst them. L. J., XI. 295.

July 1. Petition of Dorothy Lady Dacre, widow of Richard Lord Dacre, deceased; she is pursued by one Jonas Moore in an ejectment in the Common Pleas to turn her out of her house, which she has quietly enjoyed for some years past; she desires that she may have the benefit of privilege of Parliament. See L. J., XI. 298.

July 1. Duplicate of preceding.

July 2. Engrössment of an Act for reparation and satisfaction to be made unto John Lord St. John, of Basing, Earl of Wilts. and Marquess of Winchester out

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1661.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1661.

of the manors and lands of Robert Wallop, Esq., for the sum of ten thousand pounds heretofore granted unto him by the then pretended Parliament out of the said Marquess of Winchester's estate. Brought from the Commons this day, reported 12 July. L. J., XI. 297, &c. (Parliament Collection.)

July 2. Petition of Edward Marques of Worcester, he contracted many debts in the service of his late Majesty in the wars, and some of his creditors have obtained judgments against his estate, and are now extending his lands; these judgments were obtained many years ago, and a great part of the estate which petitioner then possessed is now in the hands of some members of the House of Commons, who became possessed of it by the late pretended public purchases, and now use their privilege to stay proceedings against the estate in their hands; petitioner prays for a like protection for himself. L. J., XI. 296.

July 2. Petition of the President and Fellows of Magdalen College in Oxford. In the year 1646 by colour of an order of their Lordship's House for seizing Popish reliques, Michael Baker, a messenger of the House, carried out of the college a mitre, crozier, staff, copes, and other things (being the venerable remains of their founder), reputed to be worth about 2,000*l.*, and as Baker pretends delivered them to Mr. Alexander Thane, then Usher of the Black Rod, who with one Wheeler, a goldsmith (since deceased), without order from the House or any other lawful authority concealed the mitre and other things, or otherwise converted them to their own use without rendering any account of them. Petitioners pray that Baker, Thane, and the executors of Wheeler, may be summoned to appear and give account, and in case the goods shall be found in specie then that they may be restored, and if they have converted them then that they may answer the value, or that some other relief may be given to petitioners. *Noted. Dismissed.*

July 3. Draft of an Act for recording the matches and descents of the nobility and gentry of England, &c., and for preventing usurpations of their armorial achievements and irregularities in the bearing of them; the Bill provides for the future registration at the Office of Arms of the deaths, marriages, and issue of all persons entitled to bear arms, upon payment of certain fees, for the registration of all deaths, &c. that have happened during the twenty years last past, as far as can be ascertained, and for the punishment of stone cutters, carvers, and other artificers who without authority intermeddle with marshalling of arms, and erecting of funeral monuments whereon arms are to be fixed. (Heralds' Bill.) Read 1st. L. J., XI. 297. Read 2nd, and committed, 337. It does not appear that any report was made from the Committee.

Annexed:—

1. Another draft.
- 2-8. Privileges, amendments, &c.

July 3. Draft of an Act for the better relief and employment of the poor, and punishment of vagrants and other disorderly persons within the cities of London and Westminster, and the liberties thereof, and within the bills of mortality; the Bill proposes to establish a corporation consisting of a president, deputy president, treasurer, and one hundred and twenty assistants, the Lord Mayor of the city of London for the time being to be president, and ten of the assistants to be aldermen of the city of London, four assistants to be burgesses of Westminster, with power to apprehend any rogues, vagrants, sturdy beggars, idle and disorderly persons, and cause them to be kept and set to work, to punish rogues, and send them to the place of their birth or last abode, and if found begging or wandering to proceed against them as incorrigible, and to transport them to any English plantation beyond the seas; to apprehend any poor persons or children unable to work or to maintain themselves, and to punish them for refusing to work or to be educated; and in order to raise funds for the relief of sick, impotent, aged persons and others not able to work, so as to get a competent livelihood, the aldermen, burgesses, &c. within the several parishes shall have power to rate the inhabitants, and all funds raised or bequeathed for relief of the poor shall be paid to the treasurer for that purpose; the president and governors of the corporation are further empowered to erect workhouses for receiving, relieving, and setting the poor to work; houses of correction for punishing rogues, vagabonds, and beggars, and houses of transportation to entertain incorrigible rogues till they can be sent away to the English plantations; constables and overseers are by the Bill required to present to the justices at quarter sessions the names

of such aged impotent persons and children who are fit to be relieved by weekly allowances; any persons who shall give or suffer to be given any alms or relief at his door shall forfeit a certain sum for every time he shall give such relief; the beadles are required to visit and clean the streets and highways of their parishes, to compel all cripples and beggars to return to their abodes, and to inflict the punishment upon them by law provided. This Bill, which was read 1st this day, appears to have been dropped in Committee. L. J., XI. 297, &c.

Annexed:—

1. List of committee on the Bill. 5 July.
2. List of aldermen and assistants to be members of the proposed corporation.
3. Report from the Committee on the Bill desiring the assistance of some of the King's counsel, &c. in fitting the Bill for report.

July 4. Petition of Francis Warner and William Love, late Sheriffs of the city of London; pray for renewal of an order of the House for their protection from a suit brought against them by Mary Edney and others for giving liberty to Mr. Thos. Bushell in obedience to an order of the House. L. J., XI. 298.

July 4. Report of the masters in Chancery to whom it was referred to examine the Bill concerning satisfaction to be given to the Marquess of Winchester out of Mr. Wallop's estate. L. J., XI. 299.

July 5. Petition of divers good Christians; they appeal to the King's declaration from Breda, and also his declaration concerning ecclesiastical affairs for liberty of tender consciences, that no man should be disquieted or called in question for matters of religion which do not disturb the peace of the kingdom, and pray that such Christians as intend only to make their calling and election sure, and to discharge a good conscience in their general and particular relations towards God and man, being desirous to live peaceably in all godliness and honesty, may have liberty to meet together to praise God, and to edify one another without incurring penalty under any penal law, or the displeasure of His Majesty, or of any under his authority. (Signed by Dr. Gell and others.) L. J., XI. 299.

Annexed:—

1. Scripture arguments against compulsion of conscience in matters divine. Endorsed: Doctor Gell's arguments. 12 July 1661.

July 5. Petition of divers persons commonly called Anabaptists in the behalf of themselves and others; they thank the King for the liberty of conscience they have enjoyed through his declaration from Breda, and that concerning ecclesiastical affairs, but still many of them have been disturbed and imprisoned for the exercise of their consciences in the worship of God, and they fear that they are still liable to be further troubled and debarred of their liberty if some statutes requiring exact conformity to the worship and discipline established should be rigorously put in execution against them; upon their application to his Majesty he referred them to Parliament, they therefore pray their lordships that they may not under any law be compelled to any outward form of worship contrary to the liberty and persuasion of their judgments and consciences, but that they may be protected in the liberty of professing and exercising their faith and worship in public and private from all force, injury, and molestation whilst they behave themselves soberly and peaceably. L. J., XI. 299.

July 5. Petition of Sir Richard Braham, Knight, a member of the Commons House of Parliament; before the late wars petitioner and Sir Hy. Vane, the elder, purchased an equal interest in the Supersedeas Office in the High Court of Chancery for lives; petitioner from the beginning of the wars continued in the service of his late Majesty, his goods were twice sequestered, and his life drawn into question for his loyalty, while in his absence Sir Henry Vane the elder received his share of the profits of the office to the extent of 4,000*l.*, and after his death his sons entered into possession of their father's estate, and by fraudulent agreement between themselves refuse to make satisfaction to petitioner, whose interest in the office was determined about three years ago; petitioner who has no other remedy for his losses prays the House to refer the matter to a committee for examination, and to give him redress. L. J., XI. 299.

July 6. Draft of an Act for the establishing articles and orders for the regulating and better government of His Majesty's navies, ships of war, and forces by sea. L. J., XI. 300. 13 Car. II. stat. I. c. 9.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1661.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1661.

July 6. Enrolment of an Act for the enabling of churchwardens to assess and levy such sums of money as shall be necessary to be expended in the repairing of churches, and upon other occasions incident to their office. Brought from the Commons and read 1^a. No further proceeding. L. J., XI. 300, 301. (Parchment Collection.)

July 6. Application on behalf of John Mills, tenant to Lord Crofts, that he may have the benefit of privilege in an action of ejectment brought against him by Thomas Targes. L. J., XI. 301.

July 8. Draft of an Act for the erecting a lighthouse for the preservation of ships at the Spurn Head, near the mouth of Humber; the Bill provides for the establishment of a lighthouse upon the place called the Spurn Head or Spurn Island, a very dangerous place where many ships have been cast away upon a sand stretching itself near two miles into the sea; and for levy of a penny per ton from every English and two-pence per ton from every foreign vessel passing by and having the benefit of the light. Read 1^a. L. J., XI. 301. No further proceeding.

July 8. Petition of John Stephens by order of the House Edward Marquess of Worcester was restored to all his possessions, and the tenants were required to stay all rents, yet in spite of this petitioner is sued for the possession and rent of a house in Blackfriars, part of the Marquess' possessions, by Andrew Wanley and Robert Barker; petitioner prays that the proceedings against him may be stayed.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of order mentioned in preceding. 20 June 1660, renewed this day. L. J., XI. 302.

July 8. The King's speech on giving his assent to the Act for confirming public acts, and the Act for a free and voluntary present to his Majesty. In the King's handwriting. L. J., XI. 303. *In extenso*.

July 9. Petition of Chaloner Chute, Esq.; in the year 1656 petitioner's father bought the castle and park of the Devizes, Wilts, for 7,200*l*. from Mr. Levingston, his wife, and trustees who claimed the same under a fine levied by Lady Powell in 1651: Sir Peter Vanlore's heirs impeach this fine as obtained by force and fraud; petitioner prays that he may not suffer for the crime of others, but that should an Act be passed to vacate the fine in question, the annexed proviso may be added for his protection. *Noted*. Nothing done it. See L. J., XI. 304.

Annexed:—

1. Draft proviso excepting the castle and park of the Devizes from the operation of the proposed Act.

July 9. Petition of William Lord Stourton; in 1655 petitioner exhibited a Bill in chancery against William Lord Petre for relief from payment of a sum of 3,000*l*. residue of 6,000*l*. payable before the late wars for the marriage portion of Mary, eldest daughter of Robert Lord Petre, father of Wm. Lord Petre, to Edward Stourton, son and heir of petitioner; the cause has been three times brought to a hearing, and on the last occasion Lord Petre having no other refuge claimed privilege of peerage, as appears by the annexed order; as the cause has continued so long, and is between peer and peer, petitioner prays the House either to hear the cause, or to order Lord Petre to waive his privilege.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of order in the cause in the Court below staying the further hearing on account of Lord Petre's claim to privilege of peerage.

July 9. Petition of John Petre, Esq.; petitioner in and before the year 1640 lent 8,000*l*. to Edward Marquess of Worcester, secured by judgment, but after 20 years agreed to accept the principal only without interest; in March last the Marquess consented that petitioner should extend any of his lands for satisfaction of the judgment, and accordingly petitioner extended those in the county of Southampton, but, notwithstanding his consent, the Marquess has procured an order from the House to stay proceedings; petitioner prays that on consideration of the circumstances he may be allowed to prosecute the extent without any breach of the privilege of Parliament.

July 10. Affidavit of Wm. Lillie that Wm. Firth, a servant of Francis Lord Willoughby of Parham, has been arrested at the suit of Robert Johnson contrary to privilege. L. J., XI. 305.

July 11. Petition of above six hundred distressed Protestants, late sufferers by the horrid rebellion in Ireland. Having been defeated of relief out of the collection in England in 1641, and also of that in Holland,

they appealed to their Lordships, and were by them referred to the Committee for Petitions, which has, however, never sat, and petitioners, whose numbers have been reduced from 1,700 to 600 by want and distress, now pray that a Committee may be appointed to examine their case before the adjournment, that so they may be the nearer relief by their Lordships compassion. L. J., XI. 306.

July 11. Draft order referring preceding petition to the Committee for the Bill concerning the poor, &c. L. J., XI. 306.

July 11. Application for an order for securing the Earl and Countess of Manchester in quiet possession of the fishing in the river of Burnham *alias* Wallfleet and Ray Sands, in the county of Essex, formerly belonging to Edward Earl of Sussex. L. J., XI. 306.

July 12. Draft of an Act for the settling of the estate of James, late Duke of Richmond and Lennox, according to agreement of Charles Duke of Richmond and Lennox, Mary Duchess Dowager of Richmond and Lennox, and the Lady Mary her daughter, and the trustees of the said Lady Duchess. This bill, which was read 1^a this day, received the royal assent on the 19th of May 1662. L. J., XI. 307, &c.

Annexed:—

1-4. Amendments and provisoes.

July 13. Draft of an Act for the vesting and settling all such money, goods, and other things in His Majesty which were received, levied, or collected in these late times and are remaining in the hands or possession of any treasurers, receivers, collectors, or others. This Bill, which was brought from the House of Commons this day, received the royal assent on the 30th instant. L. J., XI. 308, &c. 13 Car. II., Stat. I. c. 3.

July 13. Affidavit of Walter Lloyd that the rents of certain lands in the county of Herts, the subject of an action of ejectment between Wm. Goodwyn and John Davys, have for some years past been paid to Edward Lord Howard of Escrick, as guardian of Wm. Lord Boteler, an idiot, son and heir of John, late Lord Boteler. L. J., XI. 308.

Annexed:—

1. Statement of Thomas Jekyll, attorney for the defendant in the cause. 10 July.

July 15. Petition of Robert Pory, clerk, chaplain in ordinary to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Complains that Matthew Hardy, having become joint purchaser with the infamous and lately executed traitor Scot, of Lambeth House, and particularly of the chapel, did, out of professed enmity to the Episcopal order and his sacrilegious and covetous mind, cause the body of Matthew Parker, sometime Archbishop of Canterbury, to be taken out of its tomb, and for the base gain of the lead in which it was wrapped to be stripped and thrown into some obscure hole, which he cannot by any persuasions be induced to discover. Petitioner prays that Hardy may be at least required to reveal where the bones of the Archbishop are, in order that they may be restored to the place where they were first deposited in the chapel (which is now repairing), as the monument is still extant, and capable of being again fixed in the place where originally it was erected. L. J., XI. 309.

July 15. List of Committee to whom the examination of the matter mentioned in preceding petition was referred. L. J., XI. 309.

July 15. Petition of James Waynwright, Esq. At the importunity of Charles Earl of Derby, petitioner purchased of the late usurpers part of the manors belonging to the Earl's father, but now the Earl has forcibly entered on the said manors under pretence of certain orders of the House, and keeps petitioner out of possession without giving him any satisfaction. Petitioner prays to be restored to possession. See L. J., XI. 310.

July 15. Petition of Sir John Trevor, Knight, Colonel George Twisleton, and Andrew Ellice, Esq. Complain that having purchased the manors of Hope and Mold, in the county of Flint, from Charles Earl of Derby, and having enjoyed quiet possession, the rents are now stayed in the hands of the tenants under colour of an order of the House of the 14th of June 1660, and a mill, timber, &c. has been seized by Edward Price in the name of the Earl of Derby. They pray to be restored to the possession of their property. See L. J., XI. 310.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of order of 14 June 1660.

July 19. Petition of Sir Thomas Allen and John Arthur on the behalf of themselves and others con-

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1661.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1661.

cerned with them as adventurers in the draining of the great level of the fens. They complain of the provisions of the Bill relating to the claims of the Earl of Bedford and others, and pray that they may not be turned out of possession of their lands without a legal hearing. L. J., XI. 314.

July 19. Draft of an Act for the erecting of a Court at York. Read 1st this day. L. J., XI. 314. No further proceeding.

July 19. Draft of an Act for the empowering of Sir Courtney Poole and Sir John Drake, Barons, and others to make payment of the portion of Ellen Briscoe, widow, one of the daughters of Sir John Drake, Knight, by sale of the manor of Lymington in the county of Somerset, or by granting estates out of the same or otherwise. L. J., XI. 315, &c. The Bill passed through all stages in both Houses, but the royal assent was refused.

July 19. Engrossment of preceding. *Noted.* Le roy s'aviserà. (Parchment Collection.)

July 19. Application for an order for stay of proceedings in an action of ejectment brought against certain tenants of the Marquess of Winchester contrary to privilege. L. J., XI. 315.

July 20. Engrossment of an Act for confirmation of the office of Register of sales and pawns made to retailing brokers in London and Westminster and places adjacent. The Bill, which was brought from the Commons this day, passed through all its stages, but the royal assent was refused. *Noted.* Le roy s'aviserà. L. J., XI. 316, &c. (Parchment Collection.)

July 20. Petition of Sir James Thynne, Knight. Prays that before the passing of a Bill now before the House for settling certain lands upon Sir Henry Fredk. Thynne, he may be heard at the bar, as he alleges that the lands were unduly settled by Sir Thos. Thynne, under the influence of his second wife Katherine, daughter of Lord Coventry. L. J., XI. 316.

July 22. Petition of Robert Hampson, Esq. On the 27th of June last he was served with an order to make up within three weeks certain Rolls in the Statute Office for the years 1634 to 1640, which could not be transcribed in many months. Petitioner conceives that as an executor he is not compellable by law to make up the said rolls, but he is willing to yield obedience to the order of the House if he may have convenient time to do so after his return to London, which will be about the beginning of next term, and during his stay in town he will give copies of any statutes for which there may be occasion; he therefore prays for such convenient time after the 15th of October next as the length of the business may require. L. J., XI. 317.

July 22. Petition of the inhabitants of the town of Lowestoft, in the county of Suffolk. The matter of law in the complaint of the poor petitioners against the rich inhabitants of Yarmouth was referred by the House to the judges, but owing to the great affairs of the nation and the approaching assizes nothing can be done before October or December; petitioners therefore pray that they may be protected in the free exercise of their trade of herring fishing without molestation from the Yarmouth men until the Judges shall deliver their opinion. L. J., XI. 317.

July 23. Petition of John Walker, Reading Clerk to the House of Peers. He has during the last and this Parliament performed the service of his place both in the House and at all Committees, but there is no allowance made to the Reading Clerk upon the passing of private bills, nor any considerable advantage (other than the credit of so honourable a service) accruing to the office. Petitioner prays their Lordships to consider his faithful and constant discharge of his employment, and to order him such recompense as to them shall seem reasonable. L. J., XI. 318.

July 23. Petition of the Doorkeepers of the House. They have attended daily both this and the last session, but have not as yet received any salary; they pray their Lordships to establish some salary or gratuity for the time they have served, and for their future provision. L. J., XI. 318.

July 23. Petition of the sixteen Sergeants-at-arms in ordinary to His Majesty. They have constantly attended, according to their Lordships' order, in the Painted Chamber and thereabouts to prevent disorders; heretofore the sergeants-at-arms had an allowance from the Court, but the allowance is only 12^d for every day's attendance, and it is so difficult to get that they have little benefit from it, and when this sum was fixed 300 years ago it was more than 100 shillings is now. They pray to be recommended to His Majesty for such

an allowance as may encourage them to perform their duty and afford them support answerable to the quality of their place.

July 25. Engrossment of an Act for discharging those whose estates have been sold, sequestered, or decimated for adhering to His Majesty or his Royal father, from all interest except three pounds per centum. This Bill, which was brought from the Commons this day, was read 1st and rejected on the 27th. L. J., XI. 320, 323.

July 25. Petition of Wm. Lord Monson. (L. J., XI. 320) as follows:—

To the Right Honourable the Howse of Peeres in Parliam^t assembled.

The humble petition of William Lord Mounson: Sheweth

That your Pet^r (without his Knowledge or consent) was vnhappyly nominated by y^e then pretended Parliam^t to bee one of y^e Judges to sitt vpon y^e tryall of his late sacred Ma^{tie} (of ever blessed memory) and y^e your Pet^r vnfortunately and contrary to his inclynations, for which he humbly begs pardon of God, his now Ma^{tie}, and y^e world did sitt at y^e first, though with designes of duty and Loyalty, if possible to prevent that horrid murder by wyning others to oppose it, but findeing theire violence and bloody designe, was not to bee declyned, hee withdrew himselfe with a great abhorrence of it, as hee is able to proove.

That notwithstanding this, and y^e last Parliaments intentions of mercy to him, in excepting him from a iustly deserved death, hee is now vnder a sentence, soe much beyond it as hee had rather chose to dye a thousand tymes then to outlive y^e shame and Ignominy of itt

Therefore your Pet^r humbly prayeth y^t since hee is more tymely sorrowfull for his fault, then his misfortune, your Lord^{shps} would bee pleased to looke vpon him as a person fitt for y^r mercy and y^t out of your wonted clemency and goodness you would be pleased to remitt such parte of his sentence especially what is most ignominious in it, as you shall thinke fitt since his Crime proceeded rather from an Error in Judgment then disaffection

And your Pet^r shall pray: &c:

WILLIAM MONSON.

July 25. Petition of Sir Henry Mildmay (See L. J. XI. 320) as follows:—

To the right hon^{ble} the Lords in Parliament assembled.

The humble petition of S^r Henry Mildmay

In all humility sheweth:

That yo^r pet^r, being most deeply sensible of y^e iust displeasure of y^e hon^{ble} House of Commons declared against hym & others in the Bill there latelie passed for paines, penalties, and forfeitures, and now depending before yo^r Lo^{shps}, the offence therein charged against him being for sitting and acting in that p^tended high Court of justice for trying & iudging of His late Ma^{tie} of blessed memorie: The onlie end w^{ch} your pet^r proposed to hymselfe for his appearing in that pretended Court, was, that hee might by his being there p^sent, and observing of theire proceedings, bee the better able to improve his utmost care and industry according to his allegiance, and speciall dutie to His late Ma^{ty}, to preserue His said Ma^{ties} life, w^{ch} yo^r pet^r endeavored wth all his diligence; and then also did (as hee now doeth), in the sinceritie of His heart, declare his utter abhorrenciae and detestac^{on} of that most wicked murder of His late Ma^{tie}.

And inasmuch as the suddennes of yo^r pet^r's last appearing before the hon^{ble} House of Commons was such that hee had not then tyme to make prooffe there of this his allegation.

His most humble prayer therefore to yo^r Lo^{shps} now is that before the said Bill bee passed yo^r Lo^{shps} most hon^{ble} House, yo^r pet^r may haue liberty to produce his testimony to yo^r Lo^{shps} for cleering soe much of y^e integrity of his intentions, w^{ch}, howeuer it may weigh with yo^r good Lo^{shps}, hee shall humbly submit to yo^r righteous Judgment; Beseeching yo^r Lo^{shps} in y^e bowells of y^e compassion to him and his distressed children to commiserate his sad condition.

And (as in duty bound) hee shall, &c.

HENRY: Mildmay:

Annexed:—

1. Certificate of Dr. E. Warner that Sir Henry Mildmay is suffering from a rapture, and that if the sentence of drawing him in a sledge from the Tower to Tyburn were put in execution it would endanger his life.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1661.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1661.

July 25. Petition of Robert Wallop (L. J., XI. 320), as follows:—

To the right hon^{ble} the Lords assembled in Parliament.
The humble petⁿ of Robert Wallop, Esqr.
In all humbleness sheweth

That (lying under the insupportable burthen and sense of the iust displeasure of the hon^{ble} House of Commons manifested in their sentence lately pronounced against him; And being apprehensive that the cause inducing that hon^{ble} House soe to proceede against him was for his appearing in the p^tended high Court of Justice for tryal of His late Ma^{tie}) Yo^r pet^r ever did, and doeth from His soule abhorre and detest that most horrid and execrable murder of his late Ma^{tie}; And his appearing in that p^tended Court was for noe other cause but that hee might gaine an advantage thereby of being instrumental in the uprightness of his heart to p^rserve y^e life of His late Ma^{tie}. That being surprized with the suddenesse of his last appearing before y^e hon^{ble} House of Commons, hee had not opportunity by any other evidence then his owne personal assertion and protestac^on to prove y^e truth of what is herein alleaged.

That y^e Bill for paines penalties and forfeitures (wherein yo^r pet^r is most unhappily included) being transmitted from the House of Com^{ons} to your Lo^{pps}.

Yo^r pet^r doeth therefore most humbly beseech your good Lo^{pps} to comiserate his most sad and deplorable condic^on, and to extend yo^r mercie to him and his distressed wife and Children; and for clearing the Integrity of his intentions in this matter, that hee may have libertie before y^e passing of the sayd Bill to produce his testimony and prooffe before your Lo^{pps}.

And yo^r pet^r (as in duty bound) shall euer pray &c.

RO: WALLOP

July 25. Petition of Katherine Lady Harrington, the distressed wife of Sir James Harrington; she is the daughter of Sir Edmund Wright, who was a loyal subject and great sufferer for his late Majesty, and the wife of a miserable gentleman of an ancient family, who has justly fallen under the displeasure of His Majesty and of Parliament, and is reserved to pains and penalties, which will fall not on him only but on the innocent also, on her and on her twelve poor undisposed children; she prays that at least the small proportion of her own father's inheritance, in which her husband never had any interest except in her right, may be preserved to her, that so the punishment of her husband may not extend to take away the bread of his innocent relations.

Annexed:—

1. Proposed proviso saving the lands settled upon Dame Katherine Harrington in jointure.
2. Another copy.
3. Proviso saving certain lands, the inheritance of Sir Edmund Wright, and by him settled upon Lady Harrington.
4. Notes respecting the lands mentioned in preceding proviso.
5. Petition of the creditors of Sir James Harrington: petitioners, as innocent persons who lent money to Sir James long before Michaelmas 1659, pray that they may not by the Bill of pains and penalties be debarred their just debts.
6. Proposed proviso saving any grant, bargain, or sale made by Sir James Harrington, without fraud, for payment of his just debts.

[July 25.] Petition of Sir John Smyth, Knight; prays that the annexed proviso to secure a debt due to him, from Sir Hy. Wallop, deceased, and Robert Wallop his son, may be inserted in the Bill for forfeiture of Robert Wallop's estate.

Annexed:—

1. Proposed proviso.

[July 25.] Petition of Nicholas Delves; Sir Henry Norton, son and heir apparent of Sir Gregory Norton, deceased, entered into a statute of 700*l.* to petitioner on the 12th of March 1659–60, petitioner being moved to furnish the money because he had often heard that Sir Gregory Norton had disinherited his son for his affection to His Majesty. Sir Henry was involved in a long and expensive suit at law before he could regain his estate. Petitioner did not know at the time he lent the money that Sir Gregory Norton had been in any way concerned in his late Majesty's death. Parliament having been pleased to allow all statutes, &c. upon the estates of such persons as are reserved to pains and penalties until September 1659, petitioner had hopes his debt had been therein comprehended and secured, but finding the Bill has passed the House of Commons, and that he is therein excluded only in point of time, he prays that in

case their Lordships shall think fit to take away the estate of Sir Henry Norton, they will allow petitioner's statute by way of proviso to the Bill.

Annexed:—

1. Proposed proviso.
2. Duplicate of preceding.

[July 25.] Petition of Angell Grey; his wife's mother Lady Elizabeth Griffin did out of affection to his younger children put the sum of 3,000*l.* at his disposing upon trust to pay her the interest for life, and after her death to divide the principal amongst his children, and he thereupon by indenture of the 24th of January 1637–8 gave security for the performance of the trust, and Sir John Danvers and others as sureties, gave Lady Griffin a bond for the 3,000*l.* and interest; but when petitioner compounded under the articles of Oxford for his service to his late Majesty, this debt was pretended to be forfeited, and the bond was taken from petitioner and Lady Elizabeth Griffin and given up to Sir John Danvers, by which petitioner was left responsible both for interest and principal; he prays for satisfaction with damages out of the estate of Sir John Danvers, which will be liable to forfeiture under an intended Act of Parliament.

Annexed:—

1. Proposed proviso to the Bill of pains and penalties, charging certain of the lands of Sir John Danvers with the 3,000*l.*

[July 25.] Proposed proviso to the Bill for pains and penalties, saving a debt of 1,200*l.* due from Sir John Danvers to Dame Philippa Carey, widow of Sir Ferdinando Carey.

[July 25.] Proposed proviso to the Bill of pains and penalties, making the land of Sir Arthur Haselrigg liable for a bond for repayment of 517*l.* 10*s.* to Elizabeth Viscountess Dowager of Campden, deceased, which debt now belongs to Sir Erasmus de la Fontaine.

July 27. Engrossment of an Act for paving and repairing the highways from Charing Cross to the Stone Bridge beyond Piccadilly, and from Charing Cross to St. James', and from thence to the common road and so round the wall of St. James' Park and up to Hyde Park. This Bill, which was brought from the House of Commons this day, was afterwards dropped on a point of privilege. L. J., XI. 323, &c. (Parchment Collection.)

[July 27.] Petition of Thomas Clarke and Jane his wife, the late wife and executrix of Nicholas Bourne, late citizen and stationer of London, deceased (addressed to the Committee for regulating abuses in printing); Bourne purchased for his own copy certain forms for printing bills of lading, for indentures for binding servants to planters in the Islands of Virginia, New England, Barbadoes, St. Christophers, the Summer Islands, &c., and for bills of debts for money, tobacco, &c., and according to a decree of the Star Chamber of the 11th year of his late Majesty, and the orders of the Stationers' Company, entered these forms in the public register for his own particular copies; but during the late licentious times several persons printed and reprinted these forms at their own pleasure without the consent of Nicholas Bourne, or of the petitioners whose just right they now are; they pray that provisions may be made in the Act now before the House to secure their interest in these forms. *Endorsed*: Printinge. The Bill to restrain unlicensed and disorderly printing was read 1^a, 2^a, and committed this day. L. J., XI. 324.

[July 27.] Petition of Peter Cole; petitioner has laid out his own money and that of divers orphans to the amount of 5,000*l.* in purchasing the copies and printing divers books of anatomy, &c. and in cutting larger and better brass plates for several of them than ever were printed in England before; much is already printed and above 5,000 sheets ready for the press, and if hindered by the charges of licensing, the sale will be spoilt, and petitioner and the orphans ruined; he prays that a proviso saving to him the right of printing all books of anatomy, &c., registered as his in the Book of the Company of Stationers, may pass in the Bill for regulating printing.

Annexed:—

1. Catalogue of his books, with their prices.
2. Proposed proviso.

July 29. Affidavit of William Blounte; he was arrested in Holborn about a fortnight ago by Thomas Adams a sheriff's officer, but not having his protection from Lord Abergavenny about him, he left a ring as a pledge with Mathew Bull, an innholder, till he should produce the protection, and when he did so Bull, and Adams, confederating together, refused to restore either the ring or the protection. L. J., XI. 327.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1661.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1661.

July 29. Affidavit of John Blow, that Benjamin Bungray was arrested and imprisoned in May last, at the suit of John Whytner, though he produced a protection from the Earl of Berkshire. L. J., XI. 327.

July 30. Affidavit of Thomas Blayton that Lawrence Goodwin, of Throckingham, in the county of Lincoln, entered on lands there belonging to the Earl of Lincoln, and took away part of the hay by force, destroyed the hedges, &c., though informed that the land belonged to the Earl. L. J., XI. 329.

July 30. Similar affidavit of George Tayler.

Nov. 14. Petition of Goddard Leigh, now prisoner in the Fleet. Prays for the reversal of a decree of the Master of the Rolls obtained against him by Henry Piggott in a suit respecting the title to the manor of Ellingsbury, in the county of Bedford. See L. J., XI. 342.

Nov. 20. The King's speech to both Houses of Parliament. In the King's handwriting. L. J., XI. 232. *In extenso.*

Nov. 23. Affidavit of John Stanes respecting the service of their Lordships' order of the 11th of July last, concerning the Earl of Manchester's right to the fishing in the river of Burnham *alias* Wulfleete, and Ray Sands, upon Thomas Burnes, John Crush, and others. L. J., XI. 335.

Annexed:—

1. Similar affidavit of Anthony Mathews.
2. Affidavit of William Lawrence.
3. Affidavit of Edward Philby.

Nov. 26. Order for the Committee of Privileges to consider the standing order which mentions the bishops to be only Lords of Parliament and not peers, and to report to the House whether the order may not be repealed. L. J., XI. 338. *In extenso.*

Nov. 27. Draft of an Act for prevention of vexations and oppressions by arrests, and of delays in suits of law. L. J., XI. 338. 13 Car. II. Stat. II. cap. 2.

Nov. 28. Petition of William Clerke. Petitioner prays to be heard by counsel before the Act for settling and disposing of the manors, lands, and tenements of Sir John Clerke, passed in the last session of Parliament, be confirmed amongst divers other private Acts. L. J., XI. 339.

Dec. 4. Transcript of record, &c. in the following writs of error (L. J., XI. 341), viz.:—

Woodman *v.* Bye.

Vanlore *v.* Bushell.

Duncombe *v.* Carter. (Parchment Collection.)

Dec. 4. Petition of John Apsley, of Gray's Inn. Prays that the Bill now before Parliament for confirming the estates of His Majesty's copyhold tenants within the honor of Clitheroe, so far as the same concerns him, may be suspended until he has been heard. L. J., XI. 342.

Annexed:—

1. Petition of Colonel John Apsley. Petitioner has new matter and evidence which till now he could not attain unto to enforce the truth and equity of his former petition. He therefore prays to be further heard.

Dec. 4. Petition of Thomas Combe. Petitioner, who formerly had a good estate, is now ruined by the illegal and irregular references and proceedings of the late pretended Lord Commissioner, Sir Bulstrode Whitelock, and others. Prays that the persons complained against may be summoned before their Lordships to show cause why he should not have satisfaction for the injuries he has sustained by their means and procurement.

Annexed:

1. Statement of petitioner's case.

Dec. 4. Petition of Dorothy and Elizabeth Lake, daughters to Sir Thomas Lake and Dame Dorothy his wife, deceased. Petitioners pray that steps may be taken for raising their portions of 3,000*l.* a-piece, to which they are entitled under the settlement made upon the marriage of their father, Sir Thomas Lake with Dorothy, the sister of the Earl of Rutland, and for the preservation of the estate of their brother, the present Sir Thomas Lake, until he come of age.

Dec. 5. Draft of an Act to confirm the sale of certain lands sold by Ferdinando, late Earl of Huntingdon, for the payment of his own and his father's debts. Read 1st this day, and received the royal assent 19 May 1662. L. J., XI. 343, &c.

Dec. 6. Draft of an Act to prevent the inconvenience arising by melting the silver coin of this realm. L. J., XI. 343. 13 & 14 Car. II. cap. 31.

Annexed:—

1. Draft of portion of the Act.

Dec. 9. Petition of Robert Pory, chaplain in ordinary to the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury. Mathew Hardy having been convicted before a Committee of their Lord-

ships of a most sacrilegious and inhuman act of taking up the body of Mathew Parker, some time Archbishop of Canterbury, despoiling it of the lead wherein it was wrapt, and throwing it into a dunghill, was on the 24th July last ordered by their Lordships to take up the bones of the Archbishop, and put them in the same place where they were first buried, and to erect a tomb over the place of burial as formerly, which order having been duly served upon Hardy he has not obeyed. Petitioner prays that such punishment may be awarded to Hardy as their Lordships shall deem to be deserved by him for his wilful disobedience, added to so abominable a violence committed upon the corpse of that venerable prelate. L. J., XI. 346.

Dec. 9. Petition of Sir Edward Turner, Speaker of the House of Commons, and others, reversioners of several offices and places in the city of London. By the ancient usage and custom of the city of London grants or designations in reversions have been made by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of several offices within the city, and the persons so designed have been admitted to the offices as they became void. Petitioners having such grants have spent much time to fit themselves to succeed, and their parents and friends in expectation of preferment and benefit to come unto them by the said offices have left the less portions to them. During the late troubles, by the power of Isaac Pennington, during his mayoralty, in order to bring in John Bradshaw, an interruption was made in the ancient course of proceeding, and thereby petitioners were debarred the benefits of their grants. They pray that the lord mayor and court of aldermen may be ordered to make good their predecessors' grants by removing those who have intruded, and by admitting petitioners to the enjoyment of their respective offices according to their several grants and designations. L. J., XI. 346.

Dec. 9. Answer of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London to the petition of divers persons, styling themselves reversioners to several offices and places within the said city. The defendants commence by stating that the petition is too general for them to make a particular answer thereunto, nevertheless in obedience to their Lordships' order they humbly offer a general answer to the petitioners' general allegations. Two several petitions have lately been presented to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the same effect as the petition presented to their Lordships, whereof the persons possessed of the offices having notice, learned counsel on both sides were heard several days, and it then plainly appeared that all the petitioners' grants or designations which were then produced were expressly contrary to the orders of the Court of Aldermen, the acts of Common Council, and the ancient customs of the city of London; the Court did not therefore conceive it just to give the petitioners' admittance, and thereby enable them to bring vexatious suits for places to which they had no right. The defendants deny many of the allegations contained in the petition, and state, that they know not any of the present officers of the city, who are not and have not been during all the late troubles loyally affected towards His Majesty and his late Royal Father, that many of them have adventured their lives and estates in his late Majesty's service, and been signally instrumental to his now Majesty's happy restoration, many of them have nothing but their offices to support them, and have a clear and just interest and freehold therein, and cannot by any law, reason, good policy, or conscience be divested or hindered of their said places or offices. L. J., XI. 346.

Dec. 10. Draft of an Act for the restoring of Charles Earl of Derby to the manors of Mold and Moldsdale, Hope and Hopesdale, in the county of Flint. Read 1st this day. L. J., XI. 347. The Bill passed through all stages, but the royal assent was refused 19 May 1662. L. J., XI. 471.

Dec. 10. Engrossment of preceding. *Noted.* Le Roy s'avisera.

Dec. 11. Petition of Dorothea Gifford, widow, in behalf of herself and six children. Petitioner prays that the Under-sheriff of Middlesex may have leave to execute a writ granted by the Court of King's Bench, to enable petitioner to obtain possession of certain houses in High Holborn, notwithstanding the pretended privileges of Lord Mohun, who claims to have an interest therein. L. J., XI. 347.

Annexed:—

1. Affidavit of Stoughton Arnold, Under-sheriff of Middlesex, that Lord Mohun threatened to lay deponent and his High Sheriff by the heels for breach of privilege if they executed the writ of possession. 7 Dec. 1661.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1661.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1661.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
[1661.]

2. Another petition of Dorothea Gifford; prays that the Sheriff of Middlesex may be permitted to execute process. (Undated.)

Dec. 11. Affidavit of George Holman that the undersheriff of Warwickshire gave a note under his hand that Lionel Earl of Middlesex was summoned to appear in the Common Pleas at the suit of Sir William Underhill. L. J., XI. 348.

Dec. 12. Draft of an Act on the behalf of Edward Marquis and Earl of Worcester, and of the creditors of the said Marquis, for vesting and settling upon feoffees in trust certain manors, lands, and tenements for payment of the debts of the said Marquis. Read 1st this day. L. J., XI. 348. Leave was given to the Marquis to withdraw the Bill, 28 Feb. 1661-2.

Dec. 13. Draft of an Act for the naturalizing of Philadelphia, wife of the Right Honourable Thomas Lord Wentworth. Read 1st this day, and received the royal assent 19 May 1662. L. J., XI. 349, &c.

Dec. 13. Petition of Edmond Humfrey. Prays that a verdict obtained against him in the Court of Common Pleas by Robert Peyton, one of the examiners in Chancery, by indirect practices, and all proceedings thereupon, may be stayed until their Lordships shall hear the cause.

Dec. 18. Draft of an Act for the regulation and restraining the excessive number of hackney coaches in and about the cities of London and Westminster and the places adjacent. Read 1st this day. The Bill was committed, but not further proceeded with. L. J., XI. 354, &c.

Annexed:—

1. List of Committee on the Bill. 19 Dec.
2. Application that the Bill may be respited, as another Bill for the same purpose is in a state of forwardness in the House of Commons, and will very suddenly be with their Lordships.

Dec. 18. Draft of an Act for discharging the manors of Stadscomb and Holwell, and other lands in the county of Devon, from the trust of one hundred and fifty years, made unto John Earl of Exeter, John Earl of Bridgewater, and Oliver Earl of Bollingbrooke. Read 1st this day, and received the royal assent 19 May 1662. L. J., XI. 354, &c.

Dec. 20. The King's speech to both Houses, thanking them for the grant of 7,000*l.* a month for eighteen months. In the King's handwriting. L. J., XI. 358. *In extenso.*

[Dec.—] Petition of the cardmakers and wiredrawers of the counties of Worcester, Gloucester, and Salop, to the House of Commons. In the reigns of James I. and Charles I. the whole trade of cardmaking and wire-drawing was nearly spoiled by vagabondious persons, void of habitation, who travelled from place to place collecting old cards, from which they drew out the teeth, scoured them, turned the leaves of the cards and reset the teeth in them, fixed them on new boards, and having counterfeited the marks of substantial cardmakers sold them to the country people. A penal law was in consequence put in execution against the offenders, and the trade again flourished; but since the late unhappy wars there are more deceitful persons sprung up, who not only sell their base commodities in England and Wales, but transport great quantities into Ireland, almost levelling the trade to the ground, to the great disabling of many families that formerly lived in good estate. Petitioners pray that the offenders may be punished. This petition is undated, but was probably presented about Dec. 1661, as the Bill, 13 & 14 Car. II. cap. 19., which contains such a provision as that for which petitioners pray was at that time passing through the House of Commons.

[1661.]

[1661.]

Petition of John Sympson, his Majesty's jeweller in ordinary. In 1639 petitioner married the daughter of Richard Swift, and soon afterwards, upon the breaking out of the war, having to attend his late Majesty at Oxford, conveyed to his father-in-law, by writing, but without taking a counterpart, certain houses, jewels, ready money, and debts to a great value, in trust for himself, his wife and children, hoping thereby to secure his estate from being seized by the then pretended authority. Richard Swift is now dead, and John his eldest son, under pretence of his executorship, refuses to render petitioner any satisfaction. He prays for relief.

Petition of George Adams. Prays for relief against Edward Hollister and others with respect to the equity of redemption of certain houses and messuages in the city of Bristol, mortgaged many years since by William Carne, petitioner's ancestor, the Court of Chancery refusing to give relief in point of redemption after so many years.

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Petition of Thomas Chanterell, clerk. Petitioner was, according to the late Act of Parliament, for restoring the right of patronage to Peers, presented by the Earl of Strafford to the rectory of Thurnscoe, in the county of York, and has been duly instituted and inducted; but Mr. Benton, a pretended minister, by an authority from the late tyrant Richard Cromwell violently keeps petitioner out of possession, for which he is forced to bring his action at the common law. He prays that until the question be decided the profits of the living may be sequestered into the hands of the churchwardens.

Petition of Margaret Whitehorne; prays for relief against a decree in Chancery made in 1658.

Annexed:—

1. Notes of the opinions of the Lords Commissioners Lisle and Fiennes on the case. 10 May 1658.
2. Another petition of same for a rehearing.

1661-2.

1661-2.

Jan. 7. Engrossment of an Act for competent allowances to be made to such curates as shall officiate in livings where the proper incumbents do not reside. The Act recites that many ecclesiastical persons, who are qualified by the law to hold more than one benefice, often give such small allowance for serving their cures that few or no persons of ability will undertake that employment, and it therefore enacts that every person holding more than one benefice with cure of souls shall find an able curate constantly to reside in every benefice where they themselves shall not personally reside, and shall pay such curate fifty pounds per annum at the least, or the full moiety of the yearly profit of the living. It further enacts that all securities, bonds, contracts, and agreements made between parsons and their curates for less than the Act provides to be paid shall be utterly void. The Bill was brought from the Commons, read 1st, 2nd, and committed, but not further proceeded with. L. J., XI. 358.

Jan. 7. Draft of an Act to enable the sale of some of the lands of William Milward, Esquire, for payment of his debts. Read 1st this day, and received the royal assent 19 May 1662. L. J., XI. 359, &c.

Annexed:—

1. Petition of John Earl of Thanet, as well on behalf of the Lady Christian, his sister, wife of William Milward, as of the several children of the said lady by the said William. A Bill has been brought in for enabling the sale of several manors and lands, wherein Milward has only an estate for life, under pretence of payment of debts. The inheritance of the said manors and lands (expectant on the estate for life of William Milward) is by virtue of an ancient settlement lawfully vested in the children of Lady Christian, which settlement was the principal grounds that induced the marriage, and the debts (if any) were not contracted upon the honourable account pretended by the Bill, but by the ill husbandry of Milward, as petitioner can prove. He prays that the Bill may not pass. See L. J., XI. 410.

Jan. 8. Petition of Mathew Hardy. On the 24th of July last their Lordships ordered him to replace the bones of Mathew Parker, formerly Archbishop of Canterbury, in the place where he was first buried, and to erect a tomb as formerly was. In obedience to this order petitioner went to Lambeth House with an intent to have performed the same, but was denied entrance by the Archbishop's servants. On the 13th of December last petitioner was ordered into the custody of the Sergeant-at-arms for a supposed contempt, and has ever since continued a close prisoner. He prays to be enlarged and that his witnesses may be heard. L. J., XI. 360.

Annexed:—

1. Affidavit of Samuel Hardy and others, that on the 4th of November last by direction of Mathew Hardy they repaired to Lambeth House with spades and other instruments to search for the bones of Archbishop Parker, but the servants of the present Archbishop would not allow them to search.

Jan. 8. Petition of Robert Nelson. In 1657 William Lenthall, pretending himself to be Master of the Rolls, received of petitioner the sum of 50*l.*, upon condition to make a lease to him of certain houses in Fetter Lane upon surrender of a former lease. Lenthall being now incapable to take a surrender or renew the lease, and knowing that petitioner has no remedy either in law or equity, most unjustly endeavours to defraud him of the 50*l.* He prays for relief.

Jan. 8. Petition of Richard Walker. Prays that

U

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar
1661-2.

Oliver St. John, one of the Judges, and Mr. Pincock, the prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, may be sent for to answer to the most practices in a suit in which judgment was given against petitioner with at least his own witnesses.

Jan. 15. Petition of William Bullocke. Petitioner prays that a bill of his cause against William Standen he may have leave to make use of the depositions of witnesses taken about twelve years since upon the former hearing of the cause, many of his most material witnesses being now dead, and others so aged and infirm that they cannot come up to be examined.

Jan. 13. Draft of an Act for enabling Sir Anthony Browne to sell lands for payment of debts. Read 1st this day, and received the royal assent 19 May 1662. L. J., XI. 363, &c.

Jan. 16. Draft of an Act for preventing the frequent abuses in printing seditious, treasonable, and unlicensed books and pamphlets, and for regulating of printing and printing presses. L. J., XI. 305, &c. 13 & 14 Car. II. c. 33.

Annexed:—

1-2. Amendments to preceding.

Jan. 16. Statement respecting the arrest of Clement Oxonbridge, servant to Richard Earl of Carbery (Lord Vaughan) contrary to privilege. L. J., XI. 365.

Jan. 17. Petition of Philip Chetwind and Mary his wife, late the widow of Robert Allott, stationer, deceased. Petitioners have paid more than 8,000*l.* to clear the estate of Robert Allott, and have no means to reimburse themselves out by the printing and profits of such original copies as he had purchased, which copies the petitioner Mary was before her second marriage persuaded to assign over in trust to John Legatt and Andrew Crook, stationers, under pretence (petitioner Philip not being free of the Company) that they would by their intermarriage forfeit their right to them. This trust has been the father of a long and expensive twenty years' suit in Chancery, to the utter ruin of petitioners. They pray that some proviso may be inserted in the Bill for regulating printing now before their Lordships, by which the widows and orphans of stationers, booksellers, and printers, who are by law liable to pay the debts of their husbands and fathers, may enjoy the benefit of their purchases, and being free of the city of London (though not free of that particular Company) may have leave to enter their copies in the public register at Stationers' Hall, and not be enforced to make use of trustees, which by woeful experience has proved the ruin of many poor souls. L. J., XI. 366.

Annexed:—

1-2. Two draft provisos to the Bill for regulating printing for the protection of petitioners' rights.

3. Draft proviso granting certain privileges to the widows and orphans of stationers, &c.

4. Petition of the Master and Wardens of the Company of Stationers, London. Petitioners understand that some addresses have lately been made to their Lordships by certain printers, with propositions for better regulating of printing, as is pretended, but which petitioners conceive to be of a contrary nature. They pray to be heard to give their reasons against what is offered by Mr. Chetwind and others before anything be done therein, petitioners not doubting to satisfy their Lordships that the great design of these printers is to obstruct the passing of the Bill, and to gain to themselves the estates of petitioners and others. (Undated.)

Jan. 18. Draft of an Act for erecting a Court at York. The Act recites that doubts have arisen concerning the legality of the Court formerly held at York, the Court has been for divers years suspended, whereby the good people of that county so far remote have been necessitated to attend the Courts at Westminster to their great inconvenience, and provides for the erecting of a Court and the establishment of a Prison at York, Councils in the north, the appointment of officers, forms of proceeding, &c. At the end of the draft are the oaths to be taken by the different officers, ranging from the councillors to the gaoler, and the fees to be paid by the suitors. The Bill was read 1st this day. L. J., XI. 366. On the 25th of a long and angry debate upon a second time of bringing the Bill forward, and the Bill does not appear to have been further proceeded on. L. J., XI. 370.

Jan. 20. Draft of an Act for continuing, explaining, and enlarging an Act intitled an Act for the levying of certain moneys due upon the collection for the Protestants of Piedmont. Read 1st this day, and received the royal assent 19 May 1662. L. J., XI. 367.

Annexed:—

1. Petition of John Escoffier and James Bastie, deputies of the reformed churches in the valleys of Piedmont. Petitioners detail the circumstances under which the Act for the levying of certain moneys due upon the collection of the Protestants of Piedmont was passed (*vide* 10 Sept. 1660), and pray that in the Bill now before Parliament provision may be made for confirming that Act, that all the moneys yet unpaid, and by the said Act to be paid to the Chamberlain of London, may be paid to petitioners or to their assigns, in order that petitioners may return to their churches, in this juncture of time as much afflicted as ever they were; and that in case the administrators of Nathaniel Temms and Martin Noel fail of the payments in the Act mentioned, and the churches should be obliged to send other deputies, then that the said administrators should defray all the charges of such deputies, both for their journeys and subsistence, as they have already engaged to do.

Jan. 20. Transcript of record, &c. in the following writs of error, L. J., XI. 367:—

Crouch v. Atkinson. Yates v. Hoskins.

Jan. 23. Amendments to the Bill concerning Sir Henry Frederick Thynne, reported from the Committee this day. L. J., XI. 369.

Jan. 24. Petition of Francis Farington. Petitioner's cause against Chamberlaine and Briggs was opened before their Lordships on Friday last, but there was not time to hear any witnesses. He therefore prays that another day may be appointed.

Jan. 27. Draft of an Act for relief of creditors and release of poor prisoners imprisoned for debt in the several gaols, prisons, counters, holes, and dungeons within the kingdom of England and principality of Wales unable to satisfy their creditors. The Bill provides for the immediate release, without payment of any fees, of all prisoners for debt, who upon their corporal oaths taken before a justice of the peace shall swear that they are not worth ten pounds in estate, their bedding, plough tackle, plough cattle, working tools, and instrument belonging to their several trades, arts, or callings always to be excepted. Prisoners who possess real or personal estate are to divide the same into three equal parts, two to be disposed of for the payment of their debts, and the remaining third part to be reserved for the subsistence of their families and the education of their children, and they are then to be forthwith set at liberty and not to be questioned thereafter by any of their creditors for debts due before the time of such discharge. Any person in prison for the debt of another shall have power to dispose of two-third parts of the estate of the person for whose debt he lieth imprisoned, and if he be insolvent then the other surety or sureties (if any) shall bear an equal part of the debt with the person imprisoned. If a debtor declares the true value of his estate he shall have six months' liberty for the better sale and disposal thereof. Read 1st this day. L. J., XI. 371. No further proceeding.

Jan. 27. Petition of John Levet, Doctor of Laws, and Marie his wife. Petitioners complain that Francis Neville, by procuring certain leases to be forged, and other corrupt practices, obtained orders in the Star Chamber, whereby a provision of 800*l.* per annum has been kept from them for twenty-eight years. They pray their Lordships to re-hear the cause upon the proofs taken in the Star Chamber. L. J., XI. 371.

Annexed:—

1. Another petition of same, praying their Lordships to take preceding petition into consideration. (Undated.)

2. Petition of John Levet to the Committee for Petitions, praying that the consideration of his petition interrupted by the adjournment of the House may be resumed. (Undated.)

3-4. Lists of witnesses, &c. in the cause.

Jan. 27. Petition of George Porter. Charles Lord Stanhope, being appointed Comptroller of all the Postmasters of England, constituted petitioner his deputy, but contrary to his covenant surrendered his patent, whereby petitioner lost the benefit of his deputation and was necessitated to petition their Lordships in the late Parliament to grant him reparation, or to refer him to take his remedy at law against Lord Stanhope, who was by their Lordships' order to show cause within ten days why the petition should not be granted. Lord Rochford acquainted the House that Lord Stanhope was contented that petitioner should proceed at law, and engaged that an appearance should be given. Summons

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1661-2.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1661-2.

being afterwards issued out, Lord Stanhope, contrary to his engagement, hath not been pleased to yield an appearance, without which petitioner cannot further proceed. Lord Stanhope is very aged and infirm, and if he should die before the suit be ended his estate is so settled that it would be no way liable to make petitioner satisfaction. He therefore prays their Lordships either to hear the matter or to permit him to take his remedy at law.

Jan. 28. Amendments to the Bill for confirmation of the office of register of sales and pawns. L. J., XI. 372.

Jan. 28. Amendments to the Bill for restoring Charles Earl of Derby to the manors of Mold and Molsdale, Hope and Hopesdale, in the county of Flint. L. J., XI. 372.

Jan. 28. Engrossment of an Act for the execution of certain persons attainted of high treason: Owen Row, Augustine Garland, Henry Smith, Henry Martin, Robert Tichborn, James Temple, Thomas Wayt, William Heveningham, Isaac Pennington, Peter Temple, Gilbert Millington, Vincent Potter, and Thomas Wogan were excepted out of the Act of Indemnity for their treason in taking away the life of the late King, but in that Act a clause was contained that though these persons should be legally attainted, yet execution should be suspended until determined upon by Act of Parliament; they have been legally and duly attainted, and execution remains to be done, it is therefore enacted that they shall suffer pains of death and be executed in such manner and form as persons attainted of high treason ought to be. This Bill was brought from the Commons this day, was read 1st, 2^d, and committed, but after much discussion was dropped. L. J., XI. 372, &c. (Parchement Collection.)

Jan. 28. Draft of an Act for relief of collectors of public moneys, and their assistants and deputies. L. J., XI. 373. 13 & 14 Car. II. cap. 17.

Annexed:—

1. Another draft.
2. Amendments to the Bill.
3. Proviso to the Bill.
4. Application that a clause may be inserted in the Bill giving costs to defendants in cases in which the prosecutors become nonsuited, or forbear prosecution, or suffer a verdict against them.

Jan. 28. Petition of Mathew Hardy. In obedience to their Lordships' order petitioner took up the bones of the late Archbishop Parker, and having coffined them intended to bury them where formerly they lay, but some of the now Archbishop's gentlemen declared his Grace's full satisfaction with what he had done and discharged him of that work, affirming that his Grace would himself see the same performed. Petitioner prays that he may now be discharged from his restraint. L. J., XI. 372.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of preceding petition, with certificate, signed Jo. Boys and Robert Pory, that the Archbishop is fully satisfied with Hardy's performance of their Lordships' order, and discharges him from any further charge in that behalf.

Jan. 29. Petition of Nicholas Kidwell, yeoman usher of His Majesty's Chamber. Petitioner having exhibited his Bill in the Court of Requests against Sir Francis Sydenham and his lady, his cause was dismissed for want of a very material witness, whom he has since discovered. He prays their Lordships to rehear the cause.

Jan. 31. Petition of the Mayor and Burgesses of the city of Gloucester. Petitioners pray to be heard against the Bill for disuniting the hundreds of Dudstone and Kingsbarton from the county of the city of Gloucester, and restoring them to be part of the county of Gloucester. L. J., XI. 374.

Jan. 31. Petition of Henry Kirby, now prisoner in the wards of the prison of the Fleet, London. Prays for relief against John Twisleton and James Noell, by whose unjust proceedings he has continued in prison two years and upwards.

Jan. 31. Petition of John Mole, son and administrator of the goods and chattels of John Mole, late of Culworth, in the county of Northampton. Petitioner's father having become bound for the late Thomas Bosse for several great sums of money, Bosse bound himself by counter bonds, but having done so he demised the whole of his real estate to Francis Taverner and George Francklyn, and upon his death petitioner's father was compelled to sell the whole of his estate for payment of the money, to the utter ruin of himself and family. Petitioner prays for redress.

Feb. 1. Amendments to the Bill for sale of Sir Robert Slyngsby, deceased, his lands for payment of his debts. C. J., VIII. 355.

Annexed:—

1. Proviso to the Bill.

Feb. 2. Draft of an Act for settling the jurisdiction of the Court of Admiralty. Read 1st this day. The Bill having passed through Committee was re-committed but not further proceeded with. L. J., XI. 375.

Annexed:—

1. Another draft.

2. Copy of resolutions passed by the Privy Council on the 18th Feb. 1632-3 for settling the differences concerning prohibitions arising between His Majesty's Courts at Westminster and His Court of Admiralty. These resolutions are referred to in the preceding draft Act.

3. Proviso that nothing in the Act shall prejudice, make void, or infringe the ancient jurisdiction and privileges of the Bishop of Durham in the Admiralty within the County Palatines of Durham and Sadberge.

Feb. 3. Petition of Thomas Lord Windesore; complains that Thomas Marriott and one Mr. Cox (affirming himself to be a trustee for petitioner) have fraudulently obtained a lease from the Dean and Chapter of Westminster of part of the manor of Church Honiborne [Honeybourne], in the county of Worcester, and have brought twelve several writs to eject petitioner's tenants. He claims the benefit of the privilege of Parliament, and prays that he and his tenants may be quieted in the possession of the lands. L. J., XI. 376.

Feb. 4. Draft of an Act declaratory concerning bankrupts. L. J., XI. 377. 13 & 14 Car. II., c. 24.

Feb. 4. Draft of an Act for the sale of some of the lands of Sir Aston Cokaine, Baronet, and Thomas Cokaine his son, and the settlement of the rest. Read 1st this day. The Bill was committed, but not further proceeded with. L. J., XI. 377, &c.

Annexed:—

1. Another draft.

Feb. 5. Report from the Committee for Petitions upon the cause between Sir Allen Zouch and his Lady and Anne Bedingfield, recommending that the decree complained of should be set aside, or that the appellants should be relieved by Parliament. See L. J., XI. 528.

Feb. 5. Petition of Mary Molloy alias Lewis, a poor widow, having been a widow some nine years, and having a great charge of children. Petitioner has been a great sufferer both in England and Ireland, having had jewels, plate, and money to the value of 1,000*l.* taken from her by Sir Francis Otley when governor of Shrewsbury, as he alleged for the supply of his late Majesty. Petitioner's father, Hugh Molloy, for many great services done in Ireland, was in Queen Elizabeth's time, for slaying the Earl of Tyrone, rewarded with a yearly pension of 32*l.*, which he enjoyed during his life; after his decease petitioner received it for some small time, and also some arrears by the appointment of the Earl of Strafford, then Lord Deputy of Ireland. At the beginning of the wars petitioner was brought over to England for her safety, and at her father's death a great estate of lands in the King's County descended to her, but being in England she was hindered to take possession, and Sir William Pettitt and Captain Bennett who have got into possession deny to deliver the same up to her. She prays that the yearly pension of 32*l.* may be settled upon her, for the present relief of herself and family, and that her lands may be restored to her again by the Act of Settlement.

Feb. 5. Petition and appeal of Henry Browne and Ruben Browne. Pray for the reversal of a decree of the Court of Exchequer, in a suit between petitioners and Richard Peter the elder, and others.

Feb. 5. Petition of John Beaumont. Petitioner being a commission officer in the service of the late King, William Wheeler and John Turby brought an action and obtained a verdict and damages against him for trespass done as a soldier. Since the Act of Oblivion, Turby, the survivor, has by his attorney sued process of outlawry against petitioner. The action is discharged by the Act of Indemnity, and yet petitioner has no day in Court to plead the same. He prays for relief against Turby and his attorney.

Feb. 6. Draft petition of several Lords to the King. Petitioners understand that His Majesty has made a grant of all the royal mines north Trent, which is ready to pass the Privy Seal, whereby the patentees have power to break up any man's meadows, park, or gardens, under pretence that there may be mines there. Petitioners pray that no ground may be broken up without the consent of the owner. There is no mention of this petition in the Journal.

Feb. 7. Notes of proceedings respecting the persons

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1661-2.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1661-2.

attainted of high treason for the murder of his late Majesty, brought to the bar this day. L. J., XI. 380.

Annexed:—

1. List of the condemned prisoners ordered to appear the 25th of November 1661 before the House of Commons. C. J., VIII. 319. This paper is endorsed 7 Feb. 1661-2, and was probably used in the House of Lords on that day.

Feb. 7. Petition of Henry Smyth, as follows:—

To y^e right hon^{ble} y^e Lords Spirituall & temporall in Parl^t assembled.

The humble peticoⁿ off Henry Smyth a poore condemned prisoner

Sheweth

That yo^r peticoⁿer beinge att that time, when that detestable action of Sittinge in judgment on his late Ma^{tie} was transacted a very younge man was by y^e threatnings of those that then ruled y^e army with noe less then loss of Life & estate, & incessant importunity off such who had relacⁿ to him & power over him drawne into y^e pretended courtes, whervnto he had a great abhorrency for which yo^r peticoⁿer in most humble manner testifiyeth his hartly sorrow & trouble casting himselfe in all humility vpon yo^r Lords^{pp} mercy.

Humbly prayinge that as yo^r poore peticoⁿer hath rendred himselfe to y^e mercey of his Ma^{tie} according to his gracions proclamacon by y^e advice of y^e lords & Com^{ons} assembled in Parl^t yo^r hon^{rs} will be pleasd to vouchsafe him y^e benefitt therof in sparinge his life & he shall ever pray For y^e hon^{rs} of his Ma^{tie} & prosperity of y^e Parl^t.

HEN SMYTH

[Endorsed] Henry Smith.

Feb. 7. Petition of James Temple, as follows:—

To the right hon^{ble} the Howse of Lords Spirituall and Temporall assembled in Parliament.

The humble Petition of James Temple.

Sheweth.

That yo^r Pet^r in sadnes and great sorrow of Spiritt doth much lament his vnhappynes in haveing any hand in that horrid murther of his late sacred Ma^{iestie} of ever blessed memory; whereof vpon confession he stands iustly couict.

That yo^r Pet^r had noe share in that wicked contrivance in takinge away the sacred life of his said late Ma^{tie} But after the force put vpon the house by the Army; deserted the howse; and continued in Sussex till the 8th of January; 1648; neither had yo^r Pet^r binn in London when that same horrid murther was acted; But that y^e Go^{te} with the advice of Dr Hammond came to him as from the said late King desyreing and requireing yo^r Pet^r not to decline y^e present authority on purpose to discover what resolucons were taken concerning his late Ma^{tie} And who were the Cheife promoters thereof; (which hee found to be Cromwell and Ireton) and accordingly from time to time gave them an accompt.

That yo^r Pet^r often applyed himselfe to that Crewell Tyrant and Vsurper Cromwell with teares in his eyes begging of him not to bringe such a blott or bloody staine vpon the Protestants; as to execute his said sacred Ma^{tie} which hee seemeingly yeilded vnto; And in compliance with the persons aforesamed; And vpon that Assurance yo^r Pet^r did concur with those vnhappy proceedings ag^t his late Ma^{tie} which to make more playnely appeare yo^r Pet^r before and afterwards concealed the said Docto^r to the hazard of his life; Upon suspition whereof hee lost the Governm^t of Tilbury Fort and all his Arrears, And ever afterwards was out of all imployment and favour.

That yo^r Pet^r hath beene ready vpon all occasions to Releve and Assist (to his vtmost) his Ma^{ties} freinds, As some within these walls and many elsewhere can testifie for him; And being one of the persons that rendred himselfe vpon his Ma^{ties} proclamacon; hath by the favour of his Ma^{tie} and the late Parliam^t had time to reflect vpon that his horrid offence wth compunction and sorrow; which hee hath soe improved; That if his Ma^{tie} and Parliam^t shall shew him mercy in Vouchsafing him life, which hee humbly begs.

Your Pet^r shall spend it wholly in Repentance thankfullnes and prayer for the prosperity and happynes of these Kingdomes vnder the Governm^t of his sacred Ma^{tie} his Royall Family and posterity.

&c.

JAMES TEMPLE.

Annexed:—

1. Petition of James Temple:—

To the Com^{rs} and Judges of those Offenders in Judgeing the late Kinge.

The humble Peticoⁿ of James Temple one of the sayd Offenders.

Humbly Sheweth.

That hee was a Com^r appoynted for the Tryal of the late King; And accordingly did Act; being overawed by the Power then in being. That hee hath great Regreet & Sorrow for his horred offence; And humbly prayeth to relinquish his Plea of not Guilty and confesseth himselfe guilty of the Indictment against him in this Court, And beggeth mercy of God his Ma^{iestie} the Parliam^t and of this Honorable Court.

For which hee humbly shall ever pray, &c.

2. Certificate of Wm. Denton:—

These are to Certifie that M^r James Temple after S^r Allexander Denton my Eldest Brother was taken Prisoner, his House burnt downe, his Children and other neere Relations therein allsoe taken Prisoners and stripped and brought to great Necessities; And M^r Thomas Denton brought to y^e Com^{ons} House Barre, and all their Estates seized and Sequestred; The said M^r Temple was very laborious to procure them what Favours hee could from the p^{rs}ent Powers; And more peticularly after the Death of the said S^r Allexander did take out Letters of Administracⁿ on purpose to p^{rs}erve what of his Estate hee could for the good of the Family, who enjoyed y^e Benefitt thereof accordingly, and were through his care and freindshipp p^{rs}erved from further Ruine.

W^m DENTON

3. Certificate of M. Spencer and others:—

Wee whose names are herevnto subscribed and written doe Testifie; That M James Temple hath at all times and vpon all occasions beene ready and instrumentall in the preservacⁿ of our persons liberties and Estates, and of severall others.

M SPENCER

HENRY WASHINGTON

ROBERT BUSBRIDGE

GEO. NEWMAN.

4. Certificate of Lady Cobham:—

These are to certifie y^t the Lady Cobham whose name is hereto subscribed being a cloase prisoner for receiueing l^{rs} in caracters from his late Ma^{tie} to communicate to his party here in London, his intentions at his escape from Oxford, M^r James Temple did gett her liberty in y^e Prison and afterwards her liberty vpon bale.

F. COBHAM.

5. Printed copy of the King's proclamation of the 6th of June 1660, summoning the persons therein named who sat, gave judgment, and assisted in that horrid and detestable murder of His Majesty's Royal Father of blessed memory, to appear and render themselves within fourteen days, under pain of being excepted from pardon.

Feb. 7. Petition of Thomas Waite, as follows:—

To the right hon^{ble} the Lords spirituall & temporall in the high Court of Parliam^t assembled.

The humble peticoⁿ of Thomas Waite a poore condemned prisoner in y^e Tower.

Sheweth

That yo^r poore pet^r takeing much dislike at y^e Armies p^{cs}eedings in imprisoning diuers members of Parliam^t in y^e yeare 1648 for laying hold of his late Ma^{ties} gracios concessions in y^e Isle of Wight, went downe immediately to his owne house 80 miles distant from London, and was wthout his consent made one of the pretended Court for tryall of the late King, and beeing diuers tymes Sum^{oned} to attend y^e house vnder paine of Sequestracon, in obedience to their com^{ands} at length was forced to come vp the day before y^e vnparalleled Sentence passed beeing altogether ignorant of their p^{cs}eedings & intentions whereto hee had a verry great horror and aversion, But beeing here a young man and ignorant of the Lawes was by y^e devices of Cromwell & Ireton trepaned out of the house, and then forced by them into y^e detestable Court not knowing himselfe in y^e least to bee one vntill his name was called, and assoone as his Ma^{tie} desired to bee heard by his Lords & Com^{ons} in y^e painted Chamber yo^r poore pet^r tooke y^e opp^tunity to make a disturbance and desired wth M^r Downes that his Ma^{tie} might bee heard, wherevpon the Court was adiourned into y^e Court of Wards where your poore pet^r and others were not a little menaced by Cromwell whoe were y^e occasion thereof, wherevpon hee returned noe more into y^e Court but Stayed behind in y^e Court of Wards dureing all the tyme sentence was giueing (All the which hee is able to proue) And further hee offers to y^e Lo^{pps} mercifull consideration that hee was none of y^e contrivers or Lawmakers for Setting vp y^e pretended Court, and y^t hee signed noe writtinge for executeing of his Ma^{tie} or any

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1661-2.

HOUSE OF
LOARDS.
Calendar.
1661-2.

thing leading therevnto. But Some dayes after that horrid fact was committed hee wth others was forced by Cromwell to signe a writing not knowing what was conteyned therein. Hee most humbly further offers to yo^r Lo^{pp}s considerations that hee was put out of all authority for being Serviceable to his Ma^{ties} freinds, and that hee nearely escaped decimation for offering himselfe to bee bound for some of his countrymen that were decimated, and in y^e yeare 1659 when hee was in power hee would not suffer any of his Ma^{ties} freinds to bee imprisoned or their houses searched, beleineing nothing could euer make this nation happy but y^e restrauration of his Ma^{tie}, and glad would haue bene to haue had an opportunity to haue manifested y^e Same.

Yo^r poore pet^r therefore most humbly implores yo^r Lo^{pp}s most fauorable construcc'on (y^e p^rmisses considered) of his actions hee haueing neuer tooke y^e oath of aburation ag^t his Ma^{tie} but alwayes opposed it in his Station, and y^t hee rendred himselfe to y^e Speaker of y^e hon^{ble} house of Com^{ons} in obedience to y^e Kings most grations Proclimacon by aduice of both houses of Parliam^t, All which makes him humbly implore yo^r Lo^{pp}s to Shew some mercy and goodnes to himselfe his poore wife & 8 small children, that see his future life may demonstrate that great reluctancy for his past actions, and doe hartily reioyce at y^e restrauration of his Sacred Ma^{tie} and of yo^r Lo^{pp}s sitting in splendor and Safety.

And yo^r poore pet^r his wife and children shalbee euer bound to pray &c. THO; WAITE.

Annexed:—

1. The deposition of William Wetton of y^e county of Middlesex, Esqr.

This Deponent saith that being attending in y^e Court of requests to see y^e Issue of y^e last dayes detestable sentence upon y^e late Kinge: I met wth Col. Waite my old acquaintance, I said to him, sure you are not one of this horrid Court, hee replyde noe, not to his Knowledge, & asked mee if I see my L^d Gray, who had sent to speake wth him, I said noe, then sayes hee, sure hee is here abouts, & goes into y^e Court of Wards, where Cromwell & Ireton were & presently laid hands on him & hurried him away into y^t pretended Court; & I followed in after them, where when his Ma^{ty} desired to be heard by both howses, hauing y^t to offer, y^t would settle y^e nation & preuent bloudshed; Bradshaw refused & would haue proceeded to sentence: but Col. Downes stood up & Col. Waite & said they were not satisfied but desired y^e King might bee heard; then Bradshaw replyde, if our owne Members bee not satisfied, wee must adiourne & adiourned accordingly into y^e Court of Wards, where I pressed in after them: there Col. Downes & Col. Waite did strongly moue y^t y^e Kings proposalls might bee heard, for hee offered without y^e spilling of blood to settle y^e nation for y^e good of all. Cromwell replies shall y^e whole Courts proceedings be obstructed by two or three peeish men, & desired they would returne againe & doe their duty: but Col. Downes & Col. Waite returned not againe into y^e Court nor was at y^e passing of sentence: I asked Col. Waite if hee would returne, he said no, & y^t was an act they would all repent of, & hee was not satisfied in, & sometime after y^t horrid murder committed, at some of our meetings together (which was then frequent) he told mee y^t Cromwell & Ireton had by perswasions & force ouerawed him unto y^e setting his hand to a writing not knowing the contents of it, & did allwayes declare his auersion of y^e murder and y^e proceedings of y^t unwarrantable constituted court.

WILL: WETTON

Jurat tertio Dece^r 1661 coram
me milite Legu doctore in
cancellaria mag^{ro}

T. BYRD.

2. Affidavit of John Booden:—

John Bowden of the parish of St. Dunstons in the West, London, aged 48 yeares or thereabouts maketh oathe, that he coming to the house of Mr. Sharpe in Fleet street, hee mett with Collonell Wayte on Thursday the 25th or Friday the 26th day of January in the yeare of o^r Lord 1648 who was that night, as the said Collonell Wayte then told him, & as he verily beleuees newly come to towne, out of the country where he had bene at his owne house at Cotes in the county of Leicester;

w^h the saide John Bowden the rather beleuees for that not long before hee rec^d a letter from the said Coll: Wayte dated at Cotes; & there he had bene as the said John Bowden hath heard & does beleuee by the space of a moneth or 5 weekes before. And the said M^r Sharpe, discoursing wth the said Collonell Wayte, did in this Deponents hearing desire him not to goe to the Parliament, (then so called) who had appointed a pretended high court of Justice to sitt vpon the late king of blessed memory; whereto the said Colonell Wayte replied, that hee must goe & shew himselfe, or else hee should be sequestred.

JOHN BOODEN.

Jurat 10^o die Decembris 1661.

THO: ESTCOURT.

3. Affidavit of John Sharpe:—

John Sharpe of the parish of St. Brides Fleet-street London aged 50 yeares or therabouts maketh oathe, that in the Month of December, in the yeare of o^r Lord 1648: Collonell Wayte one of the persons reputed to haue bene one of the late Kings Judges lay att his house, & about a fortnight before Christmas in the yeare & moneth aforesaid went out of towne, as the said Coll: Wayte told the said John Sharpe & as he verily beleuees to his owne house at Cotes, in the county of Leicester, & on thursday the 25th or friday the 26th day of January then next following the said Collonell Wayte returned to his the said John Sharpes house to lodge as hee vsed to doe; and within one night or two after his coming to towne, He the said John Sharpe obseruing the said Colonell Wayte to be very melancholy & discontented; asked him what was the matter; whoe thereto said, Hee was afraid they would take away the Kings life.

JOHN SHARPE.

Jurat 10^o die Decembris 1661.

THO: ESTCOURT.

4. Affidavit of Nicholas Wayte:—

Nicholas Wayte, of the parish o^f S^t Dunstons in the West London grocer aged 40 yeares or thereabouts, maketh Oathe that Collonell Wayte one of the reputed Judges of his late Ma^{ty} came to London from his house in the country about fourescore miles distant from London, either the night before, or that very morning before that bloody sentence of death was passed by the pretended high Court of Justice against his late Ma^{ty} in January in the yeare of o^r Lord 1648: & sett his horses att the Swan ouer against Somersett house in the Strand; hee haueing bene gone from London to his house in the country by about the space of five or sixe weekes before.

NICHOLAS WAITE.

Jurat 10^o die Decembris 1661.

THO: ESTCOURT.

5. Printed copy of Thomas Waite's case set out in his petition.

Feb. 7. Petition of Gilbert Millington, as follows:—
To the right hon^{ble} the Howse of Lords spirituall & temporall Assembled in Parliament

The Humble Petic^{on} of Gilbert Millington now prisoner in the Tower.

Humbly Sheweth

That whereas yo^r poore and most disconsolate petic^{oner} being overawed by the powers then in being, was appointed a Com^r in the Judgment of the late King of p^ricious memory, and accordingly did vnhappyly acte in that most prodigious offence, and thereupon hath received the Juste sentence of death, according to lawe, yet the execuc^{on} to bee suspended (your petic^{oner} coming in vpon his Sacred Ma^{ties} most gracyous proclamac^{on} and rendring himselfe) vntill his said Ma^{tie} by the aduice and assent of yo^r Lordships and Com^{ons} in Parliam^t shall order the execuc^{on} by Acte of Parliament to bee passed for that purpose. And notwithstanding yo^r petic^{oner} at the time of his Judgment given vpon him presented a petic^{on} wherein hee begged p^{don} of god, of his Ma^{tie}, and of yo^r Lordships, and of the Com^{ons} in Parliament, yet yo^r poore petic^{oner} ruined if not inliued by yo^r fauours, humbly layes his dolefull and sad condic^{on} againe before you, and humbly begs mercy at yo^r hands, and that the execuc^{on} of this Judgem^t may bee suspended by yo^r Lordships, that see yo^r petic^{oner} may liue to giue god the glory, yo^r Lordships thanks, for restoring him to a new life, and that the remainder of his dayes may bee spent in praying for your prosperitie and admiring yo^r Clemency.

GILBERT MILLINGTON.

HOUSE OF
LOARDS.
Calendar.
1661-2.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1661-2.

Annexed:

1. Printed copy of the King's proclamation of 6 June 1660.
- Feb. 7. Petition of William Heveningham, as follows:
To the Right Hon^{ble} the Lords spirituall & temporall in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of William Heveningham Sheweth

That your Petitioner never appeared in the pretended high Courte, that sate upon our late gracious Soueraigne, but with firme resolutions to save his most precious life, as farre as his utmost endeavours could extend. Never assented to that judgement, when it was given, and refused to signe and seale the bloody warrant, for that horrid murder. Hath (since y^e death of his late sacred Majestie) bin serviceable to all his true friends, as often as he had opportunity. Did cheerefully acte in settleing the Militia, when the secluded Members came, and offered to disburse large summes of money for that service, if there had bin occasion. Did furnish 500 *li* towards the expedition, by the noble Lord, then S^r George Booth, for restitution of his Majesty. Was the first that came in upon his Sacred Majesties proclamation, conceiving it held forth mercy, as the hon^{ble} howse of Commons expressed theire intention by setting him at libty upon security in 2,000 *li* and refusing to admitt others to come in after the day prefixed. That the Noble howse of Peers, on some of these Considerations, were pleased in the last assembly, to passe a Vote in favour of your Petitioner, and petitioned his Majesty in his behalfe.

That your Petitioner hath undergon the shame of a publique Arraignement, stands attainted & corrupted in blood, hath suffered the utmost consequence of the offended lawe, execution only excepted.

That your Petitioner hath nothing left to implore, but (being hitherto by his Majestys and your Lordships mercy suffered to live) to be exempted from a shamefull death: and not put into a worse condition for coming in and trusting to his Majesties Proclamation then those whoe have rejected and disobeyed it.

Which he doth humbly begg, with infinite remorse, for his crime, acknowledging that he hath deserved death, for appeareing in that Courte, though with never soe good a meaning, and that he shall ever abhorre himselfe, as he hath a most afflicted Conscience for it. And if your Lordps^{es} shall graciosly please, to afford him that time of repentance.

He shall (as in all duty bound) dayly praye &c:
W. HEVENINGHAM.

Feb. 7. Depositions respecting John Downes.

1. The Deposition of Will^m Wetton of y^e City of Westminster, gent.:

This Deponent saith that in January 1648 the last time the late King was brought before the pretended high Court of Justice Hee this Deponent was there present, and heard his Ma^{ty} denie the Jurisdiction of the said Court, whereupon the President commanded the Clerke to read the Sentence ag^t him, The King replied, before you pronounce your Sentence I desire to speake wth my two houses of Parliam^t. For I haue that to impart to them wth will settle the Kingdome and giue satisfaction to them and you all; The President said hee was only to demand whether hee would plead or not; His Ma^{ty} replied hee could not plead, For that although they had power yett where was their authority? but desired the Court to withdraw & consider of what hee had offered before they pronounced the Sentence. Not wthstanding the President commanded the Clerke to read the Sentence; and y^e Deponent further saith when the Clerke was going to read y^e same hee this Deponent did see one M^r John Downes a member of the said Court stand vp and tould the President hee was not satisfied with nor could consent vnto the Sentence ag^t the King and therefore desired the Court to wthdraw, and consider of what was offered by the King. The President stood vp and said, if any of our owne Members are not satisfied then the Court must wthdraw, So the Court adjourned to the inward Court of Wardes. And hee this Deponent further saith that as the said Court was rising hee this Deponent standing neere Aldeman Allein heard him the said Allein say vnto another Member of y^e said Court whom hee sate next vnto that hee had for some time suspected M^r Downes to bee for y^e King to wth hee the said other Member replied you may bee sure hee is for now hee hath shewed himselfe in his colours, And this Deponent further saith that hee this Deponent went wth y^e said

Allein & the other Member, and by their helpe gott into the said Court of Wardes amongst the Members of y^e said Court. And hee, this Deponent, further saith that assoone as the Court was sate hee this Deponent did heare the Leift Gen^l Cromwell desire the President to demand of the said M^r Downes why hee moved the Court to wthdraw, And this Deponent further saith that hee did heare the said M^r. Downes wth a great deale of Earnestnes argue & affirme that what the King had offered could not in his opinior but satisfie the Parliam^t & their party and that itt was their duty to impart itt to the Parliam^t before they proceeded any further, many words were spoken by him to that effect, w^{ch} now this Deponent cannott remember. But this Deponent doth very well remember that the said Cromwell replied that M^r Downes was a peevish man or words to that effect, and that the Court ought not to bee deterred from their Duty by him seeing itt was apparent though hee pretended Conscience and the publique good yett hee only intended the Service of his old Master, and therefore desired the Court to returne to their Duty, whereupon the Court presently went into Westminster Hall and gaue Sentence ag^t his said Majestie. And this Deponent further saith that hee, this Deponent, went wth the said Court into the Hall and whilst Sentence was giving this Deponent did very exactly looke vpon the Members for the said Downes but could not see him, So hee this Deponent standing neare a Member of y^e Court one M^r Cawley asked if M^r Downes was in Court. The Gentleman replied no, He warrant you my Countryman Downes is not heere hee hath now sufficiently declared himselfe what hee is, and indeed though hee hath laboured to conceale himselfe yett I allwaies discern'd him to bee a Cavaleir, and I hope ere it bee long the Army will purge the house of him & such as hee is, & farther this Deponent saith not.

WILL. WETTON.

Jurat 27^o Octobris 1660 Cora' me Legu' D'core
ma'gro in Cancellaria.

T. BYRD.

2. The Deposition of Richard Downes of London Draper Aged 43 yeares or therabouts.

This Depon^t saith that in January 1648 he this depon^t was att the pretended High Court of Justice that satt in Westminster hall for Tryall of the late Kinge the last day he was brought before them, And he this depon^t did heare the p^{rsid} demand of his Magisty whether he would plead to his Charge or not; If not the Court would giue sentence, his Magisty Answered he Could not plead for then he should acknowledg their Jurisdiction, but tould them before they past Sentence he desired to speake wth his two Howses of Parliam^t, for he had that to impart to them w^{ch} would settle the Kingdome & giue satisfaction vnto them all, or words to that Effect, the p^{rsid} replyd he was only to Aske if he would plead, his Magisty said, I coniure y^a to wthdraw & consider what I haue offered before y^a giue sentence the p^{rsid} commanded the Clarke to Read the Sentence; And this Depon^t farther saith that as the Clarke was going to Read the said sentence, This depon^t did see one M^r John Downes, A Member of the said Court stand vp wth his Hatt off & speake to the p^{rsid}, but this Depon^t being att A distance did not well heare what hee said, but this depon^t saith that he did see the p^{rsid} turne towards the said M^r Downes & distinctly heard him say Nay if any of our Own Members are dissatisfied the Court must wthdraw, & immediately the Court did Rise & as this Depon^t hath heard did goe into the Inward Court of Wardes. And A Whiles after returned & gaue sentence. And he this Depon^t farther saith he looked diligently for the said M^r Downes but could not see him return wth the Court nor in the Court when the sentence was Given; And this depon^t farther saith that the Next day after the said sentence was Given he this Depon^t had occasion to pass through Westminster hall, And as he was going he saw diuers Gen^l standing together And one of them being of this depon^t acquaintance salluted him this depon^t by name, w^{ch} occasioned this depon^t to goe to them & one of them asked this depon^t whether he was related to M^r Downes of the Howse this depon^t Answered he was he asked this Depon^t whether the said Downes had turned Madman or Cavaleir this depon^t said hee hoped he was an honest man And one that would giue Account what he was to any that had power to Examine him; or words to that Effect; One of the Company called M^r Mabbot answered he could not thinke him An honest man that undertaured to destroy all the honest Party in the Nation; This depon^t asked why they spake so of the said M^r Downes; Another of them said that hee had

HOUSE
LORDS
Calendar
1661-

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1661-2.

lately endeavoured to Break the Army & Parliam^t by making M^r Fry be turned out of the Howse; And that Itt was suspected then hee did itt to disable them from p^{ro}ceeding against the Kinge but that desigⁿe faileing yesterday he fully discover'd himselfe to be an Enimy to vs all, for when the Court was ready to Give Sentence against the Kinge he Publicly declared against itt & made the Court wthdrawe & wth much Confidence pleaded the Kinges Cawse, but said he l hope before longe we shall purge the Howse of him & such as he is or words to that effect, that Night this depon^t acquainted the said M^r Downes wth what was spoken who Answered what he had donn was butt his dewty, And this depon^t farther saith That about An^o 1655 as he this depon^t was goeing betwixt Faux-hall & Stockwell in Lambeth Parish he this depon^t did ouertake Alderman Alleine one of the said Kings Judges goeing home to Caron howse And the said Allein did discourse wth this depon^t of diuers persons who he said had disserted publike Intrest & Principles & some adhered to the Kinge Others to the P^rector and att last he the said Allein said to this depon^t And my Good freind John Downes att the tryall of the King warped from vs & in the Court publicly declared against the sentence & made the Court wthdraw & argued notably for the Kinge & putt vs all to our trumpees & if Ould Noll had not bestird himselfe he had Broake vs all to peeces & vndon vs or words to that effect & farther this depon^t saith not.

RIC. DOWNES.

Jurat 3^o Novembris 1660 coram me Legu^o
Doctore curiæ Cancellariæ ma^gro.

T. BYRD.

3. Deposition of George Almerly:

George Almerly of the Ould Jury London Gen^t maketh Oath that he this dep^t A little befor the death of the Late King of blessed Memory haueing Conference wth M^r John Downes concerning the p^{ro}ceedings then in Agitation against his Ma^{ty} by the then p^{ro}tended high Court of Justice; This dep^t tould the said M^r Downes that the p^{ro}ceedings against his Ma^{ty} were in this dep^t Opinion & Judgm^t very Illegal for that they ought not to try any person but by his peeres & the King had noe peeres & therfor they could not nor ought to try him att all And that surely therfor they would not take away the King's life but only shew the power they had then in their hands or words to that Effect. Werevpon the said M^r Downes answered he was of this Dep^t opinion & hoped they would not take away his Ma^{ty} Life but only shew their power to bring his Ma^{ty} to termes for settleing the Kingdom in peace or words to that effect, And this Dep^t farther saith; That shortly after his Ma^{ty} was soe barbarously putt to death this dep^t being very discontent for the same repaired againe to the said M^r Downes & haueing Conference wth him about the said Kings death & very much blameing the said M^r Downes in p^{ar}ticular & the said Court in Gen^{al} for their soe barbarous & Illegal p^{ro}ceedings against his said Ma^{ty}, the said M^r Downes in much sadness answered & tould this dep^t that he for his part was as much against the said late Kings Death & for sauing of his life as this dep^t himselfe was And that he had publicly giuen his dissent therfrom & had opposed itt to the vttermost of his power & much to his own hassard but that the faction of Cromwell & the soul-diers p^{ro}uailed against him or words to that effect

(G. ALMERY.

Jurat 9^o Novembris 1660 cora^m me Legu^o Dc^{ore}
Ma^gro in Cancellariâ.

T. BYRD.

4. Deposition of Samuel Taylor:

Samuell Taylor of London Mercer maketh oath that about six yeares since hee this deponent being at the house of M^r John Downes at Hampstead in the County of Middlesex (Amongst other Discourse wch then passed betweene the said M^r Downes and this Deponent.) Hee the said M^r Downes then declared & told this Deponent That hee vtterly disliked the proceedings of the high Court of Justice (soe called) and was very much against the taking away the life of the King and did oppose it to the vtmost of his power, And was the cause of Adjourning the said Court For that hee could by noe meanes consent to the Kings death And the said M^r Downes then alsoe further told this Depon^t That Cromwell was soe intraged against him the said M^r Downes That hee would have ruyned him because hee would not consent to the taking away the life of the late King, And further sayd that hee expected the S^rjeant

at-Armes to come to take him away or vttered words to this effect.

SAMUEL TAYLOR.

Jurat 6^o die Novembris 1660 coram me
Legum D^ocore Mag^{ro} in Cancellaria.

T. BYRD.

[Endorsed] M^r. Downes affidavits.

Feb. 7. Petition of George Fleetwood as follows:

To y^e Right Honorable y^e Lords Assembled in high
Court of Parliament.

The Humble Petition of George Fleetwood Prisoner
in the tower of London.

Humbly Sheweth

That your petitioner was neither present at vthinge y^e Ordinance for the high Court of Justice nor any way Concurring to it, but had his name inserted without his privacy or consent

That haueing notice therof he purposely absented himselfe from London

That Accordingly he was absent the three first days

That his presence on the fourth and last day was both accidental and enforced; as comming to Wesminster aboute other ocasions, and vnfortunatly meet ing with Oliver Cromwell, whose power commands and threats (being then young) frighted him into y^e Court. The Consideration wherof is most bitter to him and for many yeares past hath cost him much sorrow,

That therfore admitting noe thoughts of improving his small estate by the times he readily imbraced the first opportunity to redeeme his most hainous compliance

That in persute of his resolution in this behalfe; he refused (though exceedingly importuned in y^e time of y^e Committee of safety) to act by any Commission (what-euer) against Generall Monck

That at last comming together of the Me^mbers of the long perliament he Joyned with those that opposed the oath of abjuration

That immediately after he freely ingaged with the said Generall for y^e Kings restawration

That he drew up his regiment (then quartered in Yorke on y^e 11 of May) and with all Chearfullness proclaimed his Majesty

That, lastly he rendred himselfe according to his Majesties proclamation within y^e time therin limitted & at his tryail manifested y^e vnfaigned repentance of his soul

Now therfore y^e y^e sentence of death is by y^e Justice of y^e law past vpon him; as y^e prisoner before y^e bench did wholly resigne himselfe vp for his life to his Maiesties Royall mercy, so now he knoweth noe other meanes of Approach therunto but by y^e Honorable house through whose intercession with his Maiesty y^e petitioner is yet among y^e livinge

The Petitioner most Humbly beseecheth your Honnours mercifully to contemplate y^e premises and espetially his earely & continewed repentance & contrition, how he hath bemoaned this his vnhappy & wicked engagement, & how he gaue glory to god in his Confession at his triall, and therfore to permit him this last hope, that your honors will yet Judg his cause & person to be by your goodness represented to his Maiestie as a fit obiect of his royall Clemency & mercy & to hould his life meerly by his princly Grace

Soe prayes &ct

GEORGE FLEETWOOD.

Annexed:—

1. Testimonial from the Duke of Albemarle, as follows:—

(L.S.)

I doe heerby Testifie that Col. George Fleetwood one of the attainted prisoners in the Tower vpon the murder of his late Ma^{ty} did vpon my coming out of Scotland into England voluntarily engage with mee for the Restoring of his Ma^{ty} and was confidently intrusted by mee with a Regim^t in order to the accomplishm^t of itt and that hee did readily proclaime his Ma^{ty} on the 11th of May. 1660. in Yorke att the head of his Regim^t then quarter'd there. Given vnder my hand & seale att the Cock-pitt the 27th day of November. 1661.

(Signed) ALBEMARLE.

[Endorsed]

Duke of Albemarle his Cer^t
for Fleetwood.

Ex^{ted} the 3^d of Dec. 1661.

2. Testimonial from Lord Ashley as follows:—

Theis are to Certifie y^e George Fleetwood nowe prisoner in y^e Tower hath on seu^{al} occasions divers yeares since Declared his abhorrence of

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1661-2.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1661-2.

y^e most horrid & haynous offence hee Committed against the life of our late King, of most blessed memory. That hee was an earnest opposer of the oath of abjuracō. That hee (haueing then a Regiment in the English Army) Did giue a Constant assurance both to the Lord Duke of Albemarle & my selfe of his adhaerence to him, And hee soe faithfully observed his ingagem^t That hee neuer gaue the least cause of Suspicion or Jealousy to the best of my observacon in all that late happy Transaccon, But as I was informed from the then Lord Mayo^r of York (his Regiment quartring in that Citty) He Did proclaime his Ma^{ty} wth greate expressions of loy. This I could not refuse to certifie for him.

(Signed) ASHLEY.

[Endorsed] The Lo. Ashleys Cert^f for Fleetwood.

Exted the 3^d of Dec. 1661.

Feb. 8. Petition of Cuthbert Morley. Prays for relief against Jeremy Elwes and others, by whom he asserts he has been defrauded of his estate. L. J., XI. 381.

Annexed:—

1. Printed statement of petitioner's case.

Feb. 8. Amendments to the Bill for disuniting the hundreds of Dudstone and Kingsbarton from the county of the city of Gloucester. L. J., XI. 381.

Feb. 8. Application that the Marquess of Newcastle may enjoy his privilege, and that the suits brought against him by John Whaley and others may be stayed during the sitting of Parliament, &c. L. J., XI. 382.

Feb. 13. Draft of an Act for the division and improvement of the Moor called Sedge Moor, otherwise King's Sedge Moor, in the county of Somerset. Read 1^a this day. The Bill was committed, but not further proceeded with. L. J., XI. 383.

Annexed:—

1. List of Committee on the Bill. 14 Feb. 1661-2.
2. Application that Thomas Sherwood may be sworn as a witness.

3. Proviso to the Bill saving the rights of the Lords of the manors of Glaston and Edgarsly as to any privilege they claim in the twelve hides of Glaston, and also saving the rights of the tenants of the manors as to their common pasture within the Moor of King's Sedgemoor.

Feb. 14. Draft of an Act for confirming the estate of John Marquess of Winchester in certain manors and lands whereof the deeds and evidences were burnt and lost at the taking of the Castle of Basing. Read 1^a this day, and received the royal assent 19 May 1662. L. J., XI. 384, &c.

Feb. 14. Affidavit of Thomas Kingston with reference to a suit prosecuted against him by Robert Doyly concerning a messuage and lands belonging to the manor of Bloxham, in the county of Oxford, of which Viscount Saye and Sele is Lord. L. J., XI. 384.

Feb. 15. Petition of William Bokenham. Petitioner is attached by their Lordships' warrant for contempt, whereof he is not in the least guilty. Being one of his Majesty's life guards under the command of Lord Gerard he prays to be discharged, or that a day may be appointed when his accusers may be heard, and that in the meantime the Serjeant-at-arms may be ordered to take bail for his appearance. L. J., XI. 385.

Feb. 17. Petition of William Edgerton. According to their Lordships' order petitioner has appeared, and is now in the custody of the Serjeant-at-arms. Being scavenger of part of St. Clement's Danes he, according to custom, caused the books to be cast up, and (being himself illiterate) amongst those found to be in arrears was the Earl of Clare; according as the law directs he went before Justice Wild, who upon perusal of the list issued out his warrant against the persons named, and the constable of the ward finding the Earl included went to his Lordship's steward and acquainted him therewith, and his Lordship sent for the constable, and took the warrant of him. Petitioner, who never intended to act in breach of the privilege of Parliament, prays for his discharge or for a hearing that he, his wife and children, may not be utterly ruined, he having for many years done personal service to his Majesty, and suffered to the loss of his whole estate. L. J., XI. 386.

Annexed:—

1. Warrant issued by Justice Wild referred to in preceding. 9 Dec. 1661.

Feb. 17. Petition of Philip Jones. Petitioner having bought certain lands of the Marquess of Worcester has in good and firm an estate therein as the laws can give; he therefore prays to be heard before the Marquess' Bill is further proceeded with. L. J., XI. 386.

Feb. 17. Similar petition of Andrew Wanley. L. J., XI. 386.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of preceding.

2. Another petition to the same effect.

Feb. 17. Similar petition of Valentine Wanley. L. J., XI. 386.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of preceding.

2. Another petition to the same effect.

Feb. 19. Draft of an act for making rivers navigable in the kingdom of England and dominion of Wales. Read 1^a this day. The Bill passed through all stages in the Lords, but was dropped in the Commons. L. J., XI. 388, &c.

Feb. 19. Petition of Thomas Williams and Dame Martha Jones his wife, relict and executrix of Sir Henry Jones, deceased. Pray for redress against John Corbett, a justice for the county of Radnor, and Thomas Hughes, prothonotary of the Court, for their delay, and denial of justice to petitioners in a suit commenced at the great sessions for the county of Radnor in the year 1643.

Feb. 19. Petition of Francis Ewre, his wife and eight children. Pray for redress against Samuel Trotman and others, by whom they have been unjustly deprived of their estate.

Feb. 19. Petition of Francis Sherington. Prays for the reversal of a decree of the 27 of May 1658 obtained against him by Gabriel Croft in the Duchy Court of Lancaster.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of preceding.

Feb. 20. Amendments to the Bill concerning assurances used amongst merchants. L. J., XI. 389.

Feb. 21. Petition of John Penton. Petitioner exhibited his Bill in Chancery against Leonard Greene for the recovery of his estate, but upon the unjust report of Sir Edward Salter, one of the Masters of the Chancery to whom the matter was referred, he was dismissed without hearing any of his proofs. He prays for redress.

Feb. 21. Petition of Henry Futter, of London, goldsmith. Prays for relief; his grievances being set forth in the case annexed to his petition.

Annexed:—

1. Case referred to in preceding. For divers years before the war petitioner had a third, half, or greater part of the current trade of the Mint, but by the general decay of that trade and other causes he, in the year 1650, became unable to give his creditors present satisfaction. He thereupon entered into an agreement with a majority of them for a composition, whereby he was to retain a fourth part of his estate; but in the meantime a few of his creditors took out a commission of bankruptcy against him, by means of which he will utterly lose his fourth part, and those of his creditors who are not in the commission will be for ever debarred from any satisfaction of their just debts. Noted. Dismissed at his desire.

2. Another petition of same. Petitioner, having put himself upon a final way of accommodation with his creditors, prays that his former petition and case may be totally dismissed.

Feb. 22. Draft of an act to enable William Lord Widdrington to sell some lands for the paying his brother and sisters' portions, and providing for his younger children. L. J., XI. 391. Read 1^a this day but afterwards dropped in the House of Commons.

Annexed:—

1. Petition of Lady Mary Widdrington, late wife of William Lord Widdrington, deceased, on the behalf of her younger children. On the marriage of the now Lord Widdrington the manor of Evesden and other lands in the county of Lincoln were settled on trustees for 90 years for raising portions for petitioner's younger children, remainder to his Lady for life, remainder to his sons in tail. Lord Widdrington is now endeavouring to make sale of the manor and premises, as is pretended for raising portions and providing for younger children, but if any Act should pass for avoiding the former settlement, petitioner's younger children will be left destitute of maintenance and portions. Petitioner prays that her counsel may be heard before the Bill is allowed to pass.

Feb. 22. Engrossment of an Act for enabling of Thomas Knollys, Esq., to sell the manor of Bowcombe for payment of the debts of Sir Henry Knollys, deceased,

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1661-2

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1661-2.

his elder brother, and for the raising of portions for his younger children. Brought from the Commons this day; rejected after 3^d reading. L. J., XI. 391, &c., (Parchment Collection.)

Feb. 22. Petition of Inhabitants of the town of Lowestoft in Suffolk. Their Lordships were pleased to refer the differences between the poor petitioners and the rich inhabitants of Yarmouth to the judges, who have reported their opinion thereon. Petitioners pray that the seven miles mentioned in the report to be granted to Yarmouth may be taken away, or that they may be measured from the Town Quay, where the free fair is commonly kept, and so towards Lowestoft, and that at the end of the seven miles some apparent mark may be set up, whereby the same may be known; and that all fishers may at all times have free liberty to sell their herrings in any road or place out of the seven miles to any persons without interruption from the town of Yarmouth. L. J., XI. 392.

Feb. 22. Transcript of record in the writ of error, *Hardinge v. Peight*. L. J., XI. 392.

Feb. 25. Draft of an Act for confirmation of an Act for settling of the Priory of Watton and other lands belonging to the Earl of Winchelsea, in the county of York, in the hands of trustees for the payment of debts, and another Act for enabling Sir George Booth, Baronet, to make leases and sales of part of his estate. Read 1st this day, and received the royal assent 19 May 1662. L. J., XI. 392, &c.

Feb. 26. Petition of Sir Ralph Clapham, Knight and Baronet, one of His Majesty's gentlemen pensioners in ordinary. Prays that William Bowyer, salter, of London, may be ordered to appear and produce the evidences and writings concerning petitioner's estate which Bowyer unjustly purchased. See L. J., XI. 539.

March 4. List of Committee on the Bill concerning Ancholme Level. L. J., XI. 398. *In extenso*.

March 4. Petition of divers freeholders within the Level of Ancholme, in the county of Lincoln. Pray that in the Bill concerning Ancholme Level now before Parliament their rights may be protected, and that the Bill may not be passed until they have been heard. L. J., XI. 399.

March 4. Order referring preceding petition to the Committee on the Bill. L. J., XI. 399.

Annexed:—

1. Draft clause respecting the rights of the Bishop of Ely to certain lands in the manor of Thornton in the Moore, in the county of Lincoln.

March 6. Draft of an Act for confirming the award made by the King's Majesty for composing the differences between John Lord Marquis of Winchester and his eldest son Charles Lord St. John, and the conveyances made or mentioned to be made in pursuance of the same award. Read 1st this day. L. J., XI. 400. The last proceeding on this Bill was a reference to referees to be named by the King to make a final settlement.

Annexed:—

- 1-6. Amendments, provisoes, &c.

7. Petition of Lord Henry Powlett. The Marquess of Winchester and his son have preferred a Bill in Parliament to settle all their manors and lands in Southampton and Wilts on the Marquess for life, with remainder in fee to the Lord St. John and his heirs, and to take away a clause in an Act 27 Hen. VIII., whereby they are restrained to alien or do other act to the prejudice of the heirs of the body of the donor in certain manors and lands in Devon, Dorset, and Cornwall in the Bill mentioned. Petitioner and his issue male have title in equity to the manors and lands in Hampshire and Wilts, and a title in law to the manors and lands in Devon, Dorset, and Cornwall. He prays that the title of himself and his issue may be within the saving of the intended Act and reserved to them thereby.

8. Case of Lord Henry Powlett referred to in preceding.

9. Application for an order for Sir George Cony and Daniel Wicherley to attend the Committee as witnesses on behalf of Lord Henry Powlett. 18 April 1662.

10. Petition of Charles Powlett, Esq., son and heir of Lord Charles Powlett, one of the sons of William late Marquess of Winchester. Prays that his claim to the manors and lands set forth in his case may be preserved in the Marquess of Winchester's Bill.

11. Case of Charles Powlett referred to in preceding.

12. Petition of Lord Edward Powlett, one of the

sons of William late Marquess of Winchester. Petitioner being of the family and within the provisions of his ancestors, prays that the settlement by the Act of Henry VIII. may stand as it does now, and not be repealed or altered; but that if their Lordships shall see cause to pass the Bill then that some compensation or yearly maintenance may be made to him in respect of his possibility to inherit, the rather that being reduced to a distressed condition of poverty he perceives that the Marquess and Lord St. John will not supply him with any maintenance, notwithstanding Lord St. John's promises. 17 April 1662.

13. Petition of Daniel Wicherley, of the Inner Temple. In July 1651 the estate of the Marquess of Winchester being exposed for sale by the late power, petitioner, at the importunity of the Marquess, Earl Rivers (uncle to Lord St. John), and divers friends of that noble family, and upon large promises of reward, took upon himself the management of their affairs and left all other employments, and by himself and friends borrowed above thirty thousand pounds, for all which he was personally bound, to re-purchase the Marquess' estate, and got allowances of reprisal to above twelve thousand pounds, and other great advantages for the family, without which they would not have had wherewith to subsist. The Marquess and Lord St. John wrote a letter to petitioner, wherein they acknowledged his services, and in part of recompense thereof by deed granted to him the office of chief steward of all their courts, manors, and lands during his life, with all the fees and profits thereto belonging, and petitioner accordingly officiated. Nevertheless, he has lately by chance understood that a Bill has been presented to Parliament (amongst other things) to make void his patent and grant, without any notice being given to him, although he yet stands engaged for over twenty thousand pounds and has not forfeited his patent, which is good in law. He prays that he may have a copy of the award and deed mentioned in the Bill, and that he may be heard by counsel in order that he may not be divested of his right and freehold.

14. Petition of Sir George Cony. Lords Henry, Charles, and Edward Powlett, being tenants of the freehold of the manors and lands of John Marquess of Winchester, in the counties of Wilts and Southampton, for the life of the Marquess, and the remainder thereof being limited unto them and the heirs male of their bodies, after the death of the Marquess without issue male, by a settlement made by William Marquess of Winchester (7 Jac.), the said Lords Henry, Charles, and Edward, joined with Charles Lord St. John in several recoveries of the manors, which were by indenture declared to be to the use of petitioner and John Chicheley, deceased, and their heirs, in trust nevertheless that, after the debts contracted for purchasing the then forfeited estates, and portions raised for younger children of the now Marquess, the manors and lands should be re-settled, with remainders, to the said Lords Henry, Charles, and Edward, and their issue male, and in a suit in Chancery this trust was confirmed. A Bill is now before Parliament to confirm a deed supposed to be made in pursuance of the King's award, unto which petitioner is mentioned to be party, whereas he did not seal the deed, but refused lest he should be guilty of a breach of trust, and he was in no way party to his Majesty's award. In the general saving in the intended Act of all rights petitioner is excepted. He prays that nothing may pass in the Act which may disenable him to perform his trust, but that his freehold and interest may be preserved for the benefit of those for whom he is entrusted.

March 6. Draft of an Act to enable the Bishop of London to lease out the tenements new built upon the site of his palace in London. Read 1st this day, and received the royal assent 19 May 1662. L. J. XI. 400, &c.

Annexed:—

1. Amendments to the Bill.

March 6. Engrossment of an Act for the making void of divers judgments and conveyances obtained from James Scudamore, Esquire, by George Colt and Thomas Colt, and their trustees. The Bill was brought from

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1661-2.

House of
Lords.
Calendar.
1661-2

Commons this day, and rejected on the 7th. L. J., XI. 400, &c.

March 7. Draft of an Act for confirmation of agreements made between Thomas Bushell and the miners of Row Pitts, in Somersetshire, for recovering their mined and deserted works. Read 1st this day, and received the royal assent 19th May 1662.

Annexed:—

1. Amendments to the Bill.

March 7. Petition of the participants, purchasers for valuable considerations of new improved lands within the drainage of the Level of Hatfield Chace, extending into the counties of York, Lincoln, and Nottingham. On the 20th of December 1660, petitioners obtained an order from their Lordships for quieting and confirming them in the possession of their lands, and in confidence thereof laid out great sums of money in enclosing 7,400 acres, and great quantities of rape, oats, &c. were sowed thereupon, and quiet possession was had until about August last, when certain of the inhabitants of Epworth and Belton invaded petitioners' possessions and drove away their tenants' cattle, forcing them to redeem them at what rates they pleased. Petitioners acquainted the sheriff of the county that, if effectual execution of their Lordships' order was not had, complaint would be made against him, and he thereupon repaired to the place where the rioters were keeping guard, who, to the number of 50, pursued petitioners' tenants and fell upon the sheriff and his assistants, grievously wounding one of them. Proceedings have been had against the rioters both at public and private sessions of the peace, but the smallness of the fines imposed and the encouragement given by a public purse to those prosecuted, have rendered the law appointed for remedy very ineffectual. Large quantities of extraordinary hopeful rape and corn are now growing, but unless exemplary punishment be inflicted upon the rioters for what they have already done the crops now growing will be again destroyed as those for several years have been. Petitioners pray that proceedings may be forthwith had against the offenders. L. J., XI. 402.

March 8. Engrossment of an Act for the repairing and better preserving the quay of the port of Wells, in the county of Norfolk; the Bill fixes the rates to be levied upon the various goods laden and unladen at the port, and provides for the appointment of collectors and receivers. This Bill did not pass, but a Bill for the same purpose received the royal assent on the 27th of July 1663. L. J., XI. 403, &c. (Parchment Collection.)

March 8. Draft of an Act for settling a capital messuage or mansion-house, with the appurtenances, in Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, upon Baptist Viscount Campden and his heirs. Read 1st this day, and received the royal assent 19 May 1662. L. J., XI. 403, &c.

March 8. Petition of John Atkinson, defendant in a writ of error, wherein Gilbert Crouch is plaintiff. Prays for an early day for hearing. L. J., XI. 403.

March 10. Draft of an Act on the behalf of Edward Marquis and Earl of Worcester, and of the creditors of the said Marquis, for vesting and settling upon feoffees in trust certain manors, lands, and tenements for payment of the debts of the said Marquis. Read 1st this day, but not further proceeded with. L. J., XI. 404.

Annexed:—

1. Petition of Phillip Jones. The Marquis of Worcester having some time since a Bill before Parliament, petitioner prayed to be heard against it, and a day was appointed by their Lordships for that purpose; petitioner having prepared his counsel and sent for his witnesses at a very great charge, the Marquis was pleased to withdraw his Bill, whereupon petitioner's witnesses, conceiving themselves discharged from any further attendance, departed homewards. The Marquis has now presented a new Bill of the same nature as the former one against which petitioner prays to be heard.

2. Copy of Jones' petition against the former Bill. See above. 17 Feb. 1661-2.

March 10. Petition of Richard Eedes. Petitioner is in the custody of the Sergeant-at-arms upon misinformation given to the House of certain words spoken to the derogation of their orders, a thing petitioner utterly detests and abhors. He prays to be heard to enable him to clear himself from such aspersions or else to be discharged. L. J., XI. 404.

March 10. Petition of Dorothy and Elizabeth Lake, daughters of Sir Thomas Lake and Dame Dorothy his wife, both deceased. Complain that Richard Eedes

and William Buckenham have treated with contempt the order made by their Lordships on petitioners' behalf, and that they still keep their brother, the present Sir Thomas Lake, from them, and although Eedes has lately received great sums of money out of their brother's estate he detains from them their allowance for clothes, so that they are forced to run into debt for necessaries, and daily threatens to turn them out of doors, and to get them imprisoned upon pretended actions, because they have petitioned their Lordships. They pray that Eedes and Buckenham may be examined upon oath concerning their contempts, and not discharged until they produce petitioners' brother alive, and that petitioners may receive either out of the money in the hands of their uncle, Sir Lancelot Lake, or by sequestering some of the profits of their brother's estate present maintenance and relief until their cause, hitherto delayed by their brother's non-appearance, may be determined. See above. 4 Dec. 1661.

March 10. Affidavit of Francis Barghe, of Rettforth [Retford], in the county of Nottingham, concerning the rioters in Hatfield Chace. L. J., XI. 404.

March 10. Affidavit of John Amory.

March 10. Affidavit of William Tomkinson.

March 10. Affidavit of Nathaniel Reading.

March 10. Petition of Thomas Vavasour and others, tenants of Epworth, in the Isle of Axholme. Petitioners understand that complaints of contempt have been made against them by those who call themselves participants in the Level of Hatfield Chace; they are in no wise guilty, and are ready to give security for their appearance to answer whatsoever shall be objected against them, if their Lordships think fit to hear the business. They pray that they may not be taken into custody, and that the prosecutors, whosoever they be, may be distinguished by name (participants being a general name) in order that petitioners may know against whom they shall have costs, in case it shall appear upon the hearing that they are not guilty. L. J., XI. 404.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE ACT OF UNIFORMITY.*

March 10,—

1. Copy of the Act for the Uniformity of Public Prayers and Administration of Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies. And for establishing the form of making, ordaining, and consecrating Bishops, Priests, and Deacons in the Church of England. Endorsed, "The Act (altered by the Lords) for establishing the Common Prayer Book. Began in the House of Commons."

2. Notes of amendments considered by the Committee on the Bill on the 5th of March 1661-2.

3. Order for re-committing the Bill and referring the King's proviso to the Committee. 19 March 1661-2. L. J., XI. 411.

4. Proviso recommended by the King:—

that notwithstanding anything in this Act

Provided alwaies and In regard of the gracious offers and promises made by his Ma^{tie} before his happy restaurac'on, of liberty to tender Consciences the intenc'on whereof must bee best knowne to his Ma^{tie}, as likewise the severall services of those who contributed therevnto for all whome his Ma^{tie} hath in his Princely heart as gracious a desire of indulgence as may consist with the good and peace of the Kingdome, and would not have a greater severity exercised

* The Bill was brought from the House of Commons on the 11th of July 1661 under the title of "An Act for the Uniformity of Public Prayers and Administration of Sacraments"; it was read a first and second time, and referred to a Committee on 17th of January 1661-2. A Committee Book, containing proceedings of Committees at this period, shows that on the 7th of March 1661-2 Mr. Justice Hyde, who, with the Attorney-General, had been previously ordered by the House to attend the Committee, was directed to prepare a copy of the Bill, with the provisos, alterations, and amendments made by the Committee, and that on the 10th of March the Bill "new transcribed" was brought in, and on the same day was ordered to be reported. The first paper calendared is no doubt the copy brought in by Mr. Justice Hyde. The report was received by the House on the 13th of March, and on the 17th a proviso recommended by the King was presented by the Lord Chancellor, and on the 19th the Bill was re-committed, and the King's proviso was referred to the Committee. On the 4th of April the Bill was again reported, and after several debates a Committee was appointed upon the 8th of April to draw up a proviso, whereby it might be left to the King to make such provision for those of the clergy as His Majesty should think fit who should be deprived of their livings by the Act, and on the following day a proviso was reported from the Committee, and with some alterations, agreed to by the House. On the 7th May a conference with the House of Commons upon the amendments made by the Lords was reported at great length by the Lord Privy Seal. See L. J., XI. 446. The Bill received the royal assent on the 19th of May 1662 under the following title, "An Act for the Uniformity of Public Prayers and Administration of Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies, and for establishing the form of making, ordaining, and consecrating Bishops, Priests, and Deacons."

House of
Lords.
Calendar.
1661-2.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1661-2.

towards them then what is necessary for the publique benefit and welfare thereof it be enacted and Be it, therefore enacted that it shall and may be lawfull for the Kings Ma^{tie} by any writing and in such manner as to his wisdom shall seeme fit so farre to dispence with any such Minister as vpon the Nine and twentieth Day of May 1660 was and at present is seised of any benefice or Eccle^lcall p^{ro}mocion and of whose merit towards his Ma^{tie} and of whose ~~more~~ peaceable and pious disposic^on his Ma^{tie} shall bee sufficiently informed and satisfied, See that no such Minister shall bee deprived or lose his benefice or other Eccle^lcall p^{ro}moc^on for not wearing the Surplice or for not Signeing with the signe of the Crosse in Baptisme. See as & beare the charge of licenced

hee permit [^] some other [^] Minister to performe that office towards such Children whose Parents shall desire the same, and soe as such Ministers shall not defame the Liturgy Rites or Ceremonyes established in the Church of England or any Person for vsing them by preaching writing speaking or otherwise vpon payne of forfeiting the benefit of the dispensac^on

And be it further enacted that such dispensac^on as aforesaid being granted by his Ma^{tie} shall be a sufficient ^{cases}

exemp^on from such deprivac^on in the ^{cases} causes afore-

Alwaies vnderstood

said. yet soe as that this indulgence be not thought interpreted

or vnderstood to bee an argument of his Ma^{ties} in-

when enioyned, though in-

the vse of different in their owne nature

differency in [^] those Ceremonyes, [^] but of his compassion towards the weakenesse of the dissentors, w^{ch} hee hopes will in time prevaile with them for a full submission to the Church, and to the example of the rest of their Brethren. Endorsed, Proviso from the King presented to the house of Peeres. 17 March 1661.

This proviso was rejected by the House of Commons, 22 April 1662. C. J., VIII. 413.

5. Amendments made by the Lords to preceding proviso.

6. Proviso prepared by the Committee in pursuance of the order of the 8th of April 1662:—

Provided alwaies, and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawfull for his Ma^{tie} vnd^r his signe manuell to appoynt and order y^e any Parson, Vicar, or other Ecclesiasticall person or persons whatsoever, who shall by vertue of this Act be disenabled to continue in his or their parsonage, or vicarage, or other spirituall or Ecclesiasticall promotion whereof they, or any of them, are now in possession, and of whose peaceable disposition he shall be informed from the Archbishops or Bishops of the respective dioceses or otherwise as his Ma^{tie} shall thinke fitt, shall from and after the time of his or their remouall from the same receiue and enioy such part and portion of the profitts thereof (not exceeding a fifth part) as his Ma^{tie} shall thinke fitt, for and dureing y^e naturall life of such person soe dis inabled, unless his Ma^{ty} giue order for the contrary, and y^e y^e said persons and euery of them shall receiue and enioy y^e same accordingly any Statute Custome or vsage to the contrary hereof in any wise notwithstanding. Endorsed, Prouiso for y^e fifts.

This proviso was rejected by the House of Commons 26 April 1662. C. J., VIII. 414.

7. Parchment copy of a proviso granting a fifth part of the profits of livings to all persons disenabled to continue therein by the passing of the Act. This clause differs from the preceding in giving the fifth part without the intervention of the King.

8. Draft amendment proposed by the Lords adding a paragraph to the end of the declaration of assent in the second clause of the Bill "for such persons only with whom His Majesty before the Feast of St. Bartholomew, which shall be in the year of our Lord God 1662, shall dispense according to the intent of the proviso in that behalf hereafter in this present Act contained." The words proposed to be added to the declaration were, "Other than as to such things

"only contained and prescribed in the said book. For which the King's most Excellent Majesty hath dispensed with me according to a proviso contained in the Act of Uniformity and according to the intent of the same proviso." This amendment, which was consequential upon the King's proviso, was disagreed to by the Commons.

9-10. Amendments made by the Lords to the Bill. (Two papers.) At the end of the second paper is the following note:—"That the booke sent vp wth the Bill may be taken of, and the manuscript booke herewth delivered may be annexed to the Bill." See L. J., XI. 450.

11-13. Papers showing the amendments made by the Lords, with the resolutions of the Commons thereon and the further amendments proposed by the Commons. The concluding paragraphs are as follows:—"The proviso for dispensing with deprivation for not using the cross and surplice not agreed. The proviso whereby His Majesty hath power to allow to the persons disenabled a portion of the profits not exceeding a fifth was not agreed." "That the Lords be made acquainted that this House hath observed a mistake in the Rubrick after public baptism of infants, (persons) being inserted instead of (children), which they take to be but *vitium scriptoris*, and desire the Lords will consider of a way how the same may be amended." (Three papers.) See L. J., XI. 446-450.

14. Draft amendment to the declaration in clause 8.

15. Parchment copy of portion of clause 10.

16. Parchment copy of portion of clause 15.

17. Draft of clause 26.

18. Parchment copy of clause 26.

19. Parchment copy of part of clause 26 and of the whole of clause 27.

20. Draft of clause 27.

21. Parchment copy of clause 27.

22-23. Two parchment fragments of clauses apparently cut from the original engrossment of the Bill when amended by the Lords.

24. Draft of a clause enacting that every minister who desires to preach any usual or constant lecture shall first be chosen curate by the parson or vicar of the parish, and be nominated to the ordinary of the diocese for his license and approbation, and shall upon all occasions perform the duties of a curate, and assist the parson or vicar in the administration of the Holy Communion, &c. in such manner and form as the parson or vicar is bound by law to do and observe. It appears by the Minute Book that on the 3d of March 1661-2 a proviso concerning lecturers being made curates in the parish where they shall be lecturers was considered by the Committee, but "not ordered."

March 12. Amendment to the Bill to enable Rowland Oakeover to sell lands for payment of debts. L. J., XI. 405.

March 14. Transcript of record, &c. in the writ of error, Read v. the King. L. J., XI. 407.

March 14. Petition of Jane, the relict and executrix of Colonel Francis Farrington, deceased. The many and weighty affairs thronging upon their Lordships lost petitioner's late husband the opportunity of a hearing of his complaint against Chamberlaine and Briggs though he attended many days with his counsel and witnesses. He is lately, through grief and pinched with famine, dead, and has left petitioner and his children in a deplorable condition. She prays their Lordships to take her distressed cause into their care, and judicious consideration, and give her relief.

March 14. Petition of Humphrey Branes. Complaints of the unjust proceedings of William Wynne to whom petitioner mortgaged his estate as a security for a debt, and prays for relief.

March 14. Petition of Robert Gilbert, of Charleton, in the county of Somerset. Petitioner, having faithfully served his late Majesty in the time of the wars, received many hurts and wounds, whereby he is often liable to much distemper of mind. Thomas Hannum, junior, having a covetous design to enrich himself out of petitioner's estate, combining with Edward Dave and others at the time petitioner's distemper was actually upon him, and when he was deprived of memory and understanding, caused him to sign a warrant of attorney, for acknowledgement of a judgment of 600*l.* in the Court of Common Pleas; judgment was accordingly entered, although there was no consideration ever given to petitioner, who was in pursuance of the judgment arrested last Michaelmas term. He was not allowed his liberty until he had sealed a release of errors, whereby he is deprived of all remedy at the common law. He prays that the judgment may be reversed, or

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1661-2.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1661-2.

that some other means may be found to vindicate him from so intolerable an injury and oppression.

March 20. Petition of Richard Bedes. Prays for a speedy hearing, or that he may be discharged upon sufficient bail. L. J., XI. 412.

March 20. Petition of Jane Hone, widow of Bartholomew Hone, deceased. Petitioner's husband was always constant to the King's Majesty, for which he sustained great losses and several imprisonments, more particularly in the Tower. For payment of her husband's debts petitioner was forced to consent to the selling of her jointure of 200*l.* per annum, whereby she is now driven into a very distressed condition and in danger of perishing. She prays that some present allowance may be granted for her relief, as to other widows in like case, and for the future such pension as their Lordships may think fit.

Annexed:—

1. Certificate, signed by the Earls of Berkshire and Portland, Lord Howard of Charlton and Andover, and Sir Edward Nicholas, that petitioner's statement are true, and that she is a fit object of pity and compassion. 20 March 1661-2.

March 22. Engrossment of an Act for the more speedy and effectual bringing those persons to account whose accounts are excepted in the Act of Oblivion. This Bill was brought from the Commons this day. L. J., XI. 414. Statutes 13 & 14 Car. II. c. 16. (Parchment Collection.)

March 22. Amendments to the Bill concerning Sir James Enyon's estate. Three papers. L. J., XI. 414.

Annexed:—

1. Proviso saving the rights of the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield in the manor and lands of Bishops Itchington.

March 22. Petition of Dame Dorothy Roswell, widow. Prays to be heard by counsel at the Bar before the Committee make their report upon the Bill for empowering Sir Courtney Poole, Sir John Drake, and others, to make payment of the portions of Ellen Briscoe, widow, one of the daughters of Sir John Drake, Knight, deceased, by sale of the manor of Limington, in the county of Somerset, or by granting estates out of the same or otherwise, possession and estate in fee simple being in petitioner by good conveyance, and she not having had sufficient notice to attend the Committee. L. J., XI. 414.

March 24. Draft of an Act for making provision for the speedy payment of the debts of the late Duke of Somerset. Read 1^a this day, committee but not further proceeded with. L. J., XI. 415, &c.

March 24. Petition of Ferdinando Bye, defendant in a writ of error wherein John Woodman is plaintiff. On the 15th of February last the plaintiff was ordered by their Lordships to pay petitioner 20*l.* within ten days after service of the order. He not only refuses to make payment, but has served petitioner with a subpoena into the Chancery in reference to the same business. Petitioner prays that Woodman may be proceeded against for his high contempt. L. J., XI. 416.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of order referred to in preceding. 15 Feb. 1661-2.
2. Affidavit of Bye with reference to the service of the order.

March 24. Order for the Committee of Privileges to consider of precedents respecting the preceding case, in what way costs are to be levied in obedience to the judgment. L. J., XI. 416. *In extenso.*

Annexed:—

1. Precedents respecting fines imposed by the Lords in Parliament.

March —. Warrant for arrest of John Nicholls and others for killing and destroying His Majesty's game.

1662.

April 3. Draft of an Act for naturalizing of Charlotte Hessen, wife of Thomas Killigrew, Esq., groom of his Majesty's bed chamber, and his three sons, and Katherine Hessen, wife of Sir John Sayers, and his three sons. L. J., XI. 420. This Bill was dropt in the House of Commons, but a Bill with the same title passed in the following year.

April 5. Amendment to the Bill concerning Thomas Deerham. L. J., XI. 422.

April 5. Draft of an Act for discharging from imprisonment poor prisoners unable to pay their debts, and for relief of creditors. The Act provides for the release of every poor debtor who takes an oath before a justice of the peace that he is not worth 5*l.* above the value of the tools, &c. necessary for his trade, his apparel, and his bedding, and that he has not made any fraudulent conveyance of his estate to defraud his creditors. Any person swearing falsely to suffer as a perjured person

under the statute 5 Elizabeth. Read 1^a this day, but not further proceeded with. L. J., XI. 422.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of preceding.
2. Breviat of the Bill.

April 10. Draft of an Act to confirm the invention and manufacture of glass bottles and for preventing of frauds and abuses in the making and public vending thereof. By a statute passed in the 21st year of King James it was enacted that all persons who by their industry and ingenious undertaking attain to the perfection of any new invention tending to the good of his Majesty's subjects, should have the sole benefit and profit thereof for full fourteen years. In pursuance whereof His Majesty, by letters patent, dated 6th of September 1661, granted unto John Colnett, who first invented and attained unto the perfection of making glass bottles, special license and authority to exercise his new invention and solely to enjoy all benefit arising by reason thereof for fourteen years; but whereas the new invention has been used during the late rebellious times, wherein His Majesty's license could not be immediately obtained, to the great discouragement of John Colnett and others from studying and making new inventions for the public benefit, and it has been found that there has been an abuse of His Majesty's subjects by persons fraudulently disposed, in making and vending bottles under lawful sizes and measures, it is therefore enacted by the Bill that the letters patent granted to John Colnett shall be of as good force and effect in law as if the new invention had not been known or used at the time of the granting thereof. Provided that all the bottles manufactured by him shall contain the full measure of gallons, pottles, quarts, and other measures as are lawfully vended according to the standard, and that the bottles shall be marked with Colnett's particular stamp or mark. The Bill imposes a penalty of five pounds for vending or using for gain, after the 20th of May 1662, any bottles containing less than the proper measures and not marked as aforesaid. All bottles not containing the due measures which shall be extant after the 20th of June 1662 may be seized by warrant from a justice of the peace and broken. The Bill was read 1^a, 2^a, and committed, but not further proceeded with. L. J., XI. 426.

Annexed:—

1. List of Committee on the Bill. 11 April 1662.
- 2-3. Amendments to the Bill.

4. Petition of John Vinion and Robert Ward, on behalf of themselves and many others of the trade of making, laying, and selling of glass bottles in and about the city of London. John Colnett, by false allegations, obtained a patent from His Majesty for the sole making of glass bottles, pretending that he was the inventor. There is a proviso in the patent that if it is made to appear to His Majesty that the grant is contrary to law, prejudicial or inconvenient, and not Colnett's invention, then the patent to be void. Directly petitioners had notice that such a grant was obtained, Vinion, in the name of all the trade, petitioned His Majesty to refer the grant to the Attorney General as to the truth and validity of the patent, which His Majesty was graciously pleased to do, and the Attorney General, after a long and serious consideration and examination, certified that Colnett was not the inventor, and that the making of glass bottles is no new invention, for that it has been of trade and public use nearly thirty years. Petitioners therefore pray to be heard by counsel against the Bill for confirmation of the patent.

5. Copy of the report of the Attorney General referred to in preceding. Sir Kenelm Digby first invented glass bottles nearly thirty years since, and employed Colnett and others to make them for him, and they have since been frequently made by him and also by the petitioners. The certificate, whereupon the warrant was obtained, requiring the Attorney General to prepare a Bill to pass the Great Seal, of the sole exercise of this invention, is disclaimed by several of the persons whose names were subscribed thereunto. In Colnett's patent there is a clause that if it appears not a new invention or not his invention the patent is to be void. Colnett offers nothing material in opposition thereunto, but affirms that he has a Bill in Parliament for confirmation of his letters patent and there he desires all parties may be heard. 2 April 1662.

6. Another petition of John Vinion and others to the same effect.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1662.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1662.

7. Another copy of the Attorney General's report.

April 10. Report of the conference with the House of Commons respecting the amendments made by the Lords in the Bill for repairing the highways and sewers, and for paving and cleaning the streets of London and Westminster, and for regulating and licensing hackney coaches, &c. L. J., XI. 426.

Annexed:—

1. Resolutions of the House of Commons with respect to the amendments made by the Lords. 5 April 1662. C. J., VIII. 398.

2-9. Amendments and provisoes to the Bill.

10. Petition of the licensed hackney coachmen in and about the cities of London and Westminster. Petitioners pray to be heard by counsel in favour of the insertion in the Bill of certain clauses and provisions for their protection.

11. Statement as to the provisoes desired to be inserted by the hackney coachmen.

April 10. Order of the Committee upon the Bill concerning the relief of the poor, referring it to Lord Chief Justice Bridgeman and Mr. Justice Tyrrell to peruse and report therein.

Annexed:—

1-8. Amendments and provisoes.

9. Application that a clause may be inserted in the Bill for suppressing all such rogues as wander about the country under pretence of selling glass and earthenware.

April 14. Amendments made by the Commons to the Bill declaratory concerning bankrupts. Agreed to by the Lords this day. L. J., XI. 428.

April 14. Engrossment of an Act to enable Charles Barnesley, Esquire, and Gilbert his son and heir apparent, to sell lands for the payment of the debts of the said Charles Barnesley the father. Brought from the Commons read 1st, 2nd, and committed, but not reported. L. J., XI. 428, &c. (Parchment Collection.)

April 14. Petition (to the King) of the sixteen Serjeants-at-arms in ordinary attending His Majesty's royal person. Petitioners constantly attend the Lords' House during the time of their sitting, which is a duty which has not until lately been required of them. The salary they receive from His Majesty is twelve pence a day, the same being settled above four hundred years since, at which time twelve pence was more than five shillings is now. They have fifteen pence a day in lieu of their diet, which is less than his Majesty's inferior officers, in particular the messengers, who have two shillings and sixpence a day board wages. Petitioners presented a petition to the House of Lords that they would be pleased to recommend them to His Majesty for some increase of salary and board wages, which their lordships thought very reasonable, and desired the Lord Steward, the Lord High Chamberlain, and the Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's household to move His Majesty in it. Petitioners pray that their salaries may be increased to three shillings a day, and their board wages to two shillings and six pence. L. J., XI. 429.

April 14. Report from the Committee upon the cause between Cuthbert Morley and Jeremy Elwes and others that Morley cannot be relieved but in Parliament, and that it is therefore a fit case to be heard at the bar. L. J., XI. 429.

April 15. Statement respecting Lord Crofts being disturbed in the possession of his manors and lands at Wembury, Plymton, Yampton, and Plymouth by Sir Edward Hungerford. L. J., XI. 430.

April 17. Engrossment of an Act for confirming a sale of land made by John Copleston, gent., to John Mayne, merchant. Brought from the Commons this day; thrown out on 3d reading. L. J., XI. 431, &c. (Parchment Collection.)

April 18. Amendments, provisoes, &c. to the Bill for preventing frauds and regulating abuses in His Majesty's customs. (Eight papers.) The Bill was reported from the Committee, with amendments, this day. L. J., XI. 432.

Annexed:—

1. Petition of several clothiers of the counties of Essex and Suffolk. By two Acts of the 23rd and 39th of Queen Elizabeth logwood was prohibited to be used in dyeing cloth and woollen manufactures because the colours made with it were false and deceitful. In the Bill concerning the customs now before Parliament there is a clause to repeal these laws under pretence that the colours made with it can be fixed. Wood (woad) and indigo, which dye the same colours as logwood, are of the growth of the English plantations, and pay great customs, and dye fixed and lasting colours,

whereas colours dyed with logwood are very false and deceitful; no wood nor other thing, except logwood, can counterfeit the colour dyed with wood and indigo, and petitioners find by sad experience that during the times of licentiousness when logwood was freely permitted to be imported the English woollen manufactures have fallen into great discredit, and the trade has much decayed, whereat the Hollanders have taken advantage, and although many attempts have been made to mix logwood with other things the colours dyed therewith are still deceitful, as to which the Company of Dyers of London and others can give full evidence and demonstration. Petitioners pray that the laws for preventing the abuses by dyeing with logwood may be put into execution for the redemption of the credit and esteem of English woollen manufactures.

2. Petition of Richard Brett. After the passing of the Acts in the reign of Queen Elizabeth against the use of logwood, letters patent were issued for the importation of small quantities to be used upon things of little value, and have been continued from time to time. Upon the same good grounds a patent was conferred upon petitioner with very strict limitations, but he is now informed that there is a Bill before Parliament for repealing those laws. He prays to be heard, and that the Company of Dyers and others may be summoned to give evidence before their Lordships upon the matter.

3. Reasons of the merchants, dyers, and traders in logwood why the two statutes made in the 23rd and 39th years of Queen Elizabeth against the importation and use of logwood ought to be repealed. After many costly experiments the art has been attained to make colours dyed with logwood as firm and lasting and more beautiful than they can be made with any other wood. The discontinuance of the execution of those statutes has brought those colours into general request and use both at home and abroad, and the reviving the execution of those statutes would infallibly give a mortal blow to the already languishing trade of the manufactures of wool, both in clothing and hat making, and also to the trades in silk stuff, linen, and leather, and will signally prejudice merchants trading to Spain and the West Indies, depriving them of so considerable a bulky return and quick despatch to reload their ships, and will cast the whole of it into the hands of the Hollanders. The free importing of the commodity will give great employment to the ships of the kingdom, because it is of very great expense in all Europe so that our neighbours of the eastern parts, Germany and France, who now furnish themselves in Holland and employ Holland ships to export it would buy it here and employ our ships, and the King's revenue would be much increased. The Company of Dyers of London might in future have sufficient authority for the regulation of all abuses in the use of logwood in dyeing, and they would be found very willing to redress them.

4. Copy of so much of the answer of the Company of Dyers of London as concerns logwood, delivered to the Committee of the House of Commons for encouraging and regulating the manufacture of wool, and navigation in August 1660. The company are of opinion that logwood may honestly be used in dyeing, and therefore that the statutes in force against it may be repealed.

April 18. Names of such as have not paid their naturalizing fees in the Bill, wherein Anne Ferrers is first named. See L. J., XI. 421.

Annexed:—

1. Another list of those who have not paid their fees.

2. Amendments to the Bill referred to.

April 19. Draft of an Act for illegitimizing of the child named Ignotus born of the body of the Lady Anne Roos. The Act recites that Lady Anne Roos, wife of John Lord Roos, son and heir apparent of John Earl of Rutland, has been delivered of a male child, of which Lord Roos is not the father, and enacts that this child, and all other children so born of the body of Lady Anne Roos during the life of Lord Roos or within nine months after his decease, shall be illegitimate and incapable to inherit the honours and dignities, or the manors, lands, tenements, or hereditaments of Lord Roos or of the Earl of Rutland. Read 1st this day. L. J., XI. 433. This Bill

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1662.

did not pass, but a Bill for making illegitimate and the children of Lady Anne Roos passed in a subsequent session.

Annexed:—

1. Printed copy of the Act, 34 & 35 Hen. VIII., declaring the children of Elizabeth Lady Burgh bastards. *Endorsed*, Precedents of Illegitimation.
2. Another copy.
3. Printed copy of the Act, 34 & 35 Hen. VIII., declaring the children of Anne Lady Parre bastards.

April 19. Engrossment of an Act for settling and confirming of the manors of Framlingham and Saxted, in the county of Suffolk, and the lands, tenements, and hereditaments thereunto belonging, devised by Sir Robert Hitcham, Knight and late Serjeant-at-law, to certain charitable uses. This Bill, which was brought from the Commons this day, was dropped in Committee. L. J., XI. 433, &c. (Parchment Collection.)

April 21. Petition of Anne Lady Roos, wife of John Lord Roos. Petitioner, who is one of the daughters of Henry Marquess of Dorchester, details the great sufferings she has undergone at the hands of her husband, asserts that the child of which she has been delivered is the son of Lord Roos, and prays to be heard, and that the counsel named in her petition may be assigned to her, &c. L. J., XI. 434.

Annexed:—

1. Application for an order for the attendance of witnesses on behalf of Lady Anne Roos.

April 26. Petition of James Earl of Suffolk. The Master and Fellows of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, are endeavouring to have their title to the manors of Framlingham and Saxted, in the county of Sussex, confirmed by a Bill now before Parliament. Petitioner prays to be heard touching his right to the same. L. J., XI. 438.

April 27. Order of the Committee upon Charles Barnsley's Bill for a schedule of the debts of Charles and Gilbert Barnsley, and a particular of the lands intended to be sold to be delivered in. See L. J., XI. 429.

Annexed:—

1. Schedule of Charles Barnsley's debts.
2. Schedule of Gilbert Barnsley's debts.
3. True estimate and survey of the manors and farm of Alkmonton and Spitle, in the parishes of Langford and Barton, in the county of Derby, late the estate of Nicholas Barnsley, Esq., as the same have been letten by the space of seven years last past.

4-13. Amendments, provisoes, &c. to the Bill.

April 28. Draft order for quieting the possessions of the Queen Dowager at Somersham, in the county of Huntingdon. L. J., XI. 439. *In extenso*.

Annexed:—

1. Another draft.
2. Application for the order.

April 28. Affidavit of Richard Francke, that the tenants of the manors of Wyboston and Soake, in the county of Bedford, belonging to Viscount Stafford, have been disturbed in their possessions by persons claiming from Sir George Binnion. L. J., XI. 439.

April 30. Copy of report of the judges to whom it was referred to consider whether the Bill for restoring advowsons, &c., taken away upon compositions by the late usurped powers be against the Act of Indemnity and the Act for confirmation of judicial proceedings. L. J., XI. 441. *In extenso*.

April 30. Commission for giving the royal assent to two Bills. L. J., XI. 443.

May 3. Affidavit of Richard Hickling, that Richard Kinge, a servant of the Earl of Ardglass, Lord Cromwell, was imprisoned at the suit of John Hatton. *Endorsed*. Nothing done in it.

May 5. Amendments, provisoes, &c. to the Bill for distribution of three score thousand pounds amongst the truly loyal and indigent commission officers and for assessing of offices, and distributing the moneys thereby raised for their further supply. The Bill received the royal assent on the 19th of May. See L. J., XI. 444, &c. (Ten papers.)

May 7. Draft of an Act for the avoiding stoppages in the ways to Westminster in the times of holding the Parliament or of the terms there; the Bill provides that no waggons, carts, or drays shall be used or remain in any of the streets or passages leading from the chain of St. Dunstan's to the Old Palace at Westminster between the hours of eight o'clock in the morning and two in the afternoon during the sitting of Parliament, or the terms at Westminster, on pain of forfeiture of the waggons, carts, or drays, and the loss of the oxen drawing the same, unless

redeemed by the owners within twenty-four hours by a payment of 10*l*.; the Bill further provides that in order to give notice to waggoners, &c. two bells shall be tolled at St. Dunstan's, St. Clement Dane's, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and St. Margaret's, Westminster, for a quarter of an hour at eight o'clock in the morning and two in the afternoon. The Bill, which was read a first time this day, was reported from Committee, and ordered to be engrossed on the 14th, but no further proceeding is mentioned. L. J., XI. 446.

May 7. Engrossment of preceding Bill. (Parchment Collection.)

May 12. Order for release on bail of Thomas Vavasour and others now in custody for some misdemeanors concerning the level of Hatfield Chase. L. J., XI. 456. *In extenso*.

May 12. Copy of preceding.

May 12. Another copy.

May 13. List of Committee appointed to draw reasons to be offered to the Commons at the conference upon the Bill concerning the militia, &c. L. J., XI. 457.

Annexed:—

1. Draft proviso concerning the assessing and charging Peers with horse and arms. L. J., XI. 458. *In extenso*.

2. Letter from Lord Chief Justice Bridgeman, Speaker of the House of Lords, to Mr. Walker, [the reading clerk] at the Lords' House, or at the Committee in the Prince's Chamber behind the Lords' House. The writer is afraid there may be some mistake in copying out the paper (viz. preceding proviso) which was so ill written by him, especially in mistaking the words "for" and "and." If there be any such or other literal error the writer hopes it may be amended by the Committee. He is afraid the haste of drawing up the paper may perhaps make it too short in expression, for if he remembers, the words are "in case of default the lieutenant or three deputy lieutenants may cause a distress to be taken," but mentions not in what lands. Prays if it be so that some of the Lords of the Committee may be put in mind of it that words to this effect may be added, "in any of the lands of such defaulter, or within their said counties or limits respectively." 13 May 1662.

3. Account of the sums due to the officers of six regiments of trained bands and six regiments of auxiliaries raised by an Act of the secluded members, dated 12th March 1659-60, in order to His Majesty's happy restoration, and continued upon duty until October the 24th, 1660.

4-39. Amendments, provisoes, &c. to the Militia Bill—The Bill received the royal assent on the 19th instant. 13 & 14 Car. II. c. 3.

May 15. Amendments to the Bill for providing carriages by land and water for the use of His Majesty's Navy and Ordnance. The Bill received the royal assent on the 19th instant. L. J., XI. 460. 13 & 14 Car. II. c. 20.

May 15. Order for release of Mr. Middleton, now in custody for breach of privilege relating to the Earl of Northumberland. L. J., XI. 461. *In extenso*.

May 15. Statement of Edward Cherry, domestic chaplain to Earl Rivers, complaining of arrest by John George and others, though he produced a protection from the Earl. L. J., XI. 461.

May 15. Statement of John Poole, servant and secretary to the Bishop of Chichester, that he has been arrested and imprisoned contrary to privilege upon a supposed promise to pay another man's debt. L. J., XI. 461.

May 15. Draft of an Act for confirming and continuing two Acts for the necessary maintenance of the work of draining the great level of the fens. This Bill, which was read 1^o this day, passed the House of Lords, but was dropped in the House of Commons. L. J., XI. 461, &c.

May 15. Amendments, &c. to the Bill for preventing the unnecessary charge of sheriffs and for ease in passing their accounts. The Bill received the royal assent on the 19th instant. 13 & 14 Car. II. c. 21. (Seven papers.) L. J., XI. 461.

May 16. Amendments to the Bill against exporting of sheep wool, woolfels, mortlings, shorlings, yarn made of wool, woolflocks, fullers earth, fulling clay, and tobacco pipe clay. L. J., XI. 463. The Bill received the royal assent on the 19th instant.

May 17. Amendments, &c. to the Bill for the restoring of all such advowsons, rectories, inappropriate glebe lands and tithes to His Majesty's loyal subjects as were

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1662.

taken from them, and making void certain charges imposed on them upon their compositions for delinquency by the late usurped powers. L. J., XI. 465. The Bill received the royal assent on the 19th instant.

May 17. Petition of Edward Gower. Petitioner is one of the heirs of Sir Richard Leveson, of Trentham, Stafford, deceased; since whose death there is a will set on foot, whereby (if good) he has devised all his estate from his right heirs. There is a Bill before Parliament for restoring such impropriations as were passed away by His Majesty's faithful subjects in part of the unjust compositions imposed upon them for their loyalty, of which number Sir Richard Leveson was one, who, being dead before the passing of this Act, could not devise the same from petitioner, the estate not being in him at the time of his decease. Notwithstanding the said Act relating to the first day of the Parliament by construction of law, the estate will rest in Sir Richard as from that day, and consequently cause the will to extend to those impropriations, whereby petitioner will be disinherited, and not have like benefit with those heirs whose ancestors died before the first day of the Parliament. There is a general saving offered in the Bill for the rights of all persons till 1662, to the end that petitioner's case, with others, may be provided for, but it is not sufficiently penned to remedy the inconveniences. Petitioner prays leave to offer a particular saving to preserve the rights of Sir Richard Leveson's heirs in the Bill, or that provision may be made for petitioner's relief in the general saving. See L. J., XI. 465.

May 17. Amendments, &c. to the Bill for preventing rapine and theft upon the Northern borders of England. L. J., XI. 466. The Bill received the royal assent on the 19th instant. (Three papers.)

May 17. Amendments and proviso to the Bill for the better relief of the poor. L. J., XI. 467. The Bill received the royal assent on the 19th instant. (Five papers.)

May 19. Amendments and provisoes to the Bill for regulating printing. L. J., XI. 469. The Bill received the royal assent this day. (Eleven papers.)

Annexed:—

1. Application that a proviso may be inserted in the Bill for the protection of the rights of Sir Andrew King to whom the King by letters patent granted the office of Clerk of the Bills in the Custom House, which is the taking an account of all entries made of goods by merchants and others for whatsoever is brought in or carried out of the kingdom to be distributed to the merchants and traders who desire the same. The list of entries passed at the Custom House at noon is immediately printed and delivered to the merchants and others by four o'clock the same day. This can only be done by the continuance of the printing press as it is now over the Custom House in Thames Street. A printer free of the City and of the Company of Stationers has always been employed in this business.

2. Printed bill of imports and exports for the 26th of March 1662.

3. Proposed proviso.

4. Copy of preceding.

May 19. Amendments, provisoes, &c. to the Bill for enlarging and repairing of common highways. L. J., XI. 469. The Bill received the royal assent this day. (Nineteen papers.)

May 20. Writ to John Browne, Clerk of the Parliaments, to certify into Chancery the Act declaring the pains, penalties, and forfeitures imposed upon the estates and persons of certain notorious offenders excepted out of the Act of free and general pardon, indemnity, and oblivion. This Act received the royal assent on the 30th of July 1661.

[1662.]

Petition of Grace Jackson, widow, addressed to Richard Earl of Dorset and Thomas Earl of Berkshire. Petitioner has faithfully prosecuted the discoveries before their Lordships at the Savoy against the treasurers for maimed soldiers and widows, and by her continued labours and expenses has brought herself very low. She has by her diligence succeeded in attaching the person of Mr. Bressy, who is now in custody. She prays their Lordships' help and favour in obtaining some relief for the supply of her present necessities until the business so effectually prosecuted by her shall be brought to a final order, and that their Lordships would write a line to Mr. Barker that her name may be inserted in the list.

Petition of Michael Crake, water bailiff of Sunderland. Charles I., in the vacancy of a Lord Admiral,

settled the water-bailiwick of Sunderland upon petitioner, which office his Highness James Duke of York, Lord High Admiral of England, did, upon his coming in, confirm upon petitioner during his life; but John Bishop of Durham forced possession of the office contrary to law, pretending a right to be Lord Admiral there, but neither he nor any Bishop of Durham had any grant of the admiralty of the county, either from the Crown or from His Highness the Lord High Admiral of England. Petitioner prays to be restored to his office, of which he was unlawfully put out of possession, and he will then maintain His Highness' right at the common law.

1662-3.

Jan. 12. Writs of summons to Parliament to—
George Bishop of Chester,
John Bishop of Worcester.

Feb. 16. Writs of summons to Parliament to—
Charles Earl of Norwich,
George Lord Nevill of Bergevenny.

Feb. 18. Draft of an Act for enabling grants of tithes, and creating tithes where none are payable in kind, to be made to the parsons and vicars of the churches within the precincts whereof the lands do lie. The Bill was read 1st this day, and was subsequently committed, and the Committee was appointed to meet, but no further proceeding is mentioned. L. J., XI. 479, &c.

Annexed:—

1-2. Amendments to the Bill.

Feb. 18. A roll of the peers of the kingdom of England according to their birth, creations, and offices. Garter's roll. Signed, Edw. Walker, Garter Principal King of Arms. (Parchment Collection.)

Feb. 20. Application for an order to stay the suit in the King's Bench brought by William Kaile against a tenant of the Earl of Salisbury during the privilege of Parliament. L. J., XI. 481.

Feb. 20. Commission for John Lord Roberts, Lord Privy Seal, to act as Speaker of the Upper House in the absence of the Lord Chancellor, Sir Orlando Bridgeman who had been previously commissioned so to act being indisposed. L. J., XI. 482. *In extenso*.

Feb. 21. Draft of an Act for the avoiding stoppages in the ways to Westminster in the times of the holding of the Parliament, or of the terms there. This Bill, which is similar to that brought in on the 7th of May 1662 (see above), was read a first time this day, read 2^d, and committed, but not further proceeded with. L. J., XI. 481, &c.

Annexed:—

1. Another draft.

2-3. Amendments to the Bill.

Feb. 23. Draft of an Act concerning His Majesty's power in ecclesiastical affairs. The preamble recites that whereas divers of His Majesty's subjects through error of judgment and misguided consciences (whereunto the licentiousness of the late unhappy times has much contributed) do not conform themselves to the order of divine worship and service established by law, and although His Majesty and both Houses of Parliament are satisfied that these scruples of conscience are ill grounded, and the government of the church, with the service thereof as now established, is the best that is anywhere extant, and more effectual to the preservation of the Protestant religion, yet hoping that clemency and indulgence may wear out these prejudices and reduce the dissenters to the unity of the Church, and considering that this indulgence cannot be dispensed by any rule, but must vary according to the circumstances and principles of those to whom it is to be granted, and that His Majesty is the best judge where and to whom this indulgence is to be dispensed, to the end that His Majesty may be enabled to exercise it with universal satisfaction, the Bill proposes to enact that the King may by letters patent under the Great Seal, or by such other ways as to His Majesty may seem meet, dispense with the Act of Uniformity, and with any other laws or statutes concerning the same, or requiring oaths or subscriptions, or which do enjoin conformity to the order, discipline, and worship established in this church, and the penalties in the said laws imposed, or any of them, and may grant licenses to subjects of the Protestant religion, of whose inoffensive and peaceable disposition His Majesty shall be persuaded, to enjoy the use and exercise of their religion and worship, though differing from the public rule. Provided that no such indulgence or dispensation shall extend to the tolerating or permitting the use or exercise of the Popish or Roman Catholic religion, or to enable any person to hold any office of public trust, who at the beginning of this Parliament was by law disabled thereunto. The words printed

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
[1662.]

1662-3.

[1662.]

in italics are noted in the margin "to be left out of the Bill." The Bill was brought in and read 1st this day, and after passing through various stages was eventually dropped. L. J., XI. 482, &c.

Feb. 25. Draft of an Act for recording the matches and descents of the nobility and gentry of England, and for preventing usurpations of their armorial achievements and irregularities in bearing of them. Similar to the Bill brought in 3 July 1661 (*see above*). This Bill was read 1st this day, recommitted 3 July 1663, but was not further proceeded with. L. J., XI. 484, &c.

Annexed:—

1. Amendments to the Bill.

[1662-3, Feb. 25.] Draft list of Committee for Petitions. The list does not agree with that given in the journals. L. J., XI. 484.

Feb. 27. Memorandum by the Clerk of the Parliaments, and the Serjeant-at-arms that Thomas Vavasour and others refused to pay fees, and have gone out of town without giving bail according to the order of the House of the 13th of May last. This memorandum is made upon a copy of the order referred to. L. J., XI. 485.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of portion of the order of 10th of March 1661-2 for arrest of Vavasour and others, noted with the names of those that appeared, but went out of town contrary to the order without paying fees or giving bail.

Feb. 27. Petition of Elizabeth, Baroness Dowager of Abergavenny; she claims dower and thirds of the manor of Abergavenny, and other manors in right of her late husband John Lord Abergavenny, and complains that George, now Lord Abergavenny, brother of her late husband, has refused her dower, and forced her to recover against him by law, has obstructed her in so doing by his privilege as a peer, has given order for holding court in his own name, and for cutting down woods, and intends to receive the next rents wholly to himself without any consideration of her rights; she prays for an order to stop his proceedings, and that she may be permitted to proceed at law for her relief. (*See below*, 7 May 1663.)

Feb. 27. Writ of summons to Parliament to James Viscount Say and Seale.

March 6. Application for an order to stay proceedings in the suits brought by one Gobee against the tenants of the Earl of Bedford as trustee for payment of the debts of the late Earl of Carlisle. L. J., XI. 489. *In extenso*.

March 6. Petition of Richard Earl of Dorset. Prays to be restored to the possession of the advowson of St. Dunstan's in the West, &c. L. J., XI. 490. *In extenso*.

March 13. Affidavit of Benjamin Rolt concerning a riot in the Queen Dowager's manor of Somersham, in the county of Huntingdon. L. J., XI. 492.

March 14. Application for an order to stay proceedings in a suit touching the manor of Brockton, in the county of Salop, wherein the title of Viscount Stafford is concerned during the privilege of Parliament. L. J., XI. 493.

March 14. Matters which the Committee appointed to review the statutes concerning the streets, poor, highways, and hackney coaches have thought fit to require satisfaction in from the Commissioners and others charged with the execution of the several powers in the statutes. (Two papers.) L. J., XI. 493.

March 16. Draft of an Act to enable Edward Marquess of Worcester to receive the benefit and profit of a water-commanding engine by him invented, one tenth part whereof is appropriated for the benefit of the King's Majesty, his heirs and successors. Read 1st this day. Received the royal assent 3 June 1663. L. J., XI. 493, &c.

March 16. Draft of an Act for the better regulating the manufacture of glass bottles, and for preventing of abuses committed therein. Similar to the Bill brought in 10th April 1662 (*see above*). Read 1st this day, but rejected upon the question that the Bill be engrossed. L. J., XI. 493, &c.

March 17. Petition of Sir Allan Zouch and Dame Katherine his wife for relief against a decree in Chancery obtained by Eliz. Bradbury, deceased, and revived by her executrix Anne Bedingfield. *See* L. J., XI. 528.

March 19. Draft of an Act for preventing of abatements of writs of error upon judgments in the Exchequer. The Bill was read 1st this day, passed through all stages in the Lords, but was dropped in the Commons. A Bill, with a similar title, received the royal assent the following year. L. J., XI. 494, &c.

March 21. Draft of an Act for the making navigable or otherwise passable divers rivers from Greenstead

[Grinstead], Arundel, Portsmouth, Petersfield, Dorking, and Farnham, in the counties of Surrey, Sussex, and Southampton, to London, and from Southampton to Winchester and Allsford [Alresford]. The Bill was read 1st this day, but subsequently dropped. L. J., XI. 496, &c.

March 23. Draft of an Act enabling Dorothy Lady Dacre, widow and relict of the Right Honorable Richard Lord Dacre, deceased, late one of the Peers of this realm, to hold and enjoy the site of the manor of Sutton Court, together with the manor and divers lands, tenements, and hereditaments thereunto belonging, for the residue of the term of years in a lease thereof made by Dr. Matthew Nicholas, the late Dean, and the Chapter of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul in London, to Charles Whittaker, Esq., yet to come and unexpired. Read 1st this day, and upon question rejected. L. J., XI. 497.

March 24. Draft of petition to the King concerning Jesuits and Romish priests. L. J., XI. 498. *In extenso*.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of the preamble to the Act, 27 Hen. VIII. c. 28, for the dissolution of religious houses.

2. Extract from the King's articles of marriage granting to the Queen the same privileges with regard to her religion as were formerly granted to the Queen mother. *See* L. J., XI. 495.

March 24. Draft of an Act for the naturalising James Taudin, Didier Foucant, and Mathew Boucheret, all born beyond the seas. The Bill does not appear to have been read, but Taudin and Foucant took the oaths this day in order to their being naturalised. C. J., VIII. 456.

1663.

March 28. Report of the conference with the Commons respecting the petition to the King against Jesuits and Romish priests. L. J., XI. 500.

March 28. Amendments to the petition proposed by the Commons and agreed to by the Lords. L. J., XI. 500.

March 28. Amended draft of the petition. L. J., XI. 500. *In extenso*.

March 28. Petition of Thomas Vavasour and Peter Clarke, on behalf of themselves and others, tenants and inhabitants of Epworth, in the Isle of Axholme, in the county of Lincoln. Petitioners were, with twenty-two other tenants and inhabitants of the manor of Epworth, ordered to be attached during the last session of Parliament to answer to a pretended contempt of an order of the House. Upon notice thereof thirteen of them came voluntarily in and yielded themselves prisoners, and being brought to the bar, a day was set down for them to be heard, but their Lordships' other weighty affairs and the prorogation of Parliament prevented this. They are again attached upon pretence of contempt of another order of the 13th of May last, although they have ever since demeaned themselves peaceably. The Bill for Hatfield Level, in which petitioners are concerned, is now depending in the House of Commons, and most of the tenants are very poor men, and some of them are undone by this last restraint, and have not yet been heard. They pray that some of them may have liberty to attend before the House of Commons, and the rest to follow their lawful employments in seed time, or that a day may be appointed for them to be heard. L. J., XI. 500.

March 30. Draft of an Act for vesting certain lands of John Copleston, gent., in Sir Francis Vincent, Knight and Baronet, Thomas Waldegrave, Esquire, Charles Cornwallis, Esquire, Thomas Westlake, gent., and their heirs to sell for payment of his debts. Read 1st this day, passed through all stages in the Lords, but was rejected in the Commons. L. J., XI. 501.

March 31. Petition of Thomas Vavasour and Peter Clarke. Petitioners are kept close prisoners for pretended contempts and misdemeanors. They are willing to pay the officers' fees according to their abilities, and pray that a day may be appointed for them to be heard. L. J., XI. 501.

[March —.] Writ of summons to Parliament to Charles Henry Lord Wotton of Wotton.

April 1. Petition of Sir Allan Zouch and Dame Katherine his wife. In the year 1647 Elizabeth Bradbury, since deceased, during the time of petitioner's residence in the King's garrisons, obtained a decree in Chancery against them, which in 1650, after full examination, was reversed by the powers then in being, but has now been revived by Anne Bedingfield, administratrix of Elizabeth Bradbury. Petitioners pray to be relieved against the decree, and that the depositions taken before the commission formerly appointed to ex-

1663.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1663.

amine into the matter may be used, as many of the witnesses are now dead. See L. J., XI. 528.

April 1. Petition of Elizabeth Reynolds, formerly wife to Captain Chillinghall. Petitioner's late husband was murdered at the insurrection in Kent, and petitioner was grievously wounded to the loss of her limbs, and left a desolate widow, with a great charge of five children, having spent all her estate in the service of his late Majesty and His Majesty that now is, as appears by certificate under His Majesty's royal hand (a copy whereof is annexed). Petitioner was also forced beyond the seas for above seven years, and is now married to Thomas Reynolds, a gunner, who served their Majesties from the beginning to the end of the late wars, in which service he was maimed, and rendered altogether incapable to gain a livelihood. He has been arrested in an action of 700*l.* for a debt which was but 80*l.*, and was contracted by reason of his services and sufferings, and has been imprisoned in Wood Street Counter for above three months, although the debt is all paid except 25*l.* She prays that something may be granted towards the enlargement of her husband and for the relief of her children, as she has spent and lost above 1,500*l.* in His Majesty's service.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of certificate referred to in preceding. 7 Aug. 1654.

April 2. Copy of the King's answer to the petition against Jesuits and Romish priests. L. J., XI. 503. *In extenso.*

April 2. Draft of an Act for the settling of lands and satisfaction of moneys disbursed for the benefit of infants, and to compose suits in law against them. The title of this Bill was subsequently altered to an Act for the settling of an annuity of three hundred pounds per annum upon Charles Earl of Portland, and for the benefit of Willoughby Whitlocke, Bulsirode Whitlocke, and Carleton Whitlocke, infants, and for confirming of agreements made to compose suits in law against them. Read 1^a this day, and received the royal assent 3 June 1663. L. J., XI. 504, &c.

Annexed:—

1-3. Amendments and provisoes.

April 4. Draft of an Act for the settling of the lands of the Earl of Kent and the Lord Lucas, on the marriage of the said Earl with the daughter and heir apparent of the said Lord Lucas. Read 1^a this day, and received the royal assent 27 July 1663. L. J., XI. 504, &c.

April 6. Draft report from the Committee for Privileges, recommending that no person who is not capacitated to be present at debates of Parliament shall be allowed near the doors during the sitting of the House, and that the orders of the 15th of May 1661 concerning the Painted Chamber, &c. be amended. L. J., XI. 506.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of orders of 15th of May 1661 amended as suggested.

April 7. Petition of Abraham Forrester. Petitioner having heretofore petitioned His Majesty to make known a new invention for repairing highways, whereby all wains, waggons, coaches, carts, and horsemen may the better travel without danger, and so to repair them that they shall continue durable for many years at a more easy charge than they now are, His Majesty was pleased to command that petitioner should make an experiment, whereby it might appear that the effect might be answerable to the undertaking. In obedience to this command petitioner has made an experiment upon the road leading from His Majesty's Palace at St. James', as appears by a certificate which has fully satisfied His Majesty, whose pleasure is that it be recommended to Parliament to take the business into consideration both for the highways of this nation, and for the paving of all streets whatsoever, whereby the undertaker may be encouraged by an allowance of a salary for him and his agents. Petitioner is bold to present these matters to their Lordships. L. J., XI. 507.

April 7. Order referring preceding petition to the Committee appointed to consider the statute concerning highways, &c. L. J., XI. 507.

April 7. Petition of Windsor Sandys, James Pitson, and others concerned with and for them. In the year 1653 the River Wye [Wey], in the county of Surrey, was, upon the procurement of the town of Guildford, made navigable by James Pitson and his partners at a cost of about 15,000*l.*, and the profits arising thence have been quietly and peaceably enjoyed by the makers and those claiming under them until the last session of this Parliament, when William Dickenson and others illegally and contrary to a decree of Chancery, by making use of

petitioner Pitson's name, obtained of the proprietors conveyances of divers parcels of lands which were contracted for for the use of the river, and for which the greatest part of the money was paid. Having thus bought a title to certain lands through which the river is cut, Dickenson and the others have for some months hindered the passage of all boats, but such as by combination pay the whole revenue of the river to them, whereby commerce has been so obstructed that in some weeks five or six hundred quarters of corn and meal, besides other commodities, have been uncarried to the great damage of the owners and the market, and the King's timber for shipping, which is much wanted, is obstructed; all which is contrary to orders from the King and Council. Petitioners pray that the management of the navigation may be put into some fit hands, which, in respect the river is cut through some part of His Majesty's lands, may most properly be in the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or that the revenue and profits may be received and kept until the right therein be settled by Parliament, and that the illegal combinations and practices done in this affair may receive some exemplary judgment. L. J., XI. 507.

Annexed:—

1. Another petition of same. Pray that their complaint against William Dickenson and others may be heard at the bar. (Undated.)

April 7. Order referring preceding petitions of Windsor Sandys and others, to the Committee upon the Bill for making navigable certain rivers in the counties of Surrey, Sussex, and Southampton. L. J., XI. 507. *In extenso.*

April 9. Draft of an Act for the improvement of Ashdowne Forest and the park called the Broyle Park. Read 1^a this day, passed through all stages in the Lords, but was dropped in the Commons. L. J., XI. 507, &c.

Annexed:—

1. Amendments to preceding.

April 11. Petition of Sir Edward Heath, Knight of the Bath, and Francis Heath, his brother. Justinian Pagett, who held the office of Custos Brevium in the Court of King's Bench, forfeited the same by the law of the realm for his non-attendance according to the commands of his late Majesty, published by his proclamation at Oxford of the 1st Jan. 1643-4, at which time Sir Robert Heath, being duly constituted Chief Justice of the Court, the office being forfeited and void as aforesaid, granted it to petitioners for their lives, which grant was enrolled, and petitioners were duly sworn and became possessed of the office, and for some time officiated therein, but were and are now by Justinian Pagett and by reason of the late troubles hindered in the enjoyment thereof. For remedy whereof petitioners brought their writ of assize of novel disseisin in the Court of King's Bench against Pagett, but a verdict passed against them because they could not give full and formal satisfaction as to the proof of the proclamation, or other legal adjournment of the Court from Westminster to Oxford, or of the enrolment of the grant, or of their admittance into the office as by the strict rule of the common law was required, the records and other proceedings therein, by reason of the surrender of Oxford, not being extant. Petitioners pray their Lordships to admit them to their proofs, and upon consideration thereof to restore them to their office. L. J., XI. 508.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of preceding.

2. Another copy.

April 11. Petition of divers persons claiming right of common in the forest of Ashdowne and chase or park called the Broyle, in the county of Sussex, in the name of themselves and others. The forest of Ashdowne, otherwise called Lancaster Great Park, and the chase or park called the Broyle have lately been disafforested by His Majesty's letters patent, and are intended to be enclosed and improved. Petitioners hope they will not be deprived thereby of that which of right belongs to them by way of common; for the better ascertaining of which they pray their Lordships to take into consideration the Bill for erecting a judicature by commission to such fit persons of the county as their Lordships shall judge most proper, and to allot them just satisfaction. L. J., XI. 509.

April 11. Petition of Thomas Sheircliffe. Petitioner has been imprisoned for a month by their Lordships' order for counterfeiting the hand of Lord Hunsdon, which offence was in fact committed by Francis Bird. Petitioner prays that their Lordships will be pleased to

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1663.

grant him his release, forasmuch as he has produced the man really guilty. L. J., XI. 509.

April 12. Petition of Dame Dorothy Rosewell. Prays to be heard against the Bill empowering Sir John Drake and others to sell lands for payment of the portion of Ellen Briscoe. L. J., XI. 510.

April 13. Petition of the inhabitants of the town of Lowestoft in Suffolk. Complain that the under-sheriff of Norfolk refused to join with the under-sheriff of Suffolk, according to their Lordships' order of the 26th of February 1661-2, in measuring the seven miles within which the Corporation of Yarmouth was to enjoy full privileges; they further complain that the Yarmouth fishermen have since the new boundary post was set up come three miles beyond it toward Lowestoft, and have chased the Lowestoft fishers and compelled them to carry all their herrings to Yarmouth, where by reason of the plenty carried thither, the Yarmouth men set a price on them from fifty to thirty shillings the last, and some under, so that the poor fishers, by reason of the small prices, do not get sufficient to make good their tackling, to the ruin of petitioners, who are wearied out with the endless and vexatious suits of their powerful adversaries. Petitioners pray that the admeasurement made in pursuance of their Lordships' order may be confirmed, and that means may be adopted to provide for the future security and quiet of petitioners and the Lowestoft fishermen. L. J., XI. 510.

Annexed:—

1. Narrative concerning the proceedings upon an order of the House of Lords bearing date the 26th of February 1661-2, wherein the determination of admeasuring seven miles from the Crane Key, in Yarmouth, towards Lowestoft is referred to the two several and respective Sheriffs of Suffolk and Norfolk. L. J., XI. 510. *In extenso.*

April 13. Complaint that the Earl of Salisbury has been assessed at a horse and arms by the Deputy Lieutenants of Somerset contrary to privilege, and that a writ for levying 20*l.* in lieu thereof has been executed against his Lordship's tenant. L. J., XI. 511.

Annexed:—

1. List of the Deputy Lieutenants who signed the warrant, &c.

April 13. Order referring the Earl of Salisbury's complaint to the Committee for Privileges. L. J., XI. 511. *In extenso.*

April 29. Petition of Roger Smith, of the City of Norwich. Upon misinformation their Lordships were pleased to order petitioner to be taken into custody by the Serjeant-at-Arms, by virtue whereof he is now under restraint, to his exceeding damage and the great neglect of His Majesty's service, having the receipt of a monthly assessment in the county of Norfolk and other moneys belonging to His Majesty. Prays to be discharged, or that a speedy hearing may be granted to him. L. J., XI. 512.

April 29. Names of persons to be attached for arresting a servant of the Earl of Middlesex. L. J., XI. 513.

May 2. Affidavit of Robert Pemberton. Thomas Lodington, a servant to Lord Warwick, being arrested immediately upon the adjournment of the House, deponent was sent by his Lordship to demand him of the keeper of the prison, which he accordingly did, but Samuel Atkins, at whose suit Lodington was arrested, encouraged the keeper to detain him, promising to hold him harmless. L. J., XI. 515.

May 2. Petition of Samuel Atkins. Lodington was arrested before petitioner laid his execution upon him, and although he pretends to be bailiff to Lord Warwick, he was never really concerned in managing his Lordship's estate, and has offered to procure another protection from the said Lord for one Bassett for 20*l.*, whereas which he is a dangerous person, and disaffected to the kingly government. Petitioner prays their Lordships not to protect so unworthy a person. L. J., XI. 515.

May 2. Petition of William Bassett and many others. Thomas Lodington having contracted great debts and being arrested, petitioners became bail for him knowing him to have a considerable estate; this he has since made away with, and intends speedily to go to Ireland, and petitioners and their families are thereby likely to be ruined. Lodington has lately been arrested by some others of his creditors, but is endeavouring to get himself discharged under pretence that he is protected by the Earl of Warwick, of whom he rents certain lands; his being in custody will discharge petitioners, but if he be not detained they are likely to be taken in execution to their utter ruin, as they can never have satisfaction from him. They therefore pray that he may remain in custody.

May 5. Petition of Anne Bedingfield. After debate before their Lordships the cause between petitioner and Sir Allan Zouch and his Lady was by consent submitted to the Lord Chancellor to be examined in a judicial way. Petitioner's counsel accordingly prepared a petition to be presented to his Lordship, but the counsel for the other side refuse to join therein without adding words to which petitioner is advised it would be unsafe for her to subscribe. She prays their Lordships to direct that the matter shall be examined and determined by the Lord Chancellor.

Annexed:—

1. Draft petition to the Lord Chancellor referred to in preceding.
2. Draft of another petition to the Lord Chancellor.

May 5. Petition of Sir Allan Zouch and Dame Katherine his wife. Petitioners complain that Anne Bedingfield refuses to join in a petition to the Lord Chancellor, and therefore pray their Lordships to relieve them against the decree complained of.

May 7. Affidavit of Thomas Chamberlen, servant to Lord Holles, respecting his arrest. L. J., XI. 517. *In extenso.*

May 7. Petition of Elizabeth Lady Dowager of Abergavenny; when her petition claiming dower of the manors of John, late Lord Abergavenny, and complaining that she was refused the same by George, now Lord Abergavenny, and had no remedy at law by his claiming his privilege as a peer, was lately read in the House (see 27 Feb. 1662-3) Lord Abergavenny seemed to declare some willingness to agree that her dower should be left to the judgment of four Lords, and that in the meantime she should receive the third part of the profits of the lands of which she was dowable by law, but he has received the whole of the rents of the manors, intending only to delay petitioner and force her to recover her rights by law; she therefore prays the House to proceed in endowing her and to make such order for her relief as shall be agreeable to law and precedent. L. J., XI. 518. The consideration of this matter was referred to the Lord Privy Seal, the Earl of Northampton, Lord Lovelace, and Lord Ashley.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of an order adding the Lord Chamberlain and others to the referees. L. J., XI. 538. *In extenso.*
2. The state of the case between the Lady Dowager of Abergavenny and the now Lord touching the dower demanded by her.
3. Minutes of proceedings on various days from the 19th of June to the 17th of July 1663.
4. Order of the referees for a list of the late Lord's debts to be prepared, &c. 9 July 1663.
5. A schedule of debts.
6. A note of some debts of John Lord Abergavenny, deceased, that are yet unpaid.
7. A note of what debts the now Lord Abergavenny was bound with his brother, the late Lord.
8. Resolution of the referees in favour of Lady Abergavenny's claim of dower. 25 July 1663. L. J., XI. 574.
9. Petition of Henry Nevill, of Bathwick, in the county of Somerset, Henry Nevill and Edward Nevill his sons; petitioners, as heirs in remainder to the Barony of Abergavenny, were promised by the late Lord 200*l.* for their consent to the Bill of last session for raising money by sale of his lands, but have never been paid; they pray that their case may be referred to the Committee appointed to consider the differences between the Dowager Lady Abergavenny and George now Lord Abergavenny. (Undated.)
10. Petition of Frances Nevill. In consequence of the death of John Lord Abergavenny, and the differences that have happened between his relict and George, now Lord Abergavenny, petitioner can neither get her portion under the Act of last session, nor any assurance of payment thereafter. She prays that some course may be taken for performance of the Act on her behalf.

May 8. Petition of Fuller Meade. In the year 1631 Toby Pallavisine exhibited his Bill in chancery against petitioner respecting the possession of the manor of Foxtonbury, Cambridgeshire, which Bill was after long hearing dismissed, and a decree was made by Lord Keeper Coventry, whereby petitioner was to hold the lands in question discharged of all equity of redemption. In 1640 petitioner omitting to make out those evidences and witnesses for his rights (which now he can), the House of Lords was pleased to relieve Pallavisine against the decree, and order petitioner to re-convey the

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1663.

HOUSE OF
LORDS
Calendar.
1663.

lands, which was accordingly performed. petitioner, who is without relief but in Parliament, prays their Lordships to review and examine the cause. *See* L. J., XI. 531.

Annexed:—

1. Duplicate of preceding. 26 May 1663.

May 8. Petition of Henry Pettit, now prisoner in the Fleet, Administrator of Thomas Freeman, late of London, merchant, deceased. Prays to be relieved against a decree in Chancery and other proceedings unjustly taken against him by Lawrence Hyde, and that he may have his liberty to attend their Lordships. *See* L. J., XII. 95, &c.

May 12. Petition of Anne Bedingfield, administratrix of Elizabeth Bradbury. Petitioner is advised that she cannot with safety consent to the petition to the Lord Chancellor to hear her cause against Sir Allan Zouche and his wife, as it is now penned, and she prays their Lordships to direct such a form of petition as may only refer it to his Lordship to examine the matter, and do therein according to justice.

May 14. Report from the Committee for Petitions upon the cause between Sir Allan Zouche and Dame Katherine his wife, and Anne Bedingfield. *See* L. J., XI. 528.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of another report from the Committee of Petitions upon the same matter. (Undated.)

May 14. Petition of John Winterborne. Prays for the reversal of an order and decree of the Court of Chancery in his cause against Doctor George Kendall respecting the interest on certain bonds, or that the matter may be referred to the Lord Chancellor for a re-hearing.

May 15. Draft of an Act to enable the Bishop of Winchester to lease out the tenements now built upon the site of his mansion-house in the parish of St. Saviour's in Southwark, in the county of Surrey, and the two parks and other demesnes at Bishops Waltham, and other lands in the county of Southampton. Read 1st this day. Received the royal assent 27 July 1663. L. J., XI. 523, &c.

May 15. Engrossment of an Act to enable John Newport, Esq., to enter into certain messuages lying in Westminster. Brought from the Commons, and read 1st this day, but subsequently rejected. L. J., XI. 523, &c. (Parchment Collection.)

May 18. Petition of Owen Feltham, of Gray's Inn. Petitioner legally married and afterwards cohabited with Mary Portrey, daughter and co-heiress of Alexander Portrey, but Mrs. Katherine Hurlstone, her mother, and Mrs. Jane Sydenham, her sister, and next heir apparent to her inheritance, having got her into their possession have detained her from petitioner's sight, and used strange insinuations and undue practices to prejudice and incense her against him, working much disorder in her mind, whereby she is in danger of distraction; petitioner repossessed himself of his wife, but John Sydenham, being accompanied by the said Jane his wife, and others, whose names are yet unknown to petitioner, at 11 o'clock on the night of the 14th instant, entered petitioner's house, and by force of arms, with swords drawn, took away his wife, and afterwards converted him before a justice upon pretence of felony, who upon examination discharged him and made a certificate to that effect, but Katherine Hurlstone and John and Jane Sydenham still refuse to produce his wife. Forasmuch as the law gives him no remedy proportionable to the injury received, nor can restore him his wife, he prays that all parties may be summoned to appear before their Lordships to the end that such order may be taken in the matter as shall seem meet, and that in the meantime an order may be granted to prevent his wife from being sent away. L. J., XI. 524. Noted. Dismissed.

Annexed:—

1. Certificate of Justice Humphrey Weld that upon information that Owen Feltham had stolen Mary Portrey, and upon pretence that she was his wife, detained her in his custody, he issued his warrant and caused Feltham to be brought before him, but upon examination of witnesses he found that Feltham and Mary Portrey were married according to the order of the Church of England on the 18th of December last, that the marriage was consummated between them, and that she was forcibly and violently taken away from her said husband by many persons whose names are not yet discovered. 18 May 1663.

May 19. Petition of John Penton. Duplicate of petition of 21 Feb. 1661-2. (*See* above.)

May 19. Petition of Henry Pettit, now prisoner in the Fleet. Prays that a further day may be appointed for hearing his cause against Lawrence Hyde.

May 21. Petition of Richard Nuttall. Prays to be heard by counsel at the bar against the Bill to enable John Newport Esquire to enter into certain messuages lying in Westminster. L. J., XI. 526.

May 21. Petition of Owen Feltham. On the 18th instant their Lordships were pleased to refer petitioner's complaint to the consideration of the Lord Chief Justice of England, and petitioner accordingly attended his Lordship, desiring a time might be appointed; but his Lordship, although very willing to obey the order, told petitioner that he had not one spare forenoon or afternoon in all the term, and as soon as term ended the sessions came on, so that he knew not when he should be at leisure, and his Lordship, looking upon the order of reference, hinted that he had no power to examine upon oath, or to compel petitioner's wife to come before him. There is undue practising upon petitioner's wife, whose mother is endeavouring to marry her to another, and threatens to be the death of her if she does not disown her marriage with petitioner. He prays that the matter may be referred to some of their Lordships, with power to summon the parties and witnesses before them, and to examine upon oath. *See* L. J., XI. 534.

Annexed:—

1. Another petition of same. In compliance with their Lordships' order the Lord Chief Justice has examined seven witnesses who have fully proved petitioner's marriage, but his Lordship knows not when he shall be able to appoint another day. Petitioner has discovered tampering to suborn witnesses against him who are encouraged thereto, not being indictable for false swearing in the Lord Chief Justice's chamber, petitioner having no remedy against them, except it were in a Court of Record; his wife is all this time in the custody of the next heir-at-law and of her mother, who threatens that she shall not live with petitioner, though the marriage be proved. He prays their Lordships to consider the extremity of his case, and to give him a hearing at the bar, and that in the meantime his wife may be sequestered into some third hands.

2. Letter from Owen Feltham to Mr. Walker [Reading Clerk]. Requests that his affidavit, &c. of which he has great occasion to make use may be sent to him by bearer. 5 June 1663.

May 25. Petition of George Cooke and others. On the 7th instant their Lordships were pleased to order the Serjeant-at-arms to attach petitioners for arresting Thomas Chamberlen, a menial servant of Lord Holles, and for speaking contemptuous words against his Lordship and the dignity of the House. Petitioners acknowledge their error in arresting Chamberlen, being ignorant that he was a servant of Lord Holles, but they are free from being guilty in speaking the words imputed to them. Pray for their discharge or that a speedy day may be appointed for them to be heard. L. J., XI. 527.

May 25. Petition of Hugh White, Serjeant, and John Kempe, his yeoman, officers attending the Sheriffs of London. Thomas Chamberlen, having been arrested by some of the bailiffs belonging to the sheriffs of Middlesex, requested to be brought to petitioners, near Temple Bar within the precincts of the city of London, which was accordingly done, but petitioners never laid any arrest or restraint upon him. Chamberlen being a servant of Lord Holles their Lordships were pleased to order petitioners, amongst others, to be taken into custody. They pray to be discharged. L. J., XI. 527.

May 26. Petition of George Dannet, William Newman, and others, creditors of his late Majesty of blessed memory, and of Sir Sampson Darrell, deceased, then victualler for His Majesty's navy; petitioners being navy creditors had several judgments at law and a decree in the Court of Exchequer for 2,400*l.* against Sir Thomas Ashfield and his estate, which judgments were vacated contrary to law by Robert Nicholas and John Parker, then Barons of the Exchequer, long after the decree, upon pretence that petitioner's attorney had omitted the entering of a single rule, price 4*l.* His Majesty and Council have referred petitioner's grievances to the new Lord Chief Baron for examination, but Sir Thomas Ashfield, although summoned, would not appear before his Lordship, who declared that petitioners ought not to be defrauded of their just debts, for which, although originally due from the Crown, the estates of Sir Sampson Darrell and Sir Thomas Ashfield were liable. Petitioners pray that Nicholas and Parker may be ordered to appear and answer.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1663.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1663.

Annexed:—

1. Extract from the Act, 4 Hen. IV. cap. 23, respecting judgments at the common law.

May 26. Petition of Richard Harday; after he had gone over to the King's father at the beginning of the late war with the company of trained bands of which he was captain, had advanced considerable sums and sent his sons and servants into his late Majesty's service, and had been plundered by the Parliament forces, he made a colourable conveyance of his estate to his younger son Robert, in order to avoid the malice of the Committee of the County; he was shortly after carried to Dorchester prison, and by the unworthy contrivance of his son was there kept prisoner for seventeen years, while his son all the time kept his estate without paying his debts, and hardly allowed him bread; since His Majesty's restoration, fearing the influence of petitioner's friends, his son has contrived to have him brought up from the county prison into the King's Bench, and there laid up close prisoner without allowing him so much as a bit of bread to fill his belly; he prays for consideration and relief, and that his son Robert may be summoned to appear before the House.

May 26. Petition of William Hollinshed, son of William Hollinshed, late of London, merchant, deceased: he alleges that certain houses in Holborn, called the Sword and Buckler, were intended by his father to descend to him failing issue male of an elder brother, but that by the negligence or fraud of the solicitor females were not excluded in the deed executed by his father, and he is liable therefore to lose his inheritance; prays for relief.

May 27. Engrossment of an Act for confirming the conveyances made or mentioned to be made in pursuance of the award by the King's Majesty for composing the differences between John Lord Marquess of Winchester and his eldest son Charles Lord St. John. The Bill, which was brought from the Commons this day, was read 1^a, 2^a, committed and recommitted, but was dropped apparently because no agreement could be come to between the parties concerned. L. J., XI. 258, &c.

May 27. Draft of an Act for vesting, settling, and establishing the sole making of alum upon His Majesty, his heirs and successors; before the making of alum in England the country was mostly supplied from Italy, by which the Pope made a large revenue, it being then sold in England for 50*l*. and sometimes 60*l*. per ton, and though several persons attempted the making of alum here, yet it was too great an undertaking for them, whereon the late King James took it into his special care, and spent in bringing the work to perfection above 120,000*l*., which was of great honour and profit to the kingdom; after this the late King Charles disposed of the works and sole right of making alum to several persons under leases from the Crown, and all that had been done was so acceptable to the nation that in the Act of 21 Jac. against monopolies this manufacture was expressly excluded, and by the Parliament of 1640, the rents reserved under the leases of the late King Charles were accounted as part of the King's revenue, but during the late troubles the King's right to the sole making of alum was discountenanced, for remedy of which it is enacted that from henceforth for ever the King and his successors, and his or their licensees, shall have the sole right of making and vending alum, that none shall dig for or make alum, or import from beyond the seas or from Scotland any foreign alum, or English alum which has been already exported, upon pain of forfeiting the same. Read 1^a this day, but subsequently dropped. L. J., XI. 528, &c.

Annexed:—

1. Statement of Sir Wm. Cholmondeley's case; he became possessed of certain alum works in Yorkshire, and by desire of His Majesty spent large sums in 1657, 1658, and 1659 in turning them into a port for the use of His Majesty, and is thereby heavily engaged, and if he should now be deprived of the use of the works it would be the utter ruin of himself and his family; he desires that by a proviso to the Bill he may be allowed to make and sell a certain proportion of alum.
2. Statement of the case of Thomas and Isaac Fairfax; about fourteen years ago they erected an alum work at their own charge in Yorkshire, and expended thereon between 6,000*l*. and 7,000*l*., and by plunderings and sequestrations for their fidelity to his late Majesty they have now little left except what is included in their alum interest, and, if deprived of that, their and their

families' subsistence accompanies it; they pray that the Bill may not be passed without compensation to them.

May 27. Petition of George Cooke and others; are heartily sorry for their offence in arresting Thomas Chamberlen, and pray for discharge, as they and their families are likely to be ruined by their imprisonment. L. J., XI. 528.

May 30. Draft of an Act for the uniting of the rectory of Seavenoake [Sevenoaks], in the county of Kent, to the vicarage of the same. Read 1^a this day, no further proceeding. L. J., XI. 529.

May 30. Petition of Anne Countess Dowager of Dorset, Pembroke, and Montgomery, daughter and sole heir of George late Earl of Cumberland, Lord Clifford, Westmoreland, and Vescy, to the King's most Excellent Majesty, claiming the titles of Clifford, Westmoreland, and Vescy. Noted with the King's reference thereof to the House. L. J., XI. 529. *In extenso*.

June 1. List of Committee on the Marquess of Winchester's Bill. L. J., XI. 531.

Annexed:—

1. Petition of Daniel Wycherley that his interest in the office of steward of the Marquess' estates may be protected in the Bill. This petition is almost identical with one which will be found above, under the date of 6 March 1661–2.
- 2–5. Papers relating to Wycherley's claim.
6. Petition of the Lords Henry and Edward Powlett and of Charles Powlett, Esq., son and heir of the Lord Charles Powlett, deceased; complain of the provisions of the Marquess of Winchester's Bill affecting their interests, and pray that it may not pass into law.
7. Similar petition of Lord Francis Powlett, second son of the Right Hon. John Marquess of Winchester, an infant under the age of 21 years, by the Right Hon. the Lord Ashley his guardian.

June 1. Petition of above a thousand householders, tenants, and inhabitants within the manor of Epworth, in the Isle of Axholme, and county of Lincoln; petitioners have right of common in the waste grounds within the manor of Epworth, but have been much disturbed in the enjoyment of the same by certain persons under colour of laws of sewers, and of an order of the House of the 20th of December 1660 obtained upon groundless suggestions, while some of the petitioners have been summoned to London and put to great charge, though they have obtained several verdicts in their favour at the assizes; they pray the House to hear the case, and declare in whom the possession of the land ought by law to be, and then to quiet the same accordingly.

June 2. Petition of Philip Passer, mariner; His Majesty upon his happy return was pleased to refer the complaints of petitioner, who had been 40 years in law, to Sir Wm. Batten and others, but they have hitherto done nothing for his relief; petitioner, who is upwards of one hundred and two years of age, prays that they may be commanded without further delay, to sit upon the case, and do him right, or else to return him all his papers and writings now in their hands.

June 2. Petition of Humphrey Browne, for relief against Sir Richard Bettinson respecting a mortgage of certain lands.

Annexed:—

1. The case of Humphrey Browne.
- June 2. Commission for giving the royal assent to several bills. L. J., XI. 533. *In extenso*.
- June 3. Petition of Daniel Hervey, Kt., son and executor of Daniel Hervey, deceased. A debt was due to petitioner from Sir John Byron, whose lands have descended to Richard Lord Byron, and petitioner is now precluded by his Lordship's privilege from entering on his lands to recover the debt; he prays that a clause for his protection may be inserted in Lord Byron's Bill, or that he may be heard at the bar before the Bill is passed. L. J., XI. 533.
- June 3. Copy of order committing the Bill, and referring the petition to the Committee. L. J., XI. 533.
- June 3. Application on behalf of the Earl of Carnarvon, that he may have the benefit of privilege to stay an action at law by Charles Pittcarne against George Russell. L. J., XI. 534.
- June 3. Affidavit of Wm. Garret, that after he had, by warrant from the King's Surveyor-general, repaired the fences on a certain waste called Wildmore Fen, in the county of Lincoln, some of them were in May last thrown down in a riotous manner by the country people. L. J., XI. 534.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1663.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1663.

June 3. Petition of Isabella Stanhopp, the relict of John Stanhopp, deceased, in behalf of herself and children; she complains that Thomas Thompson has defrauded her of the profits of the office of registership of the Prerogative Court of York, and is trying to delay her proceedings in Chancery, knowing that, owing to her late husband's losses for his loyalty in the late troubles, she is unable to wage law with him, whereby she and her children are likely to be utterly undone, though confident of the justice of their cause whenever it comes to a hearing; she therefore prays that Thompson may be sent for, and a day appointed by the House for hearing the case.

June 12. Report of a quarrel between the Earl of Middlesex and the Earl of Bridgewater, in consequence of a letter written by the latter to Sir Chichester Wray, upon which the Earl of Middlesex sent a challenge to the Earl of Bridgewater. The Earl of Middlesex was committed to the Tower, and the Earl of Bridgewater to the custody of the Gentleman Usher. L. J., XI. 536. *In extenso*.

Annexed:—

1. The Earl of Bridgewater's letter to Sir Chichester Wray; as you inquired the other morning about Lady Elizabeth Cranfield, I think fit now that I have received a message from her to let you know of it, and of what I have done; she complained that Lord Bolingbroke, whom she had chosen as her guardian, had not resolved to prevent her returning to her uncle, Lord Middlesex, she having resolved to endure any hardship rather than do so, and that she was now in such a distressed condition that if I did not assist her she was utterly undone; I could not be deaf to so sad a moan from a person for whom I have never denied to have a very great respect. I therefore went to the King, and having obtained his leave, received her into my house (where you may have access to her if you please) intending to preserve her till some course be taken concerning the guardianship; I only desire you to believe what I told you, and now reiterate, that though there is not a person in the world whom I should more desire to match with my son than her Ladyship, yet I never did intend, or do intend to do anything of that kind without first treating with her relations, of whom Lord Middlesex is one of the nearest, if you will please to assure him of this. I had intended to have told you this when I came from His Majesty, but had not the good fortune to find you at home. 17 April 1663.

[June 15.] List of widows, whose husbands performed great services for his late Majesty, who desire to be added to those to receive relief. See L. J., XI. 507, 557.

June 18. Petition of Lionel Earl of Middlesex; prays that he may be confined to his own house instead of in the Tower, on account of his health. L. J., XI. 538. *In extenso*.

Annexed:—

1. Certificate of Dr. Fran. Prujean that the Earl of Middlesex is indisposed, and taking physic. 17 June. L. J., XI. 538. *In extenso*.

June 18. Engrossment of an Act for keeping and holding of the court of great sessions and of the general quarter sessions of the peace for the county of Carnarvon, at the town of Carnarvon in the said county, for ever. Brought from the Commons this day, but not further proceeded with. L. J., XI. 539. (Parchment Collection.)

June 18. Copy of order referring to the Committee for Privileges the question whether peers who have to deliver into the Exchequer accounts of moneys received for public employments should do so upon honour or upon oath. L. J., XI. 539. *In extenso*.

June 18. Petition of Sir Ralph Clapham, Knight and Baronet, one of His Majesty's gentlemen pensioners in ordinary; prays for relief against William Bowyer, of London, salter, who, taking advantage of petitioner's loyalty in the time of the usurpation, has got possession of two houses, the Sun in Friday Street and the Bell in Distaff Lane, to which petitioner cannot now prove his title in Chancery. L. J., XI. 539.

June 19. Draft of an Act against deceitful, disorderly, and excessive gaming. This Bill, after passing through the House of Lords, was dropped in the House of Commons; but a similar Bill was passed in the following session. L. J., XI. 540, &c.

Annexed:—

1. Paper of amendments.

June 19. Copy of affidavit of John Sudbury, respecting the arrest of Wm. Daniel, a servant of the Earl of Oxford, contrary to privilege. L. J., XI. 540. *In extenso*.

June 20. Petition of Charles Lord Gerard, Baron of Brandon; petitioner, in an action at law against William and Alexander Fitton, having proved that a certain deed produced by them was a forgery, they and others drew up and published a writing alleging that he had by intimidation and promises of reward induced Abraham Grainger, a witness in the cause, to swear falsely; this is a matter which can only be properly examined by the House; petitioner therefore prays that the offenders may be summoned to appear, the matter examined, and redress given him. L. J., XI. 541.

Annexed:—

1. Acknowledgment by Stephen Carr that he has received from John Browne, Clerk of the Parliaments, divers papers intituled "A narrative of the horrid and detestable design of the Lord Gerard against A. G. Gr. in compelling him to swear against Mr. Alex^r Fitton," which papers are to be delivered to the Lord Gerard. 18 March 1663-4.

June 23. Petition of George Dannett; under colour of a lease for 99 years of lands worth 80*l.* per annum made to secure a sum of 200*l.* borrowed in 1651, petitioner has been arrested and imprisoned, his wife and family turned out of doors, whilst he has besides suffered greatly for his loyalty to His Majesty and His father; he prays to be restored to his estate upon payment of whatever can reasonably be required, and for speedy justice.

June 26. Report of the Committee for Privileges upon the question whether Peers accounting into the Exchequer should do so upon oath or upon honour; the Committee have considered some precedents, and a declaratory order of the House certified into the Exchequer in 1640, and are of opinion that where the Lords account by their servants or agents, it is upon the oath of such servants or agents, but where they account personally it is upon honour only. L. J., XI. 544.

Annexed:—

1. Some precedents touching the accounts delivered in by Peers.
2. Another copy of the same.
3. Copy of declaratory order. 31 Dec. 1640. L. J., IV. 120. *In extenso*.

June 26. Instructions to the Committee appointed to draw up the judgment of the House concerning the Earls of Bridgewater and Middlesex. L. J., XI. 544.

June 27. Paper of reprehension to the Earl of Middlesex for sending an unfitting letter and a challenge to the Earl of Bridgewater. L. J., XI. 545. *In extenso*.

June 27. Paper of reprehension to the Earl of Bridgewater for entertaining the challenge so sent. L. J., XI. 545. *In extenso*.

June 27. Copy of the two preceding papers.

June 27. Copy of the Earl of Middlesex's and of the Earl of Bridgewater's submission. L. J., XI. 545. *In extenso*.

June 27. Copy of the Earl of Middlesex's acknowledgment to the Earl of Bridgewater. L. J., XI. 545. *In extenso*.

June 27. Copy of the Earl of Middlesex's submission, and of his acknowledgement.

July 2. Message from the King intimating his intention of proroguing Parliament. (Signed by the King.) L. J., XI. 547. *In extenso*.

July 2. Engrossment of an Act to prevent the growth of Popery. Brought from the Commons, read 1st, 2^d, and committed, but not further proceeded with. L. J., XI. 547, &c. (Parchment Collection.)

July 2. Engrossment of an Act to prevent the unlawful meetings of sectaries, non-conformists, and dissenters from the Church of England. Brought from the House of Commons this day. L. J., XI. 547. The Bill not having passed the Lords on the day of the prorogation (27 July), the Speaker of the House of Commons, in a speech to the King at the close of the session, requested His Majesty to issue a proclamation for putting the laws then in force against Popish recusants, sectaries, and non-conformists in effectual execution. See L. J., XI. 578. (Parchment Collection.)

July 3. Engrossment of an Act to confirm a sale of certain lands lying in Shropshire made by Sir Robert Howard to raise money to pay his debts. Brought from the Commons this day. Read 1st, 2^d, and committed, but not further proceeded with. L. J., XI. 549, &c. (Parchment Collection.)

July 3. Engrossment of an Act for explaining and enlarging an Act made in 43rd Elizabeth for relief of the

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1663.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1663.

poor. Many places are not known to be in any parish, or to be liable to parish rates, and the statute 43 Elizabeth is conceived not to extend to such places; this Bill extends the provisions of that statute to all such places. Brought from the Commons and read 1st this day. The Bill was read 2^a and committed, but not further proceeded with. L. J., XI. 549, &c. (Parchment Collection.)

Annexed:—

1. Petition of Hugh Webb and other the tenants of Kings Bowood, in the county of Wilts. The parish of Kings Bowood was heretofore parcel of the forest of Chippenham *alias* Pewsham, and constantly maintained its own poor. Of late the owners of the lands and waste in the forest adjoining the parks have erected many cottages for their own private lucre, and contrary to law, and receive rent from the cottagers, who are many and very poor. Petitioners pray that the annexed proviso may be inserted in preceding Bill, whereby they may not be charged further than with the relief of the poor of the park, as formerly hath been accustomed.
2. Proposed proviso.
3. Proposed proviso saving the rights, privileges, jurisdictions, or charters of bishops, deans, and chapters, cathedral or collegiate churches, and college halls and hospitals.

July 3. Transcript of record, &c. in the writ of error, *Witherings v. Roch*. L. J., XI. 549. (Parchment Collection.)

July 3. Petition of Samuel Jones and Michael Baker; petitioners arrested George Fielder in ignorance that he was a servant of the Duchess of Somerset, for which the House ordered that they should be taken into custody; they pray to be discharged being poor men, and heartily sorry for their error. See L. J., XI. 543.

July 6. Deposition of John Gastrell and another; that proceedings have been taken by Francis Freeman and others against certain of the tenants of the Earl of Berks, in the manor of Charlton, Wilts. L. J., XI. 550.

July 6. Statement that Samuel Withers, domestic chaplain to Lord Byron, has been arrested contrary to privilege. L. J., XI. 551.

July 6. Petition of Mary Roch, an aged poor widow, the relict of Thos. Roch, deceased; petitioner, who has been kept out of her dower, worth 300*l.* per annum, for twenty years past, brought a writ of dower in the Court of Common Pleas against Wm. Witherings, and obtained judgment therein, against which judgment Witherings brought a writ of error into the King's Bench, where the judgment was confirmed, and for further delay he has brought a writ of error to the House; she prays to be allowed to sue in *forma pauperis*, which has been permitted to her both in the Common Pleas and King's Bench. L. J., XI. 551.

Annexed:—

1. Petition of same to Sir Orlando Bridgeman, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, for leave to sue in *forma pauperis*. Noted with an order by Sir O. Bridgeman granting petitioner's prayer. 20 July 1661.
2. Similar petition of same to Sir Robert Foster, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of England, or any other judge of the Court. Noted with an order by Justice Malet granting petitioner's prayer.

July 7. Petition of Samuel Jones and Michael Baker; are sensible of their error in arresting George Fielder, the Duchess of Somerset's servant, and pray for pardon and discharge. L. J., XI. 551.

July 7. Petition of Dame Katherine Howard, relict of Sir Robert Howard, deceased, and guardian of Hen. Howard, Esq., son and heir of the said Sir Robert Howard, an infant. She prays to be heard on behalf of the infant against a Bill now before the House to confirm an Act passed in 1661 to enable Sir Robert Howard, who was but tenant for life, to sell part of his estate to the disinherison of his son. L. J., XI. 552.

July 8. Petition of the freeholders and owners of land within the soke of Horncastle, in the county of Lincoln, and commoners in Wildmore Fen; they complain that having time out of mind enjoyed right of common, of turbary, and other profits over Wildmore Fen, they were disturbed therein by Sir John Prettiman and others, who, pretending that the soil belonged to His Majesty, have procured an order from the House to secure His Majesty's tenants in possession: petitioners allege that the King's name is only used to colour private designs, and pray that they may not be debarred

of their just interest without a judicial hearing. L. J., XI. 553.

July 8. Application on behalf of the Marquess of Worcester for stay of a suit between Sir James Langham and John Warner affecting certain tenants of the Marquess. L. J., XI. 553.

July 9. Draft of an additional Act for repairing, paving, and amending the highways and streets about the cities of London and Westminster. Read 1^a this day, read 2^a and committed on the 18th; no further proceeding. L. J., XI. 554, 565.

Annexed:—

1. Some additions proposed to the Act for cleansing the streets.

July 10. Petition of John Corance; claims an interest in certain lands in Bedford level, and prays to be heard at the bar before the Bill for settling the draining of the level now before the House is passed. L. J., XI. 555.

July 10. Similar petition of Wm. Crane.

July 10. Another petition of Wm. Crane.

July 10. Similar petition of Wm. Drax and Henry Dacres.

July 10. Similar petition of Edmond Berry Godfrey.

July 10. Similar petition of Edmond Page and Robert Gale, an infant.

July 10. Similar petition of Thos. Pinfold.

July 10. Similar petition of George Underwood.

July 10. Similar petition of Wm. Weston.

July 10. Similar petition of Edward Woodward, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and co-heir of Sir Christopher Lewknor.

[July 10.] Petition of divers owners and inhabitants in the great level of the fens (commonly called Bedford Level); they parted with a great portion of their inheritance in consideration of works to be carried out by certain undertakers, which would preserve their other lands from being hurtfully overflowed, but of late years the repairs of these works have been so neglected, during the dispute which has been going on amongst the undertakers, that petitioners fear the whole work will be lost, and their lands again overflowed; they pray that the undertakers may be required to maintain their works, and a final determination be made of all the disputes.

July 10. Articles of high treason and other heinous misdemeanors against Edward Earl of Clarendon, Lord Chancellor of England. Signed by the Earl of Bristol. L. J., XI. 555. *In extenso*.

July 11. Engrossment of an Act for taking away of Damage Cleer (*Damna Clericorum*). Brought from the Commons and read 1^a; no further proceeding. L. J., XI. 558. (Parchment Collection.)

July 13. Copy of the opinion of all the judges concerning the articles of high treason against the Lord Chancellor, that the charge has not been regularly and legally brought, and even if admitted has no treason in it. L. J., XI. 559. *In extenso*.

July 13. Message from the King, thanking the House for a copy of the Earl of Bristol's charge against the Earl of Clarendon, and stating that to his own knowledge it contains many untruths. L. J., XI. 559. *In extenso*.

July 14. Petition of John Trafford; prays that the equity of his claim to certain lands near the Bedford Level may be examined before Lord Culpeper be permitted to enter thereon. See L. J., XI. 560.

July 17. Minutes of proceedings before the Committee on the Bill for settling the draining of the great level of the fens, called Bedford Level, on this and several subsequent days.

Annexed:—

- 1-10. Amendments, provisos, &c.

July 18. Engrossment of an Act to settle the estate of Phillip Viscount Strangford in trustees for sale, and payment of his debts. Brought from the Commons this day, but not further proceeded with. A Bill with the same title passed in a subsequent session. L. J., XI. 564, &c.

Annexed:—

1. Schedule containing a list of debts of Phillip Viscount Strangford to which the Act refers, and for or upon which interest is to be allowed to the creditors therein named respectively,
2. Schedule containing a list of debts for or upon which interest is not to be allowed.

[July 20.] Petition of the Company of Brewers within the city of London and lines of communication; they are specially concerned in a just regulation of the excise, as those from whose trade a greatest part of the revenue arises, and they would be ruined if the laws of excise were made for the advantage of the farmers of the

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1663.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1663.

excise, who only seek a profit to themselves out of His Majesty's revenue, and yield none thereto; petitioners have represented their complaints against the present farmers to the House of Commons (4th April 1663. C. J., VIII. 465), and that House has sent up a Bill (L. J., XI. 566) comprising some fitting redress for petitioners; they pray to be heard before any alteration is made in the Bill for the benefit of the farmers of the excise.

July 22. Engrossment of an Act for the restraining pluralities and increase of the maintenance of curates. No license or dispensation shall after the 29th of September next be purchased by or granted to any spiritual person for the holding of two livings having cure of souls, unless the churches lie within ten miles of each other, and the curate of the benefice, whereon the incumbent shall not commonly reside, shall have at least 50*l.* per annum, or one half of the yearly profits of the benefice for his maintenance. All dispensations for non-residence to be void unless the curate shall have the before-mentioned allowance, and all bonds and agreements for any lesser maintenance to be void. Brought from the Commons this day, but not proceeded with. L. J., XI. 567.

July 22. Resolution of the Committee of the whole House upon the Bill concerning sectaries, that the consideration of the preamble shall be suspended until the other parts of the Bill be gone through. L. J., XI. 567.

July 22. Petition of Wm. Witherings, Esqre., plaintiff in a writ of error wherein Mary Roch is defendant; prays for a time for hearing before the adjournment of the House.

July 22. Copy of preceding.

July 24. Protest of the Earl of Anglesey against the Bill for the encouragement of trade. L. J., XI. 571. *In extenso*.

July 25. Application for an order to stay a suit brought in the Prerogative Court by Edward Cranfield against Lord Morley. L. J., XI. 574.

July 27. Report of the Committee for Privileges respecting the introduction of peers by descent; that they have right to come and sit without any introduction, without fee to any herald, and that they ought not to be introduced with any ceremony even if they desire it. L. J., XI. 575. *In extenso*. (Three papers.)

1663-4.

1663-4.

Feb. 16. Draft agreement between Sir James Modyford and John Wright, by which Wright agrees to serve Sir James Modyford in Barbadoes according to the custom of the country for a term of five years, and Sir John agrees to pay for Wright's passage and to find and allow him meat, drink, apparel, and lodging, with other necessities during the term, and at the end to give him the value of ten pounds sterling in sugar. This draft agreement is on a printed form filled up in manuscript.

March 8. Writs of summons to Parliament to—

Robert Earl of Cardigan.

Robert Lord Bruce of Wharleton.

March 15. Commission to Sir Orlando Bridgeman, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas to execute the office of Speaker of the House of Lords in the absence of the Lord Chancellor. L. J., XI. 581. (Parchment Collection.)

March 21. Draft of an Act for preventing of abatements of writs of error upon judgments in the Exchequer. Read 1st this day. 16 Car. II. c. 2. L. J., XI. 583, &c.

March 21. Petition of Robert Robartes, son and heir apparent of John Lord Robartes, and Sarah his wife, sole daughter and heir of John Bodvile, Esquire, deceased, and Charles Bodvile Robartes, an infant, second son of the said Robert and Sarah; they complain that after John Bodvile, who was possessed of an estate in the counties of Anglesea and Carnarvon, worth 2,000*l.* per annum, had made a will in favour of his daughter Sarah and her son Charles Bodvile Robartes, Thomas Wynn, and others, having got entire possession of him when weak in body and mind, induced him to make a will in favour of Griffith Wynn (son of Thomas Wynn) and one Thomas Bodvile; petitioners proceeded in Chancery for relief in 1663, when the annexed order was made declaring that the will was obtained by fraud, but that as there was no precedent for giving relief in such a case, and the Court was unwilling to create one, a year's time was given to the petitioners to seek relief elsewhere, an injunction being granted in the interim to stay proceedings at law upon the pretended will; petitioners pray the House to hear the case and grant them relief. L. J., XI. 583.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of decretal order in Chancery of the 21st of Jan. 1663-4.

March 22. Draft resolution that a letter sent to the Speaker of the House of Lords from the Earl of Bristol should be sent to the King unopened. L. J., XI. 584. *In extenso*.

March 23. Petition of Sir Thomas Dayrell, Kt., Thomas Wyne, Esq., Timothy Pollard, Esq., and Edward Griffith, gent.; they were only served last night with the order to appear in answer to Mr. Robartes' petition. Sir Thos. Dayrell is in a course of physic, and their counsel have not returned from circuit; they pray that they may not be straitened in point of time, and that not only Mr. Robartes' cause against them but also their cause against him may be heard together, as was the case in Chancery. L. J., XI. 585.

March 24. Draft of an Act for recording the matches and descents of the nobility and gentry of England, and for preventing usurpations of their armorial achievements, and irregularities in the hearing of them. Rejected upon the first reading. L. J., XI. 586.

March 28. Draft of an Act for transporting of persons convicted of felony within clergy or for petty larceny beyond the seas; persons convicted of felony who have benefit of clergy may now be burnt in the hand, and detained prisoners for any time not exceeding one year, and any woman convicted of stealing any money or goods above the value of twelvecpence, and under the value of ten shillings, may be branded in the hand and further punished by imprisonment, whipping, or sending to the House of Correction for any time not exceeding one year, but as it has not been found that these punishments prevent persons from committing the like crimes again, the Bill provides that such offenders may at the discretion of the judge or justices, and either with or without such branding and whipping, be delivered to any merchant, planter, or adventurer, or other person (willing to take them) to be transported to Jamaica, Virginia, or any other English plantation beyond the seas, there to serve for not less than five nor more than nine years, and if any planter shall willingly suffer the convict to escape he shall pay one hundred marks, but if any convict shall without leave run away from service or return to England, he or she shall suffer death without benefit of clergy. This Bill was introduced the previous session, but was not reported from Committee, it was revived this session and again dropped. L. J., XI. 587, &c.

Annexed:—

1. Draft proviso.

2. Another draft of the Bill.

3. List of Committee on the Bill. 29 March.

4. Amendments to the Bill.

1664.

1664.

March 28. Affidavit of John Evans that Wm. John has been turned out of possession of certain lands at Llangennech, Carmarthenshire, at the suit of James Rice, the vicar, contrary to the privilege of the Earl of Northumberland, under whom the lands were held. L. J., XI. 587.

March 29. Draft of an Act for the keeping, conserving, ordering, governing, and continuing of the river of Wye [Wey], navigable from Guildford, in the county of Surrey, to the river of Thames, and so to London; under a pretended Act of Parliament made in the times of usurpation an agreement was come to amongst the inhabitants of the county of Surrey, through whose grounds a passage was to be cut for navigation for carrying out the work, inasmuch that at the time of the King's restoration the river had been made navigable for barges, boats, and lighters; a great part of the river being cut through the King's own grounds, the locks and bridges being built with materials taken from the King's houses at Oatlands and Richmond, but His Majesty passed this by, wishing to encourage the work, and therefore appointed John Radclyffe conservator of the river; some few persons however for their private ends obstruct the general good, departing from former agreements, and demanding unreasonable satisfaction for their concurrence; the Bill therefore enacts that John Radclyffe, his executors, administrators, or assigns, shall have the conservatorship of the river from Guildford to the Thames for thirty-one years for a yearly rent, and shall keep the river navigable, and not charge above a certain rate for the merchandise passing along it; he is empowered to make a towing-path; millers are forbidden unduly to draw off water, and no person is to make any breach in the banks without consent; compensation is to be made

to all Lords of Manors whose land is taken, and to persons who have already expended money on the navigation, and in case of dispute the amount is to be fixed by Commissioners appointed by the Court of Exchequer. Read 1st this day, but negatived on question of commitment. L. J., XI. 588, &c.

Annexed:—

1. Petition of John Radclyffe that he may be heard in support of the King's grant to him of his interest in the River Wey.

March 31. Petition of Elizabeth Petre, wife of William Lord Petre; she was arrested about five months ago by James Walker, a bailiff, and others, at the suit of Wm. Joyce, contrary to privilege; prays satisfaction for the indignity. L. J., XI. 590.

April 2. Petition of Wm. Hollinshed, son of Wm. Hollinshed, late of London, merchant, deceased; duplicate of petition presented 26 May 1663. (See above.)

April [5]. Petition of Wm. Joyce, of Covent Garden, chandler; petitioner in ignorance of the privileges of the House attempted to detain Lady Petre for a just debt due to him for several years, but did not; he is heartily sorry for his offence and prays the House before their adjournment to withdraw the order for his restraint, as he has a great charge of wife and children, and is like to be utterly ruined by his present chargeable restraint and neglect of his calling. L. J., XI. 594.

April 5. Petition of several bargemen and owners of barges (navigating upon the river of Wye (Wey), in the county of Surrey); petitioners gained their whole livelihood by carriage of corn, meal, timber, and other goods upon the river, until some obstinate persons, who pretend an interest in some small parcels of land by the side of the river, which were not fully paid for by the first undertakers, have arrested and prosecuted petitioners and stopped their barges; they pray that some speedy order may be made for keeping the navigation uninterrupted. L. J., XI. 594.

April 18. Draft of an Act for the making of the church erected at Falmouth, a parish church and no part of the parish of [St.] Gluvias or chapelry of St. Budock. Read 1st this day; received the royal assent on the 17th of May. L. J., XI. 594, &c.

Annexed:—

1. Draft clause for raising a maintenance for the parson of Falmouth. C. J., VIII. 561.

- 2-3. Draft amendments to the Bill.

April 18. Petition of Wm. Joyce; prays the House to accept his hearty sorrow for his error, and to order his discharge, otherwise he and his will be utterly ruined. L. J., XI. 594.

April 18. Draft of an Act for the sale of the manor of Ingoldesby and diverse lands in Ingoldesby, in the county of Lincoln, for raising portions for the two daughters and co-heirs of Sir William Armyne, the younger, Baronet, deceased. Read 1st this day; received the royal assent on the 17th of May. L. J., XI. 594, &c.

Annexed:—

- 1-3. Amendments, &c.

April 18. Draft of an Act for confirming eight hundred acres of land, parcel of the late forest of Froome Zelwood (Frome Selwood), unto the Earl of Orrery and his heirs; the Earl claims under an agreement made 14th June 1630 between the Crown and Sir John Hippley upon the disafforestation of the forest. L. J., XI. 595. The Bill was passed in the House of Lords, but was thrown out on second reading in the House of Commons. C. J., VIII. 558.

April 18. Report from the Committee for Privileges upon a complaint made by the Clerk of the Parliaments. He lives in a house belonging to the King, to which adjoins a tower in which the records are kept in a room arched above and below with freestone, and protected on one side by the common sewer, which belongs to the house in which he lives, and to those in which the prebendaries of Westminster live; there was antiently a way by the sewer from the street, by which the Dean and Chapter had all their wood, coals, and such like necessities brought into the college, but of late buildings have been erected by which the way is stopped, and a great part of the common sewer has been filled up, and Mr. Aldridge, who lives in the new buildings, is now trying to obtain a grant of the sewer from His Majesty, intending to fill it up with earth and make a garden of it, and in time probably to build more houses on it greatly to the prejudice of the King's house and the houses of the Dean and Chapter "for want of sufficient watercourse which is now cleansed at every spring tide by a flux from the Thames, and also great insecurity and hazard may come to the records by opportunity of ladders and

"other engines which now cannot be effected by reason "of the breadth and depth of the ditch of the common "sewer;" antiently also there was between the wall of the Lord Great Chamberlain's garden and the sewer a piece of ground on which to lay the mud and soil flung out when the sewer was cleansed, but this is now separated from the sewer by another wall, so that there is no place to lay the mud. Mr. Aldridge has applied to the Clerk of the Parliaments for his consent in this matter, but he feels it his duty to leave it to the discretion of the Committee; the Committee recommend that some persons be appointed by the House to view the place and report whether the sewer may be enclosed without prejudice to the records. L. J., XI. 598.

April 18. Draft of preceding.

April 19. Petition of Thomas Boughton and Wm. Baker, on behalf of themselves and the inhabitants of the town of Aylesbury, in the county of Buckingham; a Bill has come up from the House of Commons for vacating all deeds and conveyances of certain lands near Aylesbury made by Sir John Packington to petitioners and others upon valuable consideration; the passing of the Bill will be their destruction; they pray to be heard by counsel at the bar. L. J., XI. 596.

April 20. Petition of Wm. Joyce to the Committee for Privileges; he has endeavoured by all means to obtain Lady Petre's forgiveness for his offence in attempting to arrest her, but she requires a very large sum of money to pass it by, more than he is able to pay; he prays that he may be discharged of his imprisonment, and of the vast charge that he now lies at, which is likely to be his ruin.

April 20. Report of the Committee for Privileges, recommending that Wm. Joyce should be discharged, and that Walker, the bailiff, should be taken into custody. L. J., XI. 598. *In extenso*.

April 20. Draft of an Act against deceitful, disorderly, and excessive gaming. L. J., XI. 597, &c. 16 Car. II. c. 7.

April 22. Complaints of the East India, the Turkey, and Royal Companies, and others of the depredations committed upon their trade by the Dutch. L. J., XI. 599. *In extenso*.

April 22. Copy of joint resolution of the Lords and Commons, that the wrongs done by the Dutch to the foreign trade of the country should be represented to His Majesty, and that he should be moved to take some speedy course for redress. L. J., XI. 600. *In extenso*.

May 4. Petition of James Walker; he acknowledges that in ignorance he served a warrant received from Wm. Joyce upon Lady Petre, but he left her as soon as he knew she was Lord Petre's wife; he prays for pardon, and that he may be shortly heard and discharged. L. J., XI. 607.

May 4. List of persons concerned in arresting Francis Burhill, a servant of the Duke of Buckingham, contrary to privilege. L. J., XI. 607.

May 5. Engrossment of an Act for taking away of damage cleer (damna clericorum). Brought from the Commons, but not read. L. J., XI. 607, &c. (Parchment Collection.)

May 6. Engrossment of an additional Act to explain and supply a former Act for settling the draining of the great level of the fens called Bedford Level. Brought from the Commons this day, read 1st; no further proceeding. (Parchment Collection.)

[May 7.] Statement of the value of the lands in Sir William Keyte's Bill. L. J., XI. 609.

Annexed:—

1. Duplicate of preceding.

May 7. Petition of Sir Thos. Dayrell, Kt., and Thomas Wynne, Esq.; pray that if the House thinks not fit to order a trial of the validity of Mr. Bodvile's will at law, without which no will of a sane person was ever laid aside, the proofs may be heard *vir à voce*.

May 9. Petition of Edward Earl of Manchester, Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's household. Petitioner, being cited to attend on the 6th of February 1663-4 in a cause depending in the Court of Delegates between himself and others, executors of Robert Earl of Warwick, deceased, and the Duchess of Somerset, did not appear, but by his letter claimed his privilege, and the judges upon receipt thereof forbore any further prosecution; petitioner thereupon dismissed some of his witnesses, but upon the 17th of February the judges appointed a meeting at Serjeant's Inn without any formal, legal, or accustomed notice being given to petitioner, who finding himself under a great surprise, and not daring to quit his privilege without direction from the House, again by letter claimed his privilege which was denied, and

HOUSE OF
LORDS
—
Calendar.
1664.

the judges proceeded to a final sentence in the cause. Petitioner prays that he may not suffer in his cause by his care and tenderness in preserving the privileges of Parliament. L. J., XI. 611.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of an order in the cause. 4 Dec. 1662.

May 9. Order referring preceding petition to the Committee for Privileges, and for notice thereof to be given to the Duchess of Somerset. L. J., XI. 611.

May 9. Petition of Sir John Ayton, Knight, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, John Browne, Esq., Clerk of the Parliaments, and Humphrey Leigh, Serjeant-at-arms attending the House. Edward Lloyd, John Cade, and John Wright were, in July 1663, sentenced by the House to be imprisoned in the Fleet during His Majesty's pleasure for publishing a false and infamous libel against Lord Gerard, of Brandon; His Majesty, at the request of Lord Gerard, in August 1663 granted a warrant for their release; whereupon petitioner demanded the ordinary and accustomed fees, but, instead of satisfaction, had the return of an absolute denial, accompanied with high and threatening language. Petitioners pray their Lordships to give such directions and speedy relief herein as may stand with their wisdom and justice. L. J., XI. 611.

Annexed:—

1. Information of Moses Perkins, messenger to the House, that the persons mentioned in the petition stated that they would pay nothing, and that Lloyd added that he would rather spend five hundred pounds in prison than pay a farthing, and if the officers expected fees, he would show them Magna Charta.

2. Copy of the King's warrant of 26th August 1663 for the release of Edward Lloyd.

May 10. Petition of Lawrence Squibb. The late Lord Cottington, before settling his estate by deed upon Francis Cottington, made a lease of part thereof to petitioner and Mr. Rashley, in trust for payment of such of his debts as could then be remembered, which were mentioned in a schedule annexed to the lease, but his Lordship being at Marlborough preparing for his exile his creditors had no opportunity to remind him of what was owing to them; his Lordship declared that neither his losses nor the hardships he was like to suffer in his banishment troubled him so much as going away indebted to so many poor people, and he charged petitioner to use his utmost endeavour to see all his just debts satisfied, and with intent to enable himself, if he should return, the better to make satisfaction of his debts then not remembered, and of such others as should afterwards be contracted, he inserted in the deed of settlement a proviso and power of revocation. Several debts appear to have been omitted in the schedule, and others were since contracted, but Mr. Cottington having gotten possession of all his Lordship's lands has paid little of the scheduled debts and nothing at all of any others, pretending most unjustly that petitioner and Edward Manning ought to pay them. Petitioner reflecting on the strict charge laid on him by his much honoured master, and the great dishonour to his name by not paying a few small debts, and considering that his Lordship died in exile, and had not the deed to peruse or counsel to advise him for the revoking thereof, as no doubt he would have done had he not been so prevented and impeded, prays their Lordships to take into their consideration the condition of the creditors who by law have no remedy, and also his Lordship's intentions to satisfy all persons, and to stay the passing of the Bill now endeavoured to be obtained by Mr. Cottington to enable him to make a jointure, unless he will engage to satisfy the just debts not exceeding 1,000*l*. At the end of the petition is a list of Lord Cottington's debts. L. J., XI. 612.

Annexed:—

1. Draft of a proviso to the Bill for the protection of the creditors.
2. Statement of the sum due for wages to George Palmer, servant to the late Lord Cottington.
3. Letter from Edward Fyfe and others to Lawrence Squibb, entreating him to take steps to procure the moneys owing to them by the late Lord Cottington, the writers being but poor men and unable to spend money in law.
4. Petition of John Beamont. Petitioner at the earnest entreaty of Francis late Lord Cottington, when he was banished from the kingdom, and his estate was seized by the late usurped powers, lent him 250*l*., besides expending other moneys in following his affairs. Francis Cottington refuses to make petitioner any satisfaction, alleging that his

debt is not in the schedule, whereas the money was lent after the schedule was made. Petitioner prays that the annexed proviso may be inserted in the Bill.

5. Proposed proviso.

May 10. Engrossment of an Act to enable trustees for the Lord Strangford to sell lands for payment of debts. Brought from the Commons and read 1^a, but not further proceeded with. A bill with a similar title passed in the following session. L. J., XI. 612, &c. (Parchment Collection.)

May 10. Engrossment of an Act to limit pluralities of livings, and for increase of maintenance of curates. Similar to Bill, with same title, brought from the Commons 22 July 1663 (*see above*), except that in the present Bill an incumbent may hold two livings within twenty miles of one another instead of ten. Brought from the Commons and read 1^a, but not further proceeded with. L. J., XI. 612.

May 10. Engrossment of an Act for naturalizing Dame Katharine Sayer and others. Brought from the Commons this day, and received the royal assent on the 17th instant. L. J., XI. 612. (Parchment Collection.)

May 10. Another engrossment of the same Act. (Parchment Collection.)

May 12. Engrossment of an Act to take away Damage Cleer [Damna Clericorum] in the County Palatine of Lancaster. Brought from the Commons, read 1^a, but not further proceeded with. L. J., XI. 613. (Parchment Collection.)

May 12. Inventory of goods belonging to Lord Byron, seized by the Sheriff of Nottingham contrary to privilege. L. J., XI. 615.

May 12. Petition of Charles Duke of Richmond and Lennox. After long contests touching the title to Sutton Marsh, in the county of Lincoln, the King was settled in possession thereof, in the year 1638, by judgments at law, and granted the same to James late Duke of Richmond and Lennox, from whom it has come to petitioner. Lady Dacres, pretending a title to some part thereof, has obtained an order for a trial to be had in the Court of Exchequer on the 18th of this instant May. Petitioner relying upon a treaty lately propounded and accepted on both sides for avoiding of suits, which was almost concluded, but was upon Monday last broken off by Lady Dacres, is not prepared for the trial as his witnesses live a hundred miles away and are some of the oldest men in the county, and cannot possibly be brought to London in time. He therefore prays the benefit of his privilege to the end he may not be surprised in the trial. L. J., XI. 615.

May 12. Writ of summons to Parliament to—

Nicholas Earl of Thanet.

May 13. Draft amendments, provisos, &c., to the Bill for preventing and suppressing religious conventicles, 16 Car. II. c. 4. (Twenty-one papers.) L. J., XI. 616.

May 17. The King's speech at the prorogation of Parliament. In the King's handwriting. L. J., XI. 621. *In extenso*.

May 26. Engrossed copy of the Act for naturalizing Charlotte Hessen Killigrew and others, certified by John Browne, Clerk of the Parliaments. The Bill, which was read 3^a on the 21st of May, received the royal assent on 3 June 1664. L. J., XI. 534. (Parchment Collection.)

Annexed:—

1. Writ addressed to John Brown to certify into Chancery the passing of the Act.

Aug. 20. Commission for proroguing Parliament to the 24th of November next. L. J., XI. 622. *In extenso*. (Parchment Collection.)

Aug. 20. Copy of preceding.

Nov. 23. Commission to Sir Orlando Bridgeman, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, to execute the office of Speaker of the House of Lords in the absence of the Lord Chancellor. L. J., XI. 624. (Parchment Collection.)

Nov. 24. A brief narrative of the late passages between His Majesty and the Dutch, and His Majesty's preparations thereupon. Signed by the King. L. J., XI. 625. *In extenso*.

Nov. 24. Resolution of the House of Commons that thanks be returned to His Majesty for his gracious speech and narrative concerning Dutch affairs. C. J., VII. 547. *In extenso*.

Nov. 25. Draft of an Act for enabling grants of tithes, and creating tithes where none are payable, to be made to the parsons and vicars of the churches within the precincts whereof the lands do lie. The Bill enacts that all persons seized in fee simple or fee tail, or for lives, or possessed for any term of years in the impro-

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
—
Calendar.
1664.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1664.

private tithes, or of any *modus decimandi*, shall have power by fine, common recovery, writing indented, will, or other solemn assurance in law, to grant the same to the lawful incumbent of the church where the lands lie, out of which the tithes issue. All persons shall have power to create tithes payable out of their lands, though the same are now free by the laws of the realm, and the lands shall afterwards be liable to the payment of the same as if they had been always subject thereto. Parsons to whom such grants are made shall enjoy the same, notwithstanding the statutes of mortmain, and shall have the like remedies for recovery as other parsons have. When any interest or estate in such tithes shall be granted to any parson and his successors, the same shall at his death go to his successor and not to his executors, administrators, and assigns. The Bill was read 1st this day, but was not further proceeded with. L. J., XI. 628.

Annexed :—

1. Abstract of the Bill.

Nov. 28. Petition of Robert Robartes, Esqre. (son and heir apparent of John Lord Robartes) and Sarah his wife, sole daughter and heir of John Bodvile, Esq., deceased, and Charles Bodvile Robartes, an infant, second son of the said Robert and Sarah; pray the House to proceed in the consideration of their cause against Thos. Wynne and others, and to give directions to the Lord Chancellor according to the several orders made in May last. L. J., XI. 630.

Annexed :—

1. Copy of petition of same of 21 March 1663-4. (See above.)
2. Precedents and reasons for relief.
3. Answers to Wynne's exceptions to the order in Chancery.
4. Copy of order for the hearing of the cause. 30 April 1664.
5. Copy of order for further hearing. 3 May 1664.
6. Copy of similar order. 5 May 1664.
7. Copy of similar order. 7 May 1664.

Nov. 28. Petition of Joseph Hubbard, of the parish of St. Peter's, in Ipswich, now a prisoner under the Black Rod. Petitioner is heartily sorry for not giving due respect to their Lordships' order of the 10th of May last, and for any words spoken by him in derogation of the House. He prays that he may be discharged. L. J., XI. 630.

Nov. —. Statement of the cause between Thomas Crosse and Thomas Price respecting the recovery of a debt. *Noted.* Never moved in the House.

Dec. 1. Affidavit of Job Williams respecting an action between Robert Pawley and John Philipps, wherein the title of the Earl of Clare is concerned. L. J., XI. 631.

Annexed :—

1. Copy of preceding.

Dec. 5. Petition of Robert Waite, an attorney of His Majesty's Court of Common Pleas. Petitioner, as attorney for Robert Pawley, having obtained a verdict in a suit against John Philipps for three messuages in Drury Lane, wherein the title of the Earl of Clare is alleged to be concerned, has been summoned to appear before their Lordships to show cause why the verdict obtained within the time of privilege of Parliament should not be suppressed. Petitioner confidently believes that the Earl of Clare has no title whatever in the ground and houses in question, nevertheless if the Earl will own the property to be his, petitioner and his client will be ready to lay aside the verdict and all proceedings upon it, and submit to any order of the House. L. J., XI. 632.

Dec. 5. Affidavit of Thomas Fairfax and William Fairfax respecting proceedings taken by John Millington, junior, against Lord Langdale contrary to privilege. L. J., XI. 633.

Dec. 6. Report of the Committee for Privileges concerning absent Lords. L. J., XI. 633.

Dec. 6. Petition and appeal of Francis Downes and Edmond Spring. Petitioners are heirs-at-law of Robert Hogan, who by the practices of Anne his mother during his minority was drawn into such conveyances and assurances that petitioners and their ancestors had a certain relief in Chancery, if ever the merits of the cause could have been heard. These misdemeanours were heretofore examined and punished in the Star Chamber, but the conveyances not being set aside, petitioners exhibited their Bill in Chancery, at which time the said Anne, the mother, having married Sir Julius Caesar, and the Lord Chancellor Bacon, her uncle, having got part of the lands, the Bill was most unjustly dismissed with costs, which dismission being signed

and enrolled has been a just ground of dismission of all subsequent Bills. Petitioners having applied themselves to His Majesty, the whole matter was examined by the Master of the Rolls and the Attorney-General, whose report is annexed. Henry Hungate, who now enjoys the lands, holds them not as a purchaser but as heir to Anne, mother of the first wrong-doer. Petitioners pray that Hungate may be ordered to answer their Bill in Chancery in chief, and not plead any former dismission, and petitioners will give security for payment of full costs, if the matter be adjudged against them. L. J., XI. 633.

Annexed :—

1. Copy of the report to His Majesty referred to in preceding.

Dec. 9. Draft of an Act to enable trustees for the Lord Strangford to sell lands for payment of debts. Read 1st this day, and received the royal assent 2 March 1664-5. L. J., XI. 635, &c.

Annexed :—

1-7. Draft amendments and provisoes.

Dec. 9. Draft of an Act to enable Henry Lord Loughborough to make the river and sewer navigable from or near Bristow Causey, in the county of Surrey, into the river of Thames. Read 1st this day, and received the royal assent 2 March 1664-5. L. J., XI. 635, &c.

Annexed :—

1-2. Amendments to preceding.

Dec. 9. Draft of an Act to enable the King's Majesty to make leases, grants, and copies of offices, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, parcel of His Highness' Duchy of Cornwall, or annexed to the same, and for confirmation of grants or leases already made. The Bill was read 1st and 2nd, and committed, and the Committee was appointed to meet, but no further proceeding is mentioned. A Bill with the same title passed in a subsequent session. L. J., XI. 635, &c.

Annexed :—

1. The case of the Duchy of Cornwall. Endorsed, Brought in by Mr. Attorney, 3 Feb. 1664-5. Edward the Third, by charter passed in Parliament, gave and settled the Duchy of Cornwall to and upon his eldest son Edward the Black Prince, to have and to hold to him and to the firstborn sons of him and of his heirs Kings of England heirs apparent to the Crown: which manner of limitation of an inheritance, though excellently and wisely designed, yet varying from the rules of inheritance and course of descents at common law, has not been valid but by the authority of Parliament. Since which, alterations, by disunion and union of parts and members to and from the Duchy, have been made by the authority of Parliament. The King until the birth of a son is seized of the Duchy in a special manner of interest and to a special purpose, for his seisin preserves the emergent and contingent descent of the inheritance, so that, it is conceived, leases made by the King will not bind his first son, who comes in paramount the seisin of the King, viz., by descent according to the first gift. In like manner it has been doubted whether leases made by the Duke of Cornwall should bind successors; therefore by an Act 21 Jac. all leases then made by the then Prince Charles bound his successors for thirty-one years or three lives under certain qualifications therein mentioned. The Prince coming afterwards to the Crown had another Act to enable him for the space of three years to make leases for twenty-one years or three lives. His Majesty, that now is, in the thirteenth year of his reign, was by an Act in like manner enabled to make leases for three years, which is now expired, and a further Act is prepared for giving His Majesty power to make leases within three years for three lives or twenty-one years.

2. Amendment to the Bill. *Noted.* Mr. Attorney's draft. This to be put in instead of the first enacting clause in the Bill.

3. Proviso confirming the leases granted by His Majesty by letters patent of certain lands, &c., parcel of the Duchy of Cornwall, to John Viscount Mordaunt and Elizabeth his wife, and Robert Phelips.

4. Copy of preceding.

Dec. 9. Draft of an Act for the enabling of Thomas Jukes, of Treliddan [Trelydan], in the county of Montgomery, Esq., to sell lands for the payment of his debts and raising of younger children's portions. Read 1st this day, and received the royal assent 2 March 1664-5. L. J., XI. 635, &c.

Annexed :—

1. Brief of the Bill.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1664.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1664.

2. Another draft of the Bill.

3. Amendments.

Dec. 9. Petition of Thomas Juckes. Prays that his Bill may be passed.

Dec. 12. Draft of an Act for draining of the fen called Deeping Fen and other fens therein mentioned, in execution and pursuance of Lovell's law. Read 1^a this day. 16 & 17 Car. II. cap. 11. Folio edition of the Statutes. L. J., XI. 636, &c.

Annexed:—

1-12. Draft amendments and provisos to the Bill.

Dec. 13. Draft of an Act for the settlement of the estate of Samuel Sandys, Esq. Read 1^a this day, and received the royal assent 9 Feb. 1664-5. L. J., XI. 636, &c.

Annexed:—

1. Amendments to preceding.

Dec. 13. Petition of Samuel Sandys, the younger, Esq. Prays that preceding Bill may be passed.

Dec. 13. Petition of Richard Lord Clifford. Petitioner took a lease of the Earl of Essex of Kent House, in Whitefriars, for seven years, whereof four and a half are now unexpired, during which time until now he was possessed of a coach way down Bolt and Tun Yard as the owners of the house have been for forty years before, nevertheless during the session of Parliament John Carlisle, Francis Carlisle, and Margaret Child have maliciously and contemptuously made a gate and nailed it up across the said way, whereby petitioner is forcibly kept from access to his house. He prays that according to the privilege belonging to a member of this House, the way may be restored to him, and that the parties complained against may receive condign punishment.

Dec. 13. Petition of William Hollinshed, son of William Hollinshed, late of London, merchant, deceased. Petitioner prays their Lordships to set aside a deed executed by his late father, whereby, through the ignorance, fraud, or malice of John Macro, the scrivener who drew the deed, the intentions of petitioner's father are not carried out, and petitioner is in danger of being stripped of his just right and inheritance.

Dec. 16. Draft of an Act for making navigable or otherwise passable for barges and other vessels the rivers of Itchin, Mole, and other rivers, and from Winchester, Bishops Waltham, Rygate [Reigate], and other places, some falling into the sea by or near Southampton or elsewhere, others into the Thames and so to London. Read 1^a this day. L. J., XI. 638. The Bill was amended during its passage through Parliament, and received the royal assent on the 2nd of March 1664-5 under its amended title of "An Act for making divers rivers "navigable or otherwise passable for boats, barges, and "other vessels."

Annexed:—

1-3. Copy of portion of preceding, amendments and proviso.

Dec. 20. Statement respecting the imprisonment of John Langford, servant to Lord Powis, contrary to privilege. L. J., XI. 641.

1664-5.

Jan. 12. Note respecting Godfrey Depremount who has spoken scandalous words against the Earl of Berks. L. J., XI. 642.

Jan. 14. Draft of an Act to enable the Lord Henry Pawlett, George Wither, and John Munpesson to sell the manor of Abbots Anne, in the county of Southampton. Read 1^a this day, and received the royal assent 2 March 1664-5. L. J., XI. 643, &c.

Annexed:—

1. Draft amendments to the Bill.

Jan. 17. Petition of John Levet, Doctor of Laws, and Mary his wife. Duplicate of petition presented 27 Jan. 1661-2. See above.

Jan. 19. Draft of an Act for making the river of Medway navigable in the counties of Kent and Sussex. Read 1^a this day, and received the royal assent 2 Mar. 1664-5. L. J., XI. 644, &c.

Jan. 19. List of witnesses and abstract of evidence to be given respecting the complaint of Lord Lucas against Giles Earle. L. J., XI. 644.

Jan. 20. Draft of an Act to supply the defects of such statutes as have been heretofore made touching the approving and enclosing of wastes. The Bill enacts that where any lords of any wastes desire to improve or enclose the same they shall present a petition for a commission to the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper, or to the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, who shall thereupon issue a commission under the Great Seal to six or more Commissioners, each of whom must have

40l. per annum at least in fee or for life in the county where the wastes are, or be barristers, authorising them to view the wastes and examine by witnesses or otherwise the nature of the same and the rights of all such as claim anything therein; to make rules for enclosing, to determine differences in the title, and to make distribution between lords and tenants and such as have right to common. It further gives power of appeal to the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Keeper, or the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster to such as are aggrieved by the orders of the Commissioners. The Bill was read 1^a this day, but not further proceeded with. L. J., XI. 645.

Annexed:—

1. Breviat of the Bill.

Jan. 24. Petition of George Blanshard, an attorney, in the Court of Common Pleas. Petitioner, who is detained in the custody of the Sergeant-at-arms for prosecuting Lord Langdale to an exigent contrary to privilege, was employed by John Millington to prosecute suits against his Lordship and others, and being ignorant of his privilege gave orders to the philazer Clerk of London to prosecute the suits. Petitioner shortly after received a letter from the clerk to say he could not take forth an exigent against Lord Langdale, and proclamations were only sent down against the others, but by inadvertency his Lordship's name was left in the exigent. Petitioner prays their Lordships to forgive his error and order his discharge. L. J., XI. 646.

Jan. 24. Petition of Anne Angel, widow. Petitioner prays for relief against the representatives of Richard Wigglesworth, deceased, executor of her late husband.

Annexed:—

1. Statement of her case.

Jan. 24. Petition of John Apsley, formerly of Gray's Inn, Colonel of Horse in His late Majesty's army. Prays for relief against William Satherthwaite, by whose procurement he has been deprived of his estate, which, having been mortgaged in the year 1640, was forfeited during his service in his late Majesty's army, which continued from the very first until the last.

Annexed:—

1. Another petition of same respecting the same matter.

Jan. 24. Petition of Edmond Veal and Isabel his wife. Pray that a committee may be ordered to examine into the validity of the will of the late Catharine Ashton, widow, sister of petitioner Isabel, or that the matter may be referred to Sir Orlando Bridgeman.

Jan. 28. Draft of an Act for confirming a deed of settlement between the Earl of Thanet and his younger brothers. Read 1^a this day, and received the royal assent 2 Mar. 1664-5. L. J., XI. 648, &c.

Annexed:—

1-3. Draft amendments and provisos.

Jan. 28. Draft of an Act for confirmation of a contract made by the King's Majesty with the Corporation of Pinmakers of the City of London, comprehending all the pinmakers in England and Wales. The Bill was read 1^a this day, read 2^a and committed, but was not reported. L. J., XI. 649, &c.

Annexed:—

1. Petition of the Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Commonalty of the art or mystery of pinmakers of the city of London, comprehending all the pinmakers in England and Wales. Petitioners are but one corporation throughout the realm, and consist of a great number of indigent persons, who for want of stock have hitherto been compelled to buy their wire in small parcels, from hand to mouth, of the second or third buyer, and not being able to give time with their commodity, have been forced, as soon as it was made, to prostitute the same from door to door by the hands of their wives and children to buy them bread, whereby, and by reason of the clandestine importation of foreign pins, the commodity has been beaten down so low that the workmen have not been able to live by their work, and a considerable English manufacture, which has heretofore set on work thousands of His Majesty's subjects, and created a trade in foreign parts, is in danger to be lost to the Dutch and other nations. For remedy whereof His Majesty has been graciously pleased by his indenture under the Great Seal to contract with petitioners for a certain term of years, touching the raising of a stock wherewith to take the commodity from their hands for ready money, and to furnish them with wire from time to time at a certain rate.

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1664-5.

Petitioners pray that a Bill may be passed for the confirmation of the contract.

2. Petition of the haberdashers and ironmongers, on behalf of themselves and several other trades in the city of London and elsewhere. Petitioners, who have been heard once before the Committee on the Pinmakers' Bill, understand that the Committee is about to make a report to the House without hearing them further. They pray to be further heard against the Bill at the bar of the House. Noted not read in the House because the Bill was not reported. Feb. 1664-5.

Jan. 28. Draft of an Act to enable the Bishop of Winton to convey one hundred acres of land lying in the great disparked park of Bishops Waltham, in the parish of Bishops Waltham, in the county of Southampton, upon the rector of the said parish church of Bishops Waltham and his successors in lieu of all tithes and payments for tithes due to the said rector and his successors for Waltham Parks. Read 1^a this day, and received the royal assent 2 Mar. 1664-5. L. J., XI. 648.

Annexed:

1. Amendments to the Bill.

Jan. 28. Petition of Robert Rednall, clerk. Complains that Robert Rednall, of Ipswich, knowing petitioner to be one of the domestic chaplains to the Earl of St. Albans, prosecuted a writ of execution against him for a small debt, which had before that been tendered, and arrested him, notwithstanding he showed John Margretts, the bailiff, a grant under the hand and seal of the Earl of St. Albans, constituting petitioner one of his Lordship's chaplains. Margretts threatened to send petitioner to the common gaol, if it cost him his whole estate, unless he gave him and the under-bailiffs a release of the arrest, which he was forced to do, and Margretts then refused to return him his grant, in contempt of the laws of the kingdom and the privileges of the House. Petitioner prays that the offenders may be ordered to appear and answer the contempt and breach of privilege. L. J., XI. 648.

Jan. 31. Commission to Lord Roberts, Lord Privy Seal, to execute the office of Speaker of the House of Lords in the absence of the Lord Chancellor. L. J., XI. 649. *In ceteris*. (Parchment Collection.)

Jan. 31. Petition of John Millington, of Holme, Yorkshire. Petitioner was ordered by their Lordships to attend to give a reason for his proceedings at law against Lord Langdale. He is heartily sorry to have given cause of displeasure to their Lordships, and prays to be discharged from further attendance. L. J., XI. 649.

Feb. 3. Draft of an Act for confirmation of the disafforestation of the Forest of Roch *alias* Neroch, in the county of Somerset (disafforested by his late Majesty Charles the First), and for the more sure settling of the lands thereof, formerly liable to the forest laws, to the respective owners, purchasers, and commoners, agreeable to his said Majesty's agreements and covenants with them in that behalf. Read 1^a this day. L. J., XI. 650. On the 13th of February the Earl of Denbigh put in a claim on behalf of himself and others, the co-heirs of Edward late Earl of Bath, to the forest, and the House ordered that the Bill should not be proceeded with until the counsel of the co-heirs had been heard. No further proceeding is mentioned. L. J., XI. 657.

Feb. 3. Petition of Sir Robert Carr and Anne Hume, spinster. Petitioners pray for the reversal of a decree in Chancery of the 24th of January 1650-1, whereby the proceedings brought against Fabian Philipps by John Forreth for the recovery of the profits of the office of philazer in the Court of Common Pleas were stayed; petitioners allege that Philipps held the office in trust only, and contrary to his agreement refused to resign it when called upon. Forreth is dead, and the interest in the office has now come to petitioners. L. J., XI. 650.

Feb. 3. Answer of Fabian Philipps, philazer of the city of London, counties of Middlesex, Cambridge, and Huntingdon, in the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster, to the petition of Sir Robert Carr and Anne Hume. Details at great length the various proceedings in the cause which has been in litigation for many years, he submits that it is a matter which ought to be dealt with in the ordinary course of the law, and prays that the petition may be dismissed or referred, with the answer, to the judges of the common law to certify their opinions thereon. L. J., XI. 651.

Feb. 9. Draft of an Act for confirming of an Act intituled an Act to enable Joseph Micklethwaite, an infant, and his trustees to sell land for payment of his father's debts. Read 1^a this day, and received the royal assent 2 Mar. 1664-5. L. J., XI. 653, &c.

Feb. 9. Affidavit of James Swann of scandalous words spoken by Thomas Chadwell against the Bishop of Chichester. L. J., XI. 654.

Feb. 9. Petition of Robert Earl of Cardigan. Complains that Edward Bond, Edward Letts, and William Worth, his menial servants, have been arrested by John Palmer, a bailiff of the Sheriff of Leicester, at the suit of John Baker contrary to privilege. He prays that Palmer and Baker may be sent for to answer their contempt. L. J., XI. 655.

Feb. 11. Order for the High Sheriff of the county of Carmarthen to cause speedy restitution to be made of the corn belonging to Lord Vaughan, forcibly carried away by Rowland Gwynne and others. L. J., XI. 655. On the same paper is a certificate of the High Sheriff of the proceedings taken by him for the recovery of the corn.

Annexed:—

1. Application for preceding order, and for an order for the arrest of the rioters.
2. List of the rioters.

Feb. 11. Engrossment of an Act for taking away damage cleer (Damna clericorum). The Journal does not mention when this Bill was brought from the House of Commons, it was not read a 3^d time in the House of Lords, but a Bill with the same title passed the following year. L. J., XI. 656, &c. (Parchment Collection.)

Feb. 13. Transcript of record, &c. in the writ of error, Lenthall v. Skynner. L. J., XI. 658. (Parchment Collection.)

Feb. 13. Petition of Thomas Chadwell. Petitioner, who is in custody for speaking opprobrious words against the Bishop of Chichester, is heartily sorry for his offence, and prays for his discharge. L. J., XI. 656.

Feb. 16. Duplicate of preceding petition presented this day, when at the special instance of the Bishop of Chichester petitioner was ordered to be discharged. L. J., XI. 658.

Feb. 16. Engrossment of an Act for sale of certain lands in the county of Lincoln for payment of the debts of Christopher Beresford, Esqre., deceased. Brought from the Commons and read 1^a; no further proceeding. L. J., XI. 658. (Parchment Collection.)

Feb. 17. Engrossment of an Act for limiting costs in trivial and vexatious actions. Brought from the Commons and read 1^a this day, but not further proceeded with. L. J., XI. 659. (Parchment Collection.)

Feb. 17. Engrossment of an Act for restoring the right heirs of Michael Molins, Esqre., deceased, unto the equity of redemption of a mortgage of lands in Berks made to Sir Nathaniel Brent, deceased. Brought from the Commons this day, read 1^a, and rejected on the 20th. L. J., XI. 659, 661. (Parchment Collection.)

Feb. 17. Engrossment of an Act for the making navigable the rivers and watercourses in the county of Cornwall into the sea. Brought from the Commons this day, but not proceeded with. L. J., XI. 659. (Parchment Collection.)

Feb. 17. Draft of an Act for confirming a contract between Sir Lancelot Lake, Knight, and Renée Sabran, an infant. Read 1^a this day. No further proceeding. L. J., XI. 659.

Feb. 17. Draft of an Act for the settling and improving a certain waste or moor called Wildmore, in the county of Lincoln. Read 1^a this day. The Bill was committed, but not further proceeded with. L. J., XI. 659.

Annexed:—

- 1-3. Amendments and provisoes.

Feb. 17. Engrossment of an Act for satisfaction of a just debt due by Henry Nevill, Esqre., to Colonel Richard Kirby. The Bill, which was brought from the Commons this day, was negatived on the question of commitment. L. J., XI. 659, &c. (Parchment Collection.)

Feb. 18. Names of persons to be attached for arresting John Goldsmith, servant to Lord Cornwallis, contrary to privilege. L. J., XI. 660.

Feb. 18. Petition of Dame Mary Carr, wife of Sir Robert Carr, Baronet, on behalf of herself and her husband; petitioner's son is without their consent endeavouring to pass a Bill through Parliament, whereby his father's estate stands settled on trustees, leaving petitioners merely pensioners, contrary to all laws divine, natural, common, and national. Petitioners pray that before the Bill be committed by their Lordships they may be heard. L. J., XI. 660.

Feb. 21. Petition of Giles Earle. Petitioner, who is ordered into the custody of the Serjeant-at-arms to answer the complaint of Lord Lucas, is deeply sensible

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1664-5.

of their Lordships' displeasure, and very ready to make restitution and satisfaction to Lord Lucas; he is nearly eighty years of age, and is not in a condition to travel from Bristol, his usual place of abode, without great danger of his life. He prays their Lordships to remit his personal attendance, and suspend the Serjeant's authority of restraining his liberty. L. J., XI. 662.

Feb. 22. Draft of an Act for repealing a part of an Act of Parliament intituled an Act directing the prosecution of such as are accountable for prize goods. Read 1^a this day. L. J., XI. 663. 16 & 17 Car. II. cap. 6.

Feb. 22. Draft of an Act for enabling the Earl of Mulgrave and Sir Hugh Cholmley to make leases to the King. Read 1^a this day. The Bill was dropped in the House of Commons. L. J., XI. 663.

Feb. [22]. Petition of the Mayor and Commonalty of the borough of Plymouth. In the Bill from the House of Commons for settling salt marshes gained from or deserted by the sea, there is a proviso exempting petitioners from the benefit of the Bill, and precluding them from their just defence at law when their title to any buildings on such lands shall be questioned. Petitioners pray that the proviso may be laid aside, or that they may be heard against it before the committee on the Bill. Noted, not read because the Bill was laid by. The Bill was rejected by the Lords on the 22nd Feb. 1664-5. L. J., XI. 663.

Feb. 22. List of the Committee on the Bill for settling the estate of Sir Robert Carr. L. J., XI. 663.

Annexed:—

1. Draft order of the Committee for the Attorney-General to be attended with the rental of Sir Robert Carr's lands, &c. 23 Feb. 1664-5.

2-8. Amendments, provisos, &c.

Feb. 22. Statement respecting the arrest of John Loanes, a servant of the Earl of Suffolk. L. J., XI. 664.

Feb. 23. Engrossment of an Act to secure the improvement of Sutton Marsh, in the county of Lincoln. Charles I. granted to James late Duke of Richmond and Lenox, and his heirs, the marsh lands called Sutton Marsh, with the shores, coasts, and sands thereunto the reflux or ebbing of the sea, at a yearly rent of 300*l.*, but some doubt has arisen as to the validity of the grant with respect to so much of the shores as is not yet embanked; the Bill confirms the grant of the shores, &c. to low water mark. Brought from the Commons, read 1^a, 2^a, and committed, but no further proceeding. L. J., XI. 664. &c. (Parchment Collection)

Annexed:—

1. Petition of Robert Oldsworth, Esq., and the children of Wm. Wise, Esq., deceased. Petitioners have a just title to Sutton Marsh by patent from the late King, under which 30,000*l.* have been laid out in innuing the land, which is let at eight shillings the acre; nine years after the late Duke of Lenox obtained another patent, which is void in law, and without any right of title the now Duke has procured an Act to pass the House of Commons whereby petitioner's estate, without any trial or examination, will be taken from them; they pray that the annexed proviso may be inserted in the Bill. L. J., XI. 665.

2. Proposed proviso saving petitioners' rights.

3-4. Duplicate of petition and proviso.

5. Proviso saving the interest of Henry Somerset, Lord Herbert.

Feb. 23. Engrossment of an Act for regulating some proceedings in Courts of Equity. Brought from the Commons, but rejected on first reading. L. J., XI. 664, 665. (Parchment Collection.)

Feb. 23. Engrossment of an Act for the true and well making of brick and tile; contains very minute directions as to the making of bricks and tiles, fixes the respective sizes, the penalties for non-compliance with the Act, and the provisions for putting the Act into execution. Brought from the Commons; read 1^a, 2^a, and committed. No further proceeding. L. J., XI. 664, 669. (Parchment Collection.)

Feb. 23. Petition of Sir Charles Stanley, Knight of the Bath, to the King. His Majesty has been pleased to pardon petitioner all offences, forfeitures, and attainders touching the death of George Symonds, who was unfortunately slain in petitioner's company. Though petitioner is pardoned by letters patent he cannot be restored in blood except by an Act of Parliament; he therefore prays His Majesty to permit him to present a Bill for the purpose. The petition is noted with His Majesty's permission for a Bill to be tendered to Parliament. See L. J., XI. 661, &c.

Feb. 24. Engrossment of an Act for the relief of poor prisoners. Many persons are detained in prison, and are so miserably impoverished, either by reason of the late unhappy times, their own misfortunes, or otherwise, that they are totally unable to satisfy their creditors, and so become without advantage to any a charge and burthen to the kingdom, and by noisomeness inseparably incident to extreme poverty become the occasion of pestilential and contagious diseases. The Bill provides that such persons upon proof that they are not worth 5*l.* in possession or reversion shall be discharged, and also that persons imprisoned for any offence pardoned by the Act of Indemnity, shall after due inquiry be discharged. Brought from the Commons, read 1^a, and afterwards considered, but not proceeded with. L. J., XI. 665, &c. (Parchment Collection.)

Feb. 24. Engrossment of an Act for uniting churches in cities and towns corporate. Brought from the Commons, and read 1^a; no further proceeding. L. J., XI. 665, 673. (Parchment Collection.)

Feb. 24. Petition of Sir Thomas Nevill, Baronet. Petitioner, who stands surety for his father and brother, Henry and William Nevill, in the sum of 18,000*l.* for their proper debts, about sixteen years since, having only an estate in land in the county of York, parted with the same to enable his father and brother to sell other lands in Essex, upon security given to petitioner by bond to settle upon him lands of a like value, or to pay him 5,000*l.* in lieu thereof. Such purchase or payment never having been made, and petitioner knowing of no other means to secure his money or be discharged of his sureties, consented to an Act lately passed to enable his father and brother to sell lands entailed in remainder upon him, after which, by appointment duly made and decreed in Chancery, part of the lands were conveyed to persons in trust for him, but now Colonel Kirby has procured a Bill to pass the House of Commons to frustrate the former Act, the decree in Chancery, and the conveyance, to pay a debt owing to himself. Petitioner prays that Colonel Kirby may be left to the law of the land for recovery of his debts without seeking such extraordinary means as an Act of Parliament. The Bill referred to was thrown out by the Lords upon this petition. L. J., XI. 665.

Feb. 27. Message from the Commons desiring the Lords to give despatch to certain public Bills. L. J., XI. 668.

Feb. 28. Petition of Henry Shuckford and others. Petitioners acknowledge their great error in arresting and prosecuting John Golsmith, servant to Lord Cornwallis, for which offence they now remain in the custody of the Serjeant-at-arms. As they have submitted themselves to Lord Cornwallis they pray their Lordships to accept their hearty contrition, and to order their discharge. L. J., XI. 669.

Feb. 28. Petition of the six Under Marshals attending at the door of the Upper House of Parliament. Petitioners, in consideration of their attendance during all the time of their Lordships' first session, have received amongst them, by virtue of the order of the 14th of April 1662, the sum of 40*l.*, for which they return their humble thanks. Since that time they have daily given their attendance for two whole sessions without any consideration. They pray their Lordships to grant an order for the like allowance of 40*l.* for each of these sessions. L. J., XI. 670.

Annexed:—

1. Copy of preceding.

2. Another petition of same. Pray that an order may be granted to the Lord Treasurer for an allowance to be made to petitioners. (Undated.)

Feb. 28. Petition of Robert Gilbert, Thomas Starkey, and John Reeve. Petitioners are in the custody of the Serjeant-at-arms for arresting Sir Hugh Middleton, servant to the Duke of York, contrary to privilege. They pray for their discharge as they did not know at the time of Middleton's arrest that he was servant of His Highness. L. J., XI. 672.

Feb. 28. Draft resolution that His Majesty be humbly desired to appoint a day to be solemnly observed to implore the blessing of God upon the fleet and naval forces employed against the Dutch. L. J., XI. 672.

1665.

June 19. Writ of summons to Parliament to—

Henry Bennett, Lord Arlington.

John Lord Frescheville of Staveley.

June 21. Commission for proroguing Parliament until the 1st of August next. L. J., XI. 677. *In extenso.* (Parchment Collection.)

HOUSE OF
LORDS.
Calendar.
1664-5.

Aug. 1. Commission for proroguing Parliament until the 3rd of October next. L. J., XI. 679. *In extenso*. (Parchment Collection.)

Oct. 3. Commission for the Archbishop of Canterbury to execute the office of Speaker of the House of Lords in the absence of the Lord Chancellor. L. J., XI. 681. (Parchment Collection.)

Oct. 3. Commission for proroguing Parliament until the 9th instant, then to be held in the city of Oxford. L. J., XI. 681. *In extenso*. (Parchment Collection.)

Oct. 9. Draft of an Act for uniting churches in cities and towns corporate. Read 1st this day, and received the royal assent on the 31st instant. L. J., XI. 683, &c. 17 Car. II. c. 3.

Oct. 11. Resolutions of both Houses of Parliament, thanking His Majesty for his care of the nation, and declaring that they will assist him with their lives and fortunes against the Dutch. L. J., XI. 684. *In extenso*.

Oct. 11. The King's speech to the Houses of Parliament, delivered in Christ Church Hall, Oxford, at the opening of the session. L. J., XI. 684. *In extenso*.

Oct. 11. The Lord Chancellor's speech on the same occasion. L. J., XI. 685-689. *In extenso*.

Oct. 11. Draft order for a bill to be prepared for better preventing the plague. L. J., XI. 689. *In extenso*.

Oct. 12. Draft of an Act for a more speedy and effectual proceeding upon distresses and avowries for rents. Read 1st this day; received the royal assent on the 31st instant. L. J., XI. 690, &c. 17 Car. II. c. 7.

Oct. 12. Writ of summons to Parliament to—

Richard Lord Arundel of Trerice.

Oct. 14. Commission for Lord Roberts, Keeper of the Privy Seal, to execute the office of Speaker of the House of Lords in the absence of the Lord Chancellor. L. J., XI. 690. (Parchment Collection.)

Oct. 21. Draft of an Act for ending of differences between the Lady Dowager Abergavenny and Sir Lancelot Lake, Knight; Sir Lancelot Lake is to enjoy all the lands settled upon his brother Sir Arthur Lake by Sir Thos. Lake their father, upon payment of 550*l.* to Lady Abergavenny as guardian of Renée Sabran, grandchild of Sir Arthur Lake, in satisfaction of his claim. Read 1st; no further proceeding. L. J., XI. 693.

Oct. 21. Draft of part of the Bill for granting 1,250,000*l.* to the King. Brought from the Commons and read 1st this day and received the royal assent on the 31st instant. L. J., XI. 693, &c. 17 Car. II. c. 1.

Oct. 25. Engrossment of an Act to prevent the importation of foreign cattle and fish; the Act proposes to lay a duty of 5*l.* on every head of great cattle imported except such as are of the breed of Scotland, and on every head of sheep or swine, except as before, twenty shillings, and two shillings upon every stone (of 8 lbs.) of beef, pork, or bacon, and that not more than ten head of cattle or sheep, or more than ten stone of beef, pork, or bacon, shall be imported in one vessel at one time; the Act forbids the importation or sale in England of fish taken or salted by foreigners; the importation of cattle not exceeding six hundred in number yearly from the Isle of Man of the breed of the Island is excepted. Brought from the Commons, read 1st and committed, no further proceeding. L. J., XI. 694, &c. (Parchment Collection.)

Oct. 25. Engrossment of an Act for the encouragement of sowing and planting of hemp and flax; all lands liable to tithe, which shall be planted with hemp or flax, shall pay two shillings and six pence an acre in lieu of all tithes for the next seven years, from the 2nd of Feb. 1665-6, and all hemp or linen yarn or flax not wrought, being of the growth of Ireland, may be imported custom free. Brought from the Commons. Read 1st, 2nd, and committed; no further proceeding. L. J., XI. 694, &c. (Parchment Collection.)

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE MOST HONOURABLE THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

1602.

- Jan. 1. W. Stallenge to Sir R. Cecil.
Jan. 1. Sir A. Gorges to the same.
Jan. 2. Sir H. Brounker to the same.
Jan. 2. Count Egmont to the same.
Jan. 2. Lord Keeper Egerton to the same.
Jan. 2. Dr. Julius Cæsar to the same.
Jan. 2. Jo. Dodridge to Sir H. Brounker.
Jan. 2. Noel de Caron to Sir R. Cecil.
Jan. 2. Surrender of Kinsale.
Jan. 3. Lord Keeper Egerton to Sir R. Cecil.
Jan. 3. Sir R. Cecil to Sir J. Carey.
Jan. 3. Lord Eure to Sir R. Cecil.
Jan. 3. R. Griffiths to Sir H. Pooley.
Jan. 4. Sir H. Pooley to Sir R. Cecil.
Jan. 5. Dean and Chapter of Wells to the same.
Jan. 5. Lady Hunsdon to the same.
Jan. 6. The Queen to the King of Scots.
Jan. 6. The same to the King of France.
Jan. 6. W. Wolfgang, Count Palatine of the Rhine, to the Queen.
Jan. 7. Sir H. Neville to Sir R. Cecil.
Jan. 7. E. Hayes to the same.
Jan. 8. Lo. Cobham to the same.
Jan. 8. Rich. Hawkins to the Queen.
Jan. 9. Sir J. Gilbert to Sir R. Cecil.
Jan. 9. Dowager Lady Shrewsbury to the Queen.
Jan. 10. [] to [].
Jan. 10. The Queen to the King of France.
Jan. 10. William Wolfgang to the Queen.
Jan. 10. W. Wheeler to Sir R. Cecil.
Jan. 10. R. Johnson to W. Cope.
Jan. 10. Sir H. Brounker to the Queen.
Jan. 10. The same to Sir R. Cecil.
Jan. 12. Sir R. Cecil to Lo. Scroope.
Jan. 12. Sir R. Cecil and Sir J. Stanhope to Sir R. Bulkeley.
Jan. 12. Sir R. Cecil to Sir W. Raleigh.
Jan. 12. The Queen to the King of Scots.
Jan. 13. Lo. Chief Justice Popham to Sir R. Cecil.
Jan. 13. Sir H. Brounker to the same.
Jan. 13. Lord Zouche to the same.
Jan. 13. Sir Gr. Markham to the same.
Jan. 13. Sir Ro. Gardener to the same.
Jan. 13. Lady Arabella to Mr. Hacker.
Jan. 13. Advertisements from the Low Countries relative to the siege of Ostend.
Jan. 13. Advertisements from Ostend.
Jan. 14. Lord Buckhurst to Sir R. Cecil.
Jan. 15. Sir R. Bulkeley to the same.
Jan. 15. Vaughan, Bp. of Chester, to the same.
Jan. 15. Examination of Owen Tudor.
Jan. 15. Bridget Sherland to Mr. Hacker.
Jan. 15. The same to Mr. Bradshaw.
Jan. 16. Sir Jo. Gilbert to Sir R. Cecil.
Jan. 17. Advertisements from Antwerp and Spain.
Jan. 17. Lo. Chief Justice Popham to Sir R. Cecil.
Jan. 17. Fr. Brackenbury to the same.
Jan. 18. Dowager Countess of Shrewsbury to the same.
Jan. 18. Sir R. Cecil to Lo. Zouche.
Jan. 19. Rudd, Bp. of St. David's, to Sir R. Cecil.
Jan. 19 & 22. Wm. Stallenge to the same.
Jan. 20. Lord Zouch to the same.
Jan. 20. Sir R. Cecil to Mr. Nicolson.
Jan. 22. Dr. Chr. Parkins to Sir R. Cecil.
Jan. 22. Auditor Sutton to the same.
Jan. 23. Mr. Alabaster to the same.
Jan. 25. Earl of Bath to the same.
Jan. 26. T. Sprint to the same.
Jan. 26. Dr. T. Blague to the same.
Jan. 26. Sir Th. Fane to Lord Cobham.
Jan. 27. Sir D. Drury and Sir J. Peyton to Sir R. Cecil.
Jan. 28. Lo. Zouche to the same.
Jan. 28. The same to E. of Worcester and Sir R. Cecil.
Jan. 28. Mr. Bellman to Sir R. Cecil.
Jan. 28. Lo. Chief Justice Popham to the same.
Jan. 28. Th. Windebanke to the Lord Treasurer.
Jan. 29. H. Lok to Sir R. Cecil.
Jan. 29. Dr. Compton to the same.
Jan. 29. Dowager Lady Shrewsbury to the Queen.
Jan. 29. Marchioness of Winchester to Sir R. Cecil.
(2.)
Jan. —. Sir R. Cecil to G. Brooke.

MARQUIS
OF
ALISBURYMARQUIS
OF
SALISBURY.

Jan. —. F. Cherye to Sir R. Cecil.
 Jan. —. Lady Cumberland to the same.
 Jan. —. Count Egmont to the same.
 Jan. —. 10 to 30.
 Jan. —. Sir R. Cecil to Lady Shrewsbury.
 Jan. —. Instructions of Lady Arabella Stuart to Jo. Doddridge, servant of the Dowager Countess of Shrewsbury.
 Jan. —. Doddridge's message to the E. of Hertford.
 Feb. 1. Bancroft, Bp. of London, to Sir R. Cecil.
 Feb. 1. R. Hadsor to the same.
 Feb. 1. Jo. Ridgway to the same.
 Feb. 1. Sir H. Lee to the same.
 Feb. 2. Wm. Stallenge to the same.
 Feb. 2. Sir R. Cecil to Alderman Roe.
 Feb. 2. Dowager Lady Shrewsbury to Sir R. Cecil.
 Feb. 3. Sir Ch. Ogle to Sir R. Cecil.
 Feb. 3. Lo. Buckhurst to the same.
 Feb. 3. Sheriff Swinnerton to the same.
 Feb. 3. Sir H. Pooley to the same.
 Feb. 4. E. of Worcester and Sir R. Cecil to Lo. Zouche.
 Feb. 4. R. Churchman to Sir R. Cecil.
 Feb. 4. Chr. Harris to the Privy Council.
 Feb. 5. Jo. Lyly to Sir R. Cecil.
 Feb. 6. Lady Arabella Stuart to Sir J. Stanhope and Sir R. Cecil.
 Feb. 6 and 9. Lord Norryeis to Sir R. Cecil.
 Feb. 7. Aur. Townsend to the same.
 Feb. 7. Ferd. Cardinus to the same.
 Feb. 8. F. Cotton to the same.
 Feb. 8. Lord Cobham to the same.
 Feb. 8. Jas. Hudson to the same.
 Feb. 8. Mayor, &c. of Southampton to the same.
 Feb. 8. Mayor of Chester to the same.
 Feb. 9. Capt. Taafe to the same.
 Feb. 10. Lord Hunsdon to the same.
 Feb. 10 & 14. Turlogh O'Brien to the same.
 Feb. 12. R. Johnson to the same.
 Feb. 12. Remembrances for Alex. Covert sent to Denmark by Lo. Eure, Sir John Herbert and Dan. Dun, Commissioners for the treaty of Bremen.
 Feb. 13. Sir J. Poyntz to Sir R. Cecil.
 Feb. 14. Lord Buckhurst to the same.
 Feb. 15. Signor Balbari to the same.
 Feb. 15. Serjeant Williams to the same.
 Feb. 15. Ferd. Heyborn to the same.
 Feb. 15. Preachers of Lancashire to the same.
 Feb. 16. Sir N. Mosely, the preachers of Manchester and others, to the same.
 Feb. 16. Benchers of the Temple and Lincoln's Inn to the same.
 Feb. 16. Commissioners of Bremen to the same.
 Feb. 16. Th. Alabaster to the same.
 Feb. 16. Benchers of Gray's Inn and the Temple to the same.
 Feb. 16. Lady Grace Cavendish to Edw. Talbot.
 Feb. 18. Mr. Churchman to Sir R. Cecil.
 Feb. 20. Sir E. Fitzgerald to the same.
 Feb. 20. Lord Buckhurst to the same (2).
 Feb. 21. Sir H. Lee to the same.
 Feb. 21. Alderman More to the same.
 Feb. 21. Dowager Lady Shrewsbury to Sir R. Cecil.
 Feb. 21. Sir J. Stanhope and Sir R. Cecil to the Dowager Lady Shrewsbury.
 Feb. 21. Lady Arabella Stuart to Sir H. Brounker.
 Feb. 22. Lord Zouche to Sir R. Cecil.
 Feb. 22. Sir A. Savage to the same.
 Feb. 22. Capt. Plessington to the Lord Admiral.
 Feb. 22. Commission from the Emperor to the E. of Shomberg and the Baron of Menckwitz for the treaty of Bremen.
 Feb. 22. Advertisements from Brussels.
 Feb. 23. Lord Admiral to Sir R. Cecil.
 Feb. 23. Ed. Talbot to the same.
 Feb. 24. Lord Keeper Egerton to the same.
 Feb. 25. Hortensio Spinola to the same.
 Feb. 25. Lord Zouche to the same.
 Feb. 26. R. Hooper to the same.
 Feb. 26. Mayor of Chester to the same.
 Feb. 26. Lord Chief Justice to the same.
 Feb. 26. E. of Bath to the same.
 Feb. 26. R. Palfryman to the same.
 Feb. 26. Sir W. Courtenay to the same.
 Feb. 26. Wm. Stallenge to the same.
 Feb. 27. Lo. Keeper Egerton to the same.
 Feb. 28. Ro. Parker to the same.
 Feb. 28. Lo. Eure to the same.
 Feb. 28. Lord Keeper Egerton to the same.
 Feb. —. 10 to 30 (2).
 Feb. —. 30 to 10.

Feb. —. Mrs. Cassandra Cotton to Sir R. Cecil.
 Feb. —. Lady Arabella Stuart to Sir H. Brounker?
 Feb. —. The same to the Queen (2).
 Feb. —. The same to Dowager Lady Shrewsbury.
 Mar. 1. Sir J. O. Peyton to Sir R. Cecil.
 Mar. 2. Lord Cobham to the same.
 Mar. 2. Examination of Lady Arabella Stuart by Sir H. Brounker.
 Mar. 3. Declaration of the President Richards to Mr. Edmonds.
 Mar. 3. Dowager Countess of Shrewsbury to Sir J. Stanhope and Sir R. Cecil.
 Mar. 3. Sir R. Bulkeley to Sir R. Cecil.
 Mar. 4. R. Hadsor to the same.
 Mar. 4. Th. Philipps to the same.
 Mar. 4. M. St. Lesieur to the same.
 Mar. 4. Lady Arabella Stuart to Sir H. Brounker (2).
 Mar. 5. Mr. Alabaster to Sir R. Cecil.
 Mar. 5. Capt. Ridgway to the same.
 Mar. 6. Senate of Stoad to the same.
 Mar. 7. Mr. Wheeler to the same.
 Mar. 7. Han. Vyvyan to the same.
 Mar. 7. E. of Huntingdon to the same.
 Mar. 8. Wm. Udall to the same.
 Mar. 8. Mr. Alabaster to the same.
 Mar. 8. Lord Cromwell to the same.
 Mar. 8. Mayor of Southampton to the same.
 Mar. 8. Mr. Nicholson to the same.
 Mar. 8. Duke of Wurtemberg to the same.
 Mar. 9. Lo. Zouche to the same.
 Mar. 9. Sir R. Cecil to Alderman Roe.
 Mar. 9. Lord Herbert to Sir R. Cecil.
 Mar. 9. Sir R. Cecil to Mr. Nicholson.
 Mar. 9. The same to Lord Eure.
 Mar. 9. The same to Secretary Herbert.
 Mar. 10. Wm. Stallenge to Sir R. Cecil.
 Mar. 10. Vaughan, Bp. of Chester, to the same.
 Mar. 10. Dowager Lady Shrewsbury to the same.
 Mar. 11. Sir Jo. Carey to the same.
 Mar. 11. Sir Roger Aston to the same.
 Mar. 12. [—] to [—].
 Mar. 12. Lo. Chief Justice Popham to Sir R. Cecil.
 Mar. 12. Mrs. M. Gilpin to the same.
 Mar. 13. T. Alabaster to the same.
 Mar. 13. Lord Zouche to the same.
 Mar. 13. Lord Chief Justice Popham to the same.
 Mar. 13. Jo. Dalston to the same.
 Mar. 13. [—] to Arch. Douglas.
 Mar. 13. Lo. Zouche to Privy Council.
 Mar. 13. Speech at Paul's Cross by Ric. Stock, minister, offensive to the Mayor and Aldermen.
 Mar. 14. (Sir R. Cecil?) to Mayor of —.
 Mar. 14. Lo. Cobham to Sir R. Cecil.
 Mar. 14. Dudley Wharton to the same.
 Mar. 14. E. of Cumberland to the same.
 Mar. 14. Sir R. Cecil to the Dowager Lady Shrewsbury.
 Mar. 15. Sir R. Mansell to Sir R. Cecil.
 Mar. 15. E. of Cumberland to Privy Council.
 Mar. 15. Mr. Nicholson to Sir R. Cecil.
 Mar. 16. Mayor of Chester to the same.
 Mar. 16. Bilson, Bp. of Winchester, to the same.
 Mar. 16. Justices of Hampshire to Privy Council.
 Mar. 16. Sir Jo. Gilbert to Sir R. Cecil.
 Mar. 16. Sir Jo. Carey to the same.
 Mar. 16. Mr. Nicholson to the same.
 Mar. 16. Sir R. Cecil to Lord Herbert.
 Mar. 17. Wm. Stallenge to Sir R. Cecil.
 Mar. 17. E. of Rutland to Sir R. Cecil.
 Mar. 17. Rudd, Bp. of St. David's, to the same.
 Mar. 18. Duke of Wurtemberg to the same.
 Mar. 18 & 19. Examinations of Chr. Chapman, vicar of Hacknall, John and Henry Slacks and Hen. Dove.
 Mar. 19. Geo. Nicholson to Sir R. Cecil.
 Mar. 19. Lo. Burghley to the same.
 Mar. 19. Sir R. Lewkenor to the same.
 Mar. 19. Sir H. Brounker to Privy Council.
 Mar. 19. The same to Sir R. Cecil.
 Mar. 20. Lo. Zouche to the same.
 Mar. 20. R. Hawkins to the same.
 Mar. 20. Mem. of Speeches by Bridges als. Strange, prisoner in the Gate House.
 Mar. 21. Jo. Ferne to Sir R. Cecil.
 Mar. 21. M. Brisket to the same.
 Mar. 21. Sir Jo. Carey to the same.
 Mar. 21. Th. Throckmorton to the same.
 Mar. 21. Sir R. Mansell to the same.
 Mar. 21. H. Maynard to the same.
 Mar. 21. Sir Jo. Cary to the same.
 Mar. 22. Viscount Mountague to the Privy Council.
 Mar. 22. Sir R. Dormer to Sir R. Cecil.

- Mar. 22. Sir R. Cross to Sir R. Cecil.
 Mar. 22. Gentlemen's Letters to Lord and Bishop.
 Mar. 23. Sir G. Carew to Sir R. Cecil.
 Mar. 23. Sir Jo. Poynter to the Privy Council.
 Mar. 24. Sir H. Paulet to Sir R. Cecil.
 Mar. 24. Sir F. Comvile to the same.
 Mar. 24. Wm. Brewster to the same.
 Mar. 24. E. of Bath to Privy Council.
 Mar. 25. Sir H. Brounker to Sir R. Cecil.
 Mar. 25. Sir Th. West to the same.
 Mar. 26. Jo. Ferne to Sir R. Cecil.
 Mar. 26. Wm. Cooke to the same.
 Mar. 27. Lo. Chief Justice Popham to the same.
 Mar. 28. Sir R. Lewkenor to the same.
 Mar. 28. Ant. Atkinson to the same.
 Mar. 28. Carlo Scaramelli to the same.
 Mar. 28. Th. Edmonds to Mr. Fortado.
 Mar. 28. Examination of Edward, son of Geo. Biller, of Birsted, before John Broughton, mayor of Dover, and others. Father Parsons mentioned.
 Mar. 28. Rob. Lane to Sir R. Cecil.
 Mar. 29. Lo. Cobham to the same.
 Mar. 29. Lo. Admiral to the same.
 Mar. 29. Mr. Nicholson to the same.
 Mar. 29. Attorney General Coke to the same.
 Mar. 30. French Ambassador to the same.
 Mar. 31. Mathews, Bp. of Durham, to the same.
 Mar. 31. Lord Mounteagle to the same.
 Mar. 31. Bp. of Durham to Privy Council.
 Mar. —. 30 to 10.
 April 1. Capt. R. Plunket to Sir R. Cecil.
 April 2. Sir Jo. Carey to the same.
 April 2. Passport by Sir R. Cecil to Geo. Preston and others, from Scotland to London.
 April 3. Lo. Cobham to Sir R. Cecil. (2.)
 April 3. Count Egmont to the same.
 April 3. Sir H. Neville to the same.
 April 4. Jo. Hopkins to the same.
 April 4. Sir E. Wingfield to the same.
 April 4. Anne, Countess of Warwick, to the same.
 April 5. E. of Lincoln to the same.
 April 5. Sir N. Parker to the same.
 April 5. Wm. Stallenge to the same.
 April 5. E. of Mar. to the same.
 April 6. Money disbursed by Sir John Gilbert for the (ship) Refusal.
 April 7. List of ships taken by Sir Jo. Gilbert.
 April 7. Examination of divers Portuguese concerning ships taken by Sir Jo. Gilbert.
 April 8. Mayor of Southampton to the same.
 April 8. E. of Rutland to Sir R. Cecil.
 April 8. Ambassador of the Duke of Wirtemberg to the same.
 April 9. Lo. Buckhurst and Sir J. Fortescue to the Lo. Admiral and Sir R. Cecil.
 April 9. Examination of Ant. Woodhouse.
 April 9. Examination of a man in the service of the E. of Hertford.
 April 10. Wm. Stallenge to Sir R. Cecil.
 April 10. Th. Keytway to the same.
 April 10. M. Sourdeac to M. de la Motte.
 April 10. B. Boromeo to Sir R. Cecil.
 April 10. Bancroft, Bp. of London, to the same.
 April 10. Lo. Crumwell to the same.
 April 10. Sir Jo. Stanhope to the same.
 April 11. Sir Jo. Gilbert to the Lo. Admiral and Sir R. Cecil.
 April 11. Sir Th. Shirley to Sir R. Cecil.
 April 11. Ro. Arderne to the same.
 April 11. Le Macon (?).
 April 12. Lo. Buckhurst and Sir J. Fortescue to Lo. Admiral and Sir R. Cecil.
 April 12. Sir J. Fortescue to Lo. Buckhurst.
 April 12. Sir E. Wyngfield to Sir R. Cecil.
 April 13. Sir Post. Hoby to the same.
 April 13. Sir H. Paulet to the same.
 April 13. Lo. Cornwallis to the same.
 April 13. Lo. Chief Baron Popham to the same.
 April 14. Lo. Scroope to Sir J. Stanhope.
 April 14. W. Resould to Sir R. Cecil.
 April 14. Vaughan, Bp. of Chester, to the same.
 April 15. John Skynner to the same.
 April 15. Lo. Buckhurst to the same.
 April 15. Lo. Cornwallis to the same.
 April 15. Bridges, Dean of Salisbury, to the same.
 April 16. Lo. Cobham to the same.
 April 16. Lo. Cobham to Sir J. Stanhope.
 April 16. Mr. Nicholson to Sir R. Cecil.
 April 17. Senate of Groningen to the Privy Council.
 April 17. Lo. Lumley to Sir R. Cecil.
 April 17. Hutton, Abp. of York, to the Queen.
 April 17. The same to Sir R. Cecil.
 April 17. Sir H. Neville to the same.
 April 19. W. Stallenge to the same.
 April 19. Sir Jo. Gilbert to the same.
 April 19. Lo. Musgrave to the same.
 April 20. W. Resould to the same.
 April 20. Sir N. Parker to the same.
 April 20. Sir R. Aston to the same.
 April 21. T. Honniman to the same.
 April 22. Capt. Ouseley to the same.
 April 22. T. Honniman to the same.
 April 22. Mr. Bragge to Lo. Admiral.
 April 22. Sir Jo. Salisbury to Sir R. Cecil.
 April 23. E. of Huntingdon to the same.
 April 23. Sir T. Fane to the same.
 April 23. T. Honniman to the same.
 April 23. Sir Jo. Gilbert to the same.
 April 24. Sir H. Brounker to the same.
 April 24. Lo. Scroope to the same.
 April 24. Ed. Truxton to the same.
 April 24. Auditor Moore to the same.
 April 25. Mr. Longuis to the Magistrates of Stode (Stade).
 April 25. Bilson, Bp. of Winchester, to Sir R. Cecil.
 April 26. Sir T. Fane to the same.
 April 26. Lord Admiral to the same.
 April 26. Sir F. Gorges to the same.
 April 27. Sir E. Gorges to Sir R. Cecil.
 April 27. Lo. Cobham to the same.
 April 27. Ralph Gray to the same.
 April 27. Sir Jo. Cary to the same.
 April 28. Pasquier to the same.
 April 29. T. Honniman, Sir J. Gilbert, and W. Stallenge to the same.
 April 30. Sir R. Levison to the same.
 April —. Sir Jo. Stafford to the same.
 April —. Sir Chr. Heydon to the same.
 May 1. Sir A. Capell to the same.
 May 2. Sir R. Percy to the E. of Northumberland.
 May 2. Sir W. Cornwallis to Sir R. Cecil.
 May 2. W. Massam to the same.
 May 2. Attorney-General Coke to the same.
 May 3. Bailiffs of Colchester to the same.
 May 3. E. of Sussex to the same.
 May 4. Th. Windebank to the same.
 May 4. Jas. Douglas to Arch. Douglas.
 May 4. Whitgift, Abp. of Canterbury, to Sir R. Cecil.
 May 4. Jas. Hudson to the same.
 May 4. Attorney-General Coke to the same.
 May 5. Ottiwell Smith to the same.
 May 5. Dean and Chapter of Westminster to the same.
 May 5. Th. Windebank to Sir J. Stanhope.
 May 6. Count Egmont to Sir R. Cecil.
 May 6. Mrs. Jane Elstone to the same.
 May 7. Sir Chr. St. Lawrence to the same.
 May 7. Sir J. Brounker to the same.
 May 7. Sir Jo. Gilbert to the same.
 May 7. M. Greensmith to the same.
 May 7. Lo. Chief Justice Popham to the same.
 May 8. B. Boromeo to Sir R. Cecil.
 May 8. Capt. W. Monson to the same.
 May 9. Capt. Throckmorton to the same.
 May 9. Bancroft, Bp. of London, to the same.
 May 10. (—) to (—).
 May 10. Lady Walsingham to Sir R. Cecil.
 May 10. H. Lok to the same.
 May 10. Alderman Moore to [—].
 May 11. Mayor, &c. of Exeter to Sir R. Cecil.
 May 11. Sir H. Neville to the same.
 May 11. Sir N. Parker to Privy Council.
 May 12. W. Stallenge to Sir R. Cecil.
 May 13. Steph. Lesieur to the same.
 May 14. Mayor of Barnstaple to the same.
 May 15. Lo. Zouche to the same.
 May 16. Sir R. Fenys to the same.
 May 17. R. Wilbraham and Sir Geo. Carew to the same.
 May 18. Bancroft, Bp. of London, to the same.
 May 18. Josua Aylmer to the same.
 May 18. Cambell, Dean of St. Patrick's, to the same.
 May 19. Dr. Julius Caesar to the same.
 May 20. Bennet, Dean of Windsor, to the same.
 May 20. R. Bellman to the same.
 May 20. W. Stallenge to the same.
 May 20. W. Mallorye to the same.
 May 21. Lo. Admiral and Sir R. Cecil to Sir R. Levison.
 May 21. Lo. Cobham to Sir R. Cecil.
 May 22. E. of Bath to the same.
 May 22. Jo. Bankes to the same.

MARQUIS
OF
SALISBURY.MARQUIS
OF
SALISBURY.

May 22. Rob. Johnson to the same.
 May 22. Capt. Baxter to the same.
 May 23. Sir W. Constable to Sir R. Cecil.
 May 23. Lady Anne Neville to the same.
 May 23. Sir Ch. Percy to the same.
 May 24. M. De Boisse to the same.
 May 25. E. of Shrewsbury to the same.
 May 25. Sir E. Wingfield to the same.
 May 25. Sir Th. Sherley to the same.
 May 27. Lo. Grey to the same.
 May 27. Jo. Smith to the same.
 May 28. Sir Edw. Cecil to the same.
 May 28. Thornburgh, Bp. of Limerick to the same.
 May 28. Sir R. Cecil to Mr. Cromwell.
 May 29. Mayor, &c. of Carmarthen to Sir R. Cecil.
 May 29. Sir Edw. Wingfield to the same.
 May 29. The same and Mr. St. John to the Privy Council.
 May 30. Hutton, Abp. of York, to Sir R. Cecil.
 May 30. Passport by Lo. Willoughby for three Scots from Berwick.
 May 31. Sir F. Leighton to Sir R. Cecil.
 May 31. Bennett, Dean of Windsor, to the same.
 May 31. Sir J. Vaughan to the same.
 May 31. Ch. Reitengen to the same.
 May 31. R. Kinge to Lo. Admiral and Sir R. Cecil.
 May 31. R. Calhill to Sir R. Cecil.
 May 31. E. of Bath to the same.
 May 31. Inhabitants of Lambeth to the same.
 May 31. Wm. Stallenge to the same.
 May —. Dan, Archdeacon, to the same.
 May —. R. Wingfield to the same.
 June 1. A. Hall to the same.
 June 1. Viscount Byndon to the same.
 June 2. Sir E. Wingfield to the same.
 June 3. Mr. Bluet to (—).
 June 3. Mayor, &c. of Totnes to Sir R. Cecil.
 June 3. Aurel. Townsend to the same.
 June 3. 30 to 10.
 June 3. 8 (Bruce?) to 3 (Lo. H. Howard?).
 June 4. Lo. Chandos to Sir R. Cecil.
 June 5. Mayor, &c. of Bristol to the same.
 June 5. Sir R. Levison to the same.
 June 6. Stephen Proctor to the same.
 June 7. Sir J. Harrington to the same.
 June 7. William Reede to the same.
 June 7. W. Stallenge to the same.
 June 8. Sir R. Mansell to the same.
 June 9. Capt. Ogle to the same.
 June 10. F. Greville to the same.
 June 10. Magistrates of Stoad to the same.
 June 10. E. of Cumberland to the same.
 June 10. Sir Ed. Wyngfield to the same.
 June 11. Dr. Chr. Perkins to the same.
 June 11. John Lee to the same.
 June 12. H. Lok to the same.
 June 12. Fer. Genebelli to the same.
 June 13. Mayor, &c. of Plymouth to the same.
 June 14. Sir Th. Burke to the same.
 June 14. Roger Nowell to the same.
 June 14. Bancroft, Bp. of London, to the same.
 June 14. Th. Windebank to the same.
 June 15. Lady Scroope to the same.
 June 16. Wm. Stallenge to the same.
 June 16. Mayor of Chester to Lo. Buckhurst.
 June 17. W. Stallenge to Sir R. Cecil.
 June 17. Lo. Buckhurst to the same.
 June 18. W. Fitzwilliam to Sir R. Cecil.
 June 19. Lo. Buckhurst to the same.
 June 20. Lo. Lumley to the same.
 June 20. Alderman Martin to the same.
 June 21. Lo. Buckhurst to the same.
 June 21. Lo. North to the same.
 June 22. Sir Ed. Moore to the same.
 June 22. Sir Jo. Harrington to the same.
 June 23. Capt. J. Bradbury to the same.
 June 23. Lord Burghley to the same.
 June 23. Bancroft, Bp. of London, to the same.
 June 24. Ra. Gray to the same.
 June 24. Lady Denny to the same.
 June 26. Lo. Buckhurst to the same.
 June 28. Lo. Cobham to the same.
 June 28. Recorder Croke to the same.
 June 29. Bancroft, Bp. of London, to the same.
 June 29. Advertisements from the Low Countries from 21 June to —.
 June 30. Sir H. Bromley to Sir R. Cecil.
 June 30. Lo. Zouche to Sir R. Cecil.
 June —. Sir Jo. Davis to the same.
 June —. Secretary Herbert to the same.
 July 2. Sir T. Fane to the same.

July 2. Sir W. Cornwallis to the same.
 July 2. Z. Lok to the same.
 July 3. Geo. Arundel to the same.
 July 4. Dr. Chr. Perkins to the same.
 July 4. W. Vaughan to the Abp. of Canterbury, Lo. Keeper, and Sir R. Cecil.
 July 4. E. of Bath to Sir R. Cecil.
 July 5. Dr. Crompton to the same.
 July 5. Lo. Zouche to the same.
 July 7. Bennet, Dean of Windsor, to Sir R. Cecil.
 July 7. W. Stallenge to the same.
 July 7. Declaration of John Burleigh of the Isle of Wight, prisoner in Gallicia 3½ years, and his arrival at Plymouth.
 July 8. F. Greville and Sir R. Levison to the Lo. Admiral and Sir R. Cecil.
 July —. Robert Lo. Willoughby to Sir R. Cecil.
 July —. Jo. Wynter to the same.
 July —. Lo. Hunsdon to the same.
 July 9. Sir Ed. Cecyl to the same.
 July 9. Mayor of Chester to the same.
 July 9. E. of Northumberland to the same.
 July 9. Wm. Cave to the same.
 July 10. E. of Ormond to E. of Shrewsbury.
 July 10. E. of Thomond to Sir R. Cecil.
 July 11. Wm. Fitzwilliam to the same.
 July 11. Adr. Gilbert to the same.
 July 12. Sir R. Drury to the same.
 July 12. Dr. Julius Cæsar to the same.
 July 12. Th. Cornwall to the same.
 July 12. Sir Ed. Cecil to the same.
 July 12. Ja. Hudson to the same.
 July 12. (Sir Jo. Carey?) to the Privy Council.
 July 13. Capt. Th. Ridgeway to Sir R. Cecil.
 July 14. Lo. Mountjoye to the E. of Southampton.
 July 15. Lo. Hunsdon to Sir R. Cecil.
 July 15. Lo. Zouche to the same.
 July 16. Jo. Meade to the same.
 July 16. Lady Stourton to the same.
 July 16. E. of Cumberland to the same.
 July 16. W. Davison to the same.
 July 16. W. Atkinson to the same.
 July 17. Sir Jo. Gilbert to the Privy Council.
 July 17. Sir J. Gilbert to Sir R. Cecil.
 July 17. H. Carew to Sir E. Gorges.
 July 17. Robert Barois to Sir R. Cecil.
 July 18. R. Pooley to the same.
 July 18. Roger Manners to the same.
 July 18. Lo. Burghley to the Privy Council.
 July 18. Sir R. Lee to Sir R. Cecil.
 July 18. Sir Ed. Cecil to the same.
 July 19. F. Greville to the same.
 July 19. H. Allington to the same.
 July 19. Mayor of Waterford to the same.
 July 19. Sir R. Crosse to the same.
 July 19. E. of Lyncoln to the same.
 July 19. Capt. Th. Ogle to the same.
 July 19. W. Atkinson to the same.
 July 19. Sir F. Greville and Sir R. Levison to the Privy Council.
 July 19. Noel de Caron to Sir R. Cecil.
 July 20. Lo. Burghley to the same.
 July 20. Sir W. Raleigh to the same.
 July 22. Sir T. Fane to the same.
 July 22. Justices of Assize of Essex to the same.
 July 22. Commissioners for Essex to the same.
 July 22. Sir H. Maynard to the same.
 July 23. Sir R. Mansel to the same.
 July 23. Jo. Colhurst to the same.
 July 24. Bancroft, Bp. of London, to the same.
 July 24. Justices Warburton and Yelverton to the Privy Council.
 July 24. Sir G. Peckham to Sir R. Cecil.
 July 24. Justices of Assize of Hertford to the Privy Council.
 July 24. Sir R. Cecil to the Lo. Viscount Byndon.
 July 24. C. Boucheron to Sir R. Cecil.
 July 25. Lo. Mountjoy to Sir R. Cecil.
 July 25. Privy Council to Lo. Cobham.
 July 25. F. Tregian to Sir R. Cecil.
 July 25. R. Hadsor to the same.
 July 25. Geo. Synge to the same.
 July 25. Mr. Willis to Sir R. Cecil and Sir J. Stanhope.
 July 25. Lo. Eure to Sir R. Cecil.
 July 25. Arch. Douglas to the same.
 July 25. Notes for treaties with the Commissioners of the King of Denmark and the Emperor.
 July 26. Jo. Browne to Sir R. Cecil.
 July 26. Bancroft, Bp. of London, to the same.
 July 27. Mayor of Bristol to the same.

MARQUIS
OF
SALISBURY.

July 27. Advices from Rome 4th May to —

July 27. Bonds and treaties delivered to my Lo. Treasurer, among which is a Bull of Pope Clement VII. for King Henry's marriage upon his divorce from Q. Katherine, and an exemplification of the will of King Hen. VIII., sealed in a round blue leather box. Delivered by Sir R. Cecil to Mr. V. Skinner and Mr. A. Agarde, to be laid up in the Treasury at Westminster.

July 27. Register of Papers of Wales.

July 29. Sir W. Bowes to Sir R. Cecil.

July 29. E. of Bath to the same.

July 29. Sir A. Gorges to the same.

July 29. Capt. T. Ogle to the same.

July 29. Commissioners at Plymouth to the Lo. Admiral and Sir R. Cecil.

July 29. Sir Jo. Salisbury to Sir R. Cecil.

July 29. Sir Tarlogh O'Brien to the same.

July 29. 30 to 40.

July 29. 9 to 3.

July 29. 30 to 10.

July 29. Relations by a soldier touching the army (of the States) in Brabant.

July 30. Dr. Langton to Sir R. Cecil.

July 30. Jo. Byrde to the same.

July 31. Lady Hunsdon to the same.

July 31. Sir W. Monson to the same.

July 31. Sir H. Neville to Sir R. Cecil.

July 31. Sir Jo. Norris to the same.

July —. Sir R. Cecil to the E. of Cumberland.

July —. F. Greville to Sir R. Cecil.

July —. R. Hawkins to the Privy Council.

July —. Capt. Jackson to Sir R. Cecil.

July —. Commissioners at Plymouth to the Lo. Admiral and Sir R. Cecil.

July —. 30 to 10.

Aug. 1. E. of Shrewsbury to Sir R. Cecil.

Aug. 1. Lo. Eure to the same.

Aug. 1. Mayor of Barnstaple to the same.

Aug. 2. Capt. Ogle to Sir R. Cecil.

Aug. 2. E. of Nottingham to the same.

Aug. 2. S. Lesieur to the same.

Aug. 2. R. Perceval to the same.

Aug. 3. Sir R. Mansell to the same.

Aug. 3. Lady Lumley to the same.

Aug. 3. Countess of Pembroke to the same.

Aug. 3. Capt. Ouseley to the same.

Aug. 3. Mayor of Bristol to the same.

Aug. 3. () to G. Limauer.

Aug. 3. Emperor Rudolph to Baron of Munckewitz.

Aug. 3. The same to Adolph, Duke of Holstein.

Aug. 3. The same to the Duke of Brunswick.

Aug. 3. Sir F. Greville to the Lo. Admiral and Sir R. Cecil.

Aug. 4. Sir T. Gorges to Sir R. Cecil.

Aug. 4. Lo. Darcy to the same.

Aug. 5. R. Hadsor to the same.

Aug. 5. Lo. Admiral to the same.

Aug. 5. Sir R. Mansell to the same.

Aug. 5. Lo. Buckhurst to the same.

Aug. 6. E. of Nottingham to the same.

Aug. 6. Lo. Norreys to the same.

Aug. 6. R. Hawkins to the Queen.

Aug. 7. Capt. H. Clare to Sir R. Cecil.

Aug. 7. Sir R. Cecil to the High Sheriff of Oxford.

Aug. 7. Sir R. Drury to Sir R. Cecil.

Aug. 7. Secretary Herbert to the same.

Aug. 8. Mayor of Bristol to the same.

Aug. 8. Mr. Linewray to the same.

Aug. 8. Lo. Zouche to the same.

Aug. 8. Lo. Eure to the same.

Aug. 8. Sir R. Levison to the same.

Aug. 9. E. of Rutland to the same.

Aug. 9. Mr. Treffry to the same.

Aug. 9. () to ().

Aug. 10. Sir W. Monson to Sir R. Cecil.

Aug. 10. W. Stallenge to the same.

Aug. 10. Mayor of Barnstaple to the same.

Aug. 12. Henry Montague to the same.

Aug. 12. Lo. Grey to the same.

Aug. 12. Adr. Gilbert to the same.

Aug. 12. Lo. Cobham to the same.

Aug. 13. H. Lok to the same.

Aug. 13. Capt. Ridgeway to the same.

Aug. 13. Magistrates of Hull to the same.

Aug. 14. T. Windesbank to the same.

Aug. 14. Sir Jo. Peyton to the same.

Aug. 14. R. Houghton to the same.

Aug. 15. E. of Shrewsbury to the E. of Ormond.

Aug. 15. The same to Sir R. Cecil.

Aug. 16. Lord Cobham to the same.

Aug. 16. Lo. Zouche to the same.

Aug. 16. Sir W. Monson to the Lo. Admiral and Sir R. Cecil.

Aug. 16. () to ().

Aug. 17. Sir R. Cecil to Lo. Zouche.

Aug. 17. Lady Lumley to Sir R. Cecil.

Aug. 17. Geo. Harvey to the same.

Aug. 17. () to G. Limauer.

Aug. 18. H. Broughton to the Abp. of Canterbury.

Aug. 18. Grant of the manor of Porchester, Southampton, to Jo. Duffield.

Aug. 19. Capt. Wigmore to Sir R. Cecil.

Aug. 19. Lo. Audeley to the same.

Aug. 20. Lo. Cobham to the same.

Aug. 20. Lo. Buckhurst to the same.

Aug. 21. Don Antonio Gironde to the same.

Aug. 21. Sir W. Raleigh to the same.

Aug. 21. Jas. Hudson to the same.

Aug. 21. Bp. of London to the same.

Aug. 22. Spinola to the same.

Aug. 22. Advertisements from Valladolid, 16th, 19th, and —

Aug. 22. Advertisements from Brussels.

Aug. 23. Don G. de Spinola to Sir R. Cecil.

Aug. 23. Wm. Stallenge to the same.

Aug. 23. S. Lesieur to the same.

Aug. 23. Lo. Eure to the same.

Aug. 23. Bp. of London to the same.

Aug. 24. J. Wood to the same.

Aug. 24. R. Houghton to the same.

Aug. 24. Secretary Herbert to the same.

Aug. 24. Capt. Wigmore to the same.

Aug. 24. Mayor of Barnstaple to the same.

Aug. 24. () to ().

Aug. 24. () to G. Limauer.

Aug. 26. Lo. Eure to Sir R. Cecil.

Aug. 26. E. of Cumberland to the same.

Aug. 27. Sir E. Drury to the same.

Aug. 27. Mr. Wilson to the same.

Aug. 27. Attorney-General Coke to the same.

Aug. 28. Bp. of London to the same.

Aug. 28. Capt. Wigmore to the same.

Aug. 28. Jo. Semple to the same.

Aug. 28. Pro. Cortella to Marquis de Cassau, &c.

Aug. 29. W. Tresam to Sir R. Cecil.

Aug. 29. Thornburgh, Bp. of Limerick, to the same.

Aug. 29. Lo. Admiral and Sir R. Cecil to Sir R. Levison.

Aug. 29. () to ().

Aug. 30. Mr. Perceval to Sir R. Cecil.

Aug. 30. Sir R. Mansell to the same.

Aug. 30. Chief Justice Popham to the same.

Aug. 30. Sir R. Cecil to Alderman Roe.

Aug. 31. Sir R. Mansell to Sir R. Cecil.

Aug. 31. Lo. Eure to the same.

Aug. 31. Capt. Throckmorton to the same.

Aug. 31. Dr. Howson to Lo. Buckhurst.

Aug. 31. T. Honniman to Sir R. Cecil.

Aug. 31. H. Sendall to the same.

Aug. 31. () to G. Limauer.

Aug. 31. Passport by Sir Jo. Carey, Gov. of Berwick to W. Sinclair, Baron of Rosslyn, to London.

Aug. —. Register of cargo of ships of the East Indies (in French).

Sept. 1. Paulo Lentelo to Sir R. Cecil.

Sept. 1. Ant. Deering to the same.

Sept. 2. Capt. Throckmorton to the same.

Sept. 2. Lo. Zouche to the same.

Sept. 3. Alderman More and Mr. Carmarden to Lo. Buckhurst.

Sept. 3. Sir E. Denny to Sir R. Cecil.

Sept. 3. S. Lesieur to the same.

Sept. 5. Injuries done Sir E. Dymoke, by the E. of Lincoln, Lo. Clinton and Edw. Clinton.

Sept. 6. () to ().

Sept. 6. Charges of Mr. Carter and his tutor for diet, apparel, and lodging.

Sept. 7. Lo. Eure to Sir R. Cecil.

Sept. 7. Alderman Roe to the same.

Sept. 7. () to G. Limauer.

Sept. 8. W. Waad to Mr. Cope.

Sept. 8. T. Honniman to Sir R. Cecil.

Sept. 8. Capt. R. Gifford to the same.

Sept. 8. E. of Shrewsbury to the same.

Sept. 8. Lady Cobham of Kildare to Mr. Burwel.

Sept. 8. Lo. Eure to Sir R. Cecil.

Sept. 8. Sec. Herbert to the same.

Sept. 9. Sir J. Peyton to Sir R. Cecil.

Sept. 9. F. Greville to the same.

Sept. 9. W. Cornwallis to the same.

Sept. 9. J. Wheeler to the same.

MARQUIS
OF
SALISBURY

MARQUIS
OF
SALISBURY.MARQUIS
OF
SALISBURY.

Sept. 9. Lo. Burghley to the same.
 Sept. 10. Sheriffs of Lincoln to the same.
 Sept. 10. Dr. Dunn to the same.
 Sept. 10. Sec. Herbert to the same.
 Sept. 10. Commissioners at Plymouth to the Lo. Admiral and Sir R. Cecil.
 Sept. 10. R. Cole to Sir R. Cecil.
 Sept. 10. Capt. Throckmorton to the same.
 Sept. 10. Capt. T. Ridgeway to the same.
 Sept. 11. Sir R. Cecil to King of Scots.
 Sept. 11. Declaration of Jas. Ellys, of Bradmaye, Dorset, upon popish practises.
 Sept. 12. Mayor of Bristol to Sir R. Cecil.
 Sept. 12. Capt. Throckmorton to the same.
 Sept. 12. W. Cope to the same.
 Sept. 12. Sir J. Davis to the same.
 Sept. 13. Mr. Budden to the same.
 Sept. 13. Wm. Stallenge to the same.
 Sept. 13 & 14. Advertisements from Venice.
 Sept. 14. Mayor of Chester to Sir R. Cecil.
 Sept. 14. Lady Wingfield to the same.
 Sept. 14. Th. Edmonds to Lo. Admiral.
 Sept. 14. Lo. Cobham to Sir R. Cecil.
 Sept. 14. Sir Edw. Cecil to the same.
 Sept. 15. Sir C. Brooke to the same.
 Sept. 15. Dr. Julius Cæsar to the same.
 Sept. 16. Capt. Throckmorton to the same.
 Sept. 16. E. of Kildare to the same.
 Sept. 17. Lo. Admiral to the same.
 Sept. 17. R. Martin to the same.
 Sept. 17. T. Honniman to the same.
 Sept. 17. Mayor of Southampton to the same.
 Sept. 17. R. Perceval to the same.
 Sept. 18. Sir H. Powlet to the same.
 Sept. 18. Capt. Throckmorton to the same.
 Sept. 18. Jo. Dickenson to the same.
 Sept. 18. Commissioners for Bremen to the same.
 Sept. 18. Sec. Herbert to the same.
 Sept. 18. Ch. Carthy to the same.
 Sept. 18. Godwin, Bp. of St. Asaph's, to the same.
 Sept. 18. Sir H. Lee to the same.
 Sept. 18. Ad. Gilbert to the same.
 Sept. 18. M. Greensmith to the same.
 Sept. 19. Sir R. Sydney to Lo. Buckhurst.
 Sept. 19. King of Scots to Lo. Scroope.
 Sept. 19. Sir J. Peyton to Sir R. Cecil.
 Sept. 20. Sir J. Fortescue to the same.
 Sept. 20. Mr. Bodley to the same.
 Sept. 20. Sheriff Smith to the same.
 Sept. 20. Advertisements from Venice.
 Sept. 20. Th. Wilson to Sir R. Cecil.
 Sept. 20. Sir R. Mansell to the Lo. Admiral.
 Sept. 20. R. Bellman to Sir R. Cecil.
 Sept. 20. Wm. Stallenge to the same.
 Sept. 21. Alderman Hoddeson to the same.
 Sept. 21. Conductors of soldiers to the same.
 Sept. 21. Sir J. Salusbury to the same.
 Sept. 21. Money disbursed by Sir Jo. Gilbert for keeping the Refusal, from 6 April.
 Sept. 22. F. Genebelli to Sir R. Cecil.
 Sept. 22. Lo. Admiral to the same.
 Sept. 22. Sir Jo. Gilbert to the same.
 Sept. 22. E. of Thomond to the same.
 Sept. 22. Lo. Chief Justice Popham to the same.
 Sept. 22. T. Windebank to the same.
 Sept. 22. Capt. Tomkins to the same.
 Sept. 22. Collection of letters from Mr. Bodley, 24 Aug. to — (in Burghley's hand).
 Sept. 23. Hor. Spinola to the same.
 Sept. 23. R. Hadsor to the same.
 Sept. 24. 30 to (—).
 Sept. 24. H. Cardini to Sir R. Cecil.
 Sept. 24. Lo. Admiral and Sir R. Cecil to the Mayor of Plymouth.
 Sept. 24. The same to Sir Jo. Gilbert.
 Sept. 24. Capt. Throckmorton to Sir R. Cecil.
 Sept. 24. F. Cherry and Jo. Merrick to the same.
 Sept. 25. Sir Th. Fane to Lo. Cobham (2).
 Sept. 26. Bancroft, Bp. of London, to Sir R. Cecil.
 Sept. 26. Sir Jo. Gilbert to the same.
 Sept. 26. E. of Nottingham to the same.
 Sept. 27. Lo. Buckhurst to the same.
 Sept. 27. Sir F. Fane to the same.
 Sept. 27. Lo. Admiral and Sir R. Cecil to Sir F. Godolphin.
 Sept. 27. Sir W. Poyntz to Sir R. Cecil.
 Sept. 28. T. Honniman to Sir R. Cecil (2).
 Sept. 28. Chr. Harris to the same.
 Sept. 28. Lo. Cobham to the same.
 Sept. 29. Bancroft, Bp. of London, to the same.
 Sept. 29. Mr. Norrell to the same.

Sept. 29. Receipts of payments for Lady Bridget Norreys for 3 years.
 Sept. 30. E. of Cumberland to Sir R. Cecil.
 Sept. 30. R. Houghton to the same.
 Sept. 30. Sir Jo. Gilbert and Mr. Cole to the Lo. Admiral and Sir R. Cecil.
 Sept. 30. Commissioners for Prizes at Plymouth to the same.
 Sept. 30. Lo. Zouch to Sir R. Cecil.
 Sept. 30. Th. Arundel to the same.
 Sept. 30. Lo. Zouche to the Privy Council.
 Sept. 30. — Perceival to Ri. Perceival, his father.
 Sept. —. R. Burnett to Sir R. Cecil.
 Oct. 1. Justices of Norfolk to the same.
 Oct. 1. Sir E. Hoby to the same.
 Oct. 1. Lo. Sheffield to the same.
 Oct. 1. Paul Amraet to the same.
 Oct. 2. Lo. Burghley to the same.
 Oct. 2. Lo. Scroope to King of Scots.
 Oct. 2. Lo. Buckhurst to Sir R. Cecil.
 Oct. 4. Sir R. Cecil to Dr. Parkins.
 Oct. 4. F. Greville to Sir R. Cecil.
 Oct. 4. Sir W. Monson to the same.
 Oct. 4. Sir R. Lea to the same.
 Oct. 5. Capt. Jos. May to the same.
 Oct. 5. P. P. to Pier. Paluvii (?).
 Oct. 5. The Queen to Emperor of Russia.
 Oct. 5. T. Thwaites to Sir R. Cecil.
 Oct. 5. Imprest of R. Bellman.
 Oct. 6. Lo. Grey to Sir R. Cecil.
 Oct. 6. Sir F. Godolphin to the same.
 Oct. 6. H. Hoewenaer to the same.
 Oct. 6. Lo. Cobham to the same.
 Oct. 6. R. Bellman to the same.
 Oct. 6. Bancroft, Bp. of London, to the same.
 Oct. 7. The Queen to the Lo. President of Wales.
 Oct. 7. Wm. Stallenge to Sir R. Cecil.
 Oct. 7. Sir R. Cecil to Mr. Barnes.
 Oct. 7. The same to Commissioners at Bremen.
 Oct. 8. Sir Wm. Poyntz to Sir R. Cecil.
 Oct. 8. Sir F. Godolphin to the same.
 Oct. 8. Capt. Gifford to the Lo. Admiral and Sir R. Cecil.
 Oct. 8. Lo. Cobham to Sir R. Cecil.
 Oct. 8. Cotton, Bp. of Salisbury, to the same.
 Oct. 8. H. Cardin (a Jesuit) to the same.
 Oct. 8. Sir R. Sydney to the same.
 Oct. 9. Capt. Ridgeway to the same.
 Oct. 11. Sir W. St. Mitchell to the same.
 Oct. 11. Lo. Cobham to the same.
 Oct. 11. — Greville to the same.
 Oct. 11. Vin. Skynner to the same.
 Oct. 11. R. Broughton to the same.
 Oct. 11. Lo. Zouch to the same.
 Oct. 11. The same to the Queen.
 Oct. 11. The same to the Privy Council.
 Oct. 11. Whitgift, Abp. of Canterbury, to Sir R. Cecil.
 Oct. 11. R. Johnson to the same.
 Oct. 12. King of Scots to the Queen.
 Oct. 12. Magrath, Abp. of Cashel, to Sir R. Cecil.
 Oct. 12. E. of Cumberland to the same.
 Oct. 12. E. of Bath to the same.
 Oct. 13. Lady Leighton to the same.
 Oct. 13. Roger Morell to the same.
 Oct. 13. Sir H. Ferrers to the same.
 Oct. 13. Sec. Herbert to the same.
 Oct. 15. Jas. Hudson to the same.
 Oct. 15. Lo. Cobham to the same.
 Oct. 16. Sir R. Cecil to Customers of London.
 Oct. 16. Sir R. Sydney to Sir R. Cecil.
 Oct. 17. John Smart to (—).
 Oct. 17. Charges of John Smart for the Queen's service in France, from 29 Sept.
 Oct. 17. Abp. of Cashel to Sir R. Cecil.
 Oct. 18. Robinson, Bp. of Chester, to the same.
 Oct. 19. Sir W. Monson to the same.
 Oct. 19. Lo. Hunsdon to the same.
 Oct. 19. Lo. Zouche to the same.
 Oct. 20. Wm. Stallenge to the same.
 Oct. 20. Herman Cardin to the same.
 Oct. 21. Jas. Hudson to the same.
 Oct. 22. R. Hadsor to the same.
 Oct. 22. Recorder Croke to the same.
 Oct. 22. Mayor of Bristol to the same.
 Oct. 22. F. Moubray to Barbary Revine (Ruthven).
 Oct. 22. Lo. Zouche to Sir R. Cecil.
 Oct. 23. Sir W. Malory to Sir R. Cecil.
 Oct. 24. E. of Shrewsbury to the same.
 Oct. 24. Capt. Ogle to the same.
 Oct. 25. Duc de Bouillon to the same.
 Oct. 25. 1,070 (in Abp. of Cashel's hand) to the same.

- Oct. 25. Aur. Townsend to the same.
Oct. 25. Sir Ant. Shirley to the same.
Oct. 26. Wm. Stallenge to the same.
Oct. 26. Dean of Gloucester (Dr. Lewis) to the same.
Oct. 26. Maurice, Landgrave of Hesse, to the Queen.
Oct. 26. Lo. Cobham to Sir R. Cecil.
Oct. 26. Sir H. Wallop to the same.
Oct. 27. Jo. Penkevell to H. Vivian.
Oct. 27. Bancroft, Bp. of London, to Sir R. Cecil.
Oct. 31. Mr. Lucas to the same.
Oct. 31. Dr. Bennet to Lo. Cobham.
Oct. 31. King of Scots to Lo. Scroope.
Oct. —. Lady Leighton to Sir R. Cecil.
Oct. —. Sir Jo. Gilbert, &c., to the Lo. Admiral and R. Cecil.
Nov. 1. Wm. Stallenge to Sir R. Cecil.
Nov. 1. Sir S. Bagnal to the same.
Nov. 2. Lo. Admiral and Sir R. Cecil to Sir F. Vere.
Nov. 2. Lo. Buckhurst to Sir R. Cecil.
Nov. 2. Passports for Sir Rob. Gordon, Sir Jo. Crighton, &c., of Scotland going to France.
Nov. 3. J. Thwaites to Sir R. Cecil.
Nov. 3. Hor. Spinola to the same.
Nov. 4. Wm. Stallenge to the same.
Nov. 4. Lo. Zouche to the same.
Nov. 5. F. Greville to the same.
Nov. 6. Lo. Cobham to the same.
Nov. 6. Sir W. Reede to the same.
Nov. 7. Sir Th. Fane to Lo. Cobham.
Nov. 8. Lo. Zouche to Sir R. Cecil.
Nov. 9. Wm. Stallenge to the same.
Nov. 9. Th. Windebanke to the same.
Nov. 9. Ja. Hudson to the same.
Nov. 10. Dr. Caesar to the same.
Nov. 10. H. Lok to the same.
Nov. 10. Sir Jo. Salusbury to the same.
Nov. 10. Passports for attendants on French Ambassador now in Scotland.
Nov. 12. Sir A. Capel to the same.
Nov. 12. King of Scots to the Queen.
Nov. 12. Th. Gresley to Sir R. Cecil.
Nov. 13. W. Stallenge to the same.
Nov. 13. Articles of the surrender of Emden to Capt. Du Bois.
Nov. 14. Lo. Eure to Sir R. Cecil.
Nov. 14. Sec. Herbert to the same.
Nov. 16. Sir R. Cecil to Lo. Sheffield.
Nov. 16 & 17. Th. Alabaster to Sir R. Cecil.
Nov. 19. 1070 to the same.
Nov. 20. Mayor of Exeter to the same.
Nov. 20. Robinson, Bp. of Carlisle, to the same.
Nov. 20. Mr. Middleton to the same.
Nov. 20. A. Baltyn to Noel de Caron.
Nov. 20. E. of Hertford to Privy Council.
Nov. 20. Pass of Sir Jo. Carey for Capt. Jas. Grahame of the French King's guard.
Nov. 20. Cause of T. Markham and John Skinner.
Nov. 20. Grant to Jo. Killigrew of the manor of Boskemyne, Cornwall.
Nov. 21. Wm. Stallenge to Sir R. Cecil.
Nov. 21. Lo. Zouche to the same.
Nov. 22. E. of Northumberland to the same.
Nov. 22. Sir N. Parker to the same.
Nov. 22. Count d'Arenberg to Lo. Cobham.
Nov. 22. Sir O. St. John to Sir R. Cecil.
Nov. 22. Noel de Caron to the same.
Nov. 23. H. Lok to Sir R. Cecil.
Nov. 23. (?) to Gier Portlich.
Nov. 24. Ja. Hudson to Sir R. Cecil.
Nov. 24. Jo. Kylligrew to the same.
Nov. 24. E. of Kildare to the same.
Nov. 25. Mr. Kelly to the same.
Nov. 25. The States to the Commissioners for Denmark.
Nov. 26. Sir Ja. Mervin to Sir R. Cecil.
Nov. 26. Sec. Herbert to the same.
Nov. 27. Sir A. Gorges to the same.
Nov. 27. The States to Noel de Caron.
Nov. 27. Whitgift, Abp. of Canterbury, to Sir R. Cecil.
Nov. 29. Sir Jo. Stanhope to the same.
Nov. 29. Lord Eure to the same.
Nov. 29. Answer of the E. of Shrewsbury to petitions, &c., of the tenants of Norton, Notts.
Nov. 30. Mayor of Chester to Sir R. Cecil.
Nov. —. Sir R. Cecil to the Master of Gray.
Nov. —. The same to Mr. Nicolson.
Dec. 1. Sec. Herbert to Sir R. Cecil.
Dec. 1. English Commissioners to the same.
Dec. 2. Sir R. Cecil to the Sheriffs of Cumberland.
Dec. 2. Ro. Le Grye to Sir R. Cecil.
Dec. 2. Mr. Tralford to the same.
Dec. 2. Theo. Rodenburg to the same.
Dec. 2. Sir G. Markham to the same.
Dec. 2. Sir R. Cecil to Lo. Scroope.
Dec. 2. Lo. Keeper Egerton to Sir R. Cecil.
Dec. 3. Mr. Myddleton to the same.
Dec. 4. Capt. Ogle to the same.
Dec. 4. E. of Shrewsbury to the same.
Dec. 5. Lo. Zouche to the same.
Dec. 8. Wm. Stallenge to the same.
Dec. 8. Lo. Lumley to the same.
Dec. 8. Marchioness of Winchester to the same.
Dec. 8. Duke Charles of Sweden to the English Commissioners at Bremen.
Dec. 8. Intelligence from Italy touching the K. of Spain, Tyrone, &c.
Dec. 9. Sir J. Fortescue to Sir R. Cecil.
Dec. 9. Jo. Ferne to the same.
Dec. 9. E. of Hertford to the same. (2)
Dec. 10. Sir R. Lee to the same.
Dec. 10. Lo. Keeper Egerton to the same.
Dec. 11. Attorney-General Coke to the same.
Dec. 11. Gio. Batt. Giudice to Filippo Bernardi.
Dec. 12. Chief Justice Popham to Sir R. Cecil.
Dec. 13. B. Kid to the same.
Dec. 13. Mrs. Beale to the same.
Dec. 13. Mr. Wyllis to Sir R. Cecil.
Dec. 13. Sir E. Hoby to the same.
Dec. 15. Mayor of Chester to the same.
Dec. 16. Sir R. Cecil to Mr. Nicolson.
Dec. 16. Dr. Clayton to Sir R. Cecil.
Dec. 16. Bancroft, Bp. of London, to the same.
Dec. 17. Attorney-General Coke to the same.
Dec. 17. Sir J. Fortescue to the same.
Dec. 17. Sir R. Cecil to Mr. Nicolson.
Dec. 17. Bancroft, Bp. of London, to Sir R. Cecil.
Dec. 18. Lo. Keeper Egerton to the same.
Dec. 18. S. Lesieur to the same.
Dec. 20. R. Hoper to the same.
Dec. 20. Bancroft, Bp. of London, to the same.
Dec. 20. Justices of Suffolk to the same.
Dec. 20. Lo. Chief Justice Popham to the same.
Dec. 21. Sir R. Martin to the same.
Dec. 21. Lo. Zouche to the same.
Dec. 22. Mayor of Chester to the same.
Dec. 23. R. Hawkins (the priest ?) to Ed. Palmer.
Dec. 23. Capt. Ridgeway to Sir R. Cecil.
Dec. 24. F. Greville to the same.
Dec. 25. Note of new year's gifts given at Christmas.
Dec. 26. Mr. Swinarton to the same.
Dec. 27. Sir Jo. Roper to the same.
Dec. 28. Jas. Hudson to the same.
Dec. 28. Gerard de Malines to the same.
Dec. 28. Vice Chamberlain and Sir R. Cecil to Lo. Scroope.
Dec. 29. Commissioners of Berwick to Sir R. Cecil.
Dec. 29. Sir E. Hoby to the same.
Dec. 30. Abp. of Cashel to the same.
Dec. 31. Bancroft, Bp. of London, to the same.
Dec. —. R. Cole to Sir R. Cecil.
Dec. —. F. Genebelli to the same.
Dec. —. Sir J. Peyton to the same.
Dec. —. Anonymous to the same.
Dec. —. (?) to Sir D. Drury and the Lieutenant of the Tower.
Dec. —. M. Beaumont to Sir R. Cecil.
Dec. —. Marchioness of Bath to the same.
Viscount Bindon to the same.
Bapt. Boazio to the same.
Sir Calist. Brooke to (—).
Lo. Buckhurst to Sir R. Cecil (2).
Lo. Burghley to the same (2).
Lady Burgh to the same.
Dr. Wm. Butler to the same (2).
Bluet the priest to Bp. of London.
Sir Jo. Carey to Sir R. Cecil.
Sir R. Cecil to Mr. Nicolson.
The same to Sir A. Savage.
The same to the [Lo. Deputy of Ireland ?].
The same to Lo. Zouche.
The same to the High Sheriff of Somersetshire.
The same to Lo. Eure.
The same to P. Tyrwhitt and T. Harpur, Esq.
The same to —.
The same to [Mr. Nicolson ?].
The same to [—].
The same to —.
The same to Sir A. Savage.
The same to Lo. Eure.
F. Cherrye to Sir R. Cecil.
Vaughan, Bp. of Chester, to the same.

MARQUIS
OF
SALISBURY.MARQUIS.
OF
SALISBURY

The Queen to the Great Mogul.
 Lady Arabella Stuart to Sir H. Brounker (2).
 Jo. Dodridge to Lady Arabella.
 Lady Arabella to E. Talbot.
 10 to 30.
 30 to 10.
 Capt. H. Clare to Sir R. Cecil.
 Attorney-General Coke to the same (4).
 Sir W. Cornwallis to the same.
 Don. Rod. de Cordua to the same.
 Herbert Crofts to the same.
 Capt. Crompton to the same.
 Lo. Cromwell to the same.
 E. of Cumberland to the same (2).
 Countess of Cumberland to the same.
 Nevil Davis to the same.
 The Ladies Desmond to the same.
 The Queen to { ————
 Sir J. Elphinstone to Sir R. Cecil.
 Sir Th. Fairfax to the same.
 Jo. Foscar to the same.
 Sec. Herbert to the same.
 W. Fulbecke to the same.
 Barkley Gardiner to the same.
 Sir G. Gifford to the same.
 Adr. Gilbert to the same.
 Sir Ar. Gorges to the same.
 Lo. Grey to the same.
 Sir F. Greville to the same.
 Sir F. Hastings to the same.
 Lady Hatton to the same.
 Lady Katherine Howard to the same.
 Theoph. Howard to the same.
 Jas. Hudson to the same.
 Mrs. Killigrew to the same.
 Jo. Lee to the same.
 Thornborough, Bp. of Limerick, to the same.
 Geo. Margitts to the same.
 Alderman Martin to Lo. Buckhurst.
 East Country Merchants to Sir R. Cecil.
 Levant Merchants to the Privy Council.
 Gov. of the Royal Mines to Sir R. Cecil.
 Sir W. Monson to the same.
 Magistrates of Newcastle to the same.
 Lo. Norreys to the same.
 Lo. Admiral to the same.
 Sir T. O'Brian to the same (3).
 Sir R. Osborne to the same.
 Dr. Parkins to the same.
 Tho. Phillips to the same.
 Sir Jo. Peyton to the same.
 Mary Poyntz to the same.
 Sir H. Power to the same.
 The Queen to the Duke of Venice.
 Sir W. Raleigh to Sir R. Cecil.
 Lo. Sanchar to the same.
 Capt. Sheffield to the same.
 E. of Shrewsbury to the same (2).
 Capt. Skinner to the same.
 English Prisoners in the Gallies at Shus to the same.
 Countess of Southampton to the same.
 Sir Jo. Stafford to the same.
 M. Staines to the same.
 M. Stanhope to the same.
 W. Stellar to Wm. Waad.
 W. Temple to the same.
 H. Tokfield to the Lo. Keeper Egerton and Sir R. Cecil.
 Bilson, Bp. of Winchester, to Sir R. Cecil.
 Lady Wingfield to the same.
 E. of Worcester to the same.
 Sir E. Wotton to the same.
 Lo. Zouch to the same.
 Papers relative to the marriage of Lady Arabella Stuart and Sir W. Seymour.
 Address by a Roman Catholic priest upon Q. Elizabeth and the beheading of Mary, Queen of Scots.
 Case of the E. of Kildare, drawn up by Sir R. Cecil.
 Expences in Tyrone's Rebellion, 1593 to 1602.
 Case of the E. of Kildare, with genealogy.
 Alliances of the lords, chieftains, and gentlemen of Munster, and especially of Florence Maccarthy.
 Description of the stone Lapis Malacensis, by Lancelot Browne.
 Journal of the States army from Nemengham to Grave.
 Certificate of the Lieut. of the Tower of the allowance for the diet of a baron.
 Calicoes, lawns, and silks brought in the carrack.
 Prices of wares sold at Dartmouth by Commissioners.
 Information by the E. of Northumberland touching Blackwell and Walpole.

Names of the late and new Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

Facultates concedendæ sacerdotibus Anglis in messem Anglicanam euntibus.

Information as to Recusants favoured by Mr. Prideaux.

Advertisements touching Fernando Alvarez and others, referring to Jesuits captured on their way to Ireland.

Things granted in Papal indulgences.

Brocardo Baronio on the Pope's practices.

Declaration of Lady A. Stuart never to marry without her Majesty's concurrence.

Colloquies with the Deputies of the Houses.

"Letters and papers of lesser use, as they lie in their years, in the lowest rank of England" (an index?), 1550 to 1602.

Estimated value of the carrack's goods by Commissioners.

Instructions for the Marigold and Lion's Whelp to apprehend English pirates.

Reports of Ferd. Genibelli for the fort of Plymouth.

Note of manors purchased in the names of Bellolt and Langley, with their value and cost to her Majesty.

Submission of Dr. Oxenbridge at Cambridge.

Petition of gentlemen in the diocese of St. Asaph in favour of Dr. Ric. Parry to be bishop.

Sheriffs and judges of assize for Denbigh.

Reasons, with petition for R. Codrington to be made Sheriff of Gloucester.

Exceptions against Chas. Foxe and W. Herbert as Sheriffs for Montgomery.

Persons for delegates in the commission of appeal of the E. of Hertford, and reasons of exceptions against civilians by Lo. Mounteagle.

Riots and tumult in parts of Kesteven, Lincoln.

Sheriffs of Glouc., Hereford, and Salop.

Reasons by the Lord Mayor, &c. of London, for discharging Sir R. Martyn from his place as alderman.

Information of — Archer, names and practices of Catholics in Ireland.—Walter Stanyhurst mentioned.

Information of Th. Wykes concerning priests.

States men-of-war on Flemish coast.

Devices of Sir Jo. Davis for saving treasure in the office of the Ordnance.

Produce of two reprisal voyages in the Fortune and Charles, commanded by Capt. Giffard.

Money paid by Sir Jo. Gilbert for fortifying Plymouth fort.

Letter from a Jesuit to one who had sworn to kill the Queen.

Speeches by Capt. Elliott, of her Majesty, the old Lo. Treasurer and the old Lord Justice.

Papers endorsed by Sir R. Cecil, Names of noblemen, &c.

Note by Honniman on the passage to Spain through the town of Bayonne.

Confessions of Spaniards, Portuguese, and Flemings of the preparations of the King of Spain.

Suspicious behaviour of Mr. Mychell in Italy, &c.

Names of fugitives desiring by pardon to return into England.

Services done by Sir T. O'Bryen in Ireland.

Valuation of carrack's goods.

1603.

Jan. 7. Jas. Hamond to his brother.

Jan. 10. Ch. Paget to Sir H. Lee.

Jan. 10. Advertisements from Valladolid.

Jan. 22. Mr. C. Le Gryse to Sir R. Cecil.

Jan. 23. Lo. Dudley North to the same.

Feb. 7. Lo. Zouche to the Privy Council.

Feb. 15. Gaspar Alvarez to Thomas de Milton.

Feb. 22. Th. Trefry to Sir R. Cecil.

Feb. 26. Monsr. Regnault to the same.

Mar. 5. Sir Edw. Coke to the same.

Mar. 5. Advertisements from Valladolid.

Mar. 5. Lo. Burghley to the same.

Mar. 7. Sir Ed. Weston to Sir R. Cecil.

Mar. 7. Mr. Bourdet to T. Wilson.

Mar. 7. Sir E. Baynam to Sir R. Cecil.

Mar. 17. 10 to 30.

Mar. 24. 30 to 10.

Mar. 25. 30 (?) to 3.

Mar. 25. Sir H. Brounker to Sir R. Cecil.

Mar. 26. King of Scots' instructions to Sir Jo. Lindsay to answer the Pope's message.

Mar. —. 8 to 3.

Mar. —. 30 to 10. (2.)

Mar. —. 10 to 30.

MARQUIS
OF
SALISBURY.

Note of letters to Brussels intercepted.
Sir H. Brounker to Sir R. Cecil.

Undated.

Parishioners of Aldermanbury to Sir R. Cecil.
Officer's at arms to the same.
Capt. W. Ashenden to the Lo. Treasurer.
Dec. 22. E. Balfour to Arch. Douglas.
R. Barker to the Privy Council.
J. M. Barrow to Sir R. Cecil.
David Barry to the same.
Sir J. Balle to the same.
W. Beecher and G. Leicester to Lo. Burghley.
Inhabitants of the late Blackfriars to Sir R. Cecil.
Geo. Blencoe to Lo. Burghley.
876 (Bothwell) to Arch. Douglas.
May 14. The same to the same.
Bowyers and Fletchers to Lo. Burghley.
Jas. Brenning to the Queen.
Sir Jo. Brockett to Sir R. Cecil.
Th. Brooke to the Queen.
The same to Lo. Burghley.
J. Brown to Sir R. Cecil.
Alfonso Cacho y Canute to the same.
Lo. Cahir to Dr. — ?
Dr. Carew to Lo. Burghley.
Capt. Chr. Cartell to the Privy Council.
Helier de Carteret to the same.
Sir R. Cecil to the Queen.
The same to Lady Paget.
The same to the City of London.
Chastelneau to M. du Blas.
Clothworkers of London to Sir R. Cecil.
Lo. Clynton to E. of Lincoln. (2).
Antonio de Costello to the Queen.
Privy Council to Sir R. Maunsell.
Hen. Croft to Sir R. Cecil.
Capt. Ant. Crompton to the same.
P. Crosbie to the same.
G.C. to Mons. de Pinseuls.
J. Daniel to the Queen.
Sir Fr. Darcy to Sir R. Cecil.
Giov. Dareux to Sir F. Walsingham.
Countess of Derby to Sir R. Cecil.
G. Fletcher to the Queen.
Town of Flushing to the same.
A. G. to (Sir R. Cecil?).
Sir H. Gate to Lo. Burghley.
F. Genebelli to the Privy Council.
T. Gerrard to Sir R. Cecil.
Sir W. Godolphin to Mr. Reynolds.
Sir F. Gorges to Sir R. Cecil.
Lo. Grey to E. of Southampton.
Dean of Guernsey to Lo. Burghley.
Th. Guischard to Arch. Douglas.
The Gunmakers to Sir R. Cecil.
Humfrey Giffard to Lo. Burghley.
H. to S^r Gulielmo —.
Eliz. Hampden to Sir R. Cecil.
Gentlemen of Hampshire to the E. of Essex.
Geo. Hanger and others to Sir R. Cecil.
Eleanor de Haqueville to S^r Naugle.
Capt. Harris to the Privy Council.
Lo. Herbert to Sir R. Cecil.
Sec. Herbert to Arch. Douglas.
Ed. Herbert to the Queen.
J. Herbert to Arch. Douglas.
(?) to the Queen.
Sir Ed. Hoby to Sir R. Cecil.
Hen. Holford to the same.
Lo. H. Howard to — ?
H. Huddleston to Lady Desmond.
Capt. Jackson to Sir R. Cecil.
Fr. Jobson to the Privy Council.
F. Johnson to the same.
Susan, Countess of Kent, to the Queen.
W. King to the E. of Essex?
Hans van Krenger to the Queen.
Pascal Lane to the Privy Council.
Barth. Legate to the Queen.
Sir H. Lee to Sir R. Cecil.
Nic. Lence to the same.
Pat. Lichteroy ? to Arch. Douglas.
T. Lordmaine to Dr. Parkins.
Lo. Mayor and Alderman of London to the Queen.
Jer. Lopez to E. of Essex.
Capt. Th. Lovell to Sir R. Cecil.
John Luff to Arch. Douglas.
Cart Meller to Sir R. Cecil.
The same to the E. of Essex.

Sir R. Martin to the Queen.
Churchwardens of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields to Sir R. Cecil.

MARQUIS
OF
SALISBURY.

Th. Maycroft to Monsr. Rappres.
June 10. Sir Ro. Melvil to Arch. Douglas.
Feb. 24. The same to the same.
Merchant Taylors to the Privy Council.
Certain merchants to Sir R. Cecil.
Richard Michell to Lo. Burghley.
Jan. 19. — ? to the Queen.
June 8. Sir R. Molyneux to Sir R. Cecil.
Sir T. Morgan to the Privy Council.
J. Murray to Arch. Douglas.
Captains of "Camphir, Naerden, and Maydenblick" to the Queen.
Ro. Naunton to Sir R. Cecil.
Sir H. Nevil to the Queen.
Prisoners in Newgate to Sir R. Cecil.
Sir Ed. Norreys to Lo. Burghley.
Sir Jo. Norreys to the same.
Lo. R. North to Sir R. Cecil.
Preachers of Norwich to the same.
Sir T. O'Brian to Sir R. Cecil.
O'Calaghan to the same.
Arth. O'Toole to the Queen.
Scholars of Christ Church, Oxford, to Sir R. Cecil.
Sir H. Palavicini to (?).
The same to the Queen.
E. of Pembroke to Sir R. Cecil.
Inhabitants of co. Pembroke to the same.
Th. Percy to Sir R. Ker.
T. Philipps to the Queen.
T. Poe to (Sir R. Cecil?).
Pope, High Sheriff of Oxon, to the same.
Sir Ant. Poulett to the Privy Council.
Ed. Powell to the same.
Privy Council to the Justices of Assize.
The Queen to Sir R. Dudley.
The same to Sir E. Hoby.
The same to the Privy Council.
The same to the E. of Shrewsbury.
The same to (Lo. Scroope?).
E. R. to the Queen.
Sir W. Raleigh to Sir R. Cecil. (2).
Geo. Rice to the same.
Dowager Lady Russell to the same.
The same to the Privy Council.
Russia Merchants to the Queen.
Win. and James Sagines to the Pope.
Lady Sandys to Sir R. Cecil.
Vincent Skinner to Mr. Hickes.
Lawrence Storey to Sir R. Cecil.
Capt. Ed. Sibthorp to the same.
L. Smith to the Queen.
Spanish Ambassador to the Privy Council.
Ben. Spinola to (Sir R. Cecil?).
Sir L. Stafford to the same.
Rowland Stanley to Sir Peter Leigh.
W. Staveley and other Justices to the Abp. of York and Council of the North.
Valent. Symmes to the Queen.
R. Tarvar to Sir R. Cecil.
Dr. Th. Tennant to the same.
Sir A. Throckmorton to the same.
Francis Tresham to the same.
Nich. Tucker to the same.
W. Udall to the Queen.
Upholsters of London to Sir R. Cecil.
Th. Vantrollier to the Queen.
The same to Privy Council.
Sir F. Vere to Lo. Burghley.
Hans Ulimack to the Queen.
Ro. Williams to Lo. Cobham.
Nov. 13. E. of Worcester to (?).
Hen. Watton to (?).
Jo. Wray to Lo. Burghley.
Jo. Wrenham to the same.
Dr. Wyar to Sir R. Cecil.
Anonymous to (?).
" to Lo. Cobham.
" to E. of Essex.
" to Arch. Douglas.
" to the same.
" to Sir R. Cecil.
M. de Gessi to Sir F. Walsingham.
[—] to the Queen.
Feb. 11. Dr. Ellis Price and other gentlemen of North Wales to the Council [of Wales].
Papers touching a dispute between Burghley and the Duchess of Somerset.
Ed. Leggate to the Lo. Treasurer.
Jo. What to — ?

Mar. 8. [—] to Arch. Douglas.
 [—] to E. of Essex.
 Jhane Hacket to Master Cravene (?)
 J. P. Tournier to Lord [—].
 Jane Williams to Arch. Douglas.
 "Et Cetera" to same.
 A. P. to Arch. Douglas.
 "You Know Who" to same.
 Eliza Blantor to same.
 (?) Hudson to same. (2).
 Duchess of Dusseysys to the Q. of Navarre.
 [R.] Douglas to [A.] Douglas.
 F. A. to same.
 Sept. 28. Jas. Colvill of Eshbernes to same.
 Sept. 16. Dixs Dixson to same.
 Oct. 27. Jas. Colvill of Eshbernes to same.
 Sept. 26. Elizabeth Du Roye to same.
 Lo. Burghley to [?] J. Arde.
 J. Wemys to Arch. Douglas.
 A. Jhonston to [same].
 Jan. 15. James Colvill of Eshbernes to same.
 Master of Gray to Lord [Douglas].
 Jan. 10. John Shaftow to Arch. Douglas.
 Feb. 10. Lo. Sanquair to same.
 M. F. to Lord [Douglas].
 Benedick Harvy to [—].
 — Lovete, knt., to [A. Douglas].
 Adam Hall to Arch. Douglas.
 Sam Cockburne to Arch. Douglas.
 Dorothy Wroughton to same.
 Arch. Harbertson to same.
 (?) J. S. to [same].
 Jan. 6. [Mrs.] Isabell Raynberd to same.
 Same to same. (2).
 [—] to the Queen.
 E. T. to Lord [Arch.] Douglas.
 Lady Eliz. Hatton to Sir R. Cecil.
 Jan. 8. Ric. Cutler to Chas. Morisone.
 Jo. Wetenhall to [Arch. Douglas].
 Touching the account of Sir And. Dudley and Arth.
 Sturton, deceased, keepers of palace at Westminster.
 (Survey of jewels, plate and stuff.)
 Ordo Baptizandi et Purificandi Mulierem post partum.
 A prayer in the Queen's hand.
 A prayer or psalm.
 On the doctrines, &c. of the Roman church.
 Caroli Paschalis de Morte Christi Dialogi X. ad
 Gulielmum Siciliam (Cecil).
 Poynts of Fastyng and Obedience extraordinary out of
 ye Tridentine Cownsell.
 From Card. Cusanus, Eusebius, Sozomen, Theodoret,
 Socrates, ecclesiastical historians and canonists, respect-
 ing the authority of emperors, &c., in convoking councils.
 Minutes in hand of Burghley, "Execution of justice
 in England, not for religion but treason."
 Note of ecclesiastical jurisdiction pretended to be had
 by the Bishop of Constance in the Isle of Jersey, with
 articles to be considered by the Lords and Council on
 the same.
 A poem on religious subjects (in Latin).
 Admonition of Wm. Fuller to the Queen touching
 the anti-Christain state of the kingdom, and including
 the exposition of the ten commandments.
 Memoranda on ecclesiastical matters by Lo. Burghley.
 Declaration of the accounts of the Bp. of Ely.
 Mem. touching a Bill before Parliament, apparently
 on Pluralities.
 Exchange of lands between the Queen and the Bp. of
 Ely.
 Presentation to the vicarage of Cheshunt.
 Beginning of a book that some priests would set
 forth.
 Information of Th. Wykes how certain priests who
 are coming over may be discovered.
 Information of the delays of the Norwich cause, and
 of the practisers of many movements very dangerous to
 the Cathedral Church there.
 Advertisements touching the travails and endeavours
 of Fernand. Alvarez for the redeeming of the rest of
 the Fathers.
 Indulgences granted by his Holiness at the earnest
 request of the English College.
 Oratio Domini Thomæ Cantuariensis a quibusdam
 Angliæ Episcopis coram Summo Ecclesiæ Pontifice
 Alexandro III., &c.
 Ode de Calamitatibus Angliæ ad Divum Thomam
 Cantuariensem.
 Ode de Martirio Nob. S. Sanctæ Catharinæ.
 Ode de ejusdem Virginitate.
 Reasons to move the Queen to accept Charles.

Confession of Harry Simson to me. Add to the Ear
 of Leicester.

Proclamation against traitorous and slanderous reports
 published in foreign countries. In Ld. Burghley's hand,
 corrected by the Chief Baron.

Mem. by Sir R. Cecil on the question, if a war be good
 for England.

Reply of States Deputies to the Lords of Council.

Confession of the preacher Starky that hanged him-
 self.

Mem. Burghley's hand relative to the continuance of
 the edict of Flanders, &c.

"Names of noblemen we are sure of to be here"
 (indorsement by Cecil).

Conditiones et Articuli reciproce obligationis inter
 Ser. Hisp. Regem Philippum et illust. Dom. Adolphum
 Cimbrorum principem [Duke of Holstein].

First article of a treaty regarding troops supported by
 the Queen in the Netherlands.

Mem. apparently touching a treaty between France,
 Spain, and England.

Questions in Burghley's hand to be put to Ric. Creagh,
 Irish priest, with answers.

Note of such things as the mayor and citizens of
 Dublin are suitors for to Her Majesty.

Considerations touching the Queen's service in
 Ireland.

Order of the device for the General Reformation.
 (Ireland).

Fragment of letter on state of the Irish, and on a book
 made for their reformation.

Bill for the grants (Ireland).

Instructions for the Earl of Leicester.

" Sir F. Walsingham.

Articles of ancient liberty of English subjects fishing
 in Iceland.

Particulars of cargoes of three Lubeck ships.

Points in statutes for measuring silk.

Project of Gawen Smith to provide a boat to travel
 from Dover to Calais and back in 24 hours in any
 weather, tide, &c.

Opinions submitted to Burghley as to interchange of
 commodities with other countries, upon the traffic with
 the Low Countries being restrained.

Minute of the Council depriving W. Cardynall of the
 commission of the peace on the complaint of K. Seckford.

Allegations that the offices of examinerships at York
 belong to the secretary there.

State of Christ College in Brecknock founded by
 Henry VIII.

Names of places with proprietors (in Burghley's
 hand).

Memorial touching finishing the Queen's school at
 Guernsey.

Articles for commission concerning Guernsey.

List of Kentish gentlemen, places of living, and value
 of property.

Disordered dealings of the Lo. President of the North
 against the Earl of Northumberland.

Earl of Pembroke's opinion touching counsellors in
 the Marches of Wales.

Advertisement of the Bp. of Lichfield, to the Dean and
 Chapter, touching grants to Sir T. Stanhope.

Brief against allowance of the writ of error which Lo.
 Barkeley, pretendeth to sue for.

Denizenship for Johannes Castollus, a German.

Services done by John Daniel to your Majesty beyond
 the seas.

Note on case betwixt Mich. Stanhope and Rawdon
 Marsh.

Libel sent to the Mayor of Norwich.

Considerations preferred to the Lords and Commis-
 sioners on behalf of creditors of Sir Edw. Stafford.

Fragment in Latin relative to Scottish affairs in the
 minority of James.

Note of assistance given by certain Scotchmen to
 Irish rebels, and that on complaint being made by Mr.
 Nicholson to the King, he put them to the horn on
 Friday and restored them on Saturday.

Keys to cyphers apparently used by the Queen of
 Scots or her agents.

Keys to cyphers used by Anjou or his agents.

Petition of patentees for making saltpetre and gun-
 powder.

Ways and means for easy training in service of the
 harquebuz.

A consideration for arquebusery (in Burghley's
 hand).

State of cause between Mr. Blagrove and the mayor
 and burghers of Kingston-on-Hull, together with
 Blagrove's suit.

Lo. Treasurer Burghley or Sir R. Cecil to Treasurer of the Forces in France touching expenditure (minutes).
Bill for musters and against unlawful assemblies of armed men.

Fragment of general orders relative to soldiers.

Device of John Younge for musters.

Discourse for training men in warlike discipline by Wm. Sand.

Mem. found in Mr. Arundel's house touching warlike inventions.

Order of marching to field with plan of array

Papers relative to royal woods and forests.

Extracts from Acts of Philip and Mary touching subsidies on cloth, with directions for inquiry.

Reasons against transportation of sea coals, and for an imposition.

Mem. (in Burghley's hand) for alterations in import on wines, &c.

Manner of proceeding with Sir H. Palavicino with regard to the debt owing to him.

Bill for making the Queen's gown.

Diet of Lo. Chancellor, Lo. Treasurer, and Chancellor of the Duchy and Exchequer at Hertford.

Mem. of "the days" of Tho. Ferrers in Denmark, allowance at 30s. with transportation.

Wm. Harborne's 10 years' service to her Majesty and dominions in Constantinople.

Papers regarding attain of lands of E. of Kildare.

The E. of Rutland adv. Mr. Markham.

Declaration of Lo. Sandy's "abilitie" (estate).

Charges of Th. Wenman's lying in London, and of losses in Scotland.

Case of Lady Wharton, late wife of Sir F. Willoughby, and others his heirs, for lands and manors, with state at time of death.

Genealogy of "Pagan Turbeville," Lord of Coylif, indorsed by Lo. Burghley.

Genealogy of Fildsley of Chesterbous.

Alvares de Pereira.

Discorso Italiano nel quale se demonstra ch'il volere dare soccorso al Re de Spagna contra la Regina d'Inghelterra non e giusto ne utile alle Signore et Principe d'Italia.

Verses in French upon the marriage of the K. of France's sister.

Supplication for those who took the French prisoners under Gravelines.

Information touching two Englishmen from Boulogne for England, supposed to be in the King of Spain's service.

Petition of the town of Flushing to the Queen.

Advertisements from Hainault, Lille, and Douay, by Mr. Gilpin.

Inconveniences I find in the Government of Spain.

Confessions of divers Spaniards, Portuguese, and Flemings, of the preparations of the K. of Spain.

Declaration of Griffin Jones of his conversation with Ro. Owen at Brussels, and his message for Sir Ro. Sydney.

Information of John Izod, Capt. of an English ship, 11 weeks at Lisbon, regarding matters there.

Advertisements from an agent in the Low Countries.

Dec. 11. Advertisements from Rome.

Key to Italian cypher in which the E. of Leicester's name appears.

Key to the E. of Essex's cypher with Mr. (Sir T.) Bodley.

Blank key to a cypher in which the name of Mary, Q. of Scots, is included.

Unexpected accidents of my casual destiny discovered by afflictions happening in the life of one John Danyell.

A poem, in French, in the hand of Q. Elizabeth.

Carmina Cantabrig. Edw. Miles. Poetical address endorsed by Lo. Burghley.

Jacobi Sanfordi carmina, add. to Lo. Burghley.

Verses by William, afterwards 1st Baron, Maynard, to Sir R. Cecil.

A Preface, in Burghley's hand? for a proclamation against malignant works.

A Pasquil [upon parties opposed to Henry IV. of France].

PLANS, CHARTS, &c.

Henry VIII. to Elizabeth.

Plots of Chelsea House.

Gravesend and Thames from London. Medway from Maidstone, and English coast from the Swynn to Dungeness and Rye, by W. Borden.

Coast from the Reculvers to the Downs, with a proposed new cut from the Stour at Sandwich to the sea,

with a pier and beacon, coast from Holy Island to St. Bees.

Berwick-on-Tweed. The bounds of ditto. Castle, with proposed alterations by Ant. da Bergamo.

Berwick-on-Tweed. Portions of the fortifications and of the walls, and a descriptive letter of Rowland Johnson.

Brunksey (Brownsea) Castle, near Poole, Dors., by Adam.

Carlisle, by W. Garfurth.

Dover town, castle, and harbour, with height of places above level of full sea mark, by Th. Wills.

Hatfield Manor in time of 1st E. of Salisbury before erection of present house, with ground plan of Old Palace, gardens, &c., with lists of freeholders and copyholders, distinguishing properties.

Dover Haven, with plan of a new town to the S.W. of harbor.

Ditto.

Ditto.

State of tides between Dover and Calais.

Dunstabyll.

Falmouth Haven, 1592.

Forde Castle, Northumberland, by Rowland Johnson.

Custom House at Hull, by W. Browne.

Islington.

River Lea from Cheshunt to beyond Edmonton.

Royal Exchange, London.

Creechurch monastery, chapel, offices, gardens, and grounds belonging to Christchurch in Aldgate, seite now Duke's Place, by F. Sinymans, with ground story or ground plot.

River Medway to Rochester.

Milford Haven.

Melk Castle, Dumfriesshire.

Norham Castle, by Rowland Johnson.

Ditto on a large scale.

Mode of supplying the town of Plymouth with fresh water from the river Plym, near Chiepstow, as accomplished by Sir Fr. Drake.

Town of Plymouth.

Island of St. Nicholas, mouth of Plymouth Sound.

Fortress begun on our Lady's island.

Ditto much earlier.

Portsmouth before beginning of the Spiders' Wall, by R. Johnson.

Portsmouth, with new sercles to lesse the town, by Adam.

Portsmouth, town only, on a larger scale, by R. Adam.

Ditto; more particularly of the Point, with dimensions, by Brian Fitzwilliam.

Portsmouth as in 1585.

Ditto; harbour, Portsea, &c., by R. Johnson.

Queenborough Castle.

Sandgate Castle.

The Severn from Gloucester to Cardiff.

Sherborn Lodge, 1600.

Thames mouth, Rob. Norman fecit, in Ratlif, 1580.

Park at Theobalds. 30 Jan. 1601.

Tottenham Court, with lands and rents belonging April 1591, by W. Norton.

Tynemouth and Newcastle.

New Lodge, Waltham.

Waltham in the Forest.

Warwick Castle, by Row. Johnson.

Waynflete Haven.

Yarmouth Fledge, &c.

" with Wabourne Haven.

" ditto 1588.

Wabourne entrenchments.

Ireland.

A college or hospital. [Trinity College, Dublin.]

Fort of Duncannon, by Baptista Boazio.

Kinsale and castles adjoining, after M. Juyes, 1601.

Site of Kinsale, 1601, by Bap. Boazio.

Foreign.

Europe, including Mediterranean and Black Sea, Hercules Doran, Italiano, tyliolo Edm. Doran, Irlandese, alli 22 de Marssio 1588.

Part of Polar Seas to lat. 90, indorsed by Burghley.

Frobisher, Navigation 1578, by W. Bordhugh.

Spanish chart, 56 N. latitude to 54 S., coasts of England, Ireland, France, Spain, the Mediterranean, Western and Southern coasts of Africa, and both coasts of S. America to the Gulf of Florida.

English Channel, Portsmouth, with soundings to Ushant, and of coast of Spain to Cape St. Vincent, with the Azores.

ARQUIS OF SALISBURY.
 Coast of Spain, France, England, Ireland, and the Low Countries, by Paul Joye.
 Rare and strange battle fought in Barbary, near to Arzele (Algiers), between K. of Portugal and Mullie Hamasan, King of Fez, &c.
 Berghen-op-Zoom.
 Berek or Bergues near Dunkirk. For her most excellent Majesty.
 Siege of Bommel.
 Description how Calais may be besieged with 8,000 footmen, &c.
 Army before Chartres, 23 Feb. 1590.
 Sir Martin Frobisher's plot of Croyden, (Croyzon near Brest) Forte, and how the quarters lay before it, and soundings of the Paye, &c., Oct. 1594.
 Ulissinghe, or Flushing. Mæcenati suo optimo Francisco Walsinghamo by; R. Adams, 1585.
 Part of Kesteven, Holland, 1595.
 Fortifications of Malta with a bird's eye view.
 Newhaven (Havre de Grace).
 Towers and forts emblocking town of Ostend.
 Geometrical ground plot of Ostend and country about.
 Fortifications of Ostend, by R. Adams, 1590.
 " " 1593.
 " " particularly describing their points.
 " " dessines sur la presente charte avec toute hastement, 1601.
 Ostend, 21 Aug. 1601.
 " Sept. 1602, par l'ingineur David D'Orliens.
 " an engraving, " lat. Dolft 1604."
 Rouen.
 Sluys.
 King of Spain's House, the Escorial.
 " " various designs, &c.
 Engine to scale a castle, 1573.
 Description of a battle.
 " of a fort.
 " of a hut.
 Plan of a royal palace.
 Plots of houses.
 Ground plot of a house.
 How to make a house in form of a cross.
 For an extensive mansion.
 Plan and elevation of a house.
 Front of a house.
 Spicers plot with gallery towards garden.
 Door of white marble.
 Form of a ceiling.
 For a fountain.
 Monument of Lo. and Lady Burghley.
 Devise of Sir Wm. Wynter for roasting, boiling, and cooking.

CHARLES I.

1625.

29 May. Lo. Ch. Crane to Sir Jo. Garrat, &c.

1626.

9 Feb. The King (warrant) to E. of Salisbury.

28 Feb. Privy Council to the same.

2 Mar. Lo. Chancellor (Sir R. Weston, 1st E. of Portland) to the same.

14 Mar. Privy Council to the same.

22 April. The King to the same.

1 May. E. of Bristol to the House of Lords.

1 May. House of Commons to the King.

21 May. Privy Council to the E. of Salisbury.

1 June. The King to Speaker of the Commons.

10 July. Privy Council to the E. of Salisbury.

1627.

6 Feb. Mayor of St. Albans to the E. of Salisbury.

11 May. The King (warrant) to the same.

11 May. Privy Council to the same.

28 May. Same to the same.

20 Sept. The King (warrant) to the same.

30 Sept. Privy Council to the same.

1628.

27 Aug. Lo. Algernon Percy (10th E. of Northumberland) to the same.

1629.

12 May. The King to the House of Lords.

1632.

1 Dec. Lo. Viscount Wentworth and Council of the North to the Privy Council.

26 Dec. Lo. Algernon Percy to the E. of Salisbury.

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1633.

20 Jan. Viscount Dungannon to Lo. Clifford.

1635.

28 June. Ri., E. of Cork, to E. of Salisbury.

19 Sept. Same to the same.

27 Nov. Lo. Viscount Wentworth to [Lo. Dungannon].

1636.

20 July. Wm., E. of Newcastle, to the E. of Salisbury.

1637.

3 Jan. Wm., E. of Newcastle, to the E. of Salisbury.

30 April. Same to the same.

6 Aug. Privy Council to the same.

1 Oct. E. of Newcastle to the same.

24 Dec. Same to the same.

1638.

18 Feb. The King (warrant) to E. of Salisbury.

15 Mar. Privy Council to the same.

18 Mar. The King (warrant) to the same.

18 Nov. Privy Council to the same.

1639.

17 Mar. The King (warrant) to the same.

26 Mar. Deputy Lieutenants of Herts to the same.

30 April. Privy Council to the same.

1640.

26 Mar. Privy Council to the same.

10 April. Deputy Lieuts. of Herts to the same.

17 April. Same to the same.

23 April. F. Fulford to Mr. Fussellant.

1 May. E. of Salisbury to Deputy Lieuts.

14 May. E. of Dorset to E. of Salisbury.

17 May. Deputy Lieuts. of Herts to E. of Salisbury.

18 May. Same to the same.

18 May. E. of Northumberland to the same.

19 May. Deputy Lieuts. of Herts to the same.

25 May. Privy Council to the same.

27 May. Same to the same.

15 June. The King (warrant) to the same.

30 June. Privy Council to the same.

8 July. The King (warrant) to the same.

4 Aug. E. of Dorset to the same.

19 Aug. The King (warrant) to the same.

21 Aug. E. of Stafford to the same.

27 Aug. Deputy Lieuts. of Herts to the Muster Master of Herts.

31 Aug. The King (warrant) to the E. of Salisbury.

12 Sept. F. Fulford to Mr. Fussellant.

16 Sept. Privy Council to the E. of Salisbury.

28 Sept. Deputy Lieuts. of Herts to the same.

29 Sept. Privy Council to English noblemen, &c.

21 Oct. Lo. Keeper Finch to English Commissioners.

22 Oct. English Commissioners to the Lo. Keeper.

22 Oct. Same to the King.

23 Oct. Lo. Keeper to English Commissioners.

23 Oct. The King to the same.

—, Sir H. Riche to the E. of Salisbury.

—, E. of Salisbury to [].

1642.

31 May. E. of Northumberland to the E. of Salisbury.

7 June. Same to the same.

14 June. Same to the same.

15 June. Same to the same.

20 June. Same to the same.

26 Sept. Same to the same.

1643.

28 Mar. Same to the same.

1647.

19 June. Lo. Fairfax to Col. Morton.

1649.

5 Feb. E. of Northumberland to the E. of Salisbury.

—, Sir F. Godolphin to Mr. Kitley.

CHARLES II.

1660.

1 Feb. The King to the E. of Salisbury.

1662.

5 May. E. of Northumberland to the same.

7 May. Same to the same.

26 Aug. E. of Essex to the same.

1664.

29 May. Lo. Howard of Charlton to the same.

MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

MARQUIS
OF
SALISBURY.

GEORGE II.

1735.

17 April. Lo. Bathurst to the same.
17 April. E. of Thanet to the same.

1736.

27 Feb. E. of Essex to the same.

1737.

2 Feb. Lo. Percival to the same.
18 July. E. of Oxford to the same.

GEORGE III.

1800.

13 June. Hon. Dundas to the 1st M. of Salisbury.

1804.

16 May. The King to the same.

MISCELLANEOUS. UNDATED.

Extracts of French rolls of Parliament. Liberties of the new religion.

Names of nations and trades of strangers inhabiting London wards (principally Dutchmen).

Strangers adjoining City of London, householders, wives, children, and servants, place of birth, trade, sojourn, denizens or not, and of what church.

Warrant for grant of lease to Gilb. Tall by Dean and Chapter of Durham.

Articles by Matt. Kyrvan and Dourghan Hollan for Marcas Lynch, of Galloway, to Sir Th. Perrott, Commissioner. Of salt out of the Elizabeth of Orpeney by T. Cooke an English pirate.

[1760]. A pass desired by the Queen's physician for certain Germans.

Latin verses by G. Woolf, of Bristol.

Petition of John Saunders to Lo. Treasurer. Of the rebellious speech of some to his coat, &c.

9 Mar. Grant to Edw. Bingen, Ralfe Chilmet, and others, of a lease in reversion. Greenwich. Signed, J. Herbert.

Genealogical table of the Kings of Portugal.

Pedigree of the Walcote family and Cecil.

" " Cecil family and alliances with Baskerville. (2).

" " Ward and Cecil families.

Alliances in families of Throckmorton. Tresham. Willington.

Middlemore, of Edgbaston, Catesbye, and Littleton.

[—] to [—]. Orig. in Irish, with English version, of a work written in Irish for the Queen. Dated from the Tower of London.

Materials charged by John Conyers, Auditor of Prests, upon account of Sir Geo. Carewe, late Master of the Ordnance for Ireland.

Inventory of munitions relating to the same.

Soldiers at ports for transportation to Ireland. Correspondence from 3 to 5 Nov. E. of Thomond at Milford, Sir Ri. Leveson in the Downs, Capt. Alford at Chester, &c.

Replication of Francis le Forte, Abraham van Herwick, &c. merchant strangers, to John Leake informer. Upon sweet wines.

Names of bad persons. Of persons to come over.

Paper endorsed, "What I desire should be inserted in my commission."

Lines commencing, "At ye return of ye brit morning son y^e lion hee into a lamb did torn."

Mr. Hay's book of danger to Her Majesty's estate, with remedies.

Notes upon regulations of school at Henley.

Founders of the Order of the Garter.

Act to prevent transportation of coin, plate, bullion, &c. [Not in Pr. Stat.]

Paper endorsed. In the bill of unity. Act of Association. Nov. 1754.

Advantages by establishment of free marts.

Commission concerning religion. Noted by Burghley. Allegation for the Timours.

Notes on Irish affairs. For rebuilding decayed churches in the Pale, &c.

Key of an Italian cypher. Figure thus, questo = 332094

Petition of Amsterdam merchants to the Prince Maurice.

Memorandum book on public affairs. Act to increase the Queen's revenue, &c.

Disorder of the Irishry in the Pale, and waste of the English.

Act against rebellion and treason.

Pedigree of the Thorowgoods, and origin of endowment. Endorsed, Hoddeston, the school house.

List of residents of Edmonton, Winchmore Hill, &c. Notes of difference betwixt Cornish and Devonshire tin; in Burghley's hand.

Inventory of ordnance on board ships.

Verses by A. P., begins, "The carfull cares that hantes my brest."

Verses by A. P., begins, "What penn can well report the peril of thos that travel on the seas."

Estimate of ordnance necessary for battering Dunkerque.

Memoire pour M. du Boidage touchant les pieces de Foute Verte (?) quil desire avec quelque munition?

Lord Burleigh to Treasurer of Forces in France (?), touching expenditure.

Warrant appointing clerk of Ordnance Stores.

Mem. for general musters in England and Wales.

Schedule of horses at Chester, their qualities and names of providers, mustered for Ireland.

Schedule of things to be considered for Devon in equipment of 4,000 men by Lords of Council, with answers to Earl of Bath upon his letters of 29 Jan.

Mem. for order for justices of maritime shires for seizing deserters.

Rate of wages in the north, from a duke downwards, &c.

Military instructions.

Instituta Militaria Domini Cosmi Ducis Florentiæ.

Orders for training and government of soldiers of Duke of Tuscany.

Devices for levying soldiers.

Officers necessary for a regiment of foot.

Order of marching to field, &c., with plan of array.

Device by John Younge for musters and war in England.

Device by Wm. Sands for training of Englishmen in warlike discipline.

Instruction de l'Art Militaire, composée par la Duc de Cleves, et présentée au Charles V., Empereur.

Sir E. Jobson's inventions for coast defences.

Memoranda found in Mr. Arundel's house. (Of warlike inventions.)

Description of an engine for battery.

Cypher alphabet endorsed by Mr. Haynes: "Qu. Sir Ph. Sydney's cypher."

Cypher for Alard de la Dale, kinsman to M. Micheron, als. Baltasar Pieteron.

The cypher of Malcrov, with key.

Cypher for Capt. Bredgate.

Book of Knights of the Garter.

A roll containing 83 names, commencing with the Emperors Maximilian and Charles V., and contains nearly all the nobility of England.

Analysis of matters of state.

Ports in the Straits free for English merchants not comprized in old patent to Levant Company, with commodities.

Warrant to John Usher, of Dublin, for profit on goods exported from England to Ireland.

Benefits by translating the trade of clothes from the Netherlands to Emden in Friezland, a free town.

Answers to clothiers of Taunton.

Weight of a quarter and ton of wheat.

Abuses in paper, with remedies.

Letters patent to Geo. Rivers and John Ellis, as assigns for Sir John Packington to import starch.

Proclamation against withholding corn, with corrections by Sir R. Cecil.

Transport of corn without license.

License to buy herrings out of strange bottoms.

Replication of stranger merchants concerning sweet wines, called bastards.

Goods claimed by merchant adventurers on behalf of merchants in Holland and Zealand.

Goods wrecked upon the Goodwins.

Account delivered to merchants of ship called Gyllard Johnson.

Note of French King's commission for marine causes.

Note of the rents of the Lady Lennox, endorsed by Ld. Burghley (255l. 17s. 2d.).

Cobham Genealogies.

A collection of authorities from old authors, "De revocandis donationibus."

A common-place book (in Sir R. Cecil's hand).

Extracts from a work in defence of Lord Burghley and Sir N. Bacon against certain slanderous books.

Genealogy of the Emp. Ferdinand.

Reges Franciæ ex Historia Philippi de Comines et alibi.

from Pharamund to Charles the Simple.

Genealogy of Dukes of Ferrara from 1105. (By Burghley.)

Genealogy of James VI. of Scotland.

MARQUIS
OF
SALISBURY.

MARQUIS
OF
SALISBURY.MARQUIS
OF
SALISBURY.

Genealogy of Henry Fred. Stuart.
 Ex Rubro Libro Nobilis Comitiss Leicestriae.
 Ex Registro Burton.
 Political subjects (by Lord Burghley).
 Short notes of civil conversation.
 A common-place book containing extracts, principally on civil law, polity, &c.
 An abridgment of the last treaty with Scotland.
 Pedigrees and genealogies touching the title of Abergavenny.
 Pedigrees of the Fenys, Ld. Say.
 Pedigrees, Cecil genealogies.
 Articles touching jurats of Guernsey.
 Complaints of inhabitants of Guernsey, with remarks by Lo. Burleigh.
 Mem. of furnishing new erected grammar school in Guernsey.
 Statutes of hospital of East Greenwich, founded by W. Lambard for support of 20 poor people, to be chosen by the Master of the Rolls and Upper Wardens of the Drapers' Company.
 Names of gentlemen in hundreds of Lincolnshire, with notes by Lo. Burleigh.
 Information of delays of the Norwich cause, and practices dangerous to the cathedral church.
 De Antiquitate Burgi, Yarmouth, in co. Norfolk.
 Names of gentlemen in Norfolk and Suffolk by Lo. Burleigh.
 Names for sheriffs in co. Monmouth.
 Grant to Sir Fran. Carew of Winchester, of sites of manors of Eastmeon, the south farm, &c.
 Private note of my Lord's (Cobham's) estate. Of debts.
 Agreements in settlement of Dowager Countess of Derby, daughters, and the Earl.
 Bill of sale by Arch. Douglas to John Cottesford, jeweller, London, of diamonds, &c.
 Property of Sir F. Englefield demised to his wife Elizabeth.
 Petition of Th. Gurley to the Council.
 Declaration of Chr. Hollywood, jesuit, cousin of Lo. Dunsanny, as to his detention in the Gate House.
 Treaty of marriage between Bp. of Lichfield, &c. and Mrs. Buskell, sister of W. Choldmondley.
 Imposition and export of tin.
 Mem. of monies, indorsed by Lo. Burleigh "Bredyman."
 Lease of impost on velvets, &c. to Sir R. Cecil.
 Customs of fine wares farmed by Sir R. Cecil, London.
 Terms of lease purchased by the Queen of the Countess of Leicester.
 Commission for demising lands in Jersey.
 Conveyance of Lyston Manor to her Majesty for a debt due by Sir M. Denny.
 Estimate for charge of victual to Ireland.
 Earl of Essex to [—].
 Communication to letter of Lo. Burleigh on spelling the name of Cecil.
 Ad Rob. Cecilium Consil. Secret. Rector Ecclesiae Cyceperstianæ Commemorat.
 Ad Rob. Cecilium Consil. Rob. Kirkham et Edw. Guiter.
 Act touching lessees and patentees.
 " " wardships, livery, and premier seisin.
 Reasons and allegations against Act for increase of mariners, 28 Eliz.
 Objections against the Bill of Depopulations.
 Additions to Act for defence of Frontiers (Borders).
 Intelligence upon designs of the arch traitor Tyrone in the landing of the army at Lough Foyle.
 Pedigree and descent of John Lo. Mountjoye.
 Challenge to the coat and arms of the Savilles.
 Names of deputy lieutenants to Earl of Pembroke for Salop, Worc., and Monmouth.
 Names of gentlemen in Yorkshire.
 Mr. Carmarden's suit for farming custom of gold lace.
 The Lords Talbot called as barons in their father's lives to other baronages.
 Consequences of the coming of M. to the debater and C. and N. (? Cecil, & E. of Northumberland, on accession of James).
 Stones brought out of Ireland.
 Dairy of events political and historical during Elizabeth's reign. (Murdin.)
 Warrant to Sir Jo. Norris, Lo. President of Munster, for pardon to Ulster traitors.
 Mem. touching treaty between France, Spain, and England.
 Book of orders for Knights of the Garter, with names from its institution.

Defence of the Queen's not nominating a successor.
 Bill for the grants (surrenders in Ireland).
 Notes out of Sir John Harrington's book in favor of K. of Scot's succession.
 Upon trade to the Indies.
 Offices of E. of Pembroke.
 Mourners to be appointed at the funeral of Lady Burleigh.
 Information by Sir A. Ashley of moneys chargeable against Sir G. Merrick.
 " Discours d'un antidote pour éviter aux mauvaises entreprises que l'on fasse contre l'Eglise de Dieu et la Royeue d'Angleterre."
 Upon the legality of the exchange of church lands. Eliz.
 Warrants from my Lo. Treasurer to Sir T. Yorke.
 List of State Papers of Collection in Bundles, of their arrangement, number, &c.
 Common-place book (in Sir R. Cecil's hand).
 Extracts from work in defence of Lo. Burleigh and Sir N. Bacon against slanderous books.
 Catalogue of books, papers, &c. found in Th. Norton's study, committed by the Queen to charge of Th. Wilkes, clk. of Council.
 Mem. by Lo. Burleigh of specie to France, exchange, &c.
 Description of mares, colts, and fillies at Malmesbury race.
 Contracts de Orfletremen.
 "Matter of peese."
 Preroux from Chilton. (3 Spanish MSS.)
 Contribution for necessities of the time (war in Ireland)?
 Papers relative to staples. Dates various.
 Project of Hans Fleming touching coinage.
 Manufacture of saltpetre by Lazarus Erkerne, chief master of the Emperor's mines in Bohemia.
 Epitome Operum Galeni.
 Charges of Denny's Durrant for bringing a Spaniard from Plymouth to Nonsuch by direction of (Sir R. Cecil).
 Carmina Funebria in obitum Clar. Fœminæ Dnæ Elizabethæ . . . conscripta ab Alumnis Regiæ Scholæ Westmonasteriensis.
 Verses on death of Countess and Earl of Oxford.
 Scripta in fronte Novi Testamenti.
 Upon death of Anne, Countess of Oxford, by Wilfrid Samonde.
 Epitaphium Illustr^{mi}. et Ex^{mi}. Edwardi Cortonis (?)
 Fall of Nero and beginning of Galba. (? Translation of Tacitus by H. Saville.)
 Chapters out of N. Machiavel.
 Universalis Historia Rationis et Philosophiæ lumine conscripta.
 Earl of Lincoln's patent for setting forth ships to sea.
 Declaration of Judge of the Admiralty touching jurisdiction.
 Motion in Upper House touching runaway soldiers and mariners.
 Warrant granting Sir W. Pickering time to pay a balance of 1,287*l.* due on account of 3,000 Almains brought by him to England by order of Mary and Philip.
 Notes of apparel for soldiers.
 Note of ordnance delivered out of Tower of London to Sir A. Powlett, Captain of Jersey, since 1 Elizabeth.
 Fletcher, De Literis Antiquæ Britanniae, præsentim Cantabrigiæ, et qui singula Collegia statuerunt ac amplificaverunt. (With other pieces by Fletcher.)
 Orations of Eton and Westminster to the Queen. (Finely written.)
 Diets for Danish ambassador.
 Diet of Lo. Chancellor, Lo. Treasurer, and Chancellor of the Duchy and Exchequer at Hertford.
 Expences of Th. Ferrers, (ambassador, in Denmark).
 8 May. Letter of Sieur de Villeroy, by Sieurs de Bellevue and of Sillery.
 Letters and papers of government revenue, &c., of University of Cambridge. Addressed to Lord Burleigh and Sir R. Cecil as Chancellors. 1575—1610.
 Bp. of Ross to H(igford) cypher.
 Queen of Scots to Duke of Norfolk, cypher.
 Ditto.
 Cypher alphabet.
 4 Feb. Answers of Mr. Darcy to Bp. of Winchester.
 State of Waltham Park.
 1 July. Victuals in magazines in Ireland.
 Letters from and to the Emperor concerning merchant adventurers and Hanse cities.
 Note. Many letters in cypher having deciphers attached placed under respective dates.

MARQUIS
OF
SALISBURY.

Note of heralds.

1605. Genealogy from Lo. Burleigh to 3rd E. of Salisbury.

Pedigree of alliance of Cecils, Bedford, Winchester, and Cheyney, by descent from Sir Jo. Semmark.

— to — a letter enclosing one for Geo. Hasty at Dumfries. The party to whom it is addressed "not to be curious to know whence it comes."

Cypher alphabet indorsed by Mr. Haynes? "Sir Ph. Sydney's."

Cypher for Alardt de la Dale, kinsman to M. Murcheron.

Als. Baltasar Pieterzon. (Lopez's conspiracy.)

Cypher of Maleroy (with key).

Cypher for Capt. Bredgate.

Secret writing or cypher (system by E. of Essex?)

Cypher called a jargon of late E. of Essex.

Cypher letter of E. of Essex to Guicciardine at Florence, recommending Cuffe.

Cypher letter from Guicciardine to E. of Essex.

Considerations touching the Queen's service in Ireland.

Three papers concerning Ireland and its reformation.

Discourse as to estate of the Prince Genevois.

A Portuguese MS. in 2 parts. (History of political state of Portugal.)

A Hebrew MS. in Portuguese on the same.

Analysis of matters of state.

Political subjects (theses) by Lo. Burleigh.

Notes of civil conversation.

Common-place book of extracts on civil law, &c.

Fragment in Latin relative to Scottish affairs in the minority of James.

Substance of that delivered me by Amb. of Scotland on report by me of Her Majesty's answer to his propositions. (Murdin.)

Liste des Gens de Guerre aultre l'Estat dressé sur les respectives Provinces. (In Dutch.)

Title of the King of Spain.

Inconveniences in government of Spain.

Advertisements touching preparations, &c., of Count Charles Mansfeldt.

Defensio Venetorum quâ sese Pontifici Romano ac omnibus Christianis Principibus purgant de federe cum Turcis inito.

Oration of Nic. Craig to the Queen.

Latin epigram by Rob. Dewhurst to the Queen.

Poetical address to the Queen (Latin and English).

The gardener's speech to the Queen. From some masque.

Epistle by W. Baesh to Lo. Burleigh, on his election as Chanc. of Cambridge Univ.

Complaint of Ric. Vennard, of Lincoln's Inn, on death of Lo. Treasurer.

Inventory of plate, jewels, licenses, &c., late due, &c. to Dr. Lopez, and with possessors of the same.

Certificate of Master and Fellows of Christ Coll., Oxon, in favor of M. Lister.

In matter of Herbert Pelham. (Murdin.)

Case of Th. Philips.

Fines for purchasing goods of pirates. Signed by Arch. Douglas.

Saville, of Merton Coll., Oxon, on leases of lands in Northumberland.

Services of Capt. R. Wright.

12 April. [—] Agreement before Justice Walmsley, by Cath., widow of Th. Talbot and others, touching jointure.

[The Queen] to [Mary]. The bearer is Ric. Shelley.

1667. Stage of the World; its miseries and vices in all estates.

1561. Act for reducing the currency, neither in Statutes at Large nor Rymer.

1565. Fowlar, a ballad. (A poem thus indorsed.)

26 Dec. 1568. Diets of Mr. Hen. Killegrew sent to Germany.

1578. Liber Consiliorum in Commissione in partibus Borealiibus, et in Principatitate Walli Justiciarum, Vice Comitatum, &c.

1582. Act for restraint of new building in London and Westminster.

1582. League between Henry III. of France and the Swiss.

29 Aug. 1587. Sessions or sitting at Cork of Commissioners for attainted lands of late E. of Desmond and others in co. Waterford and Limerick in Munster, with bills of complaint.

1587. Intelligence by Th. Douglas of Spanish practices in Ireland and Scotland.

THE EARL OF DENBIGH'S MANUSCRIPTS.

(Third Report.)

EARL OF
DENBIGH.

In my present report upon the Earl of Denbigh's Manuscripts, I have to take notice of a series of news-letters of the reign of William III., which, though it is imperfect, contains much that is interesting and important, the more so inasmuch as letters of this kind are rare in the period to which they belong. The first is dated September 8, 1686, and there is no other until we come to May 29, 1691, though it seems probable that the correspondence commenced at the former date, if not before, and that it was continued bi-weekly for the information of some one living abroad, who had a more than ordinary interest in being kept *au courant* with the state of political affairs in England. Who this person, according to my conjecture, was I shall presently say, but who was the writer of the letters I have not been able to discover. With the exception of the first, none of them bear any signature, while that is signed only with initials. In one of his letters the writer speaks of himself as a native of Jamaica, where, as appears from another, he held some public employment, the duties of which he discharged by deputy. Once I thought I was

on the eve of tracing him. In a letter dated ^{4 Decr} 24 Nov^r

1691, Howe, the Queen's Vice-Chamberlain, is mentioned as having named him in the House of Commons as the person who had formerly distributed money from the French Court amongst its English pensioners, and as having added that the author of the *Observator* had described the manner in which he made use of the park for that purpose.* There is, however, no record of Howe's speech, nor does Dr. Welwood, the author of the *Observator*, name the "certain gentleman" to whom he alludes. I am therefore at fault as to the writer. But it is clear from the ability with which the letters are written, and the access which he evidently had to the best sources of information, that he was precisely the sort of man who would be selected by, say such a statesman as Dykevelt, to keep him informed of all that was passing in the political world of England at so critical a time. There are indications in his letters that in some character or other he was about the Court. When the king returns from Holland (Oct. 1691), and arrives at Whitehall, he assists him to alight from his carriage and answers an inquiry about the queen. Some days afterwards the king dines with Lord Montague "dans son petit appartement de Whitehall où j'eus l'honneur de le conduire" "par l'escalier dérobé par ce que les lords, qui l'accompagnoient ne sçavoient pas ce chemin." But whatever were the duties which brought the writer so near the king, they were not of a menial character. He is present at a court ball on the king's birthday, "malgré moy parce qu'une dame de la cour me prit pour son" "ecuyer et je n'en pûs sortir." He is on terms of familiarity with the leading men of the day, interviews foreign ambassadors, frequents the lobbies of both Houses of Parliament, and when any important question is debated, learns from his friends as they leave the House what has been proposed, said, or done, and sends news of it at once to his correspondent at the Hague, occasionally recording more than is to be found in the Journals of Parliament. Nothing likely to interest his correspondent is omitted. There is under date ²³ 13 Nov.

1691, a short but graphic account of the fire at Kensington Palace, in which the king and queen are described as laughing heartily at the ladies of the Court rushing about in *chaouis* with needless alarm. Here again the writer is on the scene. He arrives at seven in the morning, finds their Majesties in the garden, the king walking about looking at the bundles of goods which had been packed up by each person, and especially

* The passage in the *Observator* alluded to is as follows:—"There is a certain gentleman in England at this very day who has paid many thousands of pounds of the French king's money in order to ensnare England; and which is strange, both ignorant of the persons to whom he paid it, and notwithstanding a very honest man himself; but the manner of his paying it seems to have been copied exactly from Cardinal Richelieu's pattern. Being in the service of a great foreign minister, the then despatcher of the *farangs* of Louis XIV., he was sometimes charged with a greater and sometimes a lesser bag of money, according as people's different services deserved; but for the most part St. James's Park was the place, where these showers of gold fell. It was to such and such a particular tree, as numbered in such and such a row in the park, that this gentleman was directed; and there he was, without speaking one single word, to deliver such a particular purse of money to a man he should find in such and such a posture, leaning against the tree in such a particular habit, but always with his face covered some way or another." *Mercurius Reformatarius*, or the New *Observator*, Friday July 24, 1691.

EARL OF
DENBIGH.

amused at a heap of Dutch cheese, bottles, and bread which some one had got together as if to withstand a siege. Here and there we meet with a good story. A certain Captain Jaquan, a French refugee, who has served on board one of William's ships, makes some observations to the writer on the state of discipline in the English Navy. He particularly objects to the practice amongst the officers of drinking so freely that they are drunk during half their time, never getting up till mid-day, and he adds that in France an officer would be cashiered for a single offence of that kind. The writer repeats the conversation to Lord Berkeley, who shuts him up with the remark that if all the English officers who got drunk were to be cashiered there would be none left. Again, members of Parliament in William's days appear not to have been superior to a very low form of bribery. The House of Commons is informed (letter

16 Jany. 1693) that some of its Committees accept entertainments at taverns from persons interested in their decisions; "curquy," adds the writer, "elle a" deffendu à tous ses membres d'accepter aucun repas " dans des maisons publiques pour obtenir leur appuy en " des affaires que la chambre examine." Once more; on Lord Mayor's day 1691 the king watches the river procession from a balcony at Whitehall. Each handicraft has some new device for its barge, but the most popular of all is a group of Orange trees "avec quantité de " figure de raparies d'Irlande pendus aux branches."

I have above suggested Dykevelt as the person to whom these letters might have been written. There is reason to believe that this supposition is correct. In the first place, they are precisely the communications which he would be anxious to receive, setting forth almost from day to day the state and prospects of the cause for which he had laboured. That, it is true, does not go for much. It happens, however, that the only one of those letters which bears an address—the one which is signed with initials—is addressed "A Monsieur Jean Frederick Molwat, Marchand, demeurant rue du Pape a la Haye." This is evidently a disguise. It was for no merchant that these letters were written; and curiously enough I find amongst Lord Denbigh's papers a letter of the same year as the above, but not included in the present report, from Sir William Trumbull to Dykevelt, in which he writes:—"Je pris la liberté de vous écrire un long detail de tout ce qui s'estoit passé à l'égard des affaires de son altesse Mr. le Prince d'Orange, et j'adressay ma lettre a Monsr. Jean Frederic à la Haye comme vous m'aviez ordonné à Londres." The addresses of the two letters fail to be identical through the absence in the latter of the surname "Molwat," but their resemblance is sufficient to raise a strong presumption that the "Jean Frederic" of the one and the "Jean Frederic Molwat" of the other were the same person, or pretended person, and that letters despatched under either address came into the hands of Dykevelt. This presumption is not shaken by the fact that in the first of these letters Dykevelt is mentioned as if he were a stranger to the correspondence. That was necessary in order to keep up the disguise. But there is yet another fact which strengthens me in the belief that the letters were written to Dykevelt. The letters in Lord Denbigh's collection, which are undoubtedly addressed to him, bear for the most part endorsements of the days on which they were received and answered. So do several of the letters under consideration, and in both cases the handwriting of the endorsements is the same. It would not be easy to come nearer to proof positive without actually reaching it.

The "Miscellaneous" letters may be left to speak for themselves. Amongst the most interesting are the "Memorials" of the second Earl of Denbigh, presented to Charles II., specially notable for the message sent to the Earl by Charles I.; and a paper entitled "Relation du voyage d'Angleterre," from the setting out of the Prince of Orange's expedition from Helvoetsluys to his taking up his quarters at St. James's. I may, in conclusion, observe that in the extracts which I have made from Lord Denbigh's papers, I have transcribed them as they are written, that is to say, often inaccurately. I observe in one instance that "a cette heur" is curiously despatched with "asteur."

I now proceed to give some extracts from the

NEWS LETTERS.

The first, as I have already stated, is addressed "A Monsieur Jean Frederick Molwat, Marchand, demeurant rue du Pape a la Haye."

"A Windon le 8 Sept^r 1686, N.S. Je prens la liberté Monsieur, de vous écrire ce billet pour vous donner avis

que le Marquis d'Abbeville fut nommé avant hyer pour succeder à Mr Skelton. Cette nouvelle surprit tous les ministres étrangers et les courtisans qui ne s'attendoient pas a ce choix. Le Roy dit publiquement qu'il avoit jetté les yeux sur luy parcequ'il avoit remarqué qu'il estoit bon amy de Mr L'ambassadeur Van-Dykvelt (de quil il dit toujours du bien) et qu'il croyoit qu'il seroit par son moyen bien venu auprez de M. le Prince d'Orange. Voila le premier ministre Catholique Romain (car il ne faut pas conter Rome) que Sa Majesté envoie chez les étrangers et chez des Protestants."

"A Londres le 2^o May 1691 Mardy. Faute de nouvelles, quand je commence cette lettre, je vay vous fair part, Monsieur, de quelques discours que les Jacobites se disent à l'oreille. Ils assurent que les neufs vaisseaux de guerre qui sont depuis long temps à Danquerque sont destiney pour executer un grand dessein qui est de porter le Roy Jaques en Ecosse, où il trouvera un party d'Episcopaux mal-contents prest à le recevoir et à hazarder quelque chose; que du moins cela fera diversion et pourra obliger le Roy de revenir de Flandres &c. A quoy on peut repondre que si cela arivoit que la France envoyât le Roy Jaques en Ecosse le remede pour l'en chasser plus vite que d'Irlande seroit facile, non en faisant revenir le Roy mais en envoyant trois ou quatre mille hommes seulement de Carikfergus en Ecosse, où il n'y a qu'un petit trajet et que par ce moyen les nouveau et futurs rebelles seroient bientot dissipez et le Roy Jaques contraint de se sauver en Norvegue. Il seroit peut estre bon qu'il y eût une guerre civile sur la frontiere d'Ecosse où les Anglois Jacobites accouroient, et où les rangeroit pour une bonne fois, car à ces sortes de gens l'indulgence ne sert de rien qu'à les rendre plus mechants. C'est peut-être à leur égard que bien de gens disent que le Gouvernement d'icy neglige beaucoup de choses et que la plus-part des personnes qui sont dans les grandes affaires de direction ne sont pas soigneuses d'exécuter à temps les ordres de leurs Majestez. . . . Il semble que chacun qui est employé ne pense qu'à faire sa fortune et à éviter de se faire des ennemis en menageant meme les Jacobites nonobstant leur insolences, comme si l'on aprehendoit qu'ils fussent un jour les plus forts. Si en l'aprehendre il faudroit leur rogner les ongles de bonne heure pour les empêcher de faire du mal lors que leur nombre aura grossy.

"On dit par tout qu'en Ecosse il ny a presque point de tronpes, ny munitions, ny argent. Les Principaux Seigneurs de ce Royaume là sont icy, comme le duc d'Hamilton, le duc de Queensbery, Le Marquis d'Athol, le Comte de Tevadel, le Comte de Southerland et plusieurs autres, qui sont assidus a faire leur cour à la Reyne. Je voy meme souvent ensemble, et seul à seul, deux hommes qui estoient incompatibles il n'y a pas longtemps, sçavoir le duc d'Hamilton et le Comte Melville. On croit que le premier veut gagner le second pour le mettre dans son party.

"Il y a du changement dans l'esprit de l'un des nouveaux Eveques, c'est le Docteur Beveridge, qui aprez avoir accepté publiquement l'evêché de Bath Wels, commence depuis huit jours à dire qu'il n'en veut plus par une delicatesse de conscience. On croit que quelqu'un luy a fait peur sur ce qu'on dit que l'ancien Eveque, le docteur Ken, se veut maintenir dans l'evêché contre l'autorité du Roy et l'acte du Parlement, ayant pour cet effect assemblé son clergé pour le faire entrer dans ses interests. Voila une marque qu'il à la conscience fort delicate s'il se met en train de Rebellion. Les Jacobites par des mains tierces l'animent, disant hautement que le Roy Jaques viendra bientot, et qu'il tirera my Lord Preston de prison. On dit qu'il en est si bien persuadé qu'en attendant il amuze le Gouvernement par des choses concerties. Les Jacobites font meme courir un bruit sourd contre l'evêque de Londres comme s'il commençoit a n'être pas content. Et pour ce qui est de l'ancien archeveque de Canterbury ils disent qu'il ne sortira pas du Palais de Lambeth que par force. Cependant le nouvel archeveque a deja engagé à son service la pluspart des officiers de la maison de l'autre qui l'attendent à Lambeth. . . . Depuis ce que Je vous ay écrit touchant le domestique prisonnier de chez l'ambassadeur d'Espagne il à pris si fort à cœnr que le Conseil Privé, où pour mieux dire Nottingham* ne le vouloit pas faire sortir par autorité, en égard à son privilege, qu'il est sorty de son lit malade à une lieue d'icy, s'est fait porter à Witehall chez la Reyne pour luy faire ses plaintes comme en pleurant de rage. La Reyne l'a fort contenté par ses manieres obligeantes, et a fait venir

EARL OF
DENBIGH.

* Names printed thus are represented in the letters by names which have in some cases been translated.

my Lord President pour concéder. Des que Mr de Ronquillo le vit il luy représenta que s'ils estoient venus au Conseil Extraordinaire au soir l'affaire estoit faite suivant que le duc de Norfolk, le Comte de Bedford et autres avoient dit. My Lord President luy repliqua sans s'enmouvoir qu'il avoit proposé le jour auparavant de mettre son domestique en liberté par autorité, que luy même avoit voulu signer le warrant avec deux ou trois autres Conseillers d'Etat, mais que le plus grand nombre s'y estoit opposé sur tout my Lord Nottingham et les gens de robe; qu'il estoit encore prest à signer cet ordre d'élargissement. C'est tout ce que l'Ambassadeur pouvoit souhaiter de luy. La Reyne en suite envoya chercher my Lord Nottingham, qu'on ne trouva pas Samedi au soir. Elle vouloit du moins luy ordonner d'empêcher que ce soir là on ne transportât pas le prisonnier de la maison du constable, où il a demeuré dix jours, à la prison publique comme cela estoit resolu par le creancier Irlandois, qui est papiste. Sur cela l'Ambassadeur s'en retourna assez content. Mais my Lord Nottingham ne s'étant point trouvé dans un si petit espace de temps, car on n'avoit que deux ou trois heures, l'affaire changea entièrement de face. C'est que le prisonnier voyant qu'on le menoit dans la prison publique, et craignant d'y rester long temps, et d'y être même detenu pour d'autres dettes de l'Ambassadeur, sans le consulter, prit le party de donner caution à l'Irlandois pour deux mille pièces; moyennant cela il fut incontinent relâché. Les autres domestiques de l'Ambassadeur en sont bien fâchés parce que quoy qu'ils n'ayent rien contre-signé pour luy, comme avoit fait celui-là, ils appréhendent qu'à tort et à travers on les arrête puis qu'on n'a point d'égard aux privilèges des Ambassadeurs qui ne sont pas si assurés que ceux des membres du Parlement pendant qu'il est assis, car on n'oseroit arrêter leurs domestiques. C'est ce que le creancier papiste Irlandois a dit même lors qu'on l'a interrogé. Il est apuyé par quelque Caballe Jacobite car il parle hardiment.

"A Londres le 1^{er} Juin 1691. Vendredy." "Il [the Spanish Ambassador] poursuit encore l'affaire de son domestique pour décharger sa caution qu'il a donné sans son ordre, pour avoir sa liberté. Le Conseil Privé out estoit la Reyne, ordonna hier au procureur general d'agir pour les privilèges des Ambassadeurs d'une telle manière que celui d'Espagne en fut satisfait; et de faire le proces en même temps a creancier papiste Irlandois comme recuzant. L'Ambassadeur a prié pour luy afin qu'on ne le poursuivit pas. Mais il est juste que le Gouvernement soit satisfait a l'égard d'un tel Papiste insolent qui est apuyé sans doute par la Caballe Jacobite. On vera comment il se tirera d'affaires. On a fait connoître à l'Ambassadeur qu'il feroit bien de ne pas écrire à la cour d'Espagne sur ce sujet jusques à ce qu'on luy ayt rendu la justice qu'il demande."

"A Londres le 5^{me} Juin 1691 Mardy." "Enfin nous avons appris icy il y a trois jours par les lettres de Dublin que le convoi de France est arrivé à Limerick et a Galloway le 1^{er} May. Mr Van Lewen secretaire du General m'a écrit le 20 qu'il y avoit 25 Vaisseaux de guerre qui escorteient environ quatre vingt dix navires chargez de toute sorte de provisions de bouche et de guerre et des armes pour 40^{me} hommes. Il semble que cet avis est exagéré de la moitié. Il me marque que la nécessité estoit si grande parmy les Irlandois au delà du Shannon que partie se vouloit rendre et que partie ne mangeoit que de la chair de cheval ce qui en avoit fait perir quantité; que sans ce secours on comptoit d'achever la reduction de l'Irlande en deux mois, mais qu'à present ce ne fera pas de cette campagne. J'espère le contraire. Mr de Guenkle a marqué un camp à Molingar, et les troupes ont commencé à marcher de ce côté-là. Mr Douglas a semblé son corps à Belturbet et le duc de Wittenberg le sien à Thurles afin de marcher de l'un et de l'autre côté vers Athlone. Mais il sera, dit-il, impossible de courir tout le pais parce que les Irlandois naturels sont contraires. . . . L'affaire des eveques n'est pas encore finie. J'entens dire depuis quatre jours à l'oreille que les vieux ne veulent point quitter les places aux nouveaux qu'après un jugement suivant les loix a banc du Roy, sur tout le docteur Ken Eveque de Bath Wells, qui non content d'avoir animé son clergé anime aussi ses confreres de sorte qu'il se pourra faire que dimanche prochain, jour de la Pentecôte, on en verra par le nouveau archeveque à Lambeth parce que le vieux n'est pas encore disposé d'en aller. . . . L'aveque de Londres l'aveque, me l'ayant dit la semaine dans quatre jours nous verrons si l'opinion naturelle se pourra continuer et si l'on sera

obligé de faire la consecration à Foulton, maison de l'aveque de Londres, ou il fait d'ordinaire les consecrations episcopales. My lord Castelmene a été condamné en justice à restituer au roy la vaisselle d'argent de la couronne qu'il avoit eu lors de son Ambassade à Rome, qui vaud 2500 pièces. L'aveque de Lincoln et l'aveque d'Hereford sont morts, et my lord Preston ne mourra pas pour cette fois par le main du boureau puis que le Roy luy a fait grace. Chacun souhaite qu'il l'ayt meritée en parlant comm'il faut, et les Jacobites l'aprehendent."

"A Londres le 12^{me} Juin 1691 Mardy." "L'archeveque de Cantorbery fut consacré avant hier par six eveques dans l'Eglise de Bow au milieu de la ville, sçavoir Winchester, St Azap, Salisbury, Worcester, Bristol et Oxford établis par commission de la Reyne pour cette ceremonie. On raisonne fort sur ce que l'aveque de Londres n'en estoit pas mais il precha le même jour et à la même heure à Whitehall devant la Reyne. Cela n'empêche pas que les Jacobites ne continuent à dire qu'il est mal content et que c'est la véritable cause purquoy il a affecté de prêcher au lieu de faire la Consecration de l'archeveque. On va continuer à négotier auprès du vieux qu'il n'est plus qu'un simple pretre pour l'obliger à quitter volontairement le palais de Lambeth afin qu'on ne soit pas obligé de l'en tirer par force par la voye ordinaire de la justice."

"A Londres le 15^{me} Juin 1691 Vendredy. Enfin nous avons appris icy depuis trois jours un bon événement contre la cour de France puis qu'elle a manqué son dessein sur Liege. Dieu en soit loué! Le Roy y avoit pourveu de bonne heure, et le secours des Allemands sous le comte de Lippe est arrivé bien a propos. J'ay leu lettre de my Lord Portland qui a écrit icy les circonstances de cette bonne affaire et la grande fermeté de l'aveque. Il me souvient des soins que vous preniez pour son elevation. Les Jacobites d'icy sont deconcertez de ce coup. Ils avoient publié et parié que la ville seroit prise et que le Cardinal de Furstemberg en seroit nommé coadjuteur. . . . L'admiral Russell a dit qu'il n'approuve pas les ordres qu'on luy a donnés, mais qu'il les exécutera. A quoy l'on ajoute que le Capitaine Frichman, l'un des Commissaires de l'admirauté, le gouverne entièrement comme sur intime amy qui entend bien la marine, et qu'il a en fort à cœur de s'embarquer avec luy. Tout cela paroît bon, mais voicy le mal, c'est que bien de gens croient que le Cap^e Frichman est un Jacobite caché et adroit, mais d'autres le défendent et disent que l'admiral Russell le connoît mieux que personne, et que luy, étant si affectionné au Gouvernement, ne sera pas la dupe de son amy s'il estoit capable de le mal conseiller. J'ay pris la liberté d'entretenir my Lord Pembroke sur ces deux choses, et de luy demander si l'admiral Russell a dit le mot qu'on luy attribue. Il m'a répondu qu'il ne le croit pas, parce qu'il estoit luy-même present lors qu'on luy donna les ordres et qu'il les approuva. Il m'a assuré que c'est un fait constant, et pour ce qui est de Mr Frichman il en a bonne opinion, ne le croyant point Jacobite, quoy qu'il ayt été fortement attaché au Roy Jaques, avant que cela fut un crime. . . . L'aveque de St Azaph m'a dit qu'il y a apparence que le vieux Archeveque, qui n'est plus rien que pretre, sortira volontairement dans quinze jours ou trois semaines du Palais de Lambeth pour faire place à son digne successeur. Les Jacobites et les Papistes le déchirent par tout par des calomnies qui leur sont ordinaires. Ils disent qu'il n'a jamais été baptisé et qu'il est Socinien, &c."

"A Londres le 18^{me} Juin 1691 Mardy." "Les Wigs croient par avance que my Lord President et my Lord Nottingham gouverneront absolument par adresse ou autrement l'archeveque de Cantorbery pour la disposition des evechez et des autres gros benefices, et qu'ils choisiront parmy leurs amis les plus rigides pour l'Eglise episcopale, au lieu que l'archeveque est d'un sentiment modéré et propre à rabatre l'animosité reciproque. Parmy les Wigs ceux qui ne peuvent convenir que ces deux ministres d'etat ne soient fort habilles pour les affaires du Roy et affectionnez à ses interests, disent contr'eux que le malheur est qu'ils choisissent ordinairement dans les benefices et dans les charges les gens le plus contraires dans le cour au gouvernement de leurs majestez, en un mot des Jacobites chachez qui traversent sourdement les affaires de dissection où ils ont part, et que c'est delà d'où naissent plusieurs retardemens et plusieurs autres maux. Avant hier my Lord Preston fut à Whitehall. Il baiza publiquement la main de la Reyne, et la remercia fortement de la grace que le Roy et elle luy ont fait de luy donner la vie. En suite il luy lit quelques choses de sa

EARL OF
DENBIGH.

et puis se retira. Plusieurs personnes furent curieuses de le voir qui avoient creu de le voir sur une échaffaut. Vous connoissiez sans doute M^r Jepson Secrétaire de la Thresorerie et qui l'étoit du Roy lors qu'il n'étoit qu'administrateur. Il mourut avant hier aprez quelques jours d'une attaque de pleuresie. C'est une perte, sur tout pour le Wigs d'autant plus qu'il y a apparence que celui qui luy succedera sera Tory. On croit que ce sera M^r Gay, qui exerçoit la meme charge du temps du Roy Jaques. Il est fort riche, mais comm'elle vaud cinq ou six mille pieces par an il y pretend de meme que M^r Southwel, M^r Harbart, M^r Montagu Secrétaire du Conseil, M^r Charles Bertue et autres. . . L'Eveque de S^t Azaph, qui m'a encore dit qu'il y aura un grand changement en France dans cette année 1691, ou que si cela n'est pas, il avouera qu'il n'entend rien aux propheties de l'apocalypse (cela pourroit estre), cet eveque, dis-je, vient de faire imprimer un livre pour bien justifier que tout ce qui a été fait icy depuis le dernière revolution est juste. Que c'est Dieu qui donne les royaumes à qui bon luy semble, c'est l'explication du pseume 75, Dieu abaisse l'un et élève l'autre. Que le roy à conquis son droit en conquerant la personne du Roy Jaques non la royaume, car on l'y a appellé. Il fait voir qu'il avoit droit à la couronne par luy-meme et par la Reyne, son epouze, et que puis qu'on vouloit les en exclure il a deu faire ce qu'il a fait et la Convention aussi. Il prouve que les peuples y ont toute sortes d'avantages et qu'ils ont aussi conquis leur droit en conservant leur privileges. Il traite succinctement plusieurs importantes questions touchant les differents gouvernements et les droits des Roys et des peuples. Il attaque le Roy de France sur cet sujet de la persecution contre les Vandois principalement."

"A Londres le 2^e Juin 1691 Mardy." "Les fanfaronnades imprimées du Roy de France l'année dernière qu'il étoit maître absolu de la mer de l'Europe ne sont plus de saison et nous esperons qu'il sera contraint de changer luy-meme de langage. On écrit de Paris qu'il est devenue sombre et pensif en public, apprehendant les evenemens de cette campagne et apprenant de tous cotez l'extreme misere de son peuple qui sera entièrement accablé si la guerre dure encore une ou deux années. Je conois des personnes qui raisonnent sur cela d'une maniere que si elle étoit bien certaine, on pourroit dire que la France a déjà autant perdu que si elle avoit restitué tout ce qu'elle a usurpé depuis la paix des Pyrenées. Car pour depuis la paix de Nimègue ce raisonnement est aparent en égard au dedans du royaume et à la perte du commerce. Tout cela est attribué à son extreme injustice, et à la situation ou Dieu a mis le Roy depuis le temps qu'il reprit Naerden et Bonne. Le chef de Justice Polixfen mourut hier. Les Wigs reconnoissent bien que c'est une nouvelle perte pour eux apres celle de M^r Jepson. Il avoit marié sa fille le jour auparavant et assisté à la nœce. Le lendemain il vomit et en vomissant avec effort comm'il étoit vieux et replet une veine se rompit dont il mourut quelques heures aprez. Sa place valoit environ cinq mille pieces de Revenu."

"A Londres le 2^e Juin 1691 Vendredy." "On dit beaucoup de bien du docteur Kider que leurs Majestez ont choisy pour Eveque de Bath-Wels, et qui ne manquera pas à sa parole comme à fait le docteur Beveridge que personne n'estime et qui est contraint de frequenter à present quelques Jacobites. On dit aussi beaucoup de bien du docteur Hale qui a été fait Eveque de Bristol. . . Les seigneurs Ecossois qui étoient icy en grand nombres s'en retournent. La plupart partoient hier aprez avoir fait soigneusement leur cour. Les Anglois, qui n'ayment guere les Ecossois disent qu'ils étoient venus faire leur recolte et solliciter quelque argent afin de vivre en paix cette campagne. Le marquis d'Athol n'a pas tant fréquenté Witehall comme les autres. C'est le plus acrédité seigneur du party episcopal en Ecosse, et qui auroit bien souhaité, dit on, trouver quelque moyen icy pour l'y retablir. Je conois fort son fils le comte de Moray, passionné Jacobite, et encore plus sa femme qui est aimée par un homme de credit et impénétrable dont vous verrez le nom en chiffre à l'autre feuille.* J'exorte souvent my lord Moray de se ranger à son devoir en s'attachant au gouvernement present. Il dit qu'il ne se mele de rien, qu'il a dequoy subsister doucement quoy que son pere ne soit pas riche, et qu'il attend les evenemens des affaires. Si quelque femme a commerce avec T. c'est la sienne assurément, et je luy en parle librement, l'assurant que tout se decouvre et que c'est le chemin de se perdre tous deux. Il raille sur cela, disant que s'il faisoit quelque chose il

ne seroit pas plus malheureux que les autres et que le gouvernement ne punit personne; que la grace accordée à my lord Preston marque bien qu'à l'imitation du bon Dieu on ne veut point la mort du pecheur mais sa conversion et sa vie. . . My Lord Portland a un fils si aymable et si bien fait de corps et d'esprit quoy que si jeune qu'on luy fit un honneur, il y a quelques jours, qui n'avoit jamais été fait aucun seigneur de son âge. C'est qu'il porta l'épee de l'état devant La Reyne en sortant de l'église en ceremonie. Il s'acquie de cette fonction comme s'il y avoit été acoutumé. La Reyne rioit de bon cœur.

"J'eus hier un long entretien avec l'ambassadeur d'Espagne qui avoit fait un effort pour se faire porter chez *Nottingham* à qui il ne peut s'empêcher de faire quelque reproche de son indifférence de ne l'avoir pas visité, ny fait visiter pendant une si longue maladie, et d'avoir empêché qu'on ne luy rendit point justice en l'affaire de son domestique. Ces sortes de choses luy tiennent si fort au cœur qu'il m'a dit que si on luy evoye un present d'un portrait à diamans lors qu'il partira, il retiendra les portraits du Roy et de la Reyne, et renvoyera les diamans au chambellan pour marque qu'il n'est du tout point content. Je luy ay dit plusieurs choses pour luy faire voir que cela ne se devoit point faire; que ce seroit choquer *Roy* et *Reine* et non *Nottingham*; qu'ils ne sont point cause de ce que *Nottingham* en uz; mal à son égard; que le Roy d'Espagne meme dezaproveroit qu'il eut fait une telle action &c. Je ne scay si je l'ay bien persuadé d'etouffer son ressentiment, que j'ay fort remarqué par tout son discours. Il demandera bientôt une fregate pour le transporter en Espagne, et comm'il ne croit pas qu'on luy acorde en ce temps, où que du moins on ne le fasse trop languir, il écrit aujourd'hui à Bruges afin qu'on luy tiëne un vaisseau prest pour pouvoir partir dans une quinzaine de jours en cas que sa santé le permette. Il laissera sa maison et ses domestiques engagés à ses créanciers.

"Il m'a aussi dit une chose touchant *Nottingham* pour faire voir qu'il n'entend pas encore les affaires étrangères, ny les interests des Princes. Lors qu'il l'a voulu persuader que L'Empereur feroit la paix avec les Turcs à la fin de cette campagne *Nottingham* luy a répliqué que ce n'est pas une chose à souhaiter pour l'interest des allies, nommement de L'Angleterre, parce qu'une telle paix seroit cause que *Suede*, *Danmark*, *Hanover* et memes *Zel* se joindroient pour faire la guerre à tous leurs voisins en faveur de la France afin qu'elle ne succombât pas entièrement. L'Ambassadeur s'est moqué de ce raisonnement, et luy a faite voir qu'une telle consequence n'arriveroit jamais. Mais l'autre a gardé son opinion, qui ne peut luy avoir été inspirée que par quelque François où jacobite instruit par la cour de France, où bien par un vieux homme que vous connoissez parfaitement, qui le frequente fort, et qui a le mesme employ icy que *Oenstierne* en Hollande. C'est un des oracles politiques de *Nottingham*. Apres cela il ne faut pas s'étonner s'il a parlé comm'il a fait à 43. On scait aussi que M^r de la Bastide tient à peu prez ce meme langage à M^r *Clarger* chez qui il loge, et à d'autres, nommement à *Monsieur Burnet* son amy intime et qui a répondu pour luy qu'il ne se meloit de rien, et comm'il est amy intime de *Nottingham*, et qu'ils raisonnent souvent en particulier il peut luy avoir dit la meme chose, non à dessein de faire du mal car il est fort zélé pour le gouvernement present, mais comme une consequence adroitement insinuée et qui arriveroit si l'empereur faisoit la paix avec les Turcs.

On a accordé au duc de Lenster qu'il entrera au Conseil du Cabinet lors qu'il y aura à faire pour ce qui depend de sa charge de general. Il y est entré ce matin. Je me suis informé s'il étoit assis, ou debout. On m'a dit que puis qu'il n'est pas du Conseil du Cabinet il étoit debout mais que la Reyne pour luy faire honneur et plaisir a trouvé bon qu'un tous les conseillers fussent aussi debout pendant le temps que ce Duc y seroit, et elle-meme à bien voulu demeurer debout. Cela a duré un gros quart d'heure. . . Le Chapitre de *Canterbury*, en consequence du Congé d'Elire et de la lettre de leurs Majestez à eleu unanimement le Docteur *Tillotson* pour leur archeveque. Les Jacobites avoient publié qu'il y auroit sur ce sujet quelque division parmi les chanoines. Le docteur *Beveridge* à tellement été opinionatre dans sa retractation, pour refuser l'evêché de Bath qu'on a été obligé de la rayer de la liste des chapelains de la cour. Je demanday hier à l'evêque de Londres par occasion, et pour voir s'il étoit mal content comme les jacobites le disent, en quel temps il luy plaira de consacrer l'archeveque et les cinq Eveques. Il me répondit dans dix jours, à la Pentecote, et oue ce seroit à Lambeth. Je luy repliquay que l'on

EARL OF
DENBIGH.

* Godolphin.

assuroit que le vieux archeveque n'en vouloit pas sortir que par force. Il me dit qu'il seavoit le contraire, et qu'il en sortiroit auparavant. Si cela arrive, et que les eveques deposedez obeissent aussi quantité de gens seront trompez.

"On dit que my Lord Lucas Gouverneur de la Tour a receu ordre de la Reyne de donner deux fois la semaine à my Lord Nottingham une Liste de personnes que vont voir my Lord Clarendon à la Tour. Il est certain qu'il est fort visité, et il y a bien de l'indulgence a le permettre.

"On a acordé une patente a un homme qui a inventé des machines pour empêcher que dans un combat navel les vaisseaux ne puissent venir a l'abordage."

"A Londres le 3 Juillet 1691 Mardy." "Le Roy a

fait un grand plaisir a my lord Godolfin en donnant à M^r Gay la charge de secretaire de la Tresorerie parce que celle qu'il a quitée de Commissaire de la Contume a été donnée à M^r Godolfin son frere quoy que dans la Chambre Basse il ayt toujours été contraire aux interets de sa Majesté mais aparemment il ne le sera plus a l'avenir. J'ay dit au Lord Riche qui est journellement avec my lord Godolfin qu'il doit luy faire bien conoitre la grande bonté de leurs Majestez pour luy en cette occasion et en plusieurs autres afin qu'il soit du fonds de son cœur dans leurs interets comm'il l'a été dans ceux des deux derniers Roys, &c. L'affaire du vieux archeveque ne fut pas playdée il y a quatre jours. On croit qu'il se veut laisser juger par contumace plutot que de reconoitre les juges, et qu'il veut gagner ce terme afin de demeurer encor à Lambeth jusques à un autre terme, puis qu'on a tant de bonté de ne le pas faire sortir par autorité comme un si opinionatre Jacobite le merite.

43* recent hyer la nouvelle de la mort de son frere aisé dont il est l'heritier. Il n'y avoit que moy lors qu'il lout la lettre d'avis. Il pleura beaucoup. Je fus son consolateur. Je luy dit qu'il fera bien de ne pas parler de cette mort puis qu'il doit partir, et que cela l'engageroit a des depenses.

6 Juillet
"A Londres le 26 Juin 1691 Vendredy." "Enfin

le vieux archeveque est sorty de Lambeth sur ce que les juges en trouvé juste qu'il repondit pendant ce terme, ce qu'il na pas voulu faire afin de gagner encor trois ou quatre mois. On a ordonné par contumace que le sherif prendroit possession au nom du roy de sorte que le nouvel archeveque y entrera quand il voudra. . . . C'est à vous, Monsieur, à examiner si la lettre qu'on vous rendra étant envoyée pourroit servir quelque tour a faire donner dans le panneau sur un autre avis plus important. Il me tarde bien que cela arrive, et je ne doute pas que vous n'y pensiez quelquefois. En attendant vos ordre sur cela je continueray celuy que vous m'avez donné il y a plus d'un an d'entretenir cette secrète correspondance dont personne ne profite que Lamb . . . à qui je fais des minutes deux fois la semaine contre les veritable sentimens de mon cœur. Il faut toujours mander la verité de nouvelles publiques et les tourner à l'avantage des ennemis car sans cela on s'apercevrait par les autres correspondans que Lamb, le trompe et ne le traiteroit pas si bien comm'il fait par ses reponces, et par la recompence extraordinaire qu'il luy a déjà fait et qu'il luy promet encore comme vous sçavez. Aprez avoir ecrit cecy l'amy froid a trouvé à propos de vous envoyer luy meme une lettre pour éviter qu'elle fut interceptée car cela decouvriroit la correspondance. Et il y a presentement sujet de croire que cela pourroit arriver, on vous en expliquera une autrefois la raison. Si vous jugez qu'il faille envoyer l'autre lettre à M. votre neveu il n'y a qu'à la cacheter c'est à dire la premiere enveloppe, non les autre du dedans afin qu'il les cachete luy-meme et qu'il voye dequoy il s'agit si vous trouvez bon qu'il le voye, sinon on peut les cacheter avec un chiffre.

10 Juillet
"A Londres le 30 Juin 1691 Mardy." "Les Wigs

ont beaucoup de joye d'avoir emporté l'election des deux sherifs et du chambelan de la ville, Ils croyent de faire un mayre de leur party et meme que pourroit bien être M^r Wilman. Je luy en ay parlé. Il ne le croit pas et il a raison. Les Wigs disent que si le futur mayer est des leurs comme le sont les trois officiers cy dessus et que je vous ay nommez dans ce precedent lettre c'est le veritable moyen de maintenir la ville de Londres en repos sur tout pendant la guerre, ainsi que l'experience la fait conoitre depuis deux ans. Deux

Parlementaires Torys m'ont assuré que lors que leur party dans la ville voudra être bien concerté et agir de toutes ses forces il l'emportera de beaucoup, et que cela arrivera pour le choix d'un mayre. Ils avoient pourtant que celuy d'a present s'est bien comporté pour l'interest de leurs Majestez et de la ville qui n'est qu'un meme interest. My lord Godolfin à l'honneur de parler souvent a La Reyne, en particulier et en public. Hyer à l'issue des prieres il l'entretint environ demye heure entourée de cent personnes. On remarqua qu'il rit deux ou trois fois, ce qui ne luy arrive guère. On remarqua aussi avec reflexion que my Lord Shrewsbury qui étoit present a perdu un pareil honneur de parler d'affaires d'estat avec La Reyne, et qu'il se tient à la porte du conseil du cabinet avec toute sorte de gens pendant que celuy à qui il a bien voulu quiter sa place est non seulement dedans mais qu'il fait la plupart des affaires sur tout pendant l'absence de my lord President comme à present. Les amis Wigs de ce Comte sont encore fachez de ce qu'il s'est conduit par sa tete. Il n'y a que deux jours qu'un de ses intimes amis et le votre mais qui n'est non plus que vous ny Tory ny Wig, me disoit qu'il n'a encore pû imaginer le veritable motif qui luy fit quiter une si bonne place. C'est my lord Mulgrave qui est boiteux depuis un mois d'une piqueure de mouche ou de guespe à la jambe qui la tellement en flée qu'il a été entre les mains des chirurgiens. On l'accuze que c'est pour autre chose. Il vous fait ses amitez.

"Le docteur Frezer, frere de la Comtesse de Monmouth, (celuy à l'occasion de qui le Roy, lors de sa blessure en Ireland, dit un si bon mot et si veritable, sçavoir qu'il à un medecin de trois Roys et jamais d'aucun sujet,) s'est battu contre M^r Bukelay, mary de Sophie, soeur de la duchesse de Richemont, qui est du nombre des Jacobites du parc, et lequel vint par derriere l'épée à la main pour le tuer en sortant de S^t James. Il en fut averty assez à temps pour se deffendre. Ils se porterent quelques coups dont l'un a blessé le medecin à la main. On les separa. My lord Feversham confirmoit hyer que la Reyne-douairiere avoit dessein d'aller faire un voyage en Portugal qu'elle medite depuis cinq ans, disant que si elle s'y ennuye elle reviendra bien tot icy, quoy qu'elle s'y ennuye aussi. Elle ne prendra que peu de ses domestiques avec elle, et son dessein est de passer par la France si le Roy de France le permet dit on. J'ay ajouté qu'il faut que le Roy d'Angleterre le permette aussi car il y aura beaucoup d'inconveniens à une telle permission qui donneroit occasion assurée à quantite de Jacobites de passer, où d'ecrire à Versailles et à S^t Germain. On dit que le Roy de Portugal veut bien envoyer ses vaisseaux en France pour y prendre la Reyne sa soeur et non en Angleterre. C'est une pauvre raison.

"Les Espagnols qui ne font plus rien dans L'Europe et qui seroient tout à fait perdus sans le Roy et les états generaux ont eu quelque avantage dans L'Amerique, ayant tué dans l'isle Hispaniola environ deux mille François, brûlé plusieurs maisons et pris plusieurs navires, suivant le report d'un qui vient d'arriver de mon país, La Jamaïque, d'on il est party il y a deux mois. On m'a dit qu'un nommé Denis (ce n'est pas Denize) marchand François à Londres a été pris à Nieucastel vers l'Ecosse (M^r Denize est a present en Ecosse) et qu'on l'a mené icy en prison, parce qu'il a envoyé du plomb en France, et c'est trahison. Il y en a bien d'autres qui font commerce avec l'ennemy."

Part of a letter without date:—"Je ne sçay si vous avez apris une querelle entre le Comte de Salisbery papiste, et M^r Hampden le fils. Ils soupoient chez le Comte d'Oxford. Aprez le repas la conversation roula sur la chasse et les chasseurs. Quel qu'un dit que le feu Roy Charles tiroit fort bien. Un autre dit que le Roy tiroit bien aussi. M^r Hamden dit que le Roy Jaques tiroit mal et qu'il avoit manqué son coup. My lord Salisbery s'imagina, mal à propos, que ce mot le regardoit parce qu'il est Jacobite et s'emporter contre M^r Hamden. Le lendemain il le fit appeller en duel qu'il accepta. Mais leurs amis trouverent le moyen de les empêcher de sortir de la maison, et l'on fit si bien comprendre à my lord Salisbery qu'il avoit tort qu'il prit le party d'aller chez M^r Hamden et luy fit des excuses.

4 Sept.
"A Londres le 25 Aout 1691 Mardy." "Le nommé

Denis, l'un des marchands emprisonnez pour trahison (ayant porté des marchandises de contrabande en France) ayant veu qu'on luy donnoit du temps pour le jugement de son procez, a trouvé le moyen de gagner les deux temoins par argent et les a fait sortir de Londres de sorte qu'a present il demande d'être elargy, et qu'on le

EARL OF
DENBIGH.

jugé. *Nottingham* avoit dit à la Foulereuse qui fait les affaires de Dannemarck et qui sollicitoit pour ce marchand qu'il meritoit d'être pendu. Mais les plus criminels trouvent le moyen en ce pays d'avoir grace ou d'échapper à la Justice comme ce Denis. Je sçay en confidence de chez *Nottingham* memes par des subalternes que leurs superieurs de memo qualité font bien leurs affaires dans toutes ces sortes d'intrigues de marchands criminels. Si l'on en punissoit quelqu'un cela feroit peur aux autres. C'est aussi apparemment par leur moyen qu'à Douvres et aux environs on entretient des gens qui reçoivent des lettres par des barques de France et qui y en font passer. Chacun sçait cela mais on n'y remédie point. Il faut esperer que quelque jour le Roy remediera à tout."

"A Londres le 7 Septemb. 1691 Vendredy." "Hyér 28 Aout

il arriva un exprez de Dublin, aparemment pour des affaires du gouvernement et par occasion. Il porta la nouvelle de la mort de Tirconnel. On disoit en ce pays-la que quelque diable de son propre party l'avoit empoisonné dans Limerick parce qu'il étoit d'avis de capituler et que par cette meme raison on avoit passé par les armes M^r Lutterel, officier de consideration. L'on a appris aussi que l'armée du Roy arriva devant la place il y a cinq jours dans le dessein de la bombarder et de la foudroyer avec 40 pieces de canon si elle ne capituloit, et que les vaisseaux s'en étoient approchez à deux lieues desorte qu'elle étoit serrée par mer et par terre et que les rebelles suffroient extremement, sur tout la Cavalerie qui seroit obligée de tuer et de manger les chevaux. Le Party qui souhaite d'accepter l'amnistie sera bien tot aparemment le plus fort, car ils voyent assez que Sarsfield et les autres commandans ne se soucient pas de faire perir le reste de leurs troupes pourvu qu'ils retardent l'affaire et qu'ils fassent leur cour à la France et au Roy Jaques. On mande qu'on a mis trois hommes à la place de Tirconnel, qui étoient nommez, en cas de mort, dans un ordre cacheté du Roy Jaques.

"J'ay sçu que le Lord, dont je fais mention auroit souhaité que my Lord Godol . . . ne fut pas du nombre des sept, parce qu'il est bien persuadé qu'il est contraire au gouvernement dans les grandes affaires, et que cela l'a empêché d'accepter a present l'employ. Mais c'est au Roy a juger sur ce point delicat, d'autant plus qu'il est bien averty du pour et du contre à l'égard de ce septieme."

"A Londres le 11 Sept^{bre} 1691 Mardy. "Avant hyér dimanche, deux postes d'Holande arriverent ensemble avec la grande et bonne nouvelle du gain de la bataille des Allemands contre les Turcs dont le principal fruit doit etre la paix entr'eux et une plus forte guerre contre les Francois. Dieu veuille que cela arrive bientôt.

"J'ay vu une lettre du Comte de Windisgrats à M^r Hofman qui luy donne avis que L'Empereur luy a envoyé un pouvoir entier pour traiter avec le Roy, soit en Holande, soit en Angleterre, sur ce que my Lord Paget a fait conoitre à la Cour Imperiale qu'un tel pouvoir est necessaire afin d'abreger le temps que se perd lors qu'il faut attendre des reponses de Vienne et de la Haye. J'ay vu aussi dans la meme lettre le chagrin de ce comte contre la Reyne douairiere d'avoir refusé l'enterrement de Dom Pedro de Ronquillo à Somerset, et la reconnaissance envers la Reyne de l'avoir fait enterrer à Westminster et d'avoir si genereusement soin de ses domestiques qui logent et mangent à ses depens. Il fait des eloges sur cela qu'elle merite bien.

"Quantité de gens apprehend icy que la Cour Imperiale enflée de la victoire ne soit plus si portée pour la paix de Hongrie, mais le Roy luy aura fait conoitre qu'il n'est pas à propos de differer l'occasion. Il n'y a que cette paix qui puisse sauver le grand Visir a Constantinople. Le Comte de Windisgratz marque qu'il ne doate pas que cette prosperité ne produise bien tot la paix de Hongrie."

"A Londres le 15 7^{bre} 1691 Vendredy." "J'ay vu une lettre, en confidence, écrite par le duc de Schonberg à M^r de la Salle Mougnot, par le quelle il luy marque qu'il alloit partir le 20 du mois passé de Piedmont pour aller en Savoye tacher de faire quelque chose, mais qu'il n'avoit point d'argent, non pas meme pour en donner aux Francois du Dauphiné qui pouront le venir joindre. Surquoy il le prie de proposer à la Reyne, par my Lord Nottingham, de luy faire donner s'il luy plaît environ quinze mille pieces sur le bien qu'on a promis à feu son pere, dont il est heritier, et qu'il le depensera de bon cœur pour le service du Roy et de la Reyne, étant persuadé qu'il reussit pour la bonne cause, qu'on trouvera quelque jour le moyen

de le dedommager de cette avance. J'ay aussi leu une lettre que le ministre du Bourdieu, écrit à L'amy froid, dont je vay copier l'extrait abregé, a cause principalement qu'on se plaint fort de M^r Vandermer. Ce n'est pas d'aujourd'hui que j'entens faire de fortes plaintes contre luy. Le Capitaine Inhof de Berne tué en Irlande m'en a dit quantité de mauvaises chose." The following is the extract:—

"A Turin le 18 Aout 1691." "Les officiers Reflux, qui servent en Piedmont, se plaignent fort de M^r Vandermer, qui agit comme s'il n'étoit pas Protestant, en effect il n'est jamais allé au preche dans Turin et n'y a pas voulu communier, comme tant d'autres. Il vit avec eclat comme s'il étoit ambassadeur, il fait beaucoup de depenses, il a carrosse, il a des metresses, et allume luy-meme des querelles entre M^r de Lochet et M^r Mallet. On pretend qu'il est coupable de la mort d'environ trois cent Vaudois ou Refugiez qui sont peris de faim et de nudité dans les vallées parce qu'il n'a pas voulu leur envoyer aucun secours dans le meme temps qu'il donnoit à la Cour de Savoye les sommes qui étoient destinées pour ces miserables. Il en uze ainsi à pour avoir icy des protecteurs lors que ses friponneries viendront en evidence. Le duc de Schonberg a creu que pour faire cesser les plaintes contre M^r Vandermer il falloit l'obliger à rendre compte de l'argent qu'il a reçu; mais lors qu'on fut assemblé pour cela il dit qu'il n'étoit pas en état de produire sa recepte ny sa dépense parce qu'ayant apprehendé le siege de Turin il avoit envoyé tous ses papiers à Genève, sans en garder copie. Cette reponce surprit extremement l'assemblée, qui n'avoit pas le pouvoir de le presser. On dit qu'il n'a plus dessein de retourner en Holande, se trouvant si bien en ce bon pays. Si le Roy, où les Etats Generaux, donnoient pouvoir au duc de Schomberg, et à M^r d'Oberkau, de luy faire rendre compte de son administration, on croit que sur les cent vingt mille ecus, qui furent d'abord envoyez il en a relié environ trente mille. C'est aux puissances, de dire qu'il depend, d'y mettre ordre. En attendant le duc de Schonberg dissimulera. Le Secretaire de la guerre du duc de Savoye n'est nullement amy des Vaudois ny des autres protestants. Et pour ce qui est du Marquis de Pianesse, et du Marquis de la Pierre, lieutenans generaux, ils passent pour Francois. C'est un grand malheur. Les commis du Marquis de St Thomas premier ministre d'Etat, on achete par un morceau de pain tout le bien des Vaudois lors qu'on les persecutoit. A present on n'oublie rien pour les laisser perir, et M^r Vandermer est un ministre commode pour cela. "Le duc de Savoye a de la passion pour la belle Marquise de Verrone, mais cela ne derobe pas un moment à son devoir, et à la gloire. J'étudie ce Prince, et je ramasse tout ce que j'entens dire de luy. Je conclus qu'il sera avec le temps un grand homme et un bon general. Il est fort couvert et dissimulé. La France n'a guere de plus grand ennemy que luy, et j'en suis bien-aise. Il est caressant, mais avec dignité. La perte de ses états ne luy a rien fait rabatre de cette noble fierté qui sied si bien aux Princes."

"A Londres le 15 7^{bre} 1691 Vendredy." "Un Eveque Papiste, nommé Lisborne, a été mis en prison. Il en étoit sorti il y a quelques mois a condition de quitter l'Angleterre. Il n'en a pas voulu sortir et memes il s'est melé de certaine choses mal à propos. C'est la cause qu'on l'arrete. J'ay obligé M^r Hofman et le Secretaire de l'ambassade d'Espagne de demander à *Nottingham* de quelle manière il vouloit qu'ils écrivent sur cela à Vienne et à Madrid. Il a pris leur demande en bonne part, et ils ont écrit comme s'ils ne luy avoient point parlé."

From an imperfect letter without date:—

"On pretend que si L'admiral Russell avoit battu les ennemis on avoit sollicité Le Roy de le mettre à la tete des affaires du Cabinet, et que ce seroit le meilleur moyen d'avoir beaucoup d'argent. C'est sur le sujet de l'argent que les Wigs disent qu'il y aura de grand débats au Parlement, et qu'on n'en donnera suffisamment que lors que My Lord Carmarthen sera hors des affaires du gouvernement. Les Jacobites se confient si fort sur cela qu'ils l'ont écrit au Roy Jaques, du moins j'ay vu une lettre de M^r Mejerrou qui écrit que ce Prince et sa petite cour de St Germain sont persuadez que le Parlement ne donnera plus guere d'argent au Roy, et qu'on n'en donnera qu'à condition de changer les ministres.

"My Lord Dartmouth a dit deux ou trois fois à M^r le Puz qu'il étoit bien malheureux de ce que vous-meme qui etiez si obligeant a son egard ne daigniez pas faire un mot de reponce sur son sujet depuis sa prison.

EARL OF
DENBIGH.

EARL OF
DENBIGH.

Il la supporte patiemment quoy qu'on n'ayt pas observé, dit-il. Les formalitez requises par les loix en France tant pour crime de trahison, mais qu'il n'a garde de se plaindre du Gouvernement : qu'il est bon protestant et bon serviteur du Roy et de la Reyne, les nommant par leur nom, pour éviter l'équivoque.

"A Londres le 12^{me} 7^{bre} 1691 Mardy. "L'Evêque Papiste Lisborne a été mis hors de prison sans qu'il luy ayt rien conté. On a arrêté un prêtre de feu Dom Pedro Ronquillo qui disoit la messe trop à découvert dans une maison bourgeoise où il avoit dix ou douze étrangers. Le Secrétaire de l'Ambassade s'indigne de son imprudence et prie my lord Nottingham de le faire pardonner. On parle de marier enfin My Lord Shrewsbury avec une jeune fille, nommée Mad^{lle} Enguefort " [the rest is wanting].

A letter without date and the commencement of which is wanting. "Comte de Lindzey grand Chambellan du Royaume vint au bas de l'escalier recevoir les ambassadeurs les complimentant en Italien et les conduisit à la Chambre où le Roy prend ses habits de cérémonie. Je leur fis bien remarquer cet honneur singulier du grand Chambellan. En suite il alla demander la permission de leur part à tous les seigneurs assemblez d'entrer dans leur chambre pendant leur debat sur un Bill, ce qui fut accordé, autre honneur à des étrangers. Ils virent opiner sur le Bill de la grande Banque Nationale de Terres ou de L'Exchiquier pour un subside de plus de trente millions de leur país. Il n'y eut que les Venitiens qui eurent permission d'entrer, excepté quelques-uns, comme moy, necessaires a leur faire conoitre les formalitez et les principaux Seigneurs. Plusieurs leur firent des compliments en Francois. Le Roy arriva peu apres et incontinent tous les seigneurs prirent leurs robes rouges. On plaça les ambassadeurs proche sa Majesté qui les salua, la couronne sur la tête. On observa un grand silence car il n'y avoit point de femmes, des que les membres de la Chambre basse furent entrez. Leur Orateur harangua le Roy, et dit entr'autres choses que jamais Parlement n'avoit tant donné d'argent ny si promptement à aucun Roy, mais qu'on le donnoit de bon cœur puis que sa Majesté l'employoit si bien &c. En suite elle passa huit ou dix actes, et fit une agreable harangue de remerciement pour le zele que le Parlement avoit temoigné pour la conservation de sa personne et pour fortifier le Gouvernement &c. Apres quoy my lord Gardesaux ayant pris l'ordre de la bouche du Roy prorogea le Parlement jusqu'au 26^{me} Juin. Le Roy alla se faire debailler et les ambassadeurs suivirent. Sa Majesté leur parla, et le Prince de Danemark joignit. Demye heure apres le Roy s'en étant allé, plusieurs seigneurs saluerent et parlerent avec les Ambassadeurs qui furent tres-contents d'une telle matinee. Ils allerent diner chez le duc d'Ormont qui les avoit invitez une heure avant que My Lord Portland les invitât il y à deux jours. Ils m'en temoignerent leur deplaisir car ils souhaitoient de commencer par luy, d'autant plus qu'ils ne pourront plus aller diner chez luy, puis que le Roy commence à les recevoir aujourd'hui et les deux jours suivans, et Vendredy ils auront leur audience public à Whitehall dans la grande salle des banquets. Pendant cet intervalle de quatre jours My Lord Portland fait embarquer sa famille et son equipage pour partir avec le Roy. Aujourd'hui sur le soir les ambassadeurs ont fait leur entrée publique. Le Comte de Radnor a été les prendre à Greenwich dans les berges du Roy. On est descendu à la Tour d'où le canon a tiré et ils ont pris place dans les carrosses de sa Majesté qui estoient accompagnés d'un grand nombre d'autres à six chevaux. On n'a guere veu icy de plus belle entrée ny des equipages si magnifiques. Tout le beau monde de la ville estoit aux fenestres et aux balcons, et le petit peuple remplissoit les rues. Je croy que les ambassadeurs n'en avoient jamais tant vu à la fois ny à Rome ny a Paris. J'avois pour ma part trente personnes dans mon petit logement parce qu'il est vis à vis de la maison où le Roy les traite. Je n'ay pas le temps d'y aller."

"A Londres le 21^{me} Sept^{bre} 1691 Vendredy. J'ay affecté une rencontre pour parler au Comte de Shrewsbury du mariage avec Mad^{lle} Enguefort qui à 80^{me} pieces. Il m'a dit d'abord qu'il ne se fera point et qu'elle n'a pas tant de bien qu'on dit, qu'y qu'elle soit fort riche. Je n'ay pas osé luy demander s'il l'épouserait en cas qu'elle eut 80^{me} pieces, puis qu'il m'avoit dit qu'il ne se marieroit point avec elle. Je luy ay seulement dit qu'il a à choisir parmy toutes les filles d'Angleterre, et qu'on s'étonne fort de ce qu'il n'a pas encore choisy, que cela fait dire qu'il ayme tant de dames, ai-je dit en riant, qu'on croit qu'il n'en pourroit point aymer legitimement une seule. Il a soury aussi. Je ne sçay combien de questions il me fait sur les affaires estrangeres. J'ay

fait un helas ! de regret en sa faveur de ce qu'il a bien voulu quitter le Ministère ; que les affaires d'Etat vont bien pourtant icy, Dieu Mercy, mais qu'elles auroient pu mieux aller. Il est serieux sur cela. Il est assidu à faire sa cour journallement . . . J'ay veu une lettre de M^r Mejereron arrivée de Paris en sept jours, qui est fort impertinente. Lors qu'il nomme le Roy Jaques il dit simplement le Roy D'Ang^{re}, et lors qu'il nomme celui qui en est le Roy véritablement il dit le Roy Guillaume. A la bonne heure de dire le Roy Guillaume s'il disoit aussi le Roy Jaques. Un ministre, s'il est sage, en quelque cour qu'il soit il doit parler comme son maitre . . . On parle fort contre l'admiral Russell et contre les Cap^{tes} qui ont gagné les ports lors de la tempeste, ce qui est cause qu'on a perdu deux vaisseaux et quelques autres endommagés, au lieu qu'il falloit imiter les Hollandois qui ont tenu la haute mer, et n'ont rien perdu. Ils sont venus à Portsmouth . . . On ecrit de Paris du 14 qu'on n'envoyera point d'escadre en Irlande, et que le Roy Jaques a prié le Roy Louis de ne plus faire des dépenses inutiles pour luy de ce côté-là. Si on pouvoit se fier à cette nouvelle ce seroit quelque chose, et on prendroit icy d'autres mesures."

"A Londres le 25^{me} 7^{bre} 1691 Mardy. "La riche mad^{lle} Enguefort qui n'a pu avoir le comte de Shrewsbury pour epoux se marie avec my lord Lexington qui la mena en Espagne . . . On ecrit des Indes occidentales que le Colonel Kendal Gouverneur de Barbados a fait arreter le Capitaine Wright, ce traitre Jacobite, qui fit si mal son devoir envers une escadre de France qu'il voulut bien laisser échaper la pouvant ruiner. L'admiral Russell est arrivé cette apresdinée un peu indisposé. C'est la cause qu'il n'a pas assisté ce soir au conseil du Cabinet de la Reyne qui a duré quatre heures, où l'on a fait venir les commissaires de l'admirauté et de l'office de la Marine."

"A Londres le 28^{me} 7^{bre} 1691 Vendredy. "Vous me donnez avis que le Roy sera bientôt de Loo à la Haye, et que vous vous y rendrez en meme temps, mais qu'apres vous croyez de retourner à Bruxelles. Voila bien de voyages lors que les autres prennent du repos. Si vous veniez icy vous n'en auriez guere, et quoy que vous n'eussiez point de caractere public, vous en avez un indelebile qui vous attireroit encore les empressemens des deux partis pour vous faire entrer dans leurs differents sentimens. Vous ne pourriez pas vous empêcher d'être quelque fois Tory et quelque fois Wigg, suivant la raison et vous modereriez ceux qui en manquent par trop de passion. Ouy par trop de passion, car je vous puis assurer qu'il y en a autant que jamais de part et d'autre. On renouvelle dans les conversations tout ce que vous leur avez entendu dire si souvent, et il y a peu de personnes qui soient en état, comme vous l'etiez, de blamer leurs emportemens reciproques, et l'interest mal entendu de party. Vous sçavez que les Wiggs et les principaux vous ont accusé pendant votre dernier voyage d'être devenu Tory, ainsi que je vous l'ay écrit et les reponses que je leur faisois de meme que l'amy froid. A present ils s'imaginent que si vous etiez icy ils vous mettroient dans leurs sentimens. Ils pretendent crier bien haut dans le Parlement et porter le Roy à changer de mesures à leur égard s'il veut qu'ils concourent à imposer l'argent necessaire. Il n'y a pas longtemps que je vous ay écrit sur ce sujet. Si Limerik est prise cela fera sans doute changer de sentiment aux mal-contents, et réunira les esprits raisonnables sur l'affaire de l'argent pour la campagne prochaine. . . . M^r Warton, frere du contreroleur a fait pescher quatorze gros canon de fonte dans le Canal St George entre l'Irlande et L'Angleterre, dont il a fait present à la Reyne qui demanda au Chevalier Goudrik qui luy en parla si l'on avoit pesché dequoy payer les frais. Cette nouvelle pesche vient du debris de la flotte d'Espagne de Philippe Second, qu'il nommoit l'Invincible et qui fit naufrage il y à plus de cent ans."

"Enfin la Reyne-douairiere se prepare à partir dans un mois pour aller en Portugal par la France ayant pour cet effect obtenu des passeports. Aucun de ses domestiques Protestant ne l'accompagnera, et leurs gages leur seront toujours payez icy."

"On remarque depuis un mois qu'il meurt dans Londres une fois plus de monde qu'à l'ordinaire, c'est à dire au lieu de 300, il en meurt 700 par semaine mais de différentes maladies."

London "du 9 Octob. 91. "Tous les refugiez qui sont en Angleterre, en Holande et en Allemagne souboiteroient passionnément de sçavoir precisement le nom de l'auteur du detestable livre de *L'Avis au Refugiez*. Un grand nombre sont convaincus que c'est M^r

EARL OF
DENBIGH.

EARL OF
DENBIGH.

Bayle, et moy particulierem^t, ais li que j'ay pris la liberté de vous l'écrire. Mais commⁿ n'ia affrontement, et qu'il a fait plusieurs mechantes écrits pour s'en defendre en disant mille injures à M^r Jurieu, et à tous ses amis, il seroit facile de convaincre où de justifier M^r Bayle si l'Etat vouloit s'en meler, puis que le livre a été imprimé à la Haye par Moetiens, qui est un libraire revolté, et de qui l'amy froid dit qu'il le conoit pour *Cochin depuis plus de dix ans*. Je le conoit aussi pour un mechant Papiste, qui imprimoit pour S^t Didier du temps du Comte d'Avaux. Si ce libraire étoit pressé par quelqu'un du Gouvernement de nommer l'auteur, il n'oseroit le refuser pourveu qu'on le menasset tout de bon de luy faire fermer la boutique. L'impression d'un si mechant livre, contre l'Etat, et contre l'expédition d'Angleterre, meriteroit plus que ce chatiment. Il ne faut pas douter que M^r Bayle n'ait fait prendre des mesures pour empêcher le libraire de parler, mais puis qu'il y a preuve qu'il a imprimé ce libelle cela suffit pour le presser en Justice, ou par autorité. On ne doute pas que plusieurs personnes du party Arminien ne protegent M^r Bayle, parce qu'elles n'ayment guere le Roy ny le Gouvernement à present etably en Hollande. J'ay veu des lettres qui portent que plusieurs de ce party à Rotterdam caressent M^r Bayle, luy donnent à manger à cause qu'il a une plume propre à écrire contre sa Majesté. J'ay veu d'autres lettres de M^r Bibaud, qui est à Geneve qui marque qu'il y a long temps qu'il a remarqué que M^r Bayle étoit amy de la Cour du France, et de ses prosperitez, qu'il le faisoit luy-meme engrager lors qu'il luy racontoit quelque malheur arrivé aux affaires du Roy Louis 14 &c., de sorte que ce n'est pas d'aujourd'hui que M^r Bayle est dans un interest contraire à celui des refugiez. Je scay son ingratitude contre M^r Jurieu, qui l'a trop aymé sans le bien conoitre, et qui l'a etably à Sedan et à Rotterdam. Je scay qu'il nie d'avoir changé de religion à Tholozé dans sa jeunesse, et cependant il y a icy des ministres qui le savent d'original qui luy écrivent en ce temps-la et qui en eurent une reponce si papistique qu'il y a aparence qu'elle étoit dictée par des jesuites. M^r Saurin, quoy qu'il ne soit pas amy de M^r Jurieu depuis un an qu'il se sont un peu entrechoqués au Synode, m'a écrit qu'il a toujours regardé M^r Bayle comme un libertin, et que M^r Jurieu a tort de l'avoir fréquenté familièrement, le recevant chez luy comme un frere. A propos de M^r Saurin si vous aviez le loisir de vous appliquer aux affaires des particuliers, il vous seroit facile de faire un accommodement entre luy et M^r Jurieu. Je leur ay proposé que si vous le vouliez j'irois en Hollande pour les mettre d'accord, etant tous deux mes amis, et tous deux orthodoxes, gens de bien, et zelez pour le present Gouvernement d'Angleterre et d'Holande. Ils m'ont repondu à ce compliment qu'ils ne meritoient pas que je fisse ce voyage à leur occasion seulement, et qu'ils voudroient bien que d'autres affaires m'apelassent auprez de vous.

"Il y a quelques mois que M^r Dallonne et moy primes la liberté de vous recommander M^r de Pierrefite afin qu'il eut une pension comme tant d'autres refugiez. Nous pouvons vous assurer que c'est l'un de ceux qui le merite le plus. C'est un bon vieillard d'environ 70 ans, et un homme de fort bon sens et d'une rare pieté. Il demeure à Rotterdam. Votre absence l'a empêché de se faire conoitre à vous, Monsieur, qui es les patron general des refugiez. Il a été oublié dans la derniere distribution des pension de l'Etat. Au nom de Dieu ; protegez le.

"A Londres le 16 Octobre 1691 Mardy." "Vous aurez appris confusement, Monsieur, avant cette lettre la grande et bonne nouvelle de la capitulation de Limerik, Dieu en soit loué. Les derniers nouvelles de la pluye et de l'embarquement du gros canon avoient affligé le bon party et rehaussé l'insolence des Jacobites avec lesquels je suis journellement aux prises dans le parc car ils y sont deux fois le jour pour contre dire toutes les nouvelles de Witehall. Ils attendent les gens qui en sortent pour escarmoucher avec eux. Ce fut avant hier dimanche matin que la Reyne aprit, non par le Secretaire d'Etat, mais par un marchand nommé Farnez, grand parieur, que la ville avoit demandé à capituler, et montra la lettre qu'un exprez luy avoit portée. Cette nouvelle fut d'abord debitée dans toutes les eglises. Dans celle où j'étois l'on en rendit publiquement graces à Dieu. Je fus incontinent à Witehall, qui étoit rempli de monde. Je parlay au marchand, qui fit demander à la Reyne par my lord Godolfin qu'elle eut la bonté de l'envoyer en Hollande porter au Roy cette nouvelle. La Reyne ne le trouva pas à propos et fit bien, car elle attendoit la nouvelle par la bonne voye, outre que le but du marchand étoit d'aller parier à la

sourdine à Amsterdam. Nonobstant le refus il partit le meme jour, et c'est par là que vous aurez appris la nouvelle. Il n'y a qu'en ce pais où les particuliers ayant cette liberté d'avoir des exprez plus diligens que ceux du Gouvernement, et de debiter à leur fantaisie les bonnes et les mauvaises nouvelles. . . . La nuit dernière à minuit la Reyne a envoyé un exprez au roy pour luy mander la nouvelle cy dessus quoy qu'elle n'ait pas encor receu l'exprez de M^r de Ginckel.

"Le chevalier a recommencé à composer des memoires pour Le Roy pour tacher de faire une paix ou une treve entre les Tors et les Wigs qui paroît plus difficile que celle avec les Turcs et meme avec la France. Il m'a prié de sous envoyer le memoire cy joint pour en parler à sa Majesté, mais elle sera partie aparemment. Le chevalier ne m'a donné son écrit que hier, et je l'ay fait traduire pour vous, vous jugerez par son propre sentiment que le party des Wigs est plus fort qu'il n'avoit creu. Je vous supplie de me repondre un mot pour luy. Il a communiqué son écrit à my Lord President, comme les precedens."

"A Londres le Lundy 22 Octob. 91.

"Je vous écris, Monsieur, extraordinairement ce soir Lundy à minuit parce qu'il à environ trois heures que M^r de Medac, fils du General Ginckel, est arrivé à Witehall avec la Capitulation de Limerik et la Reyne luy a commandé de partir demain Mardy pour aller porter cette bonne nouvelle au Roy en Hollande. J'ay été le premier qui ay conduit cet exprez à la Reyne lors qu'elle jouoit à la bassette. Elle l'a fort bien receu. Je l'ay mené en suite à my Lord Nottingham, et à dix heures chez Mad^e de Scravemour pour manger. La capitulation fut signée le 13 et on donna une porte, et le lendemain dimanche les Irlandois liverent une des deux villes de Limerik qui commande l'autre où ils doivent demeurer jusques à ce qu'on les disperse dans les provinces, et que quiconque voudra aller en France y puisse aller avec environ 800 chevaux. Vous verrez bien tot la Capitulation qui sera imprimée en Hollande. Dieu soit loué que cette grande affaire est faite et que l'armée du Roy est en tres bon etat n'ayant perdu que tres-peu de monde en achevant la conquete d'un Royaume commencé par le duc de Schonberg, continuée par le Roy en personne, et finie par un de ses Lieutenans generaux Holandois. Toute l'Angleterre en va faire de grandes rejoissances, et les allies n'en feront guere moins. . . . Les Irlandois qui iront en France perdront tout leur bien en Irlande."

"A Londres le 30 Octobre 1691 Mardy." "J'ay receu, Monsieur, la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'écrire le 12 de la Haye, qui contient de solides reflexions sur les affaires d'Angleterre où les partis sont animex autant qu'il est possible excepté de se battre. Vous en aurez veu de nouveau quelque marque dans l'écrit d'un Tory que je vous envoyay il y a quatre jours. Le chevalier qui l'a composé desesperé d'un accommodement si le Roy n'employe toute son autorité envers les chefs des deux partis et par les moyens qu'il propose qu'il m'a dit avoir été trouvé bons par l'archevêque de Cantorbery de meme que par my Lord President qui sont tous deux si eclairez, si moderez et si bons serviteurs de leur Majesté. Tant qu'il sera protégé par elles au point qu'il l'est, il n'a garde de sacrifier ses charges au repos du Parlement où il a dailleurs de bons amis, et où il y aura une forte division sur son sujet: s'il s'y maintient à ce coup comme il fit l'année passée, cela le mettra au dessus du vent et aparemment on ne le poussera plus. Pourveu qu'on renvoye ce debat aprez l'affaire des subsides, les affaires du Roy n'en souffriront point, mais le party Wig si sa Majesté ne le change, voudra commencer par l'attaque de ce marquis. Elle a tout pouvoir sur les principaux de ce party comme le duc de Bolton, le Comte d'Oxford, le Comte de Shrewsbury, le Comte de Bedford qui est guery, le Comte de Dorset, le comte de Denchen, le Comte de Stanford, le Comte de Macclesfield, le Comte de Monmouth, le Comte de Montaign, my lord Carbery, my lord de la Mer, Comte de Wintington, my lord Godolfin et autres Seigneurs sans parler des membres de la chambre basse. C'est de ce dernier dont je vous ay écrit en le nommant l'Impenetrable parce qu'en effect il l'est, ayant toujours été si bien dans les trois regnes opozé. Parmy tout de Seigneurs cy dessus il y en a quatre ou cinq qui m'ont dit souvent qu'il voudroient bien que 23 * fut icy et qu'il seroit encor fort utile pour temperer les animositez et pour le service de Roy, par exemple my lord d'Oxford, my lord Stanford, my Lord Monmouth, my Lord Montaign, et M^r Moray m'a dit cent fois que c'étoit le desir du duc de Bolton, quoy que presque tous ces seigneurs ayant creu que

EARL OF
DENBIGH.

EARL OF
DENBIGH.

23 à trop panché du côté de l'autre party. Ils ne parlent plus, que je sache, ny meme l'Eveque de Salisbury des marques publiques de reconnaissance en plein Parlement envers 23 pour les grands services qu'il a rendus à la nation dans la revolution. Vous savez que ces choses s'oublient avec le temps sur tout à l'égard d'un étranger absent. Mais si la paix generale étoit faite, et qu'on fut icy en repos, il semble qu'il seroit facile de reveiller les esprits sur cela."

"A Londres le 30 October 1691 Vendredy.

"Tout se prepare icy à l'ouverture du Parlement jedy prochain 22. Si le Roy n'arrive pas plutot il faudra faire une courte prorogation de huit jours. Mais il semble qu'on ne feroit pas mal si la Reyne commençoit la seance. Cette nouveauté contribuerait à porter les deux partis à travailler aux subsides avant toute autre affaire.

"Il n'y a pas moyen de faire sortir d'icy, tant on est indulgent, M^r Menardeau Champré. Depuis qu'il en a l'ordre il fait le malade, et je sçay qu'il se porte bien. J'ay toujours assuré qu'il ne s'en iroit pas jusques à ce qu'il eut reponce de Paris; et comme son patron le duc de la Feuillade est mort cela retard l'ordre qu'il attendoit, ou s'il l'a reçu il le cache. A present que la reduction d'Irlande est finie les espions de France ne seront plus si necessaires.

"Lors que les Jacobites fait reflexion qu'il avoit encor dans Limerik douze a treize milles hommes et de provisions pour trois mois, ils disent que la place s'est rendue par corruption et que Roy a donné 150^m piece pour l'avoir, s'imaginans qu'il imite le roy Louis 14.

"J'eus hyer une conversation avec M^r Filpatrick qui est fort bien avec my lord Pres[ident] et dans ses interets. En raisonnant sur le dessein de ses ennemis, qui pretendent de le faire oter de la principale direction des affaires sous leurs Majestez, je luy insinuai, comme de moy-meme, s'il ne seroit pas à propos pour la bien public en ce temps de quitter volontairement des charges. Il me repliqua d'abord qu'il feroit fort mal et que le Roy le maintiendra malgré ses ennemis qui dailleurs sont divisez entr'eux, n'étant pas tous echauffez comme quelques-uns à le pousser à bout dans le Parlement. Surquoy il m'a aussi dit qu'il y aura encor pendant cette seance autant d'amis que l'année dernière. Je luy ay repondu que si cela arrive, et que les affaires des subsides ne recoivent aucun prejudice de la division, tout ira bien. Il est persuadé que l'entiere reduction d'Irlande aura deja changé partie des plus echauffez. C'est aussi le sentiment du Chevalier Lauder, du Chevalier Goudrik, du Chevalier Richard Temple, et de plusieurs autres amis de my lord Pres... Lequel assurément merite bien qu'on ayt de la moderation à son egard, et qu'on reconnoisse ses grands services. C'est ce que je dis souvent à ses principaux ennemis nonobstant la persuasion ou ils sont que les affaires du Roy iroient beaucoup mieux si les deux principaux ministres ne s'en meloient pas, quoy qu'il ny ayt rien de plus injuste que de faire de la peine à cause d'eux à leurs Majestez."

"A Londres le 30 October 1691 Mardy. Le Roy à eu un fort heureux passage. Il arriva hyer au soir Lundy à onze heures à Witehall et il étoit party d'Holande avant hyer dimanche. Il mit pied à terre dans un mechant village nommé Marquet à l'embouchure de la Tamise à soixante huit milles d'icy d'où il vint dans de mechans carrosses jusque à Gravezinde dont l'un renversa d'assez haut mais par bonheur sa majesté qui étoit sous my lord Portland n'eut qu'un peu de mal au bras. Elle rencontra de ses carrosses qu'on avoit envoyé de tous cotez et traversa la ville de Londres replié de feux de joye, et d'illuminations jusques aux toits des maisons, tout le monde étant aux fenestres, la plupart en des-babille, et criant de toute leur force. Le petit peuple étant dans les rues embarassoit fort son carrosse qu'on conduisit jusques à Witehall avec des cris de joye extraordinaires. C'est là où je l'attendois, je mis ma main à la portiere de son carrosse. Il me demanda si la Reyne étoit à Witehall. Je luy dis qu'elle l'attendoit il y avoit long temps, et j'eus l'honneur de luy ayder à descendre du carrosse. En traversant les apartemens on uzoit les mains à force de les baiser. Lors qu'il fut dans la chambre de la Reyne il la baiza deux fois et en suite les dames. Il partit à minuit pour Kinsington où son souper l'attendoit."

"A Londres le 29 Novembre 1691 Vendredy. Le

Roy eut hyer une journée plus fatigante qu'à la guerre. Il vint le matin de Kinsington à Witehall où il assista au Conseil Privé. De là il fut faire l'ouverture du Parlement où il prononça une belle harangue que je vous envoie, et qu roule sur trois points de subsides

pour une armée de 65^m hommes par terre; pour une flotte non moindre que la dernière; et pour les armerages deus à l'armée d'Irlande. La Chambre bass fit une acclamation de bonne augure, et comm'elle n'étoit qu'à demy pleine elle s'adjourna pour cinq jours. Le chevalier Clargé marqua en passant un peu de mauvaise volonte en parlant sur ce que la flotte n'avoit rien fait. Au retour du Parlement le roy receut les compliments de my Lord Mayre des Aldermans et du Commun Conseil de la ville qui temoignerent une extraord^{re} affection soit en parlant soit en baizant la main. Ensuite le Roy donna plusieurs audiences, celle de my lord Feversham dura un quart d'heure en particulier. Sa Majeste fut diner chez my lord Nieuport dans son apartement de Witehall où il y avoit plus de seigneurs Wigs que de Torys. Aprez diné l'Eveque de Londres luy amena une centaine de ministres qui temoignerent beaucoup de joye d'être admis à l'audience et à baizer la main. Aprez quoy le Roy donna encor quelques audiences particulieres et fut rendre visite à Madame la Princesse de Dannemark où il fut trois quarts d'heure debout. En s'en retournant à Kinsington il rencontra M^r Hop à la galerie à qui il parla. Ce ministre envoya avant hyer un exprez en Hollande pour donner avis que six vaisseaux des Indes Orientales et un des Occidentales étoient arrivez à Portsmouth. S'il n'avoit pas été icy l'amy froid et moy aurions envoyé un expres pour vous donner cette bonne nouvelle.

"Le docteur Tennisson à enfin accepté l'episcopat. Il baiza hyer la main du Roy pour l'evêché de Lincoln. Il avoit trop de fatigue pour le service des deux Eglises de la parroisse S^t Martin, parceque c'est presque le seul Anglois qui preche par cœur. . . . Les Seigneurs ont aujourdhy harangué le Roy sur son heureux retour et sur la reduction d'Irlande. Les Ministres Presbyteriens ont aussi harangué en particulier leurs Majestez cette apres dinée à Kinsington. Il n'y avoit que deux Refugiez et moy presents. C'étoit à l'heure que tous les domestiques dinoient."

"A Londres le 6 Novembre 1691 Mardy. La cham-

bre basse s'est assemblée aujourdhy et apre avoir resolu de faire des compliments au Roy sur son heureux retour et sur l'entiere reduction d'Irlande, on a resolu en suite d'assister sa Majesté generalement pour toute sorte de moyens pour continuer la guerre contre la France. C'est tout ce qu'on trouvoit souhaiter dans un commencement. Dieu en soit loué.

"My Lord Dartmouth mourut avant hyer matin d'une apoplexie dans la Tour, d'où il devoit sortir cette semaine. Il avoit supé le soir auparavant largement avec ses amis. On mande de Limerik qu'il n'y a qu'environ 3000 hommes qui veuillent aller servir en France, que les autres vont chacun chez soy, et que douze ou quinze cens ont pris party dans l'armée du Roy. Tout cela fache fort M^r Dussion et M^r Sarsfield. On ma dit que vous avez donné un aussi bon diné au Roy qu'il pouvoit desirer et que toutes choses étoient parfaitement bien réglées. Je n'ay nulle peine à le croire. Le Duc de Bolton m'a chargé de milles amitez pour vous. Il voudroit bien que vous fussiez icy."

"A Londres le 9 Novembre 1691 Vendredy. Ce fut

hyer jour de la grande ceremonie du Lord Mayre que la Chambre basse en corps donna au Roy des assurances precises de l'assister de toutes ses forces pour continuer la guerre contre la France conjointement avec ses allies. Sa Majesté fit une reponce qui contenta fort une centaine de membres qui l'entendirent. L'Orateur envoya deux heures apre M^r Charles Bertue au Roy pour le supplier de donner cette meme reponce par ecrit afin qu'aujourdhy on la pût lire en pleine Chambre. Les Torys et les Wigs furent tous d'accord de promettre toute sorte d'assistances pour la guerre. Ce fut le Chevalier Richard Temple qui en fit la premiere proposition. M^r Seymour n'est pas encore arrivé: on ne sçait s'il sera le meme. Il trouvera en ce cas, de meme que M^r Clargez, une opposition qui les fera taire. Les deux partis furent aussi d'accord pour la nomination d'un President des Elections dans les comitez, et l'on choisit M^r Trenchard que vous connoissez si bien et qui est fort votre serviteur. Il m'a prie de vous en assurer.

"Le Roy ne fut pas hyer au festin de my lord mayre, mais comme le temps étoit fort beau, sa Majesté se mit pendant une heure sur un balcon de Witehall, afin qu'une infinité de gens le pussent voir. La riviere étoit si couverte de bateaux que les grandes berges des Corporations qui suivoient le Lord Mayre eurent mille peines pour aborder sous le balcon où elles firent leurs decharges de canons et leurs acclamations. Le Roy

EARL OF
DENBIGH.

EARL OF
DENBIGH.

salua le Mayre et tint longtemps son chapeau à la main. Chaque corps de metiers avoit quelque invention nouvelle pour parer sa berge. Celle qui parut la plus plaizante fut une grande quantité d'orangers avec quantité de figures de Raperies d'Irlande pendus aux branches.

La chambre basse a résolu ce matin d'examiner dans quatre jours l'état de la nation pour voir de quelle maniere on fera les taxes; et dans huit jours on examinera quelles taxes sont necessaire pour contenter le Roy sur les trois demandes qu'il a fait dans sa harangue, armée, flotte, arrerages d'Irlande.

La chambre basse est fort agitée sur une nouvelle affaire des marchands. C'est qu'il y en a beaucoup qui ont souscrit pour environ douze cens mille pieces, afin de faire une nouvelle compagnie pour les Indes orientales ce qui interesse la Hollande. D'autres veulent maintenir l'ancienne compagnie comm'ell'est. D'autres veulent y ajouter un fonds, et d'autres ne voudroient du tout point de telles compagnies ny vieille ny nouvelle. C'est un debat, non entre Torys et Wigs, mais un melange de chaque party suivant les differents interets de chaque membre. On ne peut sçavoir encore a quoy tout cela aboutira.

M^r Seymour est arrivé ce matin et des qu'il a été dans la Chambre, il a parlé contre la harangue du Roy comme si elle donnoit atteinte à leur privileges, et n'a rien oublié pour en éloigner l'examen et pour embarrasser les affaires. On l'a écouté attentivement mais personne n'a seconde son discours. Le Chevalier Temple luy auroit repliqué s'il avoit été dans la chambre. Il étoit à la doilane. J'ay été avec luy ce soir chez Roy qui l'a fait apeler et la conversation a duré trois quarts d'heure et en suite une heure avec 38 sur les matieres du Parlement. Roy luy a dit qu'il n'avoit pas ven l'ecrit envoyé à 23. J'ay excuzé cela le mieux que j'ay pu.

M^r Guillaume Harbort sollicite l'ambassade de Constantinople non obstant sa goutte. Vous sçavez qu'il ayme à gagner."

A Londres le 13 Novembre 1691 Mardy. Il y a quatre jours, Monsieur, que je vous envoyay le discours que la chambre basse en corps fit au Roy mais la reponce que le traducteur y ajouta n'est pas tout à fait conforme à celle que sa majesté fit. Les personnes qui croyoient l'avoir bien entendue prononcer se trompoient. La voicy mot à mot telle que l'Orateur la repartie dans la chambre. 'Messieurs. Tout ce qui me vient de la part de la Chambre des Communes m'est fort agreeable, sur tout quand il s'y trouve une telle affection que celle que l'on void dans cette adresse ce qui merite bien ma reconnoissance. Je vous assure que je tacheray d'amener les choses a un tel point que la France soit obligee d'en venir à une paix honorable et pour nous et pour nos allies. J'espere que vous n'assisterez pour cet effect par les moyens que sont necessaires de votre coté, vous protestant que du mien il ne manquera rien pour en venir à cette fin.'

L'affaire du Commerce des Indes Orientales est fort agitée au Parlement. Un Comité a fait plusieurs resolutions sur cela. La premiere que ce commerce le necessaire et utile à l'Angleterre. La seconde que est moyen de le rendre bon est de joindre un fonds à celuy de la Compagnie exclusivement à tout autre. La troisieme que cette compagnie sera augmentée de nouveaux interessez, et d'un nouveau fonds part acte de Parlement. Et la quatrieme que la Compagnie produira ses livres dans quinze jours pour voir le veritable etat de ses affaires.

La chambre basse a commencé aujourdhuy d'examiner l'état de la nation, et a duré jusqu'au soir. Je n'ay encor pu parler à des membres mes amis pour sçavoir les particularitez. J'ay seulement appris qu'il n'y a pas eu tant de bruit qu'on croyoit et qu'on n'a pas attaqué les Ministres d'Etat. On a fait de grandes plaintes contre les fausses montres et on a resolu de payer les troupes suivant les rolles et non suivant l'establisement. L'on a remarqué quantité d'abus, mais cela regarde l'avenir. On a parlé contre l'admiral Russell de n'avoir rien fait cette campagne avec une si belle flotte, mais cela a abouty à ordonner qu'il fera une relation de sa conduite pour la mieux examiner. Plusieurs membres ont proposé de faire une adresse au Roy pour le prier de changer quelques Capitaines de la flotte. Mais on a veu d'abord une forte opposition à ce dessein parce que cela interesse le privilege de sa Majesté de choisir qui bon luy semble; de sorte que cette affaire est tombee et cela est bon. Voila ce que j'ay pu apprendre ce soir de la seconde main, et qu'en general les membres sont bien disposez à plaire au Roy et à accorder l'argent necessaire quoy qu'ils souhaitent qu'il passe par d'autres main."

EARL OF
DENBIGH.

A Londres le 16 Novembre 1691 Vendredy. Hyer, et avant hyer, toute la ville à été dans de grandes rejoissances. Avant hyer étoit le jour de la naissance du Roy. Presque toutes les personnes qui parurent a Witchall en grand nombre avoient des habits neufs, fort beaux. Les marchands disent que depuis trente ans ils n'ont point vendu de plus belles estoifes ny en telle quantité pour aucune naissance Royale. Il y eut le soir un bal où la moitié des dames qui se presenterent ne purent entrer faute de place. Il n'y eut que neuf couples de danseurs et danseuses, sçavoir le Duc de Northumbelland, le duc de St Albans, le Comte d'Essex, le Comte de Manchester, my Lord Cavendish, M^r de Montaigne Sanduich, M^r Boyle, M^r Grenville et le Comte Marlboro, la fille du Comte d'Oxford, la fille du Comte de Portland qui étoit la plus belle, Madame Cavendish, Mad^{me} Pierrepont, Mad^{me} Engerton, la fille de M^r Charles Bertue, Mad^{me} Bond (qui dansa le mieux) et deux filles d'honneur, Mad^{me} Grenville et Mad^{me} Villars. Le Roy, qui avoit tenu deux Conseils ce jour la *one or two words torn away* patience d'etre trois heures au Bal. Je fus contrainct d'y aller malgré moy, parce qu'une dame de la cour me prit pour son ecuyer et je n'en pûs sortir. Je n'ay jamais veu tant de belles dames ensemble, ny si parées. C'étoit dans le lieu où l'on joue la comedie, qui est fort vaste. Hyer étoit le jour anniversaire non seulement de La Conspiration des Poudres, mais aussi de la descente du Roy en Angleterre il y a trois ans. Il vint a Witchall a l'église comme le jour precedent et avec la meme foule de monde.

Je vous ecrivis, Monsieur, il y a trois jours ce que j'avois appris touchant ce qui se passa ce jour la dans la chambre basse. On m'a confirme a peu prez les memes choses, et j'en ma dit que M^r Seymour, M^r Clargez, M^r Musgrave, M^r Foley et quelques autres qui savent parler en public, n'eurent pas assez de credit pour réussir dans leur *a word or two torn away* changer plusieurs officiers de la flotte parce que le Chevalier Jean Guize votre amy leur repliqua si fortement que c'étoit donner atteinte au privilege du Roy, qu'incontinent il fut apuyé de la plupart des membres qui firent tomber cette question sur quoy on remarqua que le but de ceux qui vouloient donner des informations étoit de donner en suite des directions a sa Majesté. En suite on renvoya à demain la continuation de l'examen de la conduite de l'admiral Russell, lequel aprez un long debat en sa presence sans dire mot, dit enfin qu'il apportera les originaux des ordres qu'il a recus, et des ordres qu'il a donnez, afin qu'on juge s'il pouvoit mieux faire. On n'en veut pas tant a sa personne qu'à l'admirauté, et encor plus aux ministres du Cabinet, sur quoy il y a plusieurs membres, notamment My lord Brandon, qui parlent fortement contre ce qu'on appelle Conseil de Cabinet, disant que *two or three words torn away* ne faut point de tel Conseil et que ceax qui l'ont composé pendant la Regence sont responsables de tout. M^r Hope et moy avons fort contesté contre ce Lord qui est fort entêté &c. . . .

M^r Hau, Vice Chambelan de la Reyne, par lafortement contre certains membres du Conseil Privé qu'il croit indignes de cet employ. Son but étoit de dezigner particulièrement le chevalier Goudrik. Il dit aussi qu'il n'entend parler par tout que de guerre au lieu de parler de paix qui seroit necessaire *two or three words torn away* convert des taxes de tant d'argent mais on laissent[ent] tomber ce discours. Vous sçavez qu'il faut laisser parler chacun avec liberté, et qu'aprez que les mouvemens impetueux sont passez on examine les affaires de sang froid.

Aujourdhuy le Chevalier Estamp, nouveau Mayre assisté du Common Conseil de Londres est allé faire ses complimens à leur majestez à Kinsington. M^r Treby a fait une belle harangue. Il a dit extr'autes choses qu'il accompagnoit les gens qui representent toute la ville de Londres, comme le Parlement represente la nation, et que ce sont eux qui ont pendant ce Regne qui ont avancé l'argent necessaire pour les affaires du Gouvernement; qu'ils sont encore prêts d'en faire de meme pour abaisser la puissance de France &c.

[Le] Comte d'Essex a ete faite ce matin premier gentilhomme de la chambre, à la place du Comte de Clare qui a quitté parce qu'il a trop d'occupation à cultiver ses terres et qu'il pretendoit d'etre Duc, comme ayant epousé l'heritiere du feu Duc de Nieucastel. Mais le Roy n'est pas d'humeur à donner de telles dignitez, sur tout quand on n'a rien fait pour les meriter. Le Comte d'Essex a fait la campagne et personne ne trouve à redire a ce choix. Quelques seigneurs pretendoient à cette charge, comme my Lord Winchester, my Lord Lansdon, my Lord Stamford votre amy qui me demande journellement de vos nouvelles. . . .

EARL OF
DENBIGH.

Aujourd'hui la chambre basse a examiné la grande affaire des subsides. On a d'abord et tout d'une voix résolu un subsidé. Apres quoy un membre nommé Mr. Neill, grand portier, qui a joué tous *two or three words* *ten away* plus de cent mille piéces a dit qu'il étoit d'avis de de marier quatre millions de livres sterlins et non d'avantage. Il eut été bon qu'un autre membre eut dit la même chose. Apres un petit silence Mr. Clarges a fait une autre proposition qui est de sçavoir précisément quel nombre de vaisseaux est nécessaire pour la flotte et qu'en suite on examinera quelle somme il faut pour cela. Le Chevalier Guise, qui fait fort bien, a ajouté qu'il faut faire la même demande au Roy à l'égard de l'armée par terre pour sçavoir s'il faut plus ou moins de 65,000 hommes. C'étoit pour répondre a plusieurs membres qui se pleignoient que le Roy dans sa dernière harangue eut demandé ce nombre de soldats. Mr. Seymour soutenant que c'est contre l'usage des parlemens qu'un Roy fixe le nombre et la somme, de sorte que la chambre pour finir la contestation et pour aller dîner a renvoyé a Lundy pour faire une députation a sa majesté. Cela n'est pas mauvais, et l'on ne doute point qu'on ne donne l'argent nécessaire."

The following extract is from a letter dated "1691," the first part of which is wanting. "Le Capitaine Jaquau est arrivé de la flotte. L'admiral Russell est content de luy et aussi les quatre capitaines qui l'ont eu tour a tour sur leur bord. My Lord Barklay m'a dit que c'étoit un fort bon matelot et qu'il entend bien le gouvernement d'un vaisseau. Ce Capitaine réfugié a fait plusieurs observations pour le service. La principale qu'il m'a dite est que la plus-part des officiers boivent si excessivement que la moitié du temps ils sont yvres et ne se lèvent qu'à midi; qu'en France on les casse pour ce seul défaut. Je l'ay dit a my Lord Barkley sans nommer Jaquau. Il m'a répondu que si on cassaït pour cela les officiers de marine en Angleterre on n'en trouveroit plus. . . . L'admiral Killegreu arriva hier icy. Je luy fis dire sans faire semblant de rien par son cousin que les Jacobites ont dit beaucoup de bien de luy parce que l'année passée il l'aida à échapper à sa barbe au detroit six vaisseaux François conduits par Chateau Regnaut. Il s'en rapporte sur cette affaire a M. Almonde même pour sa justification, a quoy je n'ay rien à répondre en mon particulier."

"A Londres le 23 Novembre 1691 Mardy. Les amis de my lord Halifax et de my Lord Rochester dans la chambre basse s'y sont joints avec ceux de my Lord Gisbolfin et avec Mr. Seymour, Mr. Clarges et autres contre my lord Carmarthen pour tacher de l'exclure des affaires. Il faut qu'il ayt beaucoup d'amis pour se maintenir contre un si grand nombre d'ennemis. M. Hau, vice-Chambellan de la Reyne, qui est du nombre, a fait une harangue la plus ridicule qui se puisse imaginer dans une auguste assemblée. Il prit un grand détour pour tomber sur les ministres d'état. Il mit en fait positif (mais non véritable) qu'autrefois les Roys d'Angleterre n'avoient que le Parlement pour conseil, qu'en suite ils eurent un conseil privé qui est l'abrégé du Parlement. En suite par un mauvais principe ils eurent un conseil de Cabinet qui est l'abrégé du conseil privé, mais qu'en ce dernier temps on ne s'en est pas tenu là, et l'on a fait un abrégé du conseil de Cabinet pour mettre le gouvernement entre les mains de deux hommes qui sont tels qu'ils ne valent pas mieux que ses laquais qui ont droit d'y prétendre aussi bien qu'eux &c. Ce discours pleût presque a tous les membres même aux ennemis du ministère, et on le laissa sans réplique car on connoît bien la tête du personnage. Luy-même en a eu honte depuis et il a fait une espèce d'excuse en pleine chambre dont a été fait un grand bruit. C'est qu'il a dit que par les conseillers du Cabinet contre lesquels il a declamé il entendait ceux du Roy Jacques et du feu Roy Charles. Cependant il y a apparence qu'on luy otera sa charge de Vice-Chambellan, car outre cela il l'exerce d'une manière que chacun voit qu'il n'y est pas propre, et on s'étonne que la Reyne puisse avoir tant de bonté de l'avoir supporté si longtemps. Le Chevalier Guise son beau frere a une conduite toute contraire et il s'en trouvera bien. Il a fort parlé en faveur des allies du Roy notamment des Hollandais les ayant représentés comme ceux qui ont si bien agy pour sauver la nation Angloise, et qu'on est obligé de leur rendre la pareille en toutes sortes de décisions &c. My Lord Brandon luy alla parler en particulier à la fin de son beau discours pour l'en gronder, et pour luy faire quelque raillerie. S'il avoit parlé en public il luy auroit répondu. C'est ce Lord qui montre à plusieurs membres une liste des troupes qu'il juge nécessaires pour l'Angleterre, pource Es l'oc

pour l'Irlande pour la Flandres et pour embarquer sur la flotte, lesquelles in ne fait monter qu'aux deux tiers de celles que le Roy a demandé s'imaginant qu'environ 45,000 hommes effectifs suffisent. Mais chacun qui a un peu de bon sens lui fait voir le contraire.

"Mr. Hampden, le fils, qu'on n'est dans aucune affaire parle de nouveau non contre 23 mais contre 38, et contre les deux ministres. Il fait du bruit principalement touchant les grandes sommes qu'il dit qu'on trouve manquer en examinant les comptes de l'année passé. Cela va si loin qu'il ma dit et redit en présence de la comtesse qu'on trouve a dix douze ou quinze cens mille piéces. Surquoy il insinue qu'une partie a passé au pais de 23. J'ay eu de fortes contestations sur cela contre luy car le moyen d'avoir plus de moderation qu'il n'en a sur cette matiere delicate. Je dis par tout, comme a luy même que puisque son propre pere qui n'a d'autre fils est contre luy et qu'il l'a fait exclure du Parlement, il faut nécessairement que sa conduite ne soit pas bonne. Comm'il est fort amy du Comte d'Essex il m'a protesté qu'il luy conseille plus que personne de tacher d'épouser my lady Marie Bentink puis qu'elle est si aymable, riche et fille d'un Seigneur qui pourra faire augmenter sa fortune. En cela il a raison et il en auroit d'avantages s'il vouloit s'accorder avec luy. Mais il ne veut pas. Il ne veut pas même aller voir le Roi. Il voyoit journellement la Reyne et il ne continue plus tant il est bizarre. C'est sur cela que j'ay occasion de l'abysmer. Il parle d'aller chercher de la joye en Italie. J'ay exhorté s'il ne veut achever de perdre sa reputation."

"A Londres le 23 Novembre 1691 Vendredy. Il y a justement aujourd'hui deux ans, Monsieur, que je n'ay pas eu l'honneur de vous voir parce que vous avez quitté l'Angleterre le 23 9^{bre} 1689. Vous y seriez assurément revenu depuis si le Roy n'avoit été deux fois en Hollande. Cela a empêché vos amis qui sont en grand nombre à Londres d'avoir la satisfaction de vous y avoir.

"Je vous écris amplement il y a trois jours. La même nuit du Mardy au Mercredi sur les trois heures et demy aprez minuit à Kinsington le Roy entendit tirer quelques coups de mousquet qui l'éveillèrent et aussi la Reyne. D'abord il jugea que le feu étoit a quelque cheminée. La Reyne entendant encor tirer sa leva et apella une femme de chambre. Un moment aprez le Comte d'Essex premier gentilhomme de la chambre en semaine vint avetir le Roy que la feu étoit à la galerie en entrant à main droite. Le Roy se leva et vid que ce n'étoit que peu de chose pourveu qu'on y remediât dans une heure. Mais il n'y avoit dans la maison ny poudre ny échelle ny aucune machine à eau. Il falut que my lord Portland envoyât à Westminster et à Witehall reveiller les gens pour venir au secours. Il étoit six heures avant qu'on eut la machine et l'eau. Cependant le Roy et la Reyne voyant que le feu gaignoit vers leurs appartemens quoy que foiblement et avec un vent favorable, firent demenager sans confusion généralement tous leurs meubles qu'on mit dans le jardin. J'arrivay sur les sept heures au point du jour a Kinsington où je vis le feu qui avoit brûlé seulement l'appartement de my lord Devencher, de my lord Dorset ou il n'y avoit personne, et l'appartement du premier gentilhomme avec le joly appartement du concierge Mr. de Brienne qui sauva ses affaires ayant sceu des premiers le commencement du feu dans une chambre d'une servante voisine. Je fus dans le jardin où je vis leurs Majestez en deshabelle avec une douzaine de personnes. Un petit brouillard les incommodoit. Sur les huit heures le feu fut éteint. On avoit fait venir à six heures les carrosses pour aller a Witehall mais on les renvoya. Leurs majestez aymerent mieux retourner dans leurs appartemens qui furent remoublés avant midi. Une infinité de personnes étoient venues à Kinsington. Le Roy et la Reyne n'ont jamais plus ry en racontant tout ce qui s'étoit passé la nuit parmy les dames en chemise qui fuyoient par peur sans danger. On n'a rien perdu, pas même la porcelaine qui étoit rangée dans le jardin avec les tableaux et les meubles. Je vis le Roy se promener pour voir les balots que chacun avoit empaquetés. Il en rencontra un de provisions de fromage d'Holande, de bouteilles et du pain comme si l'on avoit été une place assiégée. Cela le divertit bien. . . .

"Une petite affaire occupa hier la chambre basse. On imprime icy tous les quinze jours une feuille volante intitulée L'Observateur, remplies de reflexions sur les affaires generales. L'auteur est un honnête homme, fort zélé pour le gouvernement. Il se nomme le Docteur Wolwoud, amy intime de l'Eveque de Salisbury qui luy dyde quelquefois a composer ses reflexions politiques. Mais il en a fait mal à propos sur le chambre basse en

EARL OF
DENBIGH.

EARL OF
DENBIGH.

l'exhortant à donner de l'argent au Roy et d'avoir egard à l'état present des affaires de L'Europe &c. Cela est bon à dire en conversation, mais non à imprimer. Quelque membre s'en est plaint, et M^r Clargez a fort apuyé cette affaire qu'on a meme envisagée comme un attentat aux privileges de la chambre. Aprez qu'on eut voté sur cela, la Resolution fut d'ordonner que l'auteur sera envoyé en prison nonobstant qu'on ayt pu alleguer en sa faveur qu'on imprime icy journelement plusieurs libelles contre le gouvernement sans qu'on y prenne garde. Cela est bien vray.

"Hyér la Chambre basse lors qu'on y pensoit le moins et avant l'examen de la depense pour la flotte et pour l'armée donna au Roy l'augmentation de l'exciise sur la biere pour un an. Le terme de l'année dernière alloit finir dans quatre jours. Cela vaud environ six cens mille pieces et c'est un bon fond. On examinera demain le subside necessaire pour la flotte et pour l'armée. Plusieurs membres penchent a augmenter la flotte et à diminuer les troupes par terre, mais il y a aparence qu'on se conformera au projet du Roy.

"My lord Carmarthen est effectivement malade quoy qu'on croye que c'est une maladie de commande. Le Roy dina hyer chez my lord Montaign dans son petit appartement de Withehall où j'eus l'honneur de le conduire par l'escalier derobé parce que les lords qui l'accompagnoient ne sçavoient pas ce chemin. Il n'y avoit a table que my lord Portland, my lord d'Essex, my lord Marleboroug, my lord Sydney, et my lord Godolphin. L'Admiral Russell au plus fort de ses affaires se maria hyer avec sa cousine, fille du Comte de Betford, qui a vingt mille pieces. Je voy quelquefois my lord Torington roder comme moy aux antichambres du Parlement. Mais je ne le salue point. . . . L'admiral Russell a remis entre les mains de l'Orateur les instructions qui luy furent données par les Commissaires de l'Admirauté et les lettres et ordres qu'il a receus [a word torn away] mer touchant la conduite de la flotte avec relation des mouvemens qu'elle a fait. Lors que tout cela eut été leu, la chambre ordonna que les Commissaires de l'admirauté donnerent demain par escrit ce qu'ils ont a dire avec une liste des vaisseaux qui ont été perdus où endommagés depuis trois ans et les noms des capitaines. Aprez cet examen on continuera celui de l'état de la nation. . . . La chambre des Seigneurs travaille a un acte pour regler la maniere qu'on fera le proces aux pairs du Royaume accusez de haute trahison. Le Roy fut hyer pendant quatre heures dans le conseil privé où l'on playdoit publiquement une affaire du Comte Derby touchant un navire marchand echoué chargé de vin. Le Comte de Clarendon a été decharge en donnant caution. On ma dit que my lord Lovelace est mort.

"A Londres le 3^e Novembre 1691 Mardy. Samedy dernier et hyer Lundy la chambre basse s'appliqua à l'examen du subside pour la flotte et elle a creu que 1560^m pieces suffisoient pour 30^m matelots et pour tout puis qu'on a beaucoup de provisions et qu'on a fait un retranchement considerable sur la depense ordinaire de l'artillerie. Le subside de la campagne dernière étoit plus fort d'environ 209^m pieces.

"On commencera demain l'examen du subside pour l'armée par terre. Aprez quoy on cherchera sur quels fonds on fera les taxes. Lors qu'on demande à quelques membres d'ou procedent certaines longueurs dans ces sortes d'affaires dans un temps si precieux, ils repondent qu'il faut necessairement observer les methodes uzitées dans les parlemens.

"La chambre basse a fait lire la liste des vaisseaux de guerre perdus depuis trois ans et il y en a une trentaine. ce qui chagrine beaucoup, dautant plus qu'on croit que ce n'est pas par ignorance qu'on a fait de si grandes pertes presque sans combatre.

"Plusieurs seigneurs brigoient pour avoir la charge de my lord Lovelace, le croyant mort à une journée d'icy mais il ne l'est pas encore. Il boit avec un tel excez que son corps est gâté.

"On est si enclin icy a faire de la depense les jours de naissances Royales qu'avant hyer, jour de celle de la Reyne-douairiere en 1638, je vis à Sommerset une extraordin^{re} quantité de monde bien paré. Le Roy et la Reyne y furent quoy que le jour de la naissance du Roy on n'ayt veu à sa cour aucun domestique de la Reyne douairiere qui, dit on, leur avoit temoigné de ne pas souhaiter qu'ils fissent cette depense.

"La chambre basse travaille à une affaire qui incommodera quantité de gens si elle reussit, c'est de reduire l'interest des particuliers du denier six au denier quatre.

"La chambre basse étant informé que M^r Bridges un de ses membres avoit appris par un capitaine de la flotte du Roy que le chevalier de Laval avoit depuis peu pris

un petit batiment de France qui alloit en Irlande y porter des papiers d'une consequence dangereuse au gouvernement, elle commanda à ce membre de nommer le capitaine qui luy avoit donné cet avis. Surquoy il nomma my lord Danby fils de my Lord Carmarthen. En suite la chambre ordonna que le chevalier Laval viendroir de Portsmouth pour apporter tous les papiers qu'il a pris et qu'on demanderoit une Conference à la chambre des seigneurs à laquelle on envoya my lord Colchester. La Conference s'est faite aujourd'huy. Ce commencement d'affaire de trahison ou d'infidelité roule sur ce que my lord Danby a veu parmy les papiers pris la copie de l'instructions et des ordres donnez au chevalier de Laval avant qu'il l'esset receussent de l'admiral. Ce qui fait beaucoup de bruit et cela regarde les maitres où les commis si le fait est bien certain. Les deputes de la Chambre basse ont demandé dans la Conference qu'il leur fut permis de faire quelques questions à my lord Danby sur les lettres et papiers qu'il a veus et leus. Les deputes des seigneurs on repondu qu'ils se chargeoient de faire cela eux-memes qu'ils satisferoient les communes la dessus et qu'ils parleroient à my Lord Danby afin qu'il donne par escrit les circonstances de cette affaire.

"La Chambre basse a supplié Le Roy de donner ordre que l'on luy communique les examinations et depositions de my lord Preston et de M^r Crone quoy qu'ils ayent leur grace afin de tacher de mieux conoitre les traitres et les mal affectionnez au present Gouvernement.

"La Chambre des Seigneurs a supplié Le Roy de leur faire communiquer tous les articles de la capitulation de Limerik car on pretend qu'il y en a de contraires aux loix d'Angleterre touchant les papistes que le General Ginckel ne pouvoit pas accorder.

"L'agitation continue fort dans la chambre basse touchant l'affaire de la Compagnie des Indes Orientelles. Les debats ont été longs aujourd'huy et l'on a renvoyé la matiere a trois jours. La plus-part des membres penchent a casser l'ancienne compagnie. . . .

"L'Eveque de Durham assiste au Parlement comme les autres Eveques. Il fut meme l'autre jour dans la Chambre de la Reyne dans la foule d'une deputation. Sa Majesté fut surprise de le voir. Cet Eveque qui s'accommode a tout voudroit bien qu'on luy fit parler du coté de la Cour à ce que ma dit l'Eveque de Salisbery, mais on le laisse la pour ce qu'il vaud.

"A Londres le 30 Novemb. 1691 Vendredy. Hyer la Chambre basse resolut la grand affaire du Roy et de ses alliez en luy accordant les troupes qu'il a demandées, sçavoir 64920 hommes. Voila une bonne nouvelle. Voicy quelques circonstances de ce qui s'est passé sur ce sujet. Avant hyer plusieurs membres étoient d'avis entr'eux de n'accorder que 40^m hommes, puis que L'Irlande étoit reduite, où tout au plus 50^m, à condition que la plus-part seroient employez à une descente en France car c'est cela qui tient au cœur bien plus que d'avoir une grosse armée en Flandres. Surquoy on peut dire qu'un grand nombre de membres n'en comprennent pas la consequence. Ils parlent de la pris de Charleroy, de Namur et de Liege comme d'affaires peu importantes, meme de Bruxelles et de Gand. Il n'y a qu'Ostende qui les frappe par raport à la Tamise. Ils ne connoissent pas non plus la necessité qu'il y a d'être alliez avec les princes d'Allemagne. Un membre fut assez inconsideré de parler d'eux comme des alliez à charge qui étant pauvres avoient besoin d'assistance. Il dit cela en paroles aigres, surquoy il y eut une emotion de plusieurs membres contre luy pour le chatier, mais on l'excuse sur ce qu'il est bien connu pour un tete sans cervelle et qui parle journelement à tort et à travers. Un membre replica que leurs libertez leur permettent de parler du dedans du Royaume mais non de dire des injures aux estrangers &c.

"Hyers les esprits parurent plus tranquiles et apreuz un debats de quatre heures on resolut de donner autant de troupes que le Roy en a demandé. M^r Seymour ne parla guere contre, mais M^r Clargez, M^r Musgrave, M^r Foley, M^r Harley, et autres firent leur possible pour diminuer le nombre et pour faire rezoudre que le Roy en auroit tant en Flandres, tant en Ecosse, tant en Irlande, a quoy le Chevalier Temple reliaqua que cela étoit sujet a de grands inconveniens de fixer le nombre des gens de guerre en tel endroit par acte de Parlement, parce qu'en cas de besoin on n'ozeroit les faire servir ailleurs. Cette reflexion fut goûtée par la Chambre et on convint qu'on ne sçaurait mieux faire que de se rapporter au Roy d'employer les troupes de la maniere qu'il jugeroit à propos. On continua pourtant a discourir que l'aplication par mer étoit plus necessaire que par terre et qu'une descente considerable étoit absolument necessaire pour entamer

EARL OF
DENBIGH.

la France par un endroit sensible où pour donner une bataille navale si elle vouloir empêcher la descente. Les membres les plus clairvoyant en dehors conviennent que sa majesté de son chef, ou de concert avec ses alliez fera ce qui sera le plus à propos.

Ce me fut qu'avant hier que la Chambre basse calcula exactement la dépense de la flotte pour l'année 1692 qui se monte à 1575890 sterlins où dix neuf ou vingt millions de florins, y compris les frais de l'artillerie et les frais qui seront nécessaires à construire trois chantiers à Portsmouth.

Le Prince de Hesse-Darmstat et M^r de Ruvigny sont arrivés d'Irlande. J'ay eu occasion de les entretenir. Ils m'ont dit entr'autres choses, que les troupes Irlandoises qui se sont embarquées pour France sont en plus grand nombre qu'on n'avoit creu icy. Il y a environ six mille soldats ou Cavaliers et quatre mille femmes ou enfans. Il est vray que parmi les soldats il n'y en a pas la moitié de troupes réglées, le reste sont des Raparies qui étant retournés chez eux leurs voisins les ont traités de coquins et par deit ils sont allés s'embarquer. On leur a donné à tous beaucoup de brande vin qu'ils ayment extrêmement et on leur a fait accroire qu'en France cette boisson y est aussi abondante que l'eau de fontaine. M^r Lutteral a dit icy la meme chose et que l'escadre de France portoit à Limerik trois mille hommes d'infanterie et 250 officiers avec des provisions. Que si ce secours étoit arrivé plutôt on n'auroit pas pris la place d'un an. . . .

Les interressez dans l'ancienne Compagnie Angloise des Indes Orientales insinuent aux membres de la Chambre basse que si on casse cette compagnie pour en faire une nouvelle, les Holandois seuls profiteront de tout ce commerce.

Le Comte de Stratman envoyé de L'Empereur a reçu un exprez pour une affaire particuliere. C'est pour avoir un regiment de Papiste Irlandois sur ce que le Prince de Darmstat avoit écrit à la cour Imperiale lors du siege de Limerik qu'il seroit facile apres la prise, d'engager deux ou trois mille soldats à passer en Allemagne. La Cour Imperiale a negligé cette proposition pendant un mois et à present son ordre est venu trop tard puis que les troupes Irlandoises sont dispersées.

La repartition des Troupes du Roy est à peu prez comme cecy. Environ 38000 hommes en Flandres, où contre la France. Environ 13000 en Angleterre, environ 11000 en Irlande et environ 2500 en Ecosse outre celles qui y sont deja. Lors que M^r Clargez demanda d'où on tireroit tant d'argent pour tant de troupes, on luy repondit qu'il n'y avoit point de veritable Anglois protestant et non Jacobite qui ne donnât la moitié de son revenue, un autre ajouta les trois quarts, pour conserver le Gouvernement. On remarqua principalement les membres du ouest comme Cornouaille et les provinces voisines comme les plus zelez. Ils interrompoient M^r Clargez et M^r Musgrave, et criaient une centaine à la fois qu'au lieu de tant de raisonnemens qu'il falloit venir à la question pour la decider à la pluralité cela dementoit les harangueurs mal intentionnez d'autant plus que quelques uns ajoutoient que si 65000 hommes ne suffisoient pas il falloit voter pour cent mille."

A Londres le 24 Novembre 1691 Mardy. Je vous ecrivis, Monsieur, il y a quatre jours que la Chambre basse avoit accordé au Roy le nombres des troupes qu'il à demandé. On devoit hier regler la somme à quoy cette depense montera qui sera d'environ deux millions de livres sterlins, mais une autre affaire, c'est l'examen du Chevalier de Laval, dura si longtemps qu'on renvoya à demain le calcul des frais pour les troupes.

Je vous ecrivis que l'exprez que l'empereur à envoyé icy pour un corps de troupes Irlandoises étoit venu trop tard puis qu'elles sont dispersées ou embarquées. Mais non obstant cela le Prince de Hesse Darmstat dit qu'il espere d'avoir un regiment de 3000 hommes parce qu'à son depart d'Irlande il avoit pris des mesures avec des officiers Irlandois qui n'ont pas voulu aller en France lesquels on paye depuis le commencement de Novembre. M^r Tetau lieutenant General des hommes Danois m'a dit sur cela que ce Prince aura à present de la peine à réussir et il ny a nulle apparence.

M^r Foley, un des plus riches membres de la Chambre basse qui est contraires aux interets de la cour comme le viellard M^r Clargez, a harangué contre les trop grosses taxes, et a dit qu'il entend raisonner partout comme si le Roy vouloir en personne faire une descente en France, mais qu'il ne juge pas qu'il soit à propos de plus grosses taxes pour payer sa rançon. Il a creu

de dire un bon mot en plaizantant et faisant allusion au Roy Jean que les Anglois prirent prisonnier. Son discours tomba de mesme que celui de son amy M^r Clargez qui ajouta qu'on parle mal à propos lors qu'on dit qu'il y a une nécessité absolue d'avoir de grosses armées et de conserver le reste de la Flandres Espagnolle, mais que c'est sans fondement puis que si elle étoit conquétée et meme la Hollande cela ne feroit que peu ou point de prejudice à L'Angleterre qui a en elle-meme assez de forces pour se mettre à couvert de la puissance de France &c. On le refutta sur ce discours peu judicieux comme en toute autre chose.

M^r Hau, Vice-Chambellan de la Reyne qui dit ce qu'il veut sans reflexion ny jugement saif à se retractor, a fait une plaizantante harangue en me designant tout haut et en me nommant tous bas sur ce qu'autrefois je payois les pensions icy de la part de la Cour de France, insinuant qu'il faut m'interoger afin que je nomme les anciens pensionnaires pour sçavoir s'il y en a encore quelqu'un dans le Parlement. Il ajouta que l'auteur de l'Observateur qui est arreté à imprimé la maniere dont je me servois la nuit au parc pour payer les pensions en cachette. Mais l'Orateur qui vid qu'il amuzoit la chambre dit qu'il y avoit des affaires plus pressantes à examiner et fit tomber celle-cy que personne ne releva. Je n'aurois pas été embarrassé à repandre en allegant mon honneur et la mort de tous les anciens pensionnaires et en ajoutant de s'apliquer aux nouveaux qui ne sont inconnus.

Hier la Chambre Haute étoit remplie de tous les seigneurs Anglois qui sont icy pour entendre playder une affaire contre my lord Monmouth que jouit de la confiscation d'un bien de douze ou quinze cens pieces de rente que le Roy luy donna à son avènement à la couronne comme vous sçavez et que cela provient d'un des juges du Roy Charles Premier. Les enfans de ce juge pretendent qu'au retablissement du Roy Charles Second on ne pouvoit pas confisquer la partie des biens qui étoit substituée puis qu'on n'a pas flety le sang des descendans. C'est la le procez qui interesse la couronne, si elle perdoit ou perdrait plus de cinquante mille pieces parce qu'il faudroit restituer les fruits depuis trente ans. On ne peut hier achever l'affaire qui fut adjournée à demain. My lord Monmouth, qui n'est pas riche, seroit presque ruiné. . . .

La Chambre basse examina hier le Chevalier de Laval et les lettres qu'il a prises dans une barque Françoise partie d'Irlande pour Brest. Ces lettres sont du General Ginckel à M^r Dusson general François ou de M^r Dusson à M^r de Chateaurenault chef d'escadre Françoise touchant la Capitulation de Limerik et la treve pour les flottes. Mais il n'y a point de lettre de my lord Nottingham à M^r de Laval ainsi que my lord Damby l'a dit, quoy que M^r de Ginckel parle de my lord Nottingham dans ses lettres. En un mot il ne paroît rien de criminal contre luy. On void que my lord Damby s'est meconté s'il n'a pas eu de dessein. M^r de Laval a eu occasion de contenter la chambre par ses reponces à plusieurs questions, mais elle n'a pas été contente des derniers ordres que l'admirauté luy a donnez de croizer à la hanteur de Scilly et de n'envoyer que deux vaisseaux à Kinsale chercher les navires marchands de Virginie. Sans de tels ordres il auroit pu rencontrer l'escadre de France et la petite escadre de M^r de Calembourg surquoy je vous ay écrit.

On parle par tout de certaines brouilleries qui sont par[mi] les ministres d'etat. C'est leur interest d'etre d'accord de meme que l'interest du Roy qui a assez d'autres occupations sans avoir encore celle de les ajuster. My Lord Carmarthen paroît de n'etre plus si amy qu'autrefois de my lord Nottingham non seulement à cause de l'affaire que my lord Damby son fils a commencée qui rejallit aucunement sur ce secretaire d'etat ou sur son bureau, mais aussi parce qu'il se plaint que my lord Nottingham et fort amy de ses ennemis, comme my lord Rochester, M^r Seymour et autres. My lord Nottingham se plaint à son tour que my lord Carmarthen est aussi fort amy de ses ennemis comme M^r Robert Howard, M^r Musgrave, M^r Wilman. Les autres ministres du Conseil prennent party ou pour l'un ou pour l'autre, suivant leurs inclinations ou leur liaisons. My lord Godolphin, dit on, joue son jeu en tout cela car il n'est amy ny de l'un ny de l'autre de ces deux premiers Ministres d'Etat. Il est [tous] jours lié d'amitié étroite avec my lord Shrewsbury, my lord Montaigu, et my lord Marlboroug.

Le Colonel Filpatrik a une grande affaire dont il n'est pas en peine car il est sçavant en intrigues comme vous sçavez. Il est toujours bien avec le Roy et avec SS. avec l'archeveque de Cantorbery et l'evêque de Londres, de meme qu'avec les principaux ministres. Mais tout

EARL OF
DENBIGH.

cela n'a pas empêché que l'archevêque de Tuam d'Irlande qui est icy réfugié depuis trois ans et qui a dix enfans n'ayt signé et fait signer a trente Irlandois une requête contre luy pour supplier le Roy de le chasser de la Cour comme auteur de mechans conseils contre l'intérêt des Irlandois protestans parce qu'il a été papiste. Cet archevêque a fort sollicité cette affaire. Il dit même que c'est du consentement de my lord Carmarthen qui n'est plus son amy comm'il l'a été. Cette intrigue archiepiscopale n'aboutira à rien suivant les apparences qu'a la confusion des ennemis de M^r Filpatrick qui a déjà pris de bonnes mesures contr'eux. Il a persuadé bien de gens que cet archevêque Irlandois est un paillard et s'il faut croire les circonstances qu'on allegue ce n'est pas [sans] sujet qu'on l'accuze."

"Londres le 1^{er} Decembre 1691 Mardy. Voicy un nouvel exemple des changemens qui arrivent journellement au Parlement. Je vous ecrivis, Monsieur, il y a quatre jours que la Chambre basse avoit rejeté la proposition d'ajouter aux 65000 hommes environ dix mille officiers, compris les serjens, les trompettes, les tambours, les hautbois: cela étoit vray. Mais le lendemain on remit la proposition sur le tapis et on allegua que sans les officiers le Roy n'auroit pas assez de troupes pour executer ses projets. Plusieurs membres se facherent de la proposition parce qu'elle n'étoit pas conforme à la methode qu'il falloit observer, et M^r Clargez harangua fortement, à son ordinaire, pour empêcher une telle augmentation, M^r Musgrave, M^r Folley et un grand nombre d'autres le seconderent, non M^r Seymour. Mais l'autre party sans tant de discours demanda d'en venir à la question en comptant les voix et l'emporta de 25 sur environ 350, non pour l'Irlande parceque l'affaire étoit déjà réglée à 12960 hommes y compris les officiers. De sorte qu'on accorda au Roy environ 8000 hommes de plus, et par ce moyen il aura 73000 hommes quoy que la campagne dernière il n'en eut que 69000. Vous pouvez juger encore par là combien il est facile au meilleur party de gagner les questions. Cette affaire des officiers est fort importante.

"J'ay appris que M^r de la Bastide (qui est toujours suspect aux réfugiés parce qu'il jouit de son bien en France et qu'il est en commerce avec son amy M^r Pellission) a donné à souper à my lord Halifax, à l'Eveque de Salisbury, à M^r de Ruigny et à M^r Clargez, et que le bout de cette entrevue étoit de gagner ce dernier par de bonnes raisons. On n'oublia rien à dire sur cela mais inutilement tant il est entêté. Il y a de gens qui doutent fort que la premier et l'hôte ayent essayé tout de bon de gagner leur amy.

"Le Roy a donné de nouveau un exemple de moderation envers la personne du Roy Louis 14 à l'occasion d'un sermon que l'Eveque de Salisbury prononça devant leurs Majestez il y a quelques jours, l'ayant nommé le Grand Turk d'Occident &c. Le lendemain cet Eveque étant auzreux du Roy en presence de plusieurs personnes sa majesté luy dit de faire imprimer son sermon mais qu'il en falloit retrancher ces mots de Turk d'Occident injurieux au Roy tres-chrestien. L'on n'en uze pas ainsi à la Cour de France.

"Enfin le procez de my Lord Monmouth touchant la confiscation fut hyer jugé par 78 Seigneurs, et par une re[n]contre assez extraordinaire ils furent partager tant la brigue étoit égale. Il y en eut 39 de chaque coté et cela fit le gain du procez en faveur de my Lord Monmouth sans qu'il le sçeut tout d'un coup, car il proposa de donner luy-même sa voix puis qu'il s'agissoit de l'intérêt du Roy: on devoit opiner si cela étoit dans l'ordre. Mais les vieux Seigneurs et les juges dirent d'abord que l'affaire étoit finie parce que my Lord Monmouth est en possession en vertu d'un tiltre Royal et que pour l'en depousser il eut falu une voix de plus contre luy. Sur cela les seigneurs se leverent auzreux six heures de debat pour la troisieme fois. Comme la perte de cette confiscation étoit considerable pour la Couronne en d'autres biens provenant du même juge du Roy Charles P^r nommé Danvers, les bons courtisans contrécarrèrent la forte brigue de my lord Carmarthen, de my Lord Halifax, de my lord Lindzey, de my Lord Abindon et autres. Les deux Secretaires d'Etat, my Lord Portland, my lord Rochester, my lord Shrewsbury, my lord Montaigu, my Lord Marleborough, my Lord Godlfin et autres, se rangerent du coté de my lord Monmouth et attirerent bien de leurs amis outre dix juges car les deux autres firent leurs derniers efforts pour persuader par les loix, de sorte que my lord Monmouth ayant frizé la corde comme vous voyez, eut la victoire par un partage. J'étois toujours à la porte pour sçavoir les progres du procez afin d'en avertir la comtesse. Je luy avois dit il y a quatre jours que la

Lord à qui vous ecrivez quelque fois, m'avoit assuré, lors que je le sollicitois qu'il étoit trop amy des belles dames pour donner sa voix contr'elle et qu'il se retireroit s'il ne la pouvoit donner en sa faveur, a quoy il ne manqua pas car auzreux que les juges eurent dit leur avis il sortit de la chambre. My Lord Scarboroug fit quelque chose d'aprouchant. Il est des amis de my lord Carmarthen et de my Lord Monmouth. Il alla dès le matin auzreux du Roy faire la fonction de Capitaine des gardes à la place du duc d'Ormont qui opina pour my lord Monmouth de même que Durselay qui vous a écrit depuis peu. Quatre Seigneurs manquerent d'être à la chambre qui étoient contre le party de my Lord Carmarthen, sçavoir my lord D'Oxford my Lord Dorset, et my Lord Ossulton qui sont malades et le duc de St Albans qui étoit à la chasse. My lord Monmouth fit une action genereuse auzreux le gain de son procez. Il dit qu'il donneroit trois cens pieces tous les ans à M^r Danvers pendant sa vie, c'est environ la cinq ou sixieme partie de la rente. Votre amy le Comte de Stamford opina contre luy quoy que nullement amy des Tors. On reproche à my lord Carmarthen d'avoir voulu oter à my lord Monmouth cette confiscation où pour mieux dire au Roy, quoy qu'il l'eut demandée luy-même en don a sa majesté lors de son avenement à la Couronne. J'ay peur de vous ennuyer en vous écrivant tant de circonstances de cette affaire dont je suis remply. . . .

"Les Commissaires établis par la Chambre basse pour examiner la depense des revenus publics depuis l'année 1688 ont présenté un état du revenu pendant ces trois années qu'on dit monter à dix huit millions de livres sterlins. On a leu cet état et on dit que my lord Renala et quelques autres n'ont pas bien satisfait les commissaires touchant leurs comptes. On les examine à present dans la Chambre et on continuera dans trois jours."

"A Londres le 7^{er} [Dec.] Le Comte de Bath gagna avant hyer au banc du Roy un grand procez contre la Duchesse d'Albermale qui luy produira à present plus de quatre mille pieces de rente et autant auzreux la mort de cette duchesse, et peut être aussi le tiltre de Duc. Elle obligea my Lord Carmarthen de venir temoigner contre le comte de Bath qu'il n'ayme plus. Comm'il se porte mieux il vint devant les juges et de la maniere qu'il parla il ne contenta ny la duchesse ny le comte. Le Chevalier Higuins qui temoigna aussi mourut sur le champ.

"La decision du procez de my lord Monmouth dont je vous ay écrit a été renvoyée a quatre jours. Avant hyer les Seigneurs furent assemblez jusques à sept heures du soir sans pouvoir finir tant l'affaire est delicate et bien briguée. My lord Carmarthen alla a demy malade au Parlement et se declara contre my lord Monmouth parce que my lord Lindzey son beau frere, et my lord Abindon prennent interest au bien confisqué. My lord Halifax se declara aussi contre luy mais my lord Rochester et my lord Godlfin, autres grosses cloches, se declarerent pour luy et les douze juges ayant donné leurs avis en sa faveur c'est un bon signe. Cinq ou six my lords que vous pouvez deviner m'ont dit que lors qu'ils opinerent ils opineront pour luy. J'ay dit cecy à la comtesse qui en a été bien-aise.

"L'affaire de la compagnie des Indes orientales à été debatue ce matin pour la sixieme fois sans pouvoir la finir. M^r Seymour veut qu'on la casse et M^r Clargez qu'on en reforme seulement les abus. Apparemment ce dernier sentiment l'emportera. C'est, dit on, l'avantage de la Compagnie Holandoise. M^r Chardin se remue plus qu'aucun autre interesse pour la conservation de l'ancienne compagnie.

"M^r de Ruigny sera neutralisé dans trois jours. Il aura un tiltre en Irlande où il etablira autant de reffugiez qu'il pourra."

"A Londres le 14^{er} Decembre 1691 Vendredy. Je vous ay entreteuu, Monsieur, par les precedens ordinaire sur les affaires du Parlement. On y examine les comptes des revenus publics avec assez d'exactitude pour tirer en longueur par la mauvaise intention de quelques membres qui se recrient sur certaines depenses necessaires et sur quelques pensions que le Roy donna au commencement de son regne à des membres-mêmes. Mais tout cela est peu de chose.

"La Comité pour le calcul de l'argent des troupes à réglé sur le même pied que l'année dernière. On dit que la depense des 73000 hommes montera à deux millions trois cens cinquante mille livres sterlins ou environ.

"La Chambre basse dit qu'elle ne peut aprouver généralement tous les articles de la capitulation de Limerik ainsi que la Chambre haute, nommement l'article qui

EARL OF
DENBIGH.

EARL OF
DUNBIGH.

regarde les professions des avocats papistes qui seroient capables de faire mille chicanes pour alterer le repos d'Irlande. On demande aux membres contraires si le General Ginckel a mal fait d'avoir tant accordé de privileges pour avoir la place. Ils repondent qu'il a tres-bien fait mais qu'il y a certaines choses contraires au gouvernement qu'on ne peut ratifier. On leur replique qu'on feroit un grand plaisir au Roy Louis 14 et au Roy Jaques si on vouloit remettre les affaires d'Irlande au point où elles estoient avant la capitulation de Limerik et qu'on y renverroient de bon cour les troupes qu'on a transportées en France &c.

"La Chambre haute en reglant la forme des procez qu'on pourra faire aux Seigneurs pour crime de haute trahison (ou ils seront tous appelez à l'avenir au lieu de 24 que le Roy choissoit) n'a pas trouvé à propos d'y comprendre les eveques de sorte qu'on ne les y appellera pas. Et s'ils sont accusez eux-mêmes ils seront jugez à l'ordinaire. On dit que ce reglement qui n'est pas encore achevé ne leur plait pas.

"Le chevalier Guillaume Temple qui a été pendant tant d'années ambassadeur en Hollande a fait imprimer depuis peu les memoires de ses negociations. Il dezabuze le public de la croyance qu'on a que c'est my lord Carmarthen qui fut le principal instrument sous le Roy Charles pour le mariage du Roy et de la Reyne. Cet auteur vient d'assurer que c'est luy qui fut employé à cela, et qu'il communiqua ce secret à my lord Carmarthen &c. L'auteur n'eparne pas la memoire de my lord Arlington, ce qui fache fort la belle duchesse de Grafton sa fille. On mettra en Hollande le livre en Francois. . . .

"Cette apres dinée la Chambre basse a fait une taxe sur les terres d'environ seize cens mille livres sterlins pour le subside de la flotte."

Part of date torn off, leaving, "8 x. 91." "Mes affaires vont mal touchant ma charge. Je voy à present la raison pourquoy le marchand ma caution ne me paye pas depuis six mois c'est que l'on a fait une caballe à la Jamaïque pour m'obliger à vendre ma charge à un petit prix en ne me donnant que la moitié du revenu ordinaire dont tous mes predecesseurs ont jouy. Quoy que j'ay passé un bail pour trois ans a raison de 300 pieces par an on ne la pas voulu ratifier à la Jamaïque et mes deputez ne m'offrent que 150 pieces pour m'y faire consentir où a vendre. My lord Inchiquin le Gouverneur m'a escrit en reponce que pendant la guerre ma charge ne pouvoit produire que peu de chose et qu'il me conseille de la vendre pour sept cens pieces. Je n'aurois jamais creu qu'il m'eut fait une proposition si deraisonnable apres la lettre obligeante que 38 luy ecrit en ma faveur. Il y a plus qu'un an et la reponce n'en vint que hyer. Je n'oze point parler qu'en passant et en deux mots sur mon interest à 38, et j'ay peur d'importuner le Roy si je luy dis ou fais dire l'état où je suis qui est pire qu'avant la charge parce que j'avois pension et que j'ay dépensé plus de cent pieces pour mes patentes. Avant que d'avoir une seconde reponce de my lord Inchiquin il faut plus d'un an et mon bail expirera et par consequent plus de deputez si je ne fais tout ce qu'on veut, une rente de 150 pieces où une rente de 700 pieces. L'un et l'autre me ruinent. Je ne puis me faire payer au duc d'Ormont mon debiteur. Voila mon etat, Dieu en soit loüe. Je sçay la part que vous y prenez par la bonte que vous avez pour moy."

"A Londres le 15 Decembre 1691. On n'a pas encor fait d'autre Taxes que celle dont Je vous ecrivis il y a quatre jours sur les terres d'environ seize cens cinquante mille pieces par un an et par mois. La Chambre basse s'est apliquée depuis à d'autres affaires commencées, notamment à pourvoir suffisamment de matelots la flotte et a passé le bill dour la biere pour un an, M^r Clargez a demandé l'exemption de l'excise en faveur des universitez d'Oxford et de Cambridge mais la Chambre a rejetté cette demande.

"My Lord Damby a fait une espee de retractation dans la Chambre des Seigneurs sur ce qu'il croyoit avoir ven une lettre de my Lord Nottingham parmy les papiers pris dans une barque Francoise, et a déclaré qu'il n'avoit rien à reprocher à ce Secretaire d'Etat de qui il a dit

beaucoup de bien. De sorte que voila une affaire finie a l'avantage de l'un et à la confusion de l'autre . . .

"Quelques entrepreneurs ont proposé au Roy d'aller pescher les deux gallions d'Espagne qui ont fait naufrage en partant de l'Amerique.

"On attend chaque jour le General Ginckel qui sera bien receu.

"My Lord Durselay m'a avoué qu'il n'avoit pas donné sa voix a my Lord Monmouth comme je l'avois creu mais il opina que puis my lord Abingdon, sa partie indirecte, donnoit sa voix au procez que my lord Monmouth devoit donner la sienne, s'agissant de l'interest du Roy. Par ce moyen my lord Durselay se partagea entre ses deux amis.

"38 m'a dit que c'est my lord Nottingham a qui my lord Monmouth a le plus d'obligation pour le gain de son procez parce qu'il playda sa cause contre l'avis de deux habilles juges leur faisant voir par les loix bien expliquées que le bien dont est question estoit legitiment confisqué. Cela fit un tel effect que my lord Cornoualis qui estoit du coté contraire dit tout haut qu'il changeoit de sentiment apres une telle explication."

"A Londres le 21 Decembre 1691 Vendredy. Depuis deux jours on s'entretient fort ice sur une nouvelle decouverte d'une vieille conspiration. Un jeune homme nommé Fuller, prisonnier pour debtes demanda à parler à l'archeveque de Cantorbery de qui il est connu. Cet archeveque luy envoya son gendre qui est membre de la Chambre basse, a qui le prisonnier dit qu'il avoit de grands secrets à decouvrir touchant plusieurs traitres au Gouvernement. Sur le raport qui en fut fait à la Chambre elle fit amener Fuller qui delivra à l'Orateur quelques papiers et en suite il nomma quantité de Lords et de gentilhommes bien connus qui ont agy pour le retablissement du Roy Jaques, comme my Lord Halifax, my lord Middleton, my lord Ailesbury, my lord Feversham, le duc de Southampton, le duc de Northumbelland, my lord Scardel, my lord D'Arar, my lord Drummer, my lord Nieubourg, M^r Ogletorpe M^r Fenwick et autres. Et à l'égard d'un Lord qui est à present dans les grands emplois de l'etat et dans la confidence du Roy, c'est my lord Godolfin. Il assura que la regne Marie de Modene avoit fait avertir ses amis de s'adresser à luy pour tout ce qui regarde ses interets, etc. En suite il dit que si le Roy vouloit accorder la grace de deux hommes il offroit de les faire venir dans six semaines au Parlement pour temoigner ce qu'il avance et pour decouvrir les particularitez de la conspirations. L'Orateur demanda au membre qui avoit parlé en prison à Fuller s'il luy avoit confié les noms des deux hommes qui demandent grace. Il dit qu'ouy, et qu'il les nommeroit si la Chambre l'ordonnoit, mais qu'il croyoit à propos de differer encore. Ce qui fut trouvé bon, afin que les accusez n'eussent pas si tot connoissance de ces deux temoins. J'ay parlé à quelques-uns des accusez qui se moquent de cette vieille accusation, et qui comparent ce Fuller au faux temoign Oatz de qui il est amy et avec qui, disent ils, il a trouvé cette affaire pour tacher d'avoir une pension comme luy. On sçaura dans quelque temps de quelle maniere on agita en cette occasion qui ne paroît guere considerable. Cependant cela retarde des affaires plus pressantes . . .

"Le Roy a de longues conferences avec les commissaires de l'admirante et aussi avec ceux de la Tresorerie sous souvent qu'a l'ordinaire.

"On a chassé quelques eclesiastiques de l'université d'Oxford parce qu'ils ont refuse les nouveaux sermens.

"J'ay appris ce soir que my lord Dunferlin est arivée de Paris en Ecosse avec des armes, quelque argent et quelques officiers pour tacher de reveiller le reste du party abatu.

"A Londres les 25 Decembre 1691 Mardy. Je vay vous faire part d'une affaire qui vous surprend . . . comme je l'ay été lors que l'evêque de Salisbury me la racontée. Vous sçavez qu'il y a environs un mois que la Maison du Roy à Kinsington fut en partie brulée. Trois jours auparavant l'archeveque de Cantorbery avoit été averty par M^r Fuller (c'est le meme prisonnier qui a decouvert depuis peu une conspiration de plusieurs lords Jacobites) de donner avis à leurs Majestez de prendre garde à elles et que dans quelques jours on devoit former une entreprise contre leurs personnes. Il n'en dit pas davantage. L'archeveque sans.

. rqua par d'en avertir le Roy qui s'en
. n parla a la Reyne le meme jour: comme
. d'une humeur craintive, est qu'elle est fort
. nce, elle ne s'en mit point en peine. Mais
. ez, entendant tirer des coups de mousquet, et crier
. pensa d'abord à l'avis que l'archeveque luy avoit
. elle pria dieu, et sur le champ sortant du lit ouvrit la porte de sa

EARL OF
DUNBIGH.

EARL OF
DENBIGH.

chambre apres qu'on eut scu ce que c'estoit le Roy resolut d'aller en Carosse à Witchal à quatre ou cinq heures du matin, mais la Reyne l'en detourna sans luy dire ce qu'elle apprehendoit. Elle craignoit que si le feu avoit été mis à Kinsington c'estoit pour en faire sortir le Roy la nuit, et si quelque scelerat avoit été aposté pour hazarder un coup de mousquet à travers les hayes il auroit pû n'être pas decouvert. On peut tirer de ce fait de l'avis de M^r Fuller, que comme ses amis les Jacobites ne se defioient point de luy on avoit laché quelque mot en sa presence qui tendoit à une resolution de faire bientot une entreprise contre leurs majestez. Dieu veuille veiller toujours pour elles

Il y a trois jours que la chambre
moyens pour les depenses de la guerre quelq
proposerent de retrancher les grosses pe
gages des charges et des employs afin que
(excepté l'Orateur, les douze juges les commissaires
Chancellerie, les ambassadeurs, les officiers de fl
L'armée) ne puisse recevoir plus de cinq cens pie
la guerre. L'admiral Russel

fut le premier qui offrit de quitter ses gros gages, M^r Lauder dit la meme chose mais les autres au nombre de plus de trente auroit bien voulu rejeter cette question qui passa pourtant. Cela incommodera quantité de gens qui ne sont guere riches que par leurs employs. Ce menage regarde les grands officiers de la couronne et de la maison Royale, les memes gentilhommes de la Chambre, les Commissaires de la Tresorerie, de l'admirauté, de la douane, de l'excise et quantité d'autres personnes meme de chez la Reyne.

"General Ginckel arriva hier au soir. Il fut deux heures avec le Roy, et demye heure avec la Reyne. On ne peut pas etre mieux receu qu'il l'a été. Il me semble que cela a du rapport à ce que le Roy dit à 23 lors qu'il partit d'icy. Ce matin au levé les seigneurs Anglois qui s'y sont rencontrés l'ont aussi fort caressé.

"My lord Nottingham est dans une grande affliction pour la mort de my lord Finch son fils aîné agé de dix ans et fort joly. Le fils de la seconde femme ny perdra rien."

"A Londres 2 Janvier 1693
23 Decembre 1692 Vendredy. Je con-

inue à vous entretenir sur les affaires du Parlement nommement sur celle du Comte de Nottingham qui a sujet d'être surpris, et ses amis aussi, de ce que la Chambre basse n'a pas plus favorablement examiné son gros different avec l'admiral Russell, et de ce qu'elle l'a pleinement justifié sans alleguer aucune raison d'une si prompte resolution qu'on a mis en quatre lignes au bas de l'écrit des seigneurs en le leur rendant dans une seconde conference. Lors que my lord Carnarthen qui y presidoit en fit le rapport succint, le duc de Somerset, qui ne parle guere, remarqua qu'il avoit oublié une circonstance qui est que la justification de l'admiral s'est faite unanimement dans toute la Chambre basse parce que fort peu de membres comme M^r Finch s'y sont opposés, ne s'y agissant pas de condamner la conduite de my lord Nottingham mais seulement de justifier celle de l'admiral à qui pourtant on ne demanda pas pourquoy apres la bataille il estoit revenu à L'Isle de Wit au lieu de changer de vaisseau et d'aller avec ceux qui n'estoient pas endommagés vers St Malo ou Brest comm'il avoit été resolu dans un conseil de guerre. On assure que ce manœuvre à L'Isle de Witt est le commencement du malheur apres le bonheur de la bataille qui n'a eu aucune suite. Cependant on n'a rien dit sur cela dans la Chambre basse, ny sur plusieurs autres faits. Le party des Wigs parmy les seigneurs se remue pour y faire rezoudre la meme conclusion en faveur de l'admiral, c'est qu'il a fait la dernière campagne avec fidelité, courage et bonne conduite. Le party des Torsy repliche qu'avant que d'en venir à une telle conclusion il faut avoir une conference libre entre les deux Chambres afin que chacun dise tout ce que bon luy semblera. Mais en attendant qu'on demande cette conference les membres de la Chambre disoient hier qu'elle n'est point obligée ny d'humeur de donner aucune raison de la resolution qu'elle a prise de justifier entierement l'admiral son membre, et que si les seigneurs ne veulent pas faire la meme chose qu'elle ne s'en met point en peine, et que cela n'empêchera pas qu'il ne commande encore la flotte s'il veut et que le Roy l'agréé sans plus recevoir des ordres contresignes par my lord Nottingham. Il semble qu'on pourroit les faire signer par un seconde secretaire d'etat. On a été plus avant M^r le Contrerolleur Warton a dit hautement en pleine Chambre en nommant expressement my lord Nottingham qu'il est à propos de faire incessamment une adresse au Roy pour le supplier de l'éloigner de sa personne et des affaires d'Etat. Les autres Wigs l'ont blâmé comm'ils avoient blâmé son frere d'avoir si tôt dit leur dessein parce que suivant les formes du Parlement il n'est pas encore temps de presenter cette adresse. On dit que M^r le Contrerolleur Warton pretend depuis longtemps à être secretaire d'etat quoy qu'on assure qu'il n'y seroit pas

propre. Il est toujours amy intime de my lord Shrewsbury. Ils ne prennent pas le veritable chemin pour le ministere d'Etat. Le Chevalier Lauder Vice-chambellan ayant voulu faire l'eloge de my Lord Nottingham qui sert avec tant de fidelité et d'application d'abord l'admiral repliqua apres qu'il fut justifié qu'il le prioit d'alleguer l'exemple de quelque bon service qu'il eut rendu au Roy et à la nation. Quantité de petits services rendus avec zele et assiduité en valent un grand. M^r Trever, Soliciteur General, qui avoit opiné il y a quinze jours en faveur de my lord Nottingham avant qu'on l'eut nommé, a dit hautement qu'il en estoit fâché, qu'il changeoit de sentiment à present et se servit d'un mot outrageant comme si ce secretaire d'Etat uzoit d'artifice pour rendre l'admiral odieux. De sorte que vous verrez par ce petit detail qu'on attaque my lord Nottingham plus qu'auparavant dans la Chambre basse sans qu'on ayt encor allegué contre luy aucun crime punissable par les loix. Aussi n'en veut on pas à sa vie mais à sa charge. On voudroit bien qu'il la quitât volontairement. Le Roy le traite aussi bien que jamais.

"La chambre basse a resolu enfin qu'aucun membre ne pourra exercer aucune charge de la Cour apres le 2 Janvier prochain. Ceux en ont les garderont, mais si quelque membre en accepte apres ce petit delay il sera mis hors la Chambre et on donnera order de faire une autre election. M^r Lauder entr'autres s'est opposé à cela, disant que les seigneurs en seront bien aise et qu'ils accepteront les charges que le Roy a coutumé de donner aux communes.

"On leut hier et aujourd'hui deux bills pour partie du subside accordé, l'un de deux millions sterlins sur les terres, l'autre d'un million sterlin à fond perdu afin qu'apres avoir passé par les formes ordinaires ils soient prêts vers le commencement de l'année d'être passés en actes. On a commencé à examiner le reste du subside et l'on fait des taxes sur les Marchandises etrangeres par ordre alphabetique. On a mis une grosse taxe sur l'eau de vie.

"Aujourd'hui la Chambre basse s'est adjournée pour cinq jours à cause des fetes de Noel. On s'est divisé sur cela, car les jeunes membres demandoient sept jours pour avoir plus de temps à se divertir et ils ont perdu de 40 voix.

"La Chambre des Seigneurs n'a pas encor demandé la conference libre sur l'affaire de my lord Nottingham. Ils ont ordonné de chercher dans leurs registres des exemples de ce qui s'est pratiqué en semblables occasions. On n'y trouvera point."

9 Janvier 1693

"A Londres le 30 Decembre 92 Vendredy. Depuis trois jours que le Parlement à recommencé à travailler il ne s'y est rien passé de curieux pour le dehors. On a continué l'examen des affaires commencées comme celle de my lord Nottingham et de l'admiral Russell. Les personnes moderées voudroient bien à faire tomber mais l'animosité des autres l'empêche. Les Seigneurs ont enfin resolu apres un long debat qu'on demandera aujourd'hui une conference libre à la chambre basse si elle veut l'accorder, car un party s'y oppose.

"Le Duc de Norfolk recommença hier son affaire contre sa femme et son galand M^r Germain à la chambre des Seigneurs pour y faire recevoir un bill de separation et permission de se remarier. Un gros party se declare pour faire rejeter ce Bill et poue renvoyer ce procez à la Cour Ecclesiastique. Mais on n'eut pas hier le temps de vider cette question; l'on a renvoyé la decision à demain. L'on a remarqué que les Seigneurs qu'on soupçonne de coquage furent pour luy. S'il gagne ce ne sera que de peu de voix et par le nombre des eveques qui se font un point de conscience en parlant contre une femme adultere publique.

"La Chambre basse continue l'examen des circonstances du bill de deux millions de livres sterlins de taxe sur les terres. Le point difficile qui regarde la

EARL OF
DENBIGH.

MARL OF
DENBIGH.

nomination des Commissaires pour la levée de l'argent n'est pas encore réglé. Si le Roy les vouloit choisir il gagneroit plus de trois cens milles livres sterlins mais il y auroit un grand nombre de mal contents. Comm'il ne peut pas bien conoitre toutes les personnes propres à cet employ il y a aparence qu'il les laissera choisir à la Chambre basse qui n'aura pas peu de peine à en convenir et à exclure partie des anciens Commissaires qui ont trompé, dit on.

"My lord Coninsby a receu des lettres d'Irlande qui portent que quatre armateurs François y ont fait naufrage et qu'on a fait 600 matelots prisonniers. Par le calcul qu'on a fait icy de ces sortes de prisonniers l'on trouve qu'on en a pris plus de douze cens plus que les François n'en ont pris sur les Anglois et Holandois, mais aussi l'on trouve que les François ont pris deux ou trois fois plus de navires marchands Anglois et Holandois.

"Je sçay qu'on s'applique si fort à mettre la flotte en état de sortir qu'en cas de besoin elle sera prete au commencement de Fevrier meme les plus gros vaisseaux.

"On a receu ce matin la bonne nouvelle de la levée du siege de Huy et de la bonne deffense de Rhinfelds. On a appris aussi qu'on a assiégé Furnes. Mais on assure que les François y echoüeront amoins qu'il ne gele. Ces nouvelles ont fort rejouï aujourd'hui les parlementaires, la plus-part de ceux qui parlent François les ont apprises par moy qui suis journelement a leurs anti-chambres.

"Une place de secretaire du Conseil etant vacante le Roy s'est souvenu de M^r Brichtman qui l'aura. My lord Portland en a parlé à sa Majesté auprez de qui vous avez commencé à le bien mettre. Il me l'a souvent dit avec des expressions de reconnaissance."

"A Londres le 13 Janvier 1693 Mardy. Les Seigneurs ayant demandé une conference libre a la Chambre basse sur l'affaire de my lord Nottingham et de l'admiral Russell, et ayant marque le jour et l'heure suivant leur privilege, la Chambre basse au lieu de l'accorder incontinent a fait reponce qu'elle enverroit des deputes aux Seigneurs pour leur faire sçavoir son intention. Mais depuis quatre jours elle ne les a pas envoyez et cela paroît extraordinaire, aussi, dit on, que le party de l'admiral ne veut point de conference libre, où chacun dit ce qu'il veut et où l'on pourroit examiner de nouveau et remettre en question contre luy ce qui a déjà été vuïd si vite puis qu'on l'a remercié de toute sa campagne derniere et qu'on a déclaré qu'il a agy avec fideleitè courage et bonne conduite. Il se peut faire que la chambre basse demandera aux seigneurs qu'ils marquent precisement sur quelle matiere nouvelle ils souhaitent une conference libre quoy que quantité de membres disent qu'il n'en faut point. Cela etant, my lord Nottingham ne pourra pas convaincre l'admiral par des preuves qu'il n'a pas fait aprez la bataille navale tout ce qu'il pouvoit. Ses amis continuent à dire qu'il ne veut plus commander la Flotte. Nota. Il y aura conference. . . .

"Il y a quatre jours que la Chambre des Seigneurs examina pendant six heures le bill de la Chambre basse pour empêcher qu'à l'avenir ses membres aprez leur election ne puissent accepter des charges à la cour. Les Seigneurs se divisèrent en deux partis. L'un au nombre de 33 opina pour rejeter ce bill et l'autre au nombre de 48 opina pour le renvoyer à un comité afin de le mieux examiner. Ce party quoy que le moins bon l'emporta à la pluralité sur l'autre qui avoit les principales têtes comme my lord Carmarthen, my lord Rochester, my lord Portland, my lord Nottingham, my lord Devencher qui souhaiteroient que l'usage des precedens regnes continuât et qu'on mit dans les charges tant d'honnêtes membres des Communes qui servent bien la patrie.

"Le Duc de Norfolk est si malheureux que nonobstant ses preuves d'adultere la Chamber des Seigneurs a rejeté son bill, et par consequent sa femme et son amant L'Holandois ont encor gagné le procez, sauf à faire des poursuites à la Cour Ecclesiastique ce qui est d'une longue discussion.

"Hyer au matin l'ambassadeur d'Espagne receut un exprez de Neuport qui porta quatre nouvelles. Le Siege de Rhinfelds levé; l'Electrice de Baviere morte; Furnes et Dixmunde entre les mains des François. La premiere nouvelle est capitale et donne icy une grande joye, quoy que l'on soit sensible aux trois pertes.

"Apres que j'ay eu écrit ce que dessus touchant la conference libre j'ay appris qu'aujourd'hui la Chambre basse a envoyé le Colonel Grenville aux Seigneurs pour leur dire qu'on leur accorderoit la conference, et on est convenu que ce sera demain. On m'a dit que les membres de la Chambre basse ne feront qu'écouter s'il y

a quelque chose nouveau contre l'admiral et qu'avant que d'y répondre ils feront leur rapport en pleine chambre.

"L'affaire de la taxe de deux millions sterlins sur les terres est examinée chaque jour à cause de tant de formalitez necessaires et des exceptions. Par exemple hyer on exempta de cette taxe les Universitez d'Oxford et de Cambridge, et on regla une clauze pour emprunter. Cette principale affaire finira au premier jour à la Chambre basse et ne se journera guere à la haute."

"Ce soir les Seigneurs avant que d'avoir diné ont été assemblez jusques à neuf heures sur le bill cy dessus touchant les charges, et aprez mille contestations on l'a rejeté par deux voix seulement. Je viens de voir sortir de Westminster environ 80 Seigneurs, la moitié chagrins nommement mj lord Mulgrave, mj lord Monmouth et autres qui vouloient que la Cour ne donnât plus de charges aux membres de la chambre basse. L'autre moitié étoient bien joyeux, nommement mj lord Nottingham, mj lord Devencher, mj lord Portland, mj lord Durselaj et tant d'autres qui sont bien-aise qu'un tel bill soit rejeté. Il est si tard que je n'ai pas le temps de vous dire d'autres particularitez."

"A Londres le 16 Janvier 1693 Vendredy. Je vous ecrivis, Monsieur, il y a trois jours que la Chambre basse et plus de quarante seigneurs de la haute avoient perdu par deux voix seulement le bill tres important par lequel on vouloit empêcher qu'à l'avenir les membres des Communes n'eussent ny charges ny emplois de la Cour. Cette grande affaire nouvelle avoit partagé toute sorte de gens et quoy qu'il y ait eu du melange des partis l'on peut dire en general que les Wigs étoient pour le bill et les Torys contre. Ceux-cy qui ont gagné, la question par deux voix et encor par les procurations des absens, disoient, entr'autres choses, que ce bill sapoit le fondement de la monarchie et tendoit à une republique. Mais les Wigs le nient fortement disant que c'est l'interest du Roy de ne pas donner des charges à des membres qui n'agissent dans la chambre que par ce principe et que suivant cela ils sont pour où Contre la Cour comme M^r Seymour &c. Pendant cette seance de Parlement on ne parlera plus de cette affaire mais les Wigs disent déjà qu'ils la recommenceront à une autre seance puis qu'ils sont plus nombreux à la Chambre basse et egaux à la haute; que s'ils ont perdu par deux voix sur une centaine de seigneurs presens où qui avoient donné leurs procurations (sçachant la question) ils sont persuadez d'augmenter leur party une autre fois; que my Lord Shrewsbury n'a pas opiné, etant à la campagne, ny quelques autres; que la Cour a gagné trois Wigs du Conseil du Cabinet my lord Devencher, my lord Dorset et my lord Godolin, et a empêché que quelques autres n'ayent point opiné comme my lord Makesfields et l'Eveque de Salisbery, lequel aprez avoir harangué fortement il y a huit jours pour le bill ne s'est pas voulu rencontrer il y a trois jours à l'assemblée. J'ay eu occasion de l'en remercier en mon particulier et aussi my lord Makesfields. Leurs amis Wigs les grondent fortement. Vous voyez par là que c'est par hazard que l'on a rejeté ce fameux bill de party par deux voix seulement, et que sans huit procurations ou proxis comme on les nomme on perdoit. Le Comte d'Essex qui est malade avoit donné la sienne au Comte de Portland, son beaupere, et my lord Hatton la sienne à my lord Nottingham son gendre. Les principaux Wigs ont bien remarqué cela et m'en ont parlé avec chagrin. My lord Monmouth me jura la jour du debat que pour un million il ne changerait pas d'opinion. Quoy que my lord Halifax (qui continue à dire que vous avez renversé le gouvernement) et my lord Mulgrave, votre *deffunt* amy n'ayent jamais passé pour Wigs, ils se sont fortement joints avec eux en cette affaire de meme que les seigneurs Jacobites croyant de porter un coup contre la Cour. On remarque facilement que my lord Mulgrave quite ses plaisirs qu'il aime tant pour être journellement attaché aux affaires qu'il s'imagine pouvoir déplaire à la Cour, s'imaginant aussi par là d'obtenir quelque belle charge. Je luy ay dit qu'il se trompera assurément et je luy ay encor parlé de la Commission Ecclesiastique de mon chef car il a oublié cette grace. Si le bill avoit passé aux deux chambres on croit que le Roy auroit été porté à le rejeter suivant sa prerogative d'autant plus que le party pour ce bill n'en seroit pas demeuré là et auroit travaillé à faire sortir de la Chambre basse quatre vingts ou cent membres qui ont des charges ou des emplois, et cela auroit embarrassé toute sorte d'affaires du Gouvernement et changé un usage qui est depuis et avant la Reyne Elizabeth, J'ajoute à cet article du bill rejeté qu'environ 24 Seigneurs ont déjà protesté contre et memes le Prince George de Dannemark. C'est assez l'usage de ceux qui

EARL OF
DENBIGH.

EARL OF
DENBIGH.

ont perdu leur cause de protester par écrit. Quatre Eveques seulement furent pour le Bill, sçavoir Rochester, Oxford, Exceter et S^t David. Ce dernier est fort Jacobite et peut être papiste dans l'ame.

“La Chambre des seigneurs et la Chambre basse eurent hier une conference sur l'affaire de my lord Nottingham et de l'Admiral Russell mais elle ne fut pas libre, c'est à dire qu'on ne parla presque point à cause que les deputes de la Chambre basse dirent qu'ils n'avoient point d'instructions ny ordre de parler mais seulement d'écouter et de faire rapport. Surquoy my lord Rochester qui avoit dit un mot pour l'union des deux maisons donna un écrit à M^r Grenville et on se separa incontinent. On ne sçait pas encore quelle sera la suite de cela.

“La nouvelle de my lord Coningsby que je vous ay écrit touchant quatre armateurs François echoïez en Irlande commence à paroître fort incertaine. Non seulement il n'y a point de confirmation mais de plus on n'en mande rien de l'endroit où l'on disoit que le naufrage est arrivé. Aussi la gazette de Londres de hyer n'a oûé en faire mention non plus que de ce qu'on a écrit de Portsmouth qu'on avoit arrêté deux vaisseaux de guerre Danois qui escortoient des navires marchands allant en France. L'on est sujet à recevoir souvent de fausses nouvelles des ports de mer où par des navires passagers.

“Aujourd'hui, jour des Roys, il y a de grandes rejouissances à Kinsington. On y passera la nuit à danser et à manger, non leur Majesté.

“La chambre basse nomma hier les Commissaires pour la levée des deux millions de livres sterlins sur les terres. Il y eut une division touchant l'un d'entr'eux. Les Wigs gagerent par 40 voix.

“On a donné avis à la Chambre basse que quelques-uns de ses comitez composez de quinze, vingt ou trente membres suffroient que les personnes interessées en certaines affaires qu'ils examinoient les regalassent en leur faisant bonne chere au cabaret, ce qui pouvoit les porter à leur être favorables. Surquoy elle a défendu à tous ses membres d'accepter aucuns repas dans des maison publiques pour obtenir leur appuy en des affaires que la Chambre examine.

“Il nous manque trois postes d'Holande qu'on attend avec beaucoup d'impatience car on apprehende pour Nieuport, où pour quelqu'autre place. Les Anglois crient fort contre le Comte d'Horne de n'avoir pas un peu défendu Fulnes.

“Il y a quatre jours que trois postes d'Holande arriverent en meme temps. Il en est arrivé aujourd'hui une autre. J'ay recen Monsieur la lettre que vous eutes la bonté de m'écrire le 13 que j'ay lue à l'amy froid qui vous assure de ses respects. Il a parlé et moy aussi à 38 pour le *pouvoir gouverneur* à qui il promet toujours de parler à le Roy de sorte qu'on n'ozeroit luy donner un memoire de six lignes puis que 38 fait esperer fort aimablement de parler, mais il a le don d'oublier.

“Il n'y a point de nouvelles au Parlement. L'on a achevé aujourd'hui la Chambre basse le bill de la Taxe de deux millions sterlins sur les terres, et on a approprié sept cens mille livres sterlins à la flotte. On avoit auparavant trouvé à propos pour conserver le credit de faire une clauze à ce bill pour changer la somme de sept cens cinquante mille livres sterlins empruntée l'année dernière sur l'acte du *Poll* par quartier et la mettre sur le bill de la taxe sur les terres. Cette affaire a duré jusques à ce soir à cause de plusieurs clauzes qu'on a mises au bill qui sera porté dans deux jours aux Seigneurs pour avoir leur concurrence. Ils le liront trois fois et en suite le Roy le passera bientôt en acte, apres quoy on trouvera de l'argent à emprunter. La Chambre basse va travailler à trouver les autres fonds pour le surplus des subsides accordez. On presse nonobstant les traverses de quelques membres accreditez de ne perdre point de temps pour finir les affaires puis que celles du dehors requierent que le Roy parte dans le mois prochain. J'ay dit à plusieurs de vos amis ce que vos m'écrivez sur cela.

“M^r le Pensionnaire a envoyé à 38 une lettre de Paris pour Lambert . . . à qui on envoie cent pistoles. Je n'espere plus que ces deux ministres d'état tirent aucun uzage de cette affaire si 23 ne le tire luy meme. Il y a trois ans que cela dure. Les ennemis n'y perdent rien puis qu'avec peu d'argent ils ont la connoissance des faits publics et nous n'avons pas la connoissance des leurs que long temps apres et d'une maniere peu exacte le plus souvent.”

“A Londres le 10 Avril 1693 Vendredy. Depuis cinq jours que le Roy est de retour de Harwich il a expédié beaucoup d'affaires et il est party ce matin pour

Gravezinde avec un petit vent de nord dans le dessein d'aller par les marées. Comm'il n'a pris sa resolution qu'en se levant la plus-part des courtisans n'ont pas été avertis. Je n'ay vu que peu de monde à Kinsington et beaucoup en chemin.

“Le Duc d'Ormont a fait une petite escapade à l'égard du Roy et par un mauvais conseil, s'imaginant de réussir par une telle methode. Il est du nombres des pretendans au gouvernement de L'Isle de Wight. A son retour de Harwich il a prié sa Majesté de luy dire si elle avoit disposé de ce gouvernement. Elle repondit qu'oüy et non pour luy. Le Duc luy temoigna que puis qu'il n'avoit pu obtenir cette faveur il avoit dessein de quitter ses charges. Le Roy dit d'un air sérieux et de maitre qu'il avoit été amy de feu son pere et que par cette raison il ne le prenoit pas au mot, qu'il luy donnoit tout le jour pour mieux penser à ce qu'il avoit à faire et qu'il attendroit sa resolution. Le Duc sortit du Cabinet et je l'en vis sortir fort interdit. Il alla voir ses amis et il revint le meme jour demander pardon du Roy en presence de la Reyne à l'issüe de leur dîné et il est party aujourd'hui avec le Roy. Toute la ville estoit déjà remplie qu'il quitoit ses charges parce qu'il estoit mal traité. J'allay chez luy (où je vay fort souvent pour luy demander mon argent) et je luy parlay du bruit public. Il m'avoüa qu'il avoit fait quelque chose qui avoit depleu à sa majesté mais que cela estoit racommodé qu'il estoit fort content et qu'il avoit contenté leurs majestez &c. Je pris occasion de luy parler des mechans gens qui le conseillent. On assure que le principal est le Chevalier Harau Lieutenant Colonel au premier Regiment des gardes qui est Jacobite et hay des autres officiers. Il pilloit sur lux et sur les habits des soldats tout ce qu'il pouvoit. Le Duc de Schonberg y a remedié en luy otant plus de quinze cens pieces de vilains profits. Cet homme est perpetuellement aux oreilles du duc d'Ormont de meme que le Colonel Hales qui est cassé et qui est l'agent de my lord Marleboroug. Personne ne doute que ce ne soient la les auteurs de cette escapade. Il ne cognoissent pas encore le Roy s'ils croient de luy arracher des graces par une telle conduite.

“M^r Johnson secretaire d'état d'Ecosse y va dans trois jours avec les ordres du Roy pour assembler le Parlement et pour établir le duc d'Hamilton grand Commissaire. On croit qu'on y rezoudra d'avoir toujours sur pied un gros corps de troupes ou de milices pret à faire tout ce que le Roy voudra.

“My lord Bellemont, Tresorier de la Reyne a été oté de sa place mais il aura une pension.

“Il y a eu des raisons pour ne pas donner la charge de Procureur General à M^r Trever, Soliciteur General qui a quité et un fameux avocat Wig, nommé Ward, gendre de M^r Papillon a été nommé pour Procureur General.

“A Londres le 17 Novembre 1693 Mardy. Il y eut hier deux grands changemens dans la direction des principales affaires. Le matin my lord Nottingham rendit les sceaux au Roy pour sa charge de Secretaire d'état que sa majesté a trouvé à propos de luy oter, on parle diversement de la maniere. Quoy qu'il en soit le voila dechargé des affaires publiques au grand contentement du party des Wigs. Il n'entrera plus a conseil privé et il commença hier a soir à s'en abstenir.

“Dans le meme Conseil Le Roy, apres avoir entendu le rapport de l'affaire des trois Admiraux, declara M^r Russell pour seul admiral au grand contentement du meme party Whig.

“On croit que my lord Shrewsbury r'entrera dans la meme charge de secretaire d'état s'il le veut, qu'il vult bien quitter si mal à propos comme vous sçavez, la veille du depart du Roy pour L'Irlande il y a trois ans et demy. On a parle d'un Chevalier Jean Lander, Vice-Chambellan pour Secretaire d'Etat et Tory. Je le priay hier de me le dire. Il me repondit qu'il ne le seroit jamais, et qu'il aymeroit mieux être compagnon de son amy que son successeur. Il a toujours eu une liaison particuliere avec my lord Nottingham, et il pourroit bien quitter sa charge et le Conseil du Cabinet ainsi qu'autrefois il vult bien quitter la Tresorerie pour avoir moins d'affaires. Il est extraordinairement riche et a bien servy dans la Chambre basse. Les deux partis ont creance en luy. On parle de quelqu'autre changement parmy les Commissaires de l'admirauté et meme parmy ceux de la Tresorerie.

“La riche flotte marchande de Bilbao est arrivée à Plymouth au nombre de 33 navires valant plus d'un million sterlin, mais un des vaisseaux Holandois de convoi, nommé Alkmaer, de 50 pieces de canon a pery en arrivant. On a sauvé l'équipage.

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"Le Roy a fait aujourd'hui l'ouverture du Parlement avec les ceremonies ordinaires, et immédiatement avant il a fait le garde-seaux baron du Royaume. La harangue de sa Majesté est courte et bonne. Je vous l'envoie traduite. La Chambre basse n'étant pas pleine s'est adjournée pour cinq jours après quelque débat sur ce terme trop long de deux jours.

"Le Duc de Leinster, qu'on ne nomme plus que duc de Schonberg a pris son rang à la Chambre des Seigneurs. J'ay assuré my lord Mulgrave que s'il attaque les étrangers, sur tout luy, comm'il attaqua son frere l'année dernière sur ce qu'il ne sçavoit pas l'Anglois qu'il trouvera à qui parler, et que celui-cy sçait la langue. Il m'a dit qu'il vouloit bien vivre avec luy, et qu'il fut fâché d'avoir rien dit contre son frere qui étoit un si honnête homme.

"On dit que le Chevalier Wheler qui est revenu de l'Amerique commandera l'escadre qui doit servir de convoi à la flotte marchande de Turquie. On travaille à la faire partir bien tôt.

"On conjecture que le Roy a dessein d'envoyer my lord Gallway en Piedmont succéder au feu duc de Schonberg au commandement de ses troupes. Il arriva icy avant hier."

"A Londres le 20 Novembre 1693 Vendredy. Je vous écris Monsieur il y a trois jours sur l'ouverture du Parlement et sur les changemens des Admiraux et d'un secretaire d'Etat. My Lord Shrewsbury n'a pas encor accepté de succéder à my lord Notingham, et on croit même que cela est rompu. Les memes raisons quoy que foibles qui luy firent quitter cette charge il y a trois ans et demy subsistent encore dans son esprit. Je l'entens blamer par de ses bons amis et l'on dit que le party des Wigs dont il est l'un des principaux en est bien fâché. On sçait bien certainement que my lord Notingham n'a pas quitté de son mouvement. Il en a reçu l'ordre mais d'une maniere douce. Il a dit nettement à ses amis que s'il avoit quitté volontairement il se fut par la déclaré coupable et eut témoigné d'aprehender l'examen de ses actions et de sa conduite à la veille d'un Parlement; qu'il a obéi à son maître qui a jugé nécessaire de luy ôter sa charge; qu'il souhaite que son successeur le serve aussi fidelement que luy et réussisse mieux; qu'il sera toujours prest de luy continuer ses services. En un mot il parle comm'il faut. Madame sa femme me parla hier par occasion en ce même sens. Elle reste dame d'honneur de la Reyne.

"M^r le Chevalier Trenchard pourra pendant quelque temps être seul secretaire d'Etat ainsi que my lord Notingham l'a été. Il a déjà changé d'appartement à Witehall ayant pris le premier suivant son droit de sorte que quiconque sera secretaire d'Etat il aura le second.

"Il y a des esprits speculatifs qui croient que le refus de my lord Shrewsbury est une finesse pour introduire my lord Sunderland (qui passe pour bon Wig) dans la charge de secretaire d'Etat, mais il n'y a point d'apparence. Il a trop d'ennemis au Parlement et parmi la nation pour re'entrer si tôt dans le ministere.

"La Chambre basse ayant réglé les Comitez pour les affaires de religion, pour le commerce, pour les griefs de la nation et autres à l'ordinaire, et s'étant adjournée pour quatre jours je n'ay rien à vous mander du Parlement. Ce sera Lundy prochain qu'on commencera l'examen de la harangue du Roy qui passe pour la meilleure qu'il ait fait depuis son regne, et qu'on ne peut pas bien traduire en François sans paraphrase. Les Wigs croient de faire bien tôt prendre une resolution conforme à la harangue quand même les Torys s'y opposeroient ouvertement. S'ils le faisoient ce seroit se déclarer amis des jacobites ainsi que leurs ennemis les en acuzent.

"On parle d'envoyer en Flandres cinq ou six regimens d'Infanterie Anglois et les trois regimens de François réfugiés qu'il faudra payer auparavant. On ne paye pas ni la subsistence depuis six semaines.

"Ce que je vous ay écrit touchant my lord Gallway est véritable quoy que cela ne soit encore connu qu'à tres-peu de personnes. Il se prepare en secret pour aller en Piedmont. Il sera fait Lieutenant general."

"A Londres le 21 Novembre 1693 Mardy. La Chambre basse commença hier l'examen de la matiere de la harangue du Roy quoy que plusieurs membres, nommement le Chevalier Christoffre Musgrave, qui est habillé Tory et qui passe pour Jacobite, témoignassent qu'avant toutes choses il falloit examiner l'état present de la nation et la mauvaise conduite par mer. On fit trois bonnes resolutions. On rezolut premierement et bien vite d'employer biens et vies pour soutenir le Gouvernement du Roy et de la Reyne tel qu'il est establi. Aucun membre n'osa s'y opposer crainte d'être puny. On rezolut en suite qu'après demain on examineroit quel subsi-

il faut donner promptement pour mettre la flotte en état, l'admiral Russell ayant fait voir qu'elle manque de credit et qu'il y a une nécessité absolue de luy en donner en diligence. On rezolut en même temps que demain en grand comité on examinera les trois admiraux cassez, l'admirauté et les marchands interessez au commerce du Levant qui apporteraient leurs registres, leurs ordres, les resultats de leurs conseils et generalement toute sorte de preuves qui pourroient éclaircir ce qui s'est passé sur mer pendant la dernière campagne et les moyens de maintenir le commerce. En un mot la journée de hier contenta le bon party et déplait fort aux Jacobites et à leurs amis qui croyoient que d'entrée il y auroit de grands embarras aux affaires du Roy et qu'on perdroit beaucoup de temps à contester, mais tout cela ne dura pas deux heures. Je vis une vingtaine de Jacobites aux antichambres parlant aux membres de leur connoissance à mesure qu'ils entroient et à ceux qui sortent de moment à autre et qui nous disent ce qui s'y passe. Je les vis, dis-je, fort consterner lors qu'ils aprirent ces trois resolutions et la promptitude. J'écris cecy par avance avant qu'on imprime les vots et avant que de sçavoir ce qu'on aura fait aujourd'hui. Si je n'observois pas cette methode les jours de poste je n'aurois pas le temps d'écrire, ayant à faire plusieurs lettres, et je passe la journée au Parlement afin d'apprendre mieux ce qui s'y passe.

"Le bon homme opiniatre, le docteur Sandcrof, ancien archeveque de Cantorbéry depoussé par le Parlement est mort de vieillesse. . . .

"Aujourd'hui les Seigneurs se sont assemblez et se sont adjournés pour trois jours faute de matiere. Ils attendront d'apprendre ce qui se passera demain et après demain à la Chambre basse afin de mieux prendre leurs mesures dans leurs deliberations.

"Aujourd'hui dans la chambre basse on a renouvelé et luy quelques bills qui avoient été rejettés où refusés à la dernière seance comme le bill pour les parlemens triennaux et le bill pour empêcher à l'avenir que les membres n'acceptent point de charges. Lors qu'on en fera une seconde lecture on verra quel party sera le plus nombreux. Il n'a pas été nécessaire aujourd'hui d'en venir à la question sur ces deux bills ny sur quelques autres que chaque membre a droit de proposer.

"Le Duc de Richemont a pris aujourd'hui seance au parlement ayant atteint l'âge nécessaire de 21 an. Le Duc de Norfolk l'a introduit.

"A l'invitation de la lotterie de cent mille ecus qui vient d'être tirée à deux ecus par billet, on propose à la Chambre basse d'en faire faire une d'un million sterlin pour partie des subsides. Chaque billet sera de 50 pieces et celui qui perdra recevra l'interest de son argent à cinq pour cent pendant sa vie. Celui qui gagnera un bon billet sera riche puis qu'il aura un gros revenu de mille jusqu'à dix mille ecus. On travaille à mettre cette nouvelle proposition en état d'être examinée au parlement. Personne n'y sçauroit perdre."

"A Londres le 27 Novembre 1693 Vendredy. La Chambre basse rezolut hier de donner le subsi-
de nécessaire pour la flotte sans nommer la somme parce qu'on veut examiner auparavant la compte de l'argent qui fut donné pour la flotte la campagne dernière, et ce sera demain qu'on fixera la somme et en même temps on cherchera sur quel fonds il est à propos de la lever. Ce subsi-
de étoit l'année dernière d'environ dix neuf cens mille pieces. Il ne sera pas moindre pour l'année prochaine. Au contraire on croit qu'on l'augmentera sur tout si l'on augmente le nombre des vaisseaux comm' il y a apparence.

"Le Chevalier Thomas Clargé qui a toujours été contraire n'a pas encor eu occasion de rien faire sinon qu'il a en tête de faire rapeler une clause de l'acte qui défend tout commerce avec la France. C'est touchant l'eau de vie. Il souhaite qu'on laisse la liberté d'en faire venir.

"La Chambre basse a employé deux longues seances à examiner la mauvaise conduite par mer principalement on ce qui regarde la flotte marchande de Turquie et l'Escadre du Vice Admiral Roak qui luy servoit de convoi. On n'a pas encore achevé d'entendre les marchands ny la lecture des Registres et de tant d'ordres donnez soit par le Conseil, soit par les Commissaires de l'admirauté, soit par les admiraux cassez. Ces trois admiraux ont déjà passé deux fois quatres ou cinq heures à la porte de la chambre attendant qu'on les fasses entrer. Ils sont entrez ce soir. Ils paroissent fort mortifiés. Le public les va voir dans un petit cabinet pas plus grand qu'une chaloupe. Le Vice-Admiral Roak a fait le malade, dit on, pour mieux prendre ses mesures contre les fortes accezations des marchands, mais ce soir on la fait porter dans la chambre en cheze

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DENBIGH.

EARL OF
DENBIGH.

et on l'a entendu. J'en reviens a sept heures. On n'a pas encore diné.

"Le voyage de my lord Gallway en Piedmont est déclaré. Il sera Lieutenant General et envoyé extraordinaire afin de mieux négotier. Il prend M^r Bobereau pour son secrétaire qui conoit bien la Suisse depuis qu'il y a été avec M^r Cox. Il mene avec luy une douzaine d'officiers réfugiés. Il n'y va qu'a regret et par pure obéissance au Roy. Tous les réfugiés qui sont icy et dont il fait les affaires sont bien chagrins de son départ. Il partira bientôt et passera d'Holande en Flandres où est son equipage."

"Duplicata d'une lettre perdue. A Londres le 1 Decemb. 1693 Mardy. Sur ce qu'on prevenut que 27 Novemb.

Samedi dernier (jour ordonné pour fixer le subside pour la flotte) il y pourroit avoir des difficultez et des formalités qui retarderoient les premiers preparatifs maritimes si on s'exemptoit d'en faire jusques a ce que le gros subside fût entierement réglé. Sur cela l'admiral Russell trouva plus à propos, et d'autres aussi, de demander des a present un credit de deux ou trois cens mille pieces pour faire les premiers preparatifs avant que de fixer le subside et d'en établir le fonds. Sur cette proposition la Chambre basse tout d'une voix donnoit credit pour emprunter incessamment quatre cens mille pieces afin qu'on ne puisse pas s'excuser que faut d'argent on n'a rien fait, ce qui est une excuse assez ordinaire en ce pais, et on renvoya a quelques jours l'examen du subside entier. Cette maniere a agree a la cour, a la ville et a l'admiralte, cependant les Jacobites la tournent en mal.

"La Chambre basse ne se separa Vendredy au soir, jour de poste, que sur les neuf ou dix heures pour diner. Un gros party voulut finir la lecture des papiers touchant la mauvaise conduite de la flotte afin de former une conclusion generale si ou non il y avoit eu trahison. Ce mot parut choquant aux principaux Torys qui disoient qu'il falloit nommer et convaincre les traitres et les punir pour pouvoir estre bien assuré qu'il y a eu trahison et cela paroissoit assez a propos aux Torys bien intentionnez pour le gouvernement comme a my Lord Cornubery, M^r Goudrik, M^r Lauder, M^r Temple, et autres. Mais les Whigs ayant persisté à dire qu'il falloit avant toutes choses declarer en general qu'il y avoit eu trahison dans la conduite ainsi que le peuple le croit, on se divisa pour conter les voix quoy que plut de soixante membres fussent sortis ne pouvant plus soutenir la fatigue. Les Whigs gagnerent la question par 37 suffrages, 140 contre 103, au grand deplaisir des autres en egard a la consequence de la force des partis. Ils raillerent un peu sur cette nouveauté de declarer une trahison a la pluralité des voix sans nommer les traitres. Quelques membres Torys apprehendoient qu'après cette conclusion on ne tombât sur mi Lord Nottingham non obstant qu'il soit sans employ, parce qu'on dit que c'est luy qui a gouverné dans le temps qu'on a commencé la mauvaise conduite par mer et qui a choisi les Admiraux Kilgrew et de Laval. On a de grands soupçons contre eux et contre M^r Rook. Il y a meme un temoin contre ce dernier.

"Le Chevalier Thomas Clarges fameux Tory ayant voulu parler irregulierement contre un membre Whig de l'admirauté il fut attaqué par M^r Smith fameux Whig qui dit a la chambre en sa presence qu'il meritoit qu'on le mit a la barre et de la a la Tour si on n'avoit egard a sa grande vieillesse, et que s'il continuoient on avoit le moyen de le punir. Cette attaque le mortifia et aussi M^r Finch et M^r Musgrave deux autres fameux Torys qui sont ordinairement contraires a la Cour.

"Un membre modere prit son temps pour dire que si les deux partis de la chambre faisoient bien ils s'appliqueroient unanimement aux affaires du Roy et de la nation plutôt qu'aux intérêts particuliers des partis qui font perdre le temps en contestations et qu'on augmente les animosités au lieu de les finir. Cela fut asses bien recue, du moins on ne dit rien sur le champ qui y fût contraire.

"Hyer Lundy la chambre basse continua l'examen de la mauvaise conduite de la flotte et ne pouvant achever on renvoya a ce jourdhuy. My lord Falkeland premier Commissaire de l'admirauté qui de Tory est devenu Whig et ennemy des admiraux cassez fit une forte harangue contre leur conduite et meme contre les ministres d'etat Torys sans les nommer qui ont eu la direction des affaires pendant trois ou quatre ans et dont la negligence est cause qu'on n'a rien fait d'utile pour leurs Majestez et pour la nation; qui si l'on ne faisoit pas mieux a l'avenir ce seroit encore un argent perdu que celui des subsides qu'on va donner, mais qu'il y a tout sujet d'esperer que la conduite sera dorénavant

meillure puis qu'on a changé de mains et que les nouveaux directeurs ne negligeront pas le bien de l'etat et ne favoriseront pas l'interet des Jacobites, prenant à temoin les membres des provinces éloignées si les Jacobites n'y sont pas devenus insolens depuis que quelques Seigneurs du gouvernement les favorisent &c. Un membre m'a assuré qu'il sçait qu'un ministre episcopal prechant depuis peu a comparé les Presbyteriens aux Jesuites et les a traités de brouillons d'Etat, et qu'on ne les punit point ainsi que les Eveques le devoient faire. Je n'ay pas de la peine a croire ce raport car chacun sçait que chaque party renferme des gens emportez et payez sans doute pour brouiller.

"Le bill pour les parlemens triennaux est poursuivy avec beaucoup d'assiduité comme necessaire pour contenter le peuple, et je voy de membres torys qui croient a present qu'on l'a un peu changé, qu'il n'est pas contraire a la prerogative Royale, ainsi qu'on l'a crû auparavant, non le chevalier dont vous avez veu l'ecrit qui a dessein demain de si opposer dans le grand Comité. Mi lord Mulgrave m'a protesté qu'il ne croit nullement ce bill contraire a la prerogative du Roy, mais que si sa Majesté a encore de la repugnance a le passer en acte qu'il est d'avis de ne pas l'achever. C'est luy et milord Halifax qui secondèrent le plus l'année dernière milord Shrewsbury lors qu'il commença ce bill a la maison des seigneurs. On l'a commencé cette année a la maison de Communes. . . .

"Le Chambre basse a ordonné que les Commissaires qui examinent depuis long temps les comptes des revenus publics luy porteront un etat de l'argent qui a été payé a des membres du Parlement pour de service secrets. Vous voyez par la qu'on souhaite que tout soit public. My lord Falkeland par ordre du Roy a donné à la Chambre un etat de la depense de la flotte pour l'année 1694 avec une liste des vaisseaux destinez pour la manche, pour la Mediterranée et pour les Indes Occidentales, l'examen en a été renvoyé au grand Comité qui doit s'appliquer a l'examen du subside pour la flotte qui sera dit on de deux millions trois cens quarante six mille livres sterlins suivant l'etat de la depense cy dessus. Vous jugerez par la que le nombre des vaisseaux sera augmenté considerablement.

"J'ay appris une autre circonstance de la harangue de my Lord Falkeland, c'est qu'il a loüé la conduite de milord Torington lors qu'il se laissa battre par les Francois, ou pour mieux dire lors qu'il laissa battre les Hollandois sans les secourir. Il dit qu'ayant sauvé la flotte il fut au hazard de perdre sa vie parce qu'un Secrétaire d'Etat estoit son ennemy. Il loüa ensuite la conduite de l'Admiral Russell a la bataille de l'année dernière mais que cela n'avoit point empêché le meme secrétaire de luy estre contraire afin qu'il ne commandât pas la flotte cette année. En un mot il dit tout de choses et si différentes qu'on a de la peine a comprendre quel a été son but si ce n'est de se faire des amis nouveaux pour se mieux soutenir dans son employ."

"Duplicata d'une lettre perdue. A Londres le 4 Decemb.

1693 Vendredy. Je vous ecrivis ample-ment par le precedent ordinaire sur les affaires du parlement. Voicy un nouvel exemple que les plus habiles gens se trompent quelque fois. Le vot de la Chambre basse pour donner credit de 400^m pieces pour les preparatifs de la flotte ayant été mieux examiné on a trouvé qu'il n'est pas bon comme on l'avoit crû d'abord parce qu'on n'a pas demandé le consentement de la maison des Seigneurs, et que c'est une nouvelle methode pour donner de l'argent qui est contre l'usage des parlemens. My lord Mulgrave m'a dit que s'il estoit d'humeur de brouiller comme l'année dernière ce seroit une matiere de division entre les deux chambres qui ne finiroit de long temps, et que les Jacobites l'y ont exhorté, mais il n'a pas voulu, et m'a prié de la dire a 38 ce que J'ay fait. La Chambre basse ayant donc appris qu'on ne vouloit avancer aucune somme sur ce credit travaillera demain a l'examen du subside entier pour la flotte, et c'est une affaire sans difficulté.

"Le Roy a donné a my lord Sydney la charge de Colonel du premier regiment des gardes qu'il a eu autrefois.

"Le Roy a donné au Comte Abingdon la charge de grand maitre des Eaux et Forets qui est bonne et belle. C'est un seigneur fort riche qui a du credit parmy les grands torys et les Ecclesiastiques. Il fût des premiers qui alla audevant du Roy il y a cinq ans lors de la revolution, mais en suite dans le Parlement il paroissoit un peu mal content.

"Les trois regimens de réfugiés et un Anglois de Tiffin ont commencé ce matin a s'embarquer a Greenwich pour passer en Flandres.

EARL OF
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EARL OF
DENBIGH.

“ Le Roy a dessein d'adjourner pour quatre mois l'assemblée des ministres presbyteriens en Ecosse qui devoit commencer dans douze jours. On dit qu'ils pretendent d'avoir droit de s'assembler une fois l'année par acte de Parlement et on ne sçait pas encore ce qu'ils feront. Les Episcopaux apprehendent cette assemblée qui a déjà été adjournée.

“ La Chambre basse continue journellement d'examiner avec grand soin tout ce qui concerne la mauvaise conduite de la flotte l'été dernier pour tacher de découvrir les traitres puis qu'on a décidé qu'il y a eu trahison. On n'oublie rien pour y envelopper my lord Nottingham mais on sçait qu'il ne craint rien de côté là.

“ Aujourd'hui la Chambre basse a examiné le bill pour les Parlemens triennaux. L'on a retranché les clauzes facheuses qui le firent refuser la seance derniere et l'on a rezolu qu'il y auroit tous les trois ans un nouveau parlement par une nouvelle election de membres, et que le present Parlement ne pourroit continuer passé le mois de Septembre prochain, mais pour ce qui est d'une seance tous les ans et de la prorogation cela deppendra de la seule volonté du Roy. L'on a emporté cette derniere question d'une assemblée annuelle par une cinquantaine de voix. Je ne puis vous mander par cet ordinaire les reflexions qu'on fera sur cette affaire puis qu'on ne la rezolue que cette apres dinée. J'ay veu de bons courisans qui croyent que le Roy sera content de ce Bill en l'état qu'on la mis. Ce terme du mois de Septembre paroît un peu sensible. Mais le Roy peut casser le Parlement plutôt. Les partis ont été fort entremelez sur cette affaire.

“ Les Commissaires de l'admirauté ont fait voir aujourd'hui à la Chambre qu'il est deu à la flotte plus d'un million de livres sterlins pour les navires de transport.

“ L'on a rezolu que dans quatre jours on examinera la harangue du Roy touchant le subside des troupes par terre et leur augmentation.”

8 Decembre 1693 Mardy. La Cham-
bre basse rezolut il y a quatre jours et tous d'une voix de donner deux millions et demy sterlin pour la flotte et pour partie des arrerages deus aux matelots. Les deux millions seront pour mettre la flotte en bon état l'année prochaine, et les cinq cens mille pieces sont pour les arrerages. Cette deliberation de plus de trente millions de florins fut faite dans moins d'une heure tant l'on a à cœur ce qui regarde la flotte. On n'a pas accordé 346 mille livres sterlin de plus suivant l'état d'augmentation donné par l'admirauté parce qu'on pretend qu'on a mis la depense sur un pied trop haut, et que deux millions sterlin sont suffisants. Mais si dans la suite on remarquoit que cela n'est pas il n'y a pas lieu de douter que la Chambre basse ne supleat au deffaut.

“ Il y a trois jours que les 12 fregattes et les quatre galiottes sont de retour de l'expédition de St^e Malo ainsi que vous en verrez la relation dans la gazette cy jointe aqoy l'on ajoute que le principal est qu'on a appris le chemin pour y retourner et que l'attaque n'en est pas impossible comme on le disoit l'année derniere lors qu'on ne voulut pas y aller suivre les 22 vaisseaux de guerre qui s'y refugierent apres la bataille que les François perdirent. On dit aussi que si l'on avoit eu davantage de bombes on auroit achevé de bruler la ville qui est des plus combustibles, n'étant batie que de bois.

“ Aujourd'hui la Chambre basse a defeat ce qu'elle avoit fait il y a huit jours, ayant rejeté par dix voix sur environ 300 le fameux bill des parlemens triennaux, non obstant qu'il fut si changé que la prerogative Royale n'étoit pas intéressé. On a voulu y ajouter une clauze que j'ay veu rejeter à la pluralité des voix. En suite le meme party, composé des deux, a mis en question s'il falloit rejeter le bill ou l'envoyer aux Seigneurs, sur quoy la chambre s'étant divisée j'ay aussi veu que le party de la rejection la emporté par dix ou douze voix. Cela a surpris un chacun. J'ay ouï dire a Mr Grenville que luy meme a opiné pour rejeter le Bill parce qu'il n'étoit pas bon pour le public puis qu'il n'étoit pas conforme à celui de l'année derniere. On croit qu'on tachera de faire recommencer ce meme bill dans la maison des Seigneurs, mais en ce cas l'onp eut dire par avance que lors qu'on l'envoyera à la Chambre basse on le fera rejeter de nouveau pour cette seance s'il est contraire à la prerogative Royale.

“ La Chambre basse a commencé aujourd'hui la grande affaire du subside pour les troupes, l'on a renvoyé à quatre jours la decision suivant l'usage ordinaire. On ne doute pas que le tout n'aille bien quoyque Mr Le

Chevalier Thomas Clargez ayt harangué l'envoy de tant de troupes en Flandres. On luy a repondu qu'il n'étoit pas encore temps d'haranguer sur cette matiere, et qu'il faut attendre à Samedi dans le Grand Comité. Il a aussi dit que c'est aux Holandois seuls a defendre la Flandres Espagnolle, at qu'ils le peuvent s'ils le veulent.

“ Trois postes d'Holande sont arrivées ce matin et l'on a appris la bonne nouvelle de Piedmont que les François n'y prendront pas leurs quartiers d'hyver &c. J'ay été à Westminster faire part le premier de cette bonne nouvelle à plus de vingt Seigneurs et a plus de trente Membres des Communes qui prenent beaucoup de part aux interets du duc de Savoye. Je l'ay meme dite à quelques membres contraires, comme Mr Clargez.

“ Hyer dans la continuation de l'examen de l'affaire de la mauvaise conduite de la grande flotte, on mit en question si elle avoit assez de vivres pour mettre la flotte marchande de Turquie et l'escadre de Mr Rook hors de danger des François en la convoyant jusques en Portugal au lieu de la separer assez proche de la manche. Un party disoit ouï, l'autre non, les uns voulant par là condamner les amiraux et les autres les excuser. Surquoy la Chambre s'étant divisée on decida à la pluralité des voix et par 25 sur environ 350, qu'il y avoit assez de vivres, nommement de la biere, car c'étoit ce que les amiraux nioient le plus. Il y en avoit pour 40 jours, et dans un besoin on la pent menager pour autant. Avec cela on pouvoit aller bien loin vers l'Espagne si l'on avoit des ordres. C'est ce qu'on examinera demain.

“ Le Roy a donné au Duc de St. Albans la charge de Cap^{te} des gentilhommes Pensionnaires.

“ L'on parle fort que my lord Brigwater sera Secrétaire d'Etat.”

“ A Londres le 11 Decembre 1693 Vendredy. Avant hyer la Chambre basse ne se separa pour dîner qu'à dix heures du soir tant les deux partis avoient envie de faire quelque decision importante sur une circonstance de la mauvaise conduite de la flotte. Apres avoir examiné un témoin nommé Rutten on le confronta aux trois Amiraux cassez. Il affirma de nouveau par serment que revenant de France pour des échanges de prisonniers il les avertit qu'il avoit veu partie de la flotte de France sortant de Brest le 16 May dernier, surquoy on tiroit une consequence judicieuse c'est que les Amiraux ne devoient pas separer Mr Rook et la flotte marchande de Turquie jusques à ce qu'on scent bien certainement l'endroit ou la flotte de France étoit si ce n'est qu'on eut dessein de l'exposer au danger qu'elle rencontrera peu de jours apres cette separation. . . . Apres donc qu'on eut continué l'examen de cet avis du témoin Rutten et que d'autres temoins eurent témoigné contre luy, on mit en question si son témoignage étoit suffisant pour condamner les amiraux. Surquoy la Chambre s'étant divisée les Torys (melez avec quelques Wigs) qui étoient pour les Amiraux gagnerent en leur faveur par 9 voix sur 331. S'ils avoient perdu cette question ils courroient risque d'aller sur le champ à la Tour et les commissaires de l'admirauté triomphoient. Vous jugerez de plus en plus par là de l'égalité des partis comme l'année derniere, Tantot l'un gagne tantot l'autre. C'est la principale raison pourquoy les Wigs souhaitent un nouveau Parlement croyant d'être plus forts dans les elections qui se feront dans les provinces.

“ Hyer la Chambre basse considera sur quels fonds on leveroit le subside pour la flotte de deux millions et demy livres. Les membres contraires et qui ne pensent qu'aux affaires de la guerre par mer vouloient qu'on mit le subside entier sur les terres qui est la meilleure fonds pour avoir promptement de l'argent et qu'on l'appropriât à la flotte, leur but étant d'empêcher par ce moyen qu'on n'en trouvât pas facilement pour les troupes par terre. Mais le bon party qui pense a tout s'opposa à ce qu'on ne mit pas plus d'un million sterlin sur les terres pour la flotte, et l'emporta de plus de cent voix. On fit voir que si les deux millions sterlins qu'on levera sur les terres n'étoient destinez que pour la flotte, les marchands et les bourgeois n'avanceroient leur argent que sur ce fonds ou d'ailleurs qu'on n'en avanceroient point sur d'autres fonds qu'apres que celui-là seroit remply, de sorte qu'on seroit long temps avant que de trouver de l'argent pour les troupes par terre qui se ruineroient en attendant. Le party contraire ne sceut faire aucune reponce solide à ce raisonnement, et l'on ferma la bouche aux harangueurs comme Mr Clargez et Musgrave.

“ Aujourd'hui la Chambre des seigneurs a commencé à travailler à des affaires publiques et on a recommencé le fameux bill pour les parlemens triennaux. C'est meme my lord Montmouth qui l'a porté et sur le pied de

EARL OF
DENBIGH.

EARL OF
DENBIGH.

l'année dernière lors que my lord Shrewsbury s'en mêla. C'est par concert avec plusieurs membres de la Chambre basse. On s'étonne qu'un premier gentilhomme de la Chambre se soit chargé d'un bill rejeté par deux fois. Il m'a dit que ce bill sera corrigé et qu'on se débatera bien tôt sur ce sujet.

"A Londres le 13 Decembre Mardy. My lord Gallway partira après demain pour Hollande et de là en Piedmont. Il croit de passer à Bruxelles. Il se seroit volontiers chargé de votre perruque si elle étoit achevée. Ce ne sera que dans huit ou dix jours à ce que ma dit M^r Ireton. Pour lors le Comte Marton partira pour Flandres et je l'en chargeray. My lord Gallway a trois emplois Lieutenant General, Colonel du Regiment d'infanterie que le feu duc de Schomberg avoit en Piedmont et envoyé extraordinaire du Roy auprès du duc de Savoye. Le pauvre M^r Agliomby qui étoit destinée à ce dernier employ sera bien surpris lors qu'il apprendra sa revocation avant que d'avoir commencé sa fonction. Le Roy luy en destine une semblable quelque part en Allemagne. Il a été obligé de Minorque d'aller à Barcelonne pour chercher l'occasion de passer à Genes où apparemment il arrivera bientôt et à Turin. Il m'a écrit de Barcelonne les malheurs qu'il a essayez depuis son depart de Madrid.

"Samedy dernier la chambre basse rezolut tout d'une voix de donner un subside pour les troupes par terre et chargea my lord Renala de demander au Roy un état de la depense et de l'augmentation qu'il juge necessaire. On le doit donner aujourd'hui. J'en feray mention à la fin de cette lettre que je commence avant que d'aller passer la journée à Parlement. J'ay eu depuis peu de frequentes conversations avec quelques membres sur les affaires d'Holande, nommement avec M^r Wliamson qui a été Secrétaire d'état et qui n'est pas trop bien intentionné. Il est fort contraire de meme que M^{rs} Clargez, Finch et Musgrave, à l'envoye de tant de troupes angloises en Flandres. Il ma dit que L'Ang^{re} est la dupe des Holandois que ne font pas assez ny par mer ny par terre et qui pourroient seuls, s'ils vouloient, defendre le reste des pais bas Espagnols; que l'on demandera au Roy qu'il communique à la chambre le traité qu'il a fait avec eux pour voir quel nombre de troupes il est obligé de fournir; qu'il faut fournir ce nombre et non davantage; que le Roy ne concerta avec aucun Ministre Anglois ses projets pour Flandres, mais seulement avec les Holandois; que jamais aucun Roy d'ang^{re} n'en a uzé ainsi &c. Il me semble que je luy ay répondu assez précisément à toutes ces choses et à d'autres membres semblables qui raisonnent de meme quoy que non si methodiquement que luy. S'il avoit une charge il changeroit de sentiment. Il n'y en a pas assez pour tous.

"Le bill touchant les charges qui fut rejetée l'année dernière a été renouvelé à la Chambre basse. Elle ne veut pas par pluralité qu'aucun de ses membres après son election puisse posséder aucune charge donnée par la Cour. Ceux qui en ont les garderont. On a gagné ce point. Il sera meme permis aux villes et bourgs d'élire pour membre un homme qui a une charge, mais il ne luy sera pas permis d'en accepter après son election. Vous voyez par là que le bill est corrigé. Il a passé à la Chambre basse, et on le porta hier à la maison des seigneurs.

"Les Seigneurs en grande nombre et en grande Comité eurent hier un long debat de cinq heures sur le fameux bill des Parlemens triennaux renouvelé par my lord Montmouth à la place de my lord Shrewsbury qui a pris le party d'aller à la campagne. On mit premierement en question s'il y auroit une seance tous les ans. My lord Nottingham harangua contre de meme que l'Eveque de Worcester, c'est le fameux Stelfleet, et aussi my lord Mulgrave (qui n'agit pas comme l'année dernière), mais non obstant tout cela il fut rezolu à la pluralité 58 contre 34 que le Parlement sera assemblée tous les ans declarant que c'est suivant les anciennes loix. Dans une autre circonstance sur le mot *tenir* un Parlement ou *assembler* un Parlement le bon party perdit par une voix. On pretend que *tenir* signifie passer un a cet. On achevera demain l'examen de tout ce bill. L'archeveque de Cantorbery fut pour la premiere question du bill, tant luy et d'autres bien intentionnez sont d'opinion qu'il n'est pas contraire à la prerogative Royale et qu'ils et conforme aux anciennes loix. L'Eveque de St. David, qui est Jacobite, fut aussi pour le bill, mais tous les autres Eveques furent contre. Il y a lieu de croire que le Chambre basse le rejettera encore. Quoy qu'on sçache qu'en ce pais les choses changent d'un jour à l'autre comme le vent, il ne faut pas s'en étonner de la maniere qu'on opine parmy quatre ou cinq cens tetes.

"Le Bill de la Chambre basse pour retablir le commerce deffendu d'eau de vie étrangere et du lard a été porté à la Chambre des Seigneurs pour y consentir. On a changé dans ce Bill quelques termes de M^r Clargez qui faisoient croire qu'on vouloit renouer ce commerce avec la France, et on l'expliqua d'une maniere qu'il n'y a qu'elle d'exceptée.

"Il y a un grand procez commencé entre la belle Duchesse de Grafton et my lord Chef de Justice dont les mal intentionnez se servent pour tacher de former une brouillerie entre des deux chambres touchant leurs privileges. Il s'agit d'une patente du Roy Charles Second qui donna sous le nom de M^r Brichman une charge de Greffier au feu duc de Grafton son fils qui vaud trois ou quatre mille pieces de rent. Le Chef de Justice pretend que cette charge a toujours depuis un siecle été dependante de sa charge. Il a gagné son procez parmy des jurez et trois juges ses collegues. Il y a appel à la chambre des Seigneurs, mais il est survenu un incident qui donne occasion au chef de Justice de dire que c'est une affaire originelle et que les Seigneurs ne peuvent ny ne doivent en conoitre sans faire prejudice au droit du peuple representé dans la chambre des Communes. On doit bien tot examiner cette affaire plus à fonds. Sur le premier examen il y a eu une division parmy les seigneurs 43 contre 28 qui n'a pas été favorable aux trois juges car on a été sur le point de les envoyer à la Tour en discutant cet incident dont ils se sont retractez. My lord Nottingham s'est déclaré pour eux et my lord Rochester contre. Après que l'on aura entendu les avocats l'on en sçaura davantage."

"Deux auteurs, l'un Anglois et l'autre François ont fait deux livrets en Anglois pour prouver par de forts arguments que la presente guerre est avantageuse à l'Angleterre et qu'a present il y a plus d'argent dans le royaume qu'il n'y en avoit avant la guerre. On traduira sans doute ces livres en Holande.

"L'on a porté aujourd'hui à la chambre basse de la part du Roy l'état d'augmentation des troupes par terre qui est de 25000 hommes, sçavoir 19000 fantassins, 4000 chevaux et 2000 dragons. Le Duc de Schomberg ma dit qu'il avoit proposé au Roy de demander jusques a 28000 hommes d'augmentation pour pouvoir esperer d'être egaux à la France en nombre de troupes. M^r Clargez et M^r Musgrave voyant aujourd'hui l'état d'augmentation de 36 regimens ont dit qu'il étoit necessaire avant que de rien rezoudre de demander au Roy quelles sont les augmentations des forces de ses allies afin de n'en faire qu'a proportion. Ils ont fort exagéré la depense de cette augmentation qui étant jointe avec l'ancienne depense pour les soixante dix mille hommes montent ensemble à plus de deux millions huit cens mille livres sterlins par terre, outre la depense de deux millions pour la flotte sans les arrerages des matelots et le gouvernement civil, le tout ensemble montant à plus de six millions sterlins qu'il faudra lever l'année prochaine sans compter les debtes. On dit qu'on aura assez de peine à trouver assez de bons fonds si l'on n'établit pour un temps une excise generale, mais l'on paroît y être si opozé qu'encore aujourd'hui le Chevalier Musgrave a dit par avance que si on établisoit une excise generale, adieu la liberté de la nation et la necessité des Parlemens &c."

"A Londres le 15 Decembre 1693 Vendredy. Avant hier les trois Admiraux cassez furent de nouveau examinez dans la Chambre basse qui ne se separa pour diner qu'à dix heures du soir. On les accusoit d'une espece de trahison de n'avoir pas envoyé à Brest pour sçavoir où étoit la flotte de France avant que de separer M^r Rook avec l'escadre et la flotte Marchande du detroit, surquoy on harangua pour et contre. On agita en suite la question s'ils étoient coupables d'avoir manqué en cela à la confiance qui avoit été mise en eux. Ils gagnerent par 12 voix seulement sur 36 au grand déplaisir des Wigs qui ont déjà perdu deux batailles contre les Torys sur l'affaire des admiraux. Il est vray qu'il y a quelque melange de membres par des raisons et des inclinations particulieres. Les Torys offrent une troisieme bataille aux Wigs s'ils ont encore quelque accusation de trahison contre les Admiraux. Si on ne les avoit accusez que d'ignorance et de negligence en des choses importantes qui dependoient d'eux chaque membre des Communes en seroit convenu et qu'ils meritoient d'être punis autrement que par la mort. Mais comme la trahison merite la mort et qu'il n'y a point de preuves de trahison, la pluralité de quelques voix a été pour les en absoudre. On dit à present en plusieurs endroits que n'y ayant point de trahison prouvée du coté des trois admiraux ny du Vice-admiral Rook, il faut rechercher s'il y en a du coté des Cinq

EARL OF
DENBIGH.

EARL OF
DENBIGH.

Commissaires de l'Admirauté où du côté des Ministres du Cabinet qui ont donné les principaux ordres à la flotte. My lord Renala entendait souvent parler my lord Faulkland en pleine chambre contre les admiraux par terre, car on appelle ainsi les cinq commissaires de l'Admirauté dont my lord Faulkland est le premier et a qui l'on a reproché de n'avoir jamais été sur mer. L'Admiral Russell ayant demandé en particulier sur le champ à son amy my lord Renala pourquoi il travaille à justifier les trois admiraux cassez il luy a répondu plaisamment que dans un an il fera la même chose pour luy, ajoutant qu'un des partis ne manquera pas de l'attaquer à son tour à la fin de la Campagne prochaine.

"My lord Faulkland qui a si souvent harangué contre les admiraux cassez afin qu'on les envoyât à la Tour fut hyer sur le point d'y être envoyé par ordre de la Chambre basse sur une affaire particuliere. Je le vis à la porte pendant deux heures dans une grande inquietude. Plusieurs des membres qui sortoient me disoient qu'il y seroit envoyé, mais l'admiral Russell s'étant déclaré pour luy on le sauva dans la division par 30 voix sur 300. Le party qui sortoit dans une antichambre étoit contre luy et il me demandoit s'il y en avoit beaucoup, car il n'osoit pas se montrer. Je luy disois que non pour le consoler. En effet une demy quart d'heure apres on scut qu'il avoit gagné sa liberté. Ils'agissoit au fonds d'avoir reçu quatre mille pieces à l'Admirauté dont les commissaires des comptes des revenus publics demandoient raison à un commis nommé Rainford à qui il avoit donné ordre d'en payer deux mille à M^r Ken, luy marquant que c'étoit pour le service du Roy et pour une affaire secrette dont il ne faisoit point parler. Ce commis ayant été obligé de rendre compte parla de cet article. Sur cela my lord Faulkland luy alla redemander la lettre qu'il luy avoit écrit. Voilà la faute. Car le commis ayant peur de la Chambre basse luy déclara la vérité et que my lord Faulkland avoit retiré sa lettre. C'est sur cela qu'on le vouloit envoyer à la Tour et on l'a seulement réprimandé. Vous connoissez M^r Ken qui est l'huissier du Cabinet du Roy. La chambre basse fut d'avis de le faire venir pour sçavoir à quoy étoient destinées ces deux mille pieces reçues par une voye extraordinaire. My lord Colchester representa que M^r Ken est un Holandois qui n'entend pas l'Anglois et que sa presence ne pourroit pas éclaircir cette petite affaire. On en demeura là. Un autre membre ayant dit mal à propos qu'il étoit malade il se peut faire qu'on luy enverra un des Commissaires des Comptes publics pour avoir quelque éclaircissement parce que les membres disent que si c'est pour des affaires secrettes du Roy c'est à my lord Portland qui a la bourse privée à payer, qu'il est autorisé par acte de Parlement et non d'autres. J'aprehende que ce trop long détail vous ennuye. C'étoit la matiere de hyer qui empecha la Chambre de travailler à des affaires plus importantes.

"Il y a trois jours que la Chambre basse fit presenter une adresse du Roy pour luy demander la Communication des nouveaux traités avec ses allies pour voir quelle augmentation de Troupes ils feront la Campagne prochaine. On sçait que les Etats Generaux font tout ce qui leurs est possible car il ne s'agit plus de la proposition des troupes par traitez. Il s'agit de faire une vigoureuse guerre et d'employer toutes les siennes qui ont toujours été en plus grand nombre que celles des allies. C'est à eux tous d'en avoir davantage lors qu'ils le peuvent. L'Angleterre le peut facilement, et elle est bien heureuse de ne pas payer les taxes à proportion des autres allies qui payent beaucoup de leur capital et qui engagent leurs domaines au lieu qu'icy on ne paye pas le quart du revenu. Pour peut qu'on se voulut retrancher des dépenses inutiles en temps de guerre on la soutiendrait sans s'en apercevoir. On a occasion de dire souvent ces choses.

"Un des fonds qu'on propose pour lever partie de l'argent necessaire est une lotterie d'un million sterlin ou il y aura cent mille billets à dix pieces le billet. Il n'y en aura que deux mille cinq cens de bons. Tous les mauvais produiroient une rente de dix pour cent pendant quinze ans, de sorte que personne ne perdra rien à cette Lotterie et on peut s'y enrichir puis qu'il y aura des billets depuis dix pieces jusques à mille de revenu.

"La Chambre basse a rezolu un bill pour faire venir par terre jusques en Holande des soyes fines travaillées d'Italie, de Sicile et de Naples.

"La Chambre des Seigneurs examina encor avant hyer le bill des Parlemens triennaux qui passa apres quatre heures de contestations, et on renvoya à aujourd'hui pour le lire pour la troisième fois avant que de l'envoyer à la chambre basse. On la donc lu et on s'est divizé sur une clauze qui y a été ajoutée par le bon party pour

expliquer le mot equivoque *tenir* un parlement afin de conserver la prerogative Royale. Ce bon party a emporté la question de 20 voix sur 100 au grand deplaisir de my lord Monmouth et autres, et du Lord Riche qui ma dit avec chagrin en sortant qu'il croit que la Chambre basse rejettera cette clauze qui rend le bill inutile au but qu'on se propose. Je luy ay dit tant mieux de ce qu'il est mal satisfait de ce qui s'est passé aujourd'hui et je l'ay assuré que la chambre basse ne sera pas de l'avis qu'il s' imagine.

"Elle a rezolu aujourd'hui de remplacer 412 mille pieces qui ont manqué sur le million sterlin a fond perdu et sur la remission de l'impost par tete et de mettre cette somme sur le même acte à fond perdu en prolongeant le terme expiré et en ajoutant encor quelque clauze plus favorable pour inciter les gens à y porter cette somme destinée pour la flotte."

"A Londres le 2² Decembre 1693 Mardy. L'on a eu avis icy qu'un paquebot party d'Harwich il y a douze jours et qui portoit les lettres de deux ordinaires a été pris par le François. C'est la cause que je vous envoie un duplicata des deux lettres que je vous écris le p^r et le 4 de ce mois nouveau stil.* Vous pouvez les lire à votre loisir.

"Les François ont aussi pris deux fregattes Angloises qui servoient de convoi à plusieurs navires marchands revenant de la mer Baltique et de Gottembourg dont quelques-uns ont aussi été pris. Tout cela donne lieu à crier et c'est avec fondement, les Anglois et les Holandois ne sont pas maitres de la mer sur leurs propres cotes. Les seuls armateurs de Dunquerque traversent leur commerce.

"My lord Gallway a demuré plusieurs jours dans la Tamise par la faute, dit on, du commandant du convoi de Rotterdam qui pour quelque petit profit attend les navires marchands au dela du terme qu'il doit. C'est aussi l'interest du maitre du paquebot qui est cause que les ennemis l'ont pris parce qu'il se charge de marchandises. Ils en sont avertis et ils l'attendent au passage, dailleurs en attendant les marchandises il ne part pas regulierement de Harwich lors que les lettres de Londres y arrivent.

"Il y a cinq jours que le vent étant à l'est le Vice-admiral Wheler fit voile de Portsmouth avec la flotte de vaisseaux de guerre et de navires marchands pour la Mediterranée mais le vent ayant changé le soir il revint mouiller à la pointe S^te Helene à L'Isle de Wight. Cela veut dire qu'il ne tient plus qu'un vent qu'enfin cette flotte ne parte.

"On remarque que le party des Wigs souhaiteroit que le Roy se declarât encor plus en leur faveur qu'il n'a fait et qu'il fit trois choses. La premiere de changer la plus part des juges de paix dans tout le Royaume parce qu'ils sont Jacobites. La second qu'il reforme par la même raison la l'utenance de la ville de Londres, et la troisieme qu'il nomme un second Secretaire d'Etat du même party. On a fort parlé de my lord Brigwater qui est Wig moderé et honnete homme mais il n'entend point la langue Francoise si necessaire à un secretaire d'etat et il n'a jamais été occupé aux affaires etrangeres. Il y peut avoir encor d'autres raisons qu'on ne dit pas.

"La Chambre des Seigneurs a rezolu d'examiner à son tour la mauvaise conduite de la flotte et les trois admiraux cassez. Le Comte d'Oxford en fit hyer la proposition, et il se peut faire qu'en prenant une autre voye que celle de trahison qu'on pourra avoir des preuves d'ignorance et de negligence qui meritent punition.

"Le Roy leur a oté leurs Commissions de l'Admirauté et de la marine, et le regiment que M^r Kilgrew avoit, ceci est une preuve assurée que sa majesté est bien convaincue de leur mauvaise conduite.

"J'ay fort raisonné avec my lord Montmouth sur sa maniere d'agir depuis quelque temps. Il pretend d'avoir sujet d'être mal content, mais il n'en a aucun qui puisse être raisonnable. Il est fâché de ce que son frere le capitaine n'est pas encore Colonel et ce n'est pas son tour. Il parle du bien public touchant le bill des parlemens triennaux. Il est en colere de ce qu'il n'a pas passé à la maison des Seigneurs qu'avec la clauze dont je vous ay écrit qui conserve la prerogative d'assembler, de proroger et de casser. Il est fâché contre ceux d'entre les Seigneurs qui ont changé de sentiment depuis l'année dernière comme my lord Mulgrave. On croit que la cour l'a gagné par argent et on fait courir faussement le bruit que c'est par mes mains parce que je suis souvent dans son carrosse au retour du Parlement. My lord Montmouth ne sçait raisonner long temps

EARL OF
DENBIGH.

* Vide supra.

EARL OF
DENBIGH.

sur ces matieres sans faire voir qu'il a pris un mauvais party. Je l'exhorte comme son serviteur de ne jeter pas le manche apres la coignée en quittant ses charges et de considérer l'état de sa famille et ce que le Roy a fait pour elle. Je sçay que des esprits mal intentionnez le poussent contre son propre interest sous pretexte d'amitié dont la bonne est assez rare icy.

"Lors qu'on passa le Bill Triennal parmy cent Seigneurs il y en eut trois des principaux qui opinerent pour le rejeter entierement, et pour ne plus parler d'une affaire que le Roy a refusée avec tant de raison l'année dernière, sçavoir le Duc de Sommerset, cet Comte D'Abingdon et le Comte de Nottingham, tous trois Torys.

"La Chambre basse luy hyer ce bill pour la premiere fois. On sçaura son sentiment à la seconde ou à la troisieme.

"Il y a trois jours qu'elle a examiné les pensions que le Roy donne à plusieurs membres pour des services rendus comme à my lord Renala, le Chevalier Robert Howard, le Chevalier Jean Guize et autres. Cela donna beaucoup de chagrin à M^r Musgrave, Clargez, Finch et à d'autres. Chacun allegua des raisons pour justifier qu'on n'est point coupable de recevoir quelque recompense en bien servant le Roy et le Royaume. On n'a encor rien resolu sur ce sujet.

"Aujourd'hui la chambre basse a examiné l'état d'augmentation de troupes que le Roy a demandées. Apres six heures de debat il a été resolu qu'on feroit une augmentation sans dire le nombre. Le bon party a gagné cette question de plus de 170 voix sur 340. Le party contraire vouloit par finesse qu'on mit en question s'il falloit accorder les 93500 hommes que le Roy demande afin de la faire rejeter comme contraire à la methode de la Chambre qui agit par degrez. Et lors que le bon party a eu gagné ce point qu'on ne feroit point encore mention du nombre de troupes le party contraire a disputé l'augmentation et a perdu la question, de sorte que la journée d'aujourd'hui est fort bonne pour le Roy et pour ses allies.

"L'ambassadeur d'Espagne dont vous connoissez l'esprit et la conduite s'attire encor deux affaires qui pouront avoir des suites desagrees pour luy s'il ne change de sentiment, l'une avec my lord Mulgrave, et l'autre, qui en est une suite avec le Roy où avec le Parlement. Il a loué la maison de my lord Mulgrave pour tout le temps qu'il demeurera icy en qualité d'ambassadeur. J'en ay vu le contract en bonne forme et meme son nom n'y est mis et il na signé qu'aprez celui de ce Seigneur. Mais apres quelques mois d'habitation la femme de l'ambassadeur étant morte il a quitté cette maison et s'est logé dans la parçe de Witehall à Spring-garden où il a commencé de faire batir une Chapelle pour les papistes qui a la veüé dans le jardin de la Reyne. C'est une lieu privilegié dans l'enclos de Witehall. Les principaux officiers de Witehall voyant cette nouveauté luy ont fait dire sous-main inutilement que c'est contre les loix et qu'il n'y peut avoir de messe publique dans l'enceinte de Witehall. Ils en ont voulu porter la plainte au Parlement afin qu'il prie le Roy d'en parler à l'ambassadeur. Sa majesté a répondu à un des seigneurs qu'il accommoderoit cette affaire sans bruit et qu'il n'étoit pas necessaire de la faire eclater. My lord Portland a été chargé de parler à l'ambassadeur, et pour éviter encor plus l'eclat il luy a fait parler par M^r Hofman, Resident de l'Empereur (J'ay eu part à tout cecy). Des que M^r Hofman luy parla il se mit en colere et ne voulut écouter aucune raison (non plus qu'autrefois en l'affaire de sa femme et du chapeau). My lord Portland luy doit parler aujourd'hui ou demain sur cette chapelle publique et meme sur l'affaire du payment de my lord Mulgrave qui propose de mettre sa pretention et son contract en arbitrage, mais que si l'ambassadeur continue à refuser de le payer il se pourvoira au Parlement, disant que par les loix il peut faire saisir ses effets et son carrosse lors qu'il ne sera pas dedans si mieux le Roy n'ayme payer pour luy, et de se faire en suite rembourser par le Roy d'Espagne. My lord Mulgrave qui a toujours été espagnol d'inclination et qui étoit intime amy de feu M^r de Ronquillo (c'étoit un autre homme) en a écrit à Madrid afin qu'on y connoisse le procédé irregulier de l'ambassadeur. La seule faute qu'a fait my lord Mulgrave est qu'en passant le contract il n'a point pris de caution bourgeoise. Il vouloit agir honnetement et lier amitié avec l'ambassadeur qui n'a pas encor fait icy aucun amj ny guere de connoissances que celles que je luy fis faire à Witehall au commencement de son ambassade. Comme allié je voulois m'attacher à luy faire plaisir, mais je reconus bien tot son esprit et qu'il ne se soucioit pas d'avoir des amis. On dit qu'il n'en

EARL OF
DENBIGH.

a que d'un Allemand qui ramasse dans les caffez tout ce qu'il entend dire. Lors que M^r Hofman ou moy nous entretenons avec luy nous le trouvons fort mal informé de ce qui se passe à la Cour et au Parlement, et il ne sçait ordinairement les choses qu'un long temps apres les autres. En un mot il a des manieres qui font tort à son caractere car si ce n'étoit qu'à sa personne on ne s'en mettroit pas tant en peine.

"L'ambassadeur a pris ce semble, un plaisant party. Il vient de dire à M^r Hofman que sa chapelle commence luy servir de cuisine."

"Duplicata. A Londres le 22 Decembre 1693. Vendredi. Je vous écris il y a trois jours l'importante resolution de la chambre basse d'augmenter les troupes sans dire le nombre. Jusques à present le party contraire et les Jacobites avoient creu qu'on empêcheroit cette augmentation et qu'on parleroit meme de quelque diminution de celles de l'année passé afin de diminuer les taxes. Mais le bon party ayant fait voir la necessité absolüe d'imiter les principaux allies qui augmentent leurs forces afin d'en avoir d'egales à celles des deux ennemis communs, on résolut ce grand coup par la plus grande pluralité qu'on eut encore veu en fait de division de membres puis qu'il y en eut 248 contre 78 qui s'opposoient à cette augmentation apres avoir par finesse comme je vous l'ay intimé proposé de voter pour les 93500 hommes que le Roy a demandé. C'étoit le plus seur moyen selon eux de faire rejeter le bill pour cette année ou pour faire proroger le Parlement pour quelques jours afin de recommencer le bill, ce qui eut été un tres facheux remede. Cette finesse n'étoit d'abord comprise que par fort peu de gens. Les autres étoient bien aise de voir les directeurs du party contraire comme Mess^r Clargez, Musgrave et Greenville parler pour les interests du Roy et du Royaume. Mais c'étoit par finesse et contre la methode de la Chambre de nommer le nombre des troupes et un si grand nombre avant que de rezoudre s'il étoit à propos de confirmer l'état de guerre de l'année dernière et de l'augmenter. Le Chevalier Jean Lauder Vice-Chambellan, M^r Trenchard Secretaire d'Etat, le contrerolleur M^r Warton my lord Cornubery, le Lieutenant General Talmash qui entend aussi bien à haranguer qu'à se battre l'admiral Russell et autres clairs-voyans s'apercevant de la finesse dirent qu'il ne falloit pas surprendre la chambre qu'il falloit aller par degrez et qu'il étoit à propos d'examiner s'il étoit necessaire d'augmenter les troupes. Les membres cy dessus et autres s'y opposerent persistans à voter pour les 93500 hommes. Ils perdirent cette question par le cry ordinaire sans division. En suite on fit venir de la chandele pour continuer le debat sur l'augmentation et ces memes membres se declarerent fortement contre ce qui paroissoit contradictoire et decouvriront de plus en plus la ruzé. Ils perdirent donc cette question d'augmentation par 170 voix au grand déplaisir des Jacobites dont leurs agens sont à la porte de la chambre comme moy pour apprendre d'original ce qui se passe. Ils ont une entiere liberté de parler aux membres leurs amis meme les papistes. Ils avoient concerté adroitement de faire rejeter le bill sous la couverture de le faire passer tout d'un coup. Leur mortification ne se peut exprimer et depuis les Jacobites ne rode plus tant aux antichambres du Parlement.

"Les deux partis pour et contre la Cour ou il y a quelque melange essayerent encor hyer leurs forces sur une autre affaire importante puis qu'il s'agissoit d'un commencement d'excise generale contre laquelle on declame en plusieurs endroits nommément deux membres qui ont des charges à la Cour, M^r Seymour et M^r Temple. Le premier a dit qu'il eseroit de mourir avant que de voir une excise generale. La question qu'on debatit avant hyer pendant quatre heures étoit si l'on mettroit un impot sur le sel sans dire combien ny pour quelle somme. Le party contraire n'osa faire une division apres celle du jour precedent et consentit enfin à un impot sur le sel qu'on comparoit à la gabelle de France et qu'on a fixé aujourd'hui à peu de chose. M^r Hambden fils apprenant cette nouveauté m'a dit en colere que l'Europe va être esclave comme l'Asie puis que l'Angleterre donne cent mille hommes et une excise generale. La reponce que je luy fit ne luy agreea pas. Il est encor le meme.

"On a résolu le nombres de troupes d'augmentation le party contraire ayant fait des offres assez raisonnables quoy que moindres que la demande du Roy. On eut la complaisance de les accepter pour ne pas vaincre de nouveau sur cette matiere par une division afin de temoigner de plus en plus qu'on est moderé. On regla l'augmentation à quinze regimens d'infanterie, à quatre de dragons et à six de Cavalerie de neuf compagnies et de 59 Cavaliers sans les officiers. On compte que cela ira

EARL OF
DENBIGH.

a dix huit ou vingt mille hommes qu'on levera icy excepté quelque regimens de Cavalerie. Cela veut dire apparemment que les nouvelles levées demeurent en Angleterre et qu'on en fera sortir les vieilles troupes. Le party contraire a dit que ce nombre sera a peu pres egal a l'augmentation des Hollandais.

La Chambre basse apres avoir fait brûler depuis trois jours par la main du bourreau un petit livret socinien contre la divinité de notre Seigneur en fait rechercher les auteurs pour être punis et l'imprimeur aussi. Ils ont en l'audace d'avoir envoyé dans les maisons par le peny-poste cet écrit impie.

Les marchands de Virginie et des isles de l'Amerique ont demandé au Roy un bon convoi pour aller croiser vers l'Irlande audevant d'une riche flotte marchande qu'ils attendent bien tot. Ils m'ont dit qu'elle vaudra a la douane plus de cent mille pieces.

Le regiment de la marine que l'Admiral Kilgrew avoit a été donné a my lord Barklây, vice Admiral, et son regiment qui est en Flandres a été donné au lieutenant Colonel du regiment de Windam.

L'on a remarqué aujourd'hui au levé du Roy une extraordinaire quantité d'officiers a cause des nouvelles levées qu'on va faire.

A Londres, le 22 Decembre 1693 Mardy. Trois postes d'Holande arriveront hyer a la fois qui ont porté un projet de paix que la Cour de France offre par l'entremise du Roy de Suede et du Roy de Danne-marke. Ce que j'en ay vu touchant les restitutions n'est pas assez, mais cela marque que les ennemis sont bien pressez lors qu'ils font de telles offres. Que ne feroient ils pas s'il y avoit des mediateurs acceptez et un congrez où les allies pussent former leurs demandes ? Il semble qu'on obtiendrait dumoins la paix de Nimegue mais cela ne seroit pas assez. Il faudroit la paix de Pyrenées et que la marine de France fut mise sur le pied où elle étoit pour lors, car sans cela il n'y auroit point de sureté. On dit que par ce projet on abandonne les prétentions du Roy Jaques à la decision de L'Empereur, du Roy de Suede et du Roy de Danne-marke. Si cela est il n'aura pas grand chose a pretendre si ce n'est une pension, car ils ne scauroient manquer de s'en rapporter au parlement d'Angleterre qui a déjà prononcé.

La Chambre basse en grand comité a consenty au bill pour les Parlemens Triennaux de la meme maniere que la Chambre des Seigneurs l'a passe, non obstant que le party contraire à la Cour voulut rejeter la bonne clauze qui met à couvert le prerogative Royale. On se divisa sur cela, et ce party perdit par plus de soixante voix sans compter qu'un nombre considerable de membres étoit absent. Cette affaire qui fait tout de bruit depuis l'année dernière paroît apaisée.

Il y a une nouvelle affaire dans la Chambre basse entre trois membres qui aura des suites. My lord Bellemont a accusé de trahison my lord Coninsby et Mr Porter, Chancelier d'Irlande, et qui ont tous deux gouverné ce Royaume la. Il a présenté contre eux en leur presence neuf articles, quatre de trahison et cinq de malversation. Mr Seymour a déjà pris leur defense.

On a publié icy un livre sans privilege et sans nom d'auteur, touchant la cour et la gouvernement du Roy de Danne-marke. On luy reproche de n'être pas propre aux affaires et d'avoir usurpé un pouvoir absolu comme le Roy de France, et dans la preface on insinue au peuple Anglois de prendre garde qu'on ne suive jamais un tel exemple. On dit qu'il y a beaucoup d'esprit dans ce livre et que Mr Molzuort qui a été envoyé du Roy en Danne-marke l'a composé. Mais lors qu'on luy en parle il assure que non. Mr Chels envoyé de Danne-marke fait beaucoup de bruit contre ce livre et il rezolut hyer d'en faire aujourd'hui des plaintes en forme au Roy.

Dans le paquebot qui a été pris il y avoit huit lettres de la main du Roy, et les lettres de change pour le subside du duc de Savoye. Chacun void de plus en plus qu'il faudroit assurer les paquebots.

Aujourd'hui la Chambre basse a réglé le subside des troupes par terre à dix neuf cens mille pieces pour 83 mille hommes. Elle a accordé tout le detail des demandes du Roy, excepté l'article des subsides pour les allies qui se monte a 150 mille pieces. Surcuy elle a dit que c'est à sa Majesté à le payer, la question ayant été emportée par deux voix sur 245 apres que plus de cent membres étoient sortis pour diner. On pretend remettre la meme question sur le tapis à ce que m'a dit le lieutenant General Talmach.

Le party contraire dans la Chambre basse vouloit qu'on laissât en Angleterre une armée de 25 mille hommes, l'on a rezolu de s'en rapporter au Roy qui ny laissera apparemment que les nouvelles levées.

L'affaire de la Duchesse de Grafton dont je vous ay

écrit le commencement occupé depuis trois jours la chambre des Seigneurs jusques a huit heures du soir et on ne l'a pas encor finie. Les mal intentionnez tachent de prendre l'occasion de faire naître une brouillerie entre les deux Chambres du parlement sur leurs privileges mais on n'y reussira pas. My lord Portland par ordre du Roy a taché d'accommoder le different, mais le Chef de Justice n'y a pas encore voulu consentir."

5 Fevrier

A Londres le 26 Janvier 1693 Mardy. Je vous

ecrivis, monsieur, il y a quatre jours la nouvelle de la disgrâce du Comte de Marleboroug. On sçait a present les principales choses dont il est coupable, et en mon particulier j'en suis informé de tres bonne part. Premièrement luy et sa femme ont travaillé souvent et assez à decouvert auprez de Madame la Princesse pour la brouiller avec La Reyne, se servant pour cet effect de plusieurs inventions et faussez. Secondement cet ingrat a caballé parmy les principaux officiers des troupes Angloises pour les porter à se plaindre hautement du Roy sur ce qu'il employe, depuis meme la reduction d'Irlande tout d'officiers Holandois, Allemands, Danois et François, et qu'il leur donne les principaux employes au prejudice des Anglois, supozant qu'il ne les ayme ny ne les estime. Il a sur cela parlé injurieusement de la propre personne sacrée de sa Majesté en des termes qui meritoient entre gentilhommes qu'on en tirât, humainement parlant, les dernieres vengeance. Il gardoit si peu de mesures qu'il en parloit à plusieurs qu'il croyoit ses amis qui en avertissoient le Roy journelement. Sa Majesté prenoit patience croyant qu'hormis d'être insensé il ne perserveroit pas dans une telle conduite dont on luy lachoit de temps en temps quelque mot afin qu'il vit qu'on étoit informé des caballes et des discours. Mais comme il avoit pris son party croyant qu'en se faisant craindre avec adresse et credit c'étoit le chemin infallible d'être duc et grand maitre de l'artillerie il continuoît toujours le meme langage et a engagé les officiers Anglois dans son dessein. C'est ce qui a obligé le Roy, non a le contenter par de nouvelles charges mais a luy oter les six qu'il luy avoit données et de la maniere dont je vous l'ay écrit. Il n'y a presque personne qui n'en soit bien aise et qui ne deteste son ingratitude et son extreme avarice. L'une et l'autre passent l'Imagination. Les Jacobites ont à present un champ encor plus large pour parler contre luy car ils ne croyent pas qu'il fut capable d'agir sous-main en faveur du Roy Jaques mais plutot en faveur de sa cadette. Ils ne croyent pas non plus ce qu'on dit qu'il avoit dessein etant en Flandres d'enlever le Roy lors qu'il s'avance trop avec peu de monde vers les ennemis, ny beaucoup d'autres choses qu'on debite contre luy. Ils disent pourtant assez malicieusement qu'il dit luy-meme qu'il n'avoit quitte le Roy Jaques que parce qu'il ne gouvernoit pas selon les loix, et qu'il n'a quitte à present le Roy que parce qu'il imite son exemple. Il laisse pourtant faire au Parlement tout ce que les deux chambres trouvent à propos et cela comprend tout &c.

Parmy les Seigneurs c'étoit my lord Marlebourg qui agissoit le plus pour faire passer le bill touchant la methode de juger les affaires de trahison afin qu'on ne peut juger un pair d'Angleterre que tous les pairs generalement ny fussent apelez lors meme qu'il n'y a point de Parlement. C'étoit le veritable moyen de sauver la vie et les biens aux plus coupables. Aussi la chambre basse prevoyant la consequence de cette pretention n'a jamais voulu s'y accorder quoy qu'on ait eu plusieurs consequences, et l'affaire en demeure là.

On remarque une petite chose sur son avarice qui fait rire. C'est que depuis trois ans il n'a fait que trois habites modestes dont l'un luy servoit pour quatre jours de naissance, deux pour cell du Roy, un pour la Reyne et un pour la Princesse. Il ne donnoit jamais à manger (ce qui n'étoit pas le moyen de gagner les officiers Anglois) et il ne faisoit pas plus de depense qu'un simple gentilhomme de mille pieces de rente, quoy que ses charges luy en valussent plus de huit mille par an sans compter son gros revenu ordinaire et la vente des moindres employes par luy et par sa femme. Sa disgrâce donc, comme chacun void, ne le fait plaindre de personne, et peu le frequentent excepté my lord Godolfin. Le Roy a déjà donné sa charge de capitaine des gardes du corps à my lord Colchester qui a fait demission de son regiment à my lord Barkley. Mr Talmuch a été fait lieutenant general à sa place pour servir en Flandres, my lord George, troisieme fils du duc d'Hamilton à le regiment des Fuzilliers. La charge de premier gentilhomme de la chambre n'est pas encore donnée. Six ou

EARL OF
DENBIGH.

EARL OF
DENBIGH.

sept Seigneures le demandent. La deponille de l'insolent ingrat accomode bien de gens.

"L'affaire du poll, ou taxe par tete, est achevée. La chambre basse a réglé la petite part d'un chacun, et cela montera à douze cens mille pieces pour les troupes ainsi que je vous l'ay escrit.

"L'affaire du duc de Norfolk a été encor examinée aujourd'hui dans la chambre des Seigneurs out le Roy est venu et y a demeuré incognito jusques a trois heurs aprez medy pour avoir le plaisir d'entendre les temoins sur une procedure extraord^e de cassation de mariage. Il y en avoit environ trente, tant hommes que femmes qui deposoient qu'il y a adultere entre la duchesse de Norfolk et M^r Germain. On n'a eu le temps que d'examiner cinq temoins dont deux femmes domestiques ont dit des circonstances si plaizantes et si sales que peine ce papier en peut suffir le recit."

"M^r Talmuch a été élu membre de la Chambre basse, surquoy il y a eu une dispute qui a donné lieu à M^r Seymour de faire un apel à M^r Warton le contrerolleur qui prit pour second le Colonel Godfrey lequel les accorda sur le champ de bataille avant qu'on tirât l'épée. M^r Henry Boyle étoit le second de M^r Seymour.

"On ma dit ce soir que le General Ginckle sera fait Comte d'Athlone en Irlande. Je n'ay pas le temps de m'aller informer des circonstance de cette dignité."

MISCELLANEOUS.

John Reynolds to William Earl of Denbigh. "From the Court at Compeign June 20, 1624, Still. Fra. The last wch my Lo your sonne & my self wrote into yo^r Lop was of the 29th of the last moneth English comput; since wch tyme the LL of Carlille & Kensington have had three severall Publique Audiences of the Kinge, & they doe verie often visite the Twoc Queenes & Madame. The Commissioners wch the French Kinge hath appoynted to treat with them on the Match are fower, the Cardynell of Richlieu, Mons^r de Aligre Lo Keeper of the Seales, The Marquis of Vieuville Lo Treasurer and Monsieur de Villaclair one of the Secretaries of Estate. They sitt every Monday to treat & as soone as I can procure the French Kinges articles & propositions I will send them to your Lo^p, onlie I ame credibile informed that the difficult Article to passe wil bee tolleration for Papists in England as they enjoyed before the Parliament wherunto I both hoape & beleve that our Kinge will never consent, but this is some secret tye of weight and importance betwixt the French Commissioners & our Ambassadors wch nowe occasioneth my Lo of Carlille to send home his Secretarye M^r Woodford by whome my Lo your sonne & my selfe have send & convey our letters.

"Count Mansfield is not yet permitted to have the honor to kisse the Kinges handes, althoughe hee dispayre not thereof. His chieftest Residence is at the Duke of Angoulesmes house of Grosboys neere Paris but since my Lo of Carlille his arrivall heer hee is at Cressy & Verberay, the first five the second three leagues hence where (thoughe somewhat Privatlie) they ride and conferr with hym often. On Saturday laste in the afternoone they procured hym the Honnor to see & bee seene of the twoc Queenes, of Monsieur and Madame in their coaches in a forest some halfe a league from this towne where hee & the LL of Carlille & Kensington in their Coach attended them with whome they conferred and complemented some quarter of an houre but Mansfield was ordered to speake nothinge nor hee tooke noe notice of them nor they of them (*sic*) onlie as if the Queenes mett the Ambassadors accydentially not purposelie. They were followed by some eight coaches of great Lords and Ladyes, our Ambassadors in their coache (wherein was my Lo your Sonne, younge Doncaster and the Lo of Percy) attended with 30 gent, Count Mansfield, by his coach, attended by 8 gent all on Horsbacke and when the interviewe was past hee tooke leave of the Ambassadors, and Solempnlie out of their coaches in the open field with much démonstration of affection & familiaritye Your sonne is rather discontented then pleased & delighted with his staye heer in Compeigne & continuall attendance on my Lo of Carlille notwithstanding that his Lop & my Lo of Kensington use hym respectible & noble, but hee sees that hee loseth his tyme thereby in hoaping to obtayne the French tongue according to his desire as alsoe that hee feares that late dynners & suppers & small rest may in the end offer an assaut to his healthe wch to prevent I have nowe taken order that hee goes to supper in his chamber at sixe of the clocke and to bedd before nyne, whereas heretofore it was 11 & 12 ere hee had supper wch cannot

agree with his younge yeares and the weake constitution of his body."

John Taylor, Vienna, March 1. N.S., 1636, to Lord Feilding. "The Emperor having bene prest by me to declare what itt is he will do for the P. Palatine Elector hath thus farr offered himself unto the K^{ing} that the hand shall be taken of from the Counte Palatine, and that they will restore him to such partes of his lands not to be contented, and as for the clame to the Electorate there shall be a faire way left open to him where in the Emp^r doth promise that he will carry himselfe so that the K. shall have a great argument of his love as the C. Palatine of his grace. Bavaria is content with this, & to restore all the lower Palatinate Heidelberg Manham and all except the lesser Pal^t. . . . I do see their hearts are sett on itt & the K. of Hungaire most of all."

Same to Same. Vienna, 16th May s.n. 1636. "The election his M^ty hath made of so high and noble a person as the Earle Marshall is hath exceedingly rejoyced this Court whom besides a speciall good inclination hee hath alwaie borne to their affaires doth much indeare unto them. They doe like exceedingly his M^tyes brave resolution to vindicate his right of the narrowe seas from those that could have usurped it. Especially the K. of Spaines Min^{ty} doe particularly delight themselves heerewith since they cheifly and first of all will finde the benefit hereof. As for what concernes the House of Burgundy there are ancient treatyes from Henry the 7th time w^{ch} have since beene renewed in div^{rs} treatyes and lastly by the treatye my L^d Cottingham concluded in Spaine which are still in their vigor. So betweene us and that house the navigation is well enough ordered and settled, but the Holland^{rs} will not bee able to prove their rights to these privileges though they have some few years ago attempted to doe it."

"Sir William Boswell to Lord Feilding. "The Hage 13 July 1637. The Prince Elc^t arriving here 1st prent attended by his brother Prince Rupert, the Earles of Northhampton & Warwick, the Lords Grandison and Craven wth many other Gentlemen doth lardgeley & with all thankfulness expresse his experience of his Ma^{ties} most Royall favour and bounty towards his person & cause every where opportunity is offred. In the audience I had of the States G^rall upon Tuesday 15th curr^t having taken occasion to speak of his High^{nes} arrivall, that after noone six of their deputies were wth him to visitt him and the next day he prented himself in their full Assembly to thank their LL^{ps} for their good affections & dispose them further in favour of his owne & the Publ. aff^{rs} whereunto their answer was in g^rall and very civill termes satisfactory for that tyme unto all parties. But three or fowre days before his High^{nes} returne, the Prince of Aur^g was gone from the Haghe, so that he hath not yet seen him, the winds & weather having ever since been so contrary and tempestuouse as that alone might have seemed sufficient to hinder the Princes entreview . . . Upon Monday last, very early His High^{nes} [the Prince of Orange] parted from Rammekins, that night landed his whole army, the Cavall^{ry} at Bergen op Zoom and the foot at the Dientel, Swallwe and Gertruydenbergh; And now (as certainly reported) is beleagring of Breda haveing the very next day after his landing advanced thitherwards and taken up 3000 boores to breake ground whereunto concureth the parting hence of one of the States Generall the Heer Teerestejn wth monyes and order to raise up 6000 boores more for speedier finishing their entrenchem^{ts}."

Same to Same. "Haghe 20 Jul 1637. The raising of the boores (mentioned in my last of 13th curr^t) by the States G^rall for making the entrenchm^{ts} of their Army before Breda hath been so speedy and both they and the Soldiers so effective that by Tuesday (13th prent) the outward line of circumvalation was clos^d and the Army drawn in. And now they are in hand wth an inward and cutting of a fosse (16 foot broad and 8 deep) wth out the line. All wth they are in hope to finish by tomorrow night or Saturday next wth out faille. In the mean time the Prince of Aur^g hath caused the Merck (Breda's River) to be dam^d up above the towne towards Hoch-Stract wth purpose to derive that water into the said fosse wherby to prevent any relief or benefit w^{ch} might come that way to the besieged or harm unto the Army. The prisoners from Breda report the towne to be weake manned, the garrison not fully amounting to 2700 foot and 2 comp^{ies} of horse. Most of their Cavall^{ry} and two Regim^{ts} of foot haveing been drawn out not long before and led towards Flanders to opos the Prince's attempts then threatened in those parts. And it

EARL OF
DENBIGH.

EARL OF
DENBIGH.

is conjectured there is scarcity of powdre in the towne. no supplies being brought in since a great quantity of their store did casually some of weekes since) take fire and blow upon one of their mills. But certainly they were cut short of a good part of the victuals this last week when Co. Henry Gouvern^r of Friseland (come from above wth 36 troupe of horse and 1000 muskettiers unlooked for before the towne) intercepted 2 or 3000 head of cattle as they were driving in cutting of and taking many prisoners of those who were sent forth to save them. How the Spaniard will work to relieve the place is yet doubtfull hee^r.

Same to Same. "Haghe 18 Aug 1637. The Prince of Aurange having had, as indeed hee hath had ever since this armyes sitinge downe before Breda, a faire time without molestation hath so firmelie entrenched himselfe as to relieve the towne or hurt his armie in anie considerable measure seemeth a pointe beyond skill and mans activitie. So I thinke having few dayes since seene all. Their workes are so insuperable, their victuals and Amunition so good and plentifull, and the way for their further supplie in everie kind so open shorte and assured from Geertrudenberch and Ter-Heyde. By the damminge up of the rivers both the trenches and the lower groundes are allreadie or will presentlie be filled with water (a mans depthe at least) in manie partes without the outward line upon w^{ch} the whole armie have their severall stations everie night duellie, marching away after the warninge piece is gone of. More inwardlie they draw up a new line betweene their quarters and towne the better to girt it in and hinder the salliege forth. Other workes goe on accordingelie, more remarkeable a Redoubt within Musquett shutt of the towne. Upon Sunday eveninge 16th present His Highnesse began to breake ground for the approaches [illegible] foure from severall Quarters fortified with like number of Batteryes each mounted with 9 or 10 halfe canon. That night 300 English and French did cast up two other Redoubts within lesse than musquett shotte of the towne duringe w^{ch} worke the besieged made but two or three shottes onelie, beinge still very sparinge off their powder as if their store were small and to bee managed against more neede. The Cardinal Infant havinge lyen enquartered 12 or 14 dayes together at Rhysbergen within one league of the Hage la Village (where Counte William hath his Quarter) with an Armie said here of 12 or 13^m foote and 5000 horse, dislodged thence the 13th pre^{nt} with his Vantgarde and the 14th his battaile and Reare followed towards the Hooghstraten havinge attempted no other Exploit all that time but the viewinge of the Prince of Auranges his workes. Onelie 17 of his Troupes came once somewhat neere the trenches, but were entertained with a light skirmish and so retired with losse. His Highnesse hath sent after him 22 companies of foote (whereof 4 English commanded by S^r Simon Hairecourt) and a good part of this Cavalerie under Stakenbroeck to attend his motions."

Same to Same. "Haghe 3 Sept. 1637 st. no. The siege of Breda proceedeth forward. The English and French havinge brought their severall lines about the towne hornworke towards Guinckens have cast two rise-bridges over the moat of the same, and are come to mine in the pointes of it. That service is growne hott, the besieged disputing their ground manfully."

Same to Same. "Haghe 8 Sep. 1637 st. no. Concerning the siege of Breda as the Prince of Aurange approacheth it neerer so growes it every day better. On Sunday night last (6th September st. no.) Coronell Goring was to command in the English approaches, but not being well recovered of his late hurt (for as then his wound did not begin to come well and he to take rest) his Lieuten^t Coronell (M^r Hollis) had the gard; and that night between 10 and 11 o'clock the besieged (about 150) sallied out upon the left hand sap off their hornworke. But the Lieuten^t Coronell havinge drawne up to the nearest Corps de Garde at the point of the workes a competent number of Muskettiers (10 or 12 of every comp^{ny}) entretained the sally and beat the enemy back wth losse of divers of their men and some prisoners, two onely of the English being hurt, none killed. Three or foure howres after the enemy fell out againe from the top of the corner of their hornworke with a great noise crying in severall languages ca, ca, fall on, fall on, avancez, &c. But Cap^t Marche and Ensigne Willis repulsed them into their worke againe. The next morning (Munday morning 7th of Septemb about 7 of the clocke) the English and French mines were both sprung in the bowells of the hornworke wth good effect. So that the breach on the English part being somewhat fair Lieuten^t Coronell Hollis wth a resolute company

of English Cavalliers officers & souldiours first entred the worke & fell pesh upon the ennemy (who were about 400 strong most Burgundians and Spaniards) whom they forced at last those that could to retire and yeild their hornworke wth losse of about 200 men slayne their besydes many w^{ch} were drowned falling of the bridge over the fosse and seeking to swimme over the moat to the towne the drawbridge wherof (at Ginneken poort) was drawne up assoone as the grosse of their men beaten thether from the hornworke were entred and at the same tyme they tooke in likewise all such new workes as were in it to the fosse and have turned up the earth ags^t it. . . . The French following the breach on their side came into the action some tyme after the English but performing their part likewise very well yet wth less losse. Since taking in of this hornworke the Prince had resolved to proceede wth all possible speede and rigour on that side upon the Towne havinge contracted already wth undertakers to have two batteryes & two Galleries from the s^d hornworke over the fosse under cover of those batteryes all to be finished in 15 dayes and 38^m franckes agreed for the same."

Same to Same. "Haghe 4th Sep^r 1637 st. no. At the taking of the hornworke (neare to Ginneken Poort) in the Prince of Auranges Quarter of the 9 companies of English who fell on besides a Volontier, one Lieuten^t, an Ensigne, & two sergeants, 12 or 14 common Souldiours were slayne and 20 or 30 hurt. Above 200 of the ennemy (Spanish and Burgundians) were drowned . . . The said worke being thus forced, the halfe moone and counterscharpe were taken in the same day and are now turned up ags^t the towne whereupon the Prince caused two Corps de Garde to be raised on the edge of the tonnes moatt for the safegarde of his souldiours. Two dayes after he lett out two batteryes each of eight halfe canon to be erected then and two galleries in the two severall approaches, the one for the English, to be cast over the moatt on the left syde of the enemies bullwarke; the other for the French on the right syde of the same all for 38^m gilders (not wthstanding the moat be reckoned a 180 foot broad in that place) and that on condition the undertakers shall afterward abate six hundred gilders per diem if the worke be not perfected wth in 14 dayes of their undertaking. The batteryes by this tyme are sett up and by the 12th curr^t the galleries were advanced 3 or 4 bands about 28 foote in that part of the moat. From Co^l William's Quarter a mine was likewise sprung upon Thursday 10th pre^{nt} wth in another hornworke but not so effectively as the former for the Scotch resolutely entreing the breach were twice repulsed thence. About a hundred of them were slayne wth M^r Hinderson (some tyme Lieuten^t Coronell in the Sweedes service in Germany), Cap^t Williamson, Ensigne Hamelton & 2 or 3 other officers. But upon Saturday (12th pre^{nt}) in the morning Co^l William resolving to give a new onsett on that hornworke havinge sent to discover in w^t posture the enemy lay then found it abandoned and so came pre^{ntly} to lodge his men in the same where they remaine and fortifie."

Same to Same. "Haghe 8th Octob 1637 st. no. Upon Munday last 5th Octob pre^{nt}, the French continuing their mine in the bulwarke neare to Ginneken Poort miners were sett on worke from the English galleries whilst Co. Williams was perfecting, but after much shooting all that night on both sides the enemy sent early the next day a drumme to the top of the said bullwarke w^{ch} comming first to the English (where S^r Henry Harbert was in garde) was not so soone perceived by them but that a French Sargeant had time and opportunity to bring him to theyr point then commanded by Monsieur Hauterive to whose presence the Drumme being conducted and desiring hee might speake with the Prince of Aurange from the Gouvernour (who entreated in the meantime a cessation of hostility), a messenger was immediately dispatched from the approaches to his High^{ness} to give him notice of the Gouvernours desire after which two Captaines (a Burgundian and a Dutchman) came out of the towne and in theyrstead two went in from this side. Not long after a munke, a priest and some of the magistrates repaired also to y^e Prince of Aurange imploring favourable conditions for themselves and colleagues. All tuesday night 6th pre^{nt} the said persons havinge remaind with Major Generall Wit went in againe the next morning into y^e towne but soone after returned to digest the Articles of Capitulation now in hand if not already signed and ratified. In the meanwhile people repayres from all these parts to the Leager to see the issue, and we are in daily expectation of bontires for the Victory: it being

EARL OF
DENBIGH.

EARL OF
DENBIGH.

presumed that to morrow or the next day the Garrison will march out of the Towne."

Lord Scudamore to Lord Feilding. "Paris April 2 N. 1637. . . . Upon Friday last there was broken and layd upon the wheele one Paillet that had bin 2 yeares since Prevost of the Regim^t of Piedmont, from which employ^t retiring discontented, & being charged with children and wanting money, he writt to the Duchesse of Lorraine a long letter, letting her know that he would restore her againe to her dignity and countrey if she would furnish him with 1500 crownes with w^{ch} he would buy a house that should give him the advantage of making a mine under a streete when the Card^l Richelieu being to passe, he would blow up with poudre. The Duchesse discovered all to the Card^l. But though he were above threescore yeares of age having nothing but his dagger, before they could apprehend him he killed the prime officer and two others, and hurt a fourth. Upon the scaffold he sayd there were six more that had conspired the Card^l's death. It is sayd there will be added to his guard 100 Halbardiers.

Same to Same. Paris, December $\frac{24}{11}$, 1638. "Pere Joseph dyed upon Saturday last in the morning betweene eleaven & twelve of the clocke extremelie lamented by Card^l Richelieu. It was an apoplexie & he lasted but 3 daies. The evening he fell sick on he told Card^l Bichi, as by inspiration they say that Brissac was taken & that it was behovefull to find some meane to make peace. And upon Wensday last the newes came (as your Lo^p will find by the inclosed printed relation) by an expresse that [Duke] Bernard made his entry into Brissac the 16th current."

A document endorsed, "Copy of my letter to Lord Northumberland," in Lord Denbigh's handwriting, and dated Holdenby, May 13, 1647:—"My Lord, Yesterday morning the King sent for the Commissioners here to waite upon him to know of us when we did expect the propositions. I told him we were in dayly hopes of them. His Ma^{tie} replied that hee was not well pleased with his present condition which gave him once a resolution to give no answeare at all when they should come, but upon better considerations hee had now altered his minde, but because they were not yet come, though the Scotch commissioners had been three weekes at London, hee could not but wonder much at the delaye still us^d in giving expedition to that busines. The propositions, hee sayd, hee was well acquainted with, having been once offered to him at Newcastle, but never given any answeare which now hee was resolved to do, and to send it by us as wee had done other of his letters to the Parliam^t. Hee desired further that wee would assigne him a fitt person to write what hee should dictate, because his custome was to write to the Howses in a third person, otherwise it would putt him to more trouble, and hee would take the paines himself. Wee took time to consider of what wee were to give him in answeare, which was to this effect that the paper which his Ma^{tie} now intended to send by us to the Parliam^t did contain matter of a different nature to what he formerly sent and was of that great concernment that wee desired further time till the morrow after to give him our fell resolution. Hee replyde hee did not expect any advice from us, but desired only to know whether hee might be allowed an assistant to helpe him to write, as for the letter hee knew wee durst not refuse the sending of it. Howsoever hee would bee ready to offer it to us the same night and would bee glad to be refused. Wee answered that his Ma^{tie} taking notice of what wee formerly offered to him, hee might, if hee pleased, make use of M^r Herbert to write for him. His Ma^{tie} expressed himselfe further, that if wee should refuse to send his letter to the Parliament the condition hee was in should not hinder him from finding out a way to make it knowne to the whole Kingdome. The afternoone was most spent in debate amongst our selves whether wee should convay his M^{ties} intentions, which were only made known to us in the generall to the Parliam^t. Great were the inconveniences that represented themselves to us on both sides, but what turned the ballance was, that wee could not make ourselves fitt judges of what was proper for the King to send to the two Howses, and the precedent already given of former addresses sent under our conveyance putt us out of a capacity of refusing this, having often solicited for instructions how to behave ourselves upon accidents of the like nature but could never yet receive any directions in that particular which we would take to be no other than at the least a tacitt consent and allowance of what wee had done and a rule for us to goe by for the future till further order. The vote being putt it was the consent of the Committee that the letter should

be receaved and sent according to the directions which his Ma^{tie} that night a little before supper offering to us was receaved. Wee have taken care that this letter may arrive at London at such a time as the Howses shall not sit, to the end your Lords^{ps} and other persons of honor and quality in both Howses might bee made acquainted with the subject of that letter, as farre as his Ma^{tie} thought fitt to communicate himselfe in [it] to us, that when it should come to be read publicly there might not be a general surprisall upon the [some words here lost] of what might be so little expected from hence."

A document entitled, "Memorials formerly to be Presented to his Most Sacred Ma^{tie} in the behalfe of Basill Earle of Denbigh."

"The said Earle then Lord Ffeildinge was brought to the late King of happie memorie by his uncle the then Duke of Buckingham to kiss his Royall hands and to thank him for conferring upon him the place of Master of the Robes (for which a valuable consideration was to be given to the Lord Canplin after Earle of North^{ton}), and after his waiting in that place halfe a yeare he was likewise to bee sworne Gent of his then Ma^{ties} Bed Chamber. After the said Duke's unfortunate Death the place of Master of the Robes was conferred upon M^r George Kirke that of the Bedd Chamber not deny'd but referred to further consideration and the said Earle in the mean time commanded by the King to try his fortune in the warrs of Holland.

"The said Earle after his returne from the seige of Bois le duc had a pension of one thousand markes per annum confer'd upon him by his Ma^{tie} his pretences to the place of Gent of the Bed Chamber still held up.

"After some yeares the said Earle was sent Ambassador Extraordinary to the French King, the State of Venice and others the Princes of Italy, and after neare upon five yeares employment there, had lycence to repaire for England upon some private occasions of his owne which performed he was to returne to his former service in Italy. Dureing the said Earles attendance at Court the Queene out of her Grace and favour was pleased to obtaine from the King a promise of being sworne the first servant and Gentleman of the Bedd Chamber to his sonne the Prince now King Charles the Second in Recompence of the former engagement of being Gentlemen of the Bed Chamber to the King.

"The most unhappie warrs in England then beginning to breake forth his late Ma^{tie} at the same time when the peeres who attended his Ma^{ties} writt of summons at Westminster were invited by his particular letters to wait upon his person at Yorke, did by his Secretary S^r Edward Nicholas discharge the said Earle from all employments, Pensions, and relations to his Ma^{ties} person and service which gave him a latitude to act beyond his own thoughts and intentions which hath produced the effects of a generall and particular sadd repentance.

"William Earle of Denbigh, father of the said Earle and Master of the Great Wardrobe to King James and King Charles the First both of most Glorious memorie, did engage his estate and fortune for the Funerall of King James and other occasions of his sonne King Charles which the Commons in Parliam^t, taking upon them the Supream Government, under the title of A free state did take advantage of and charged the said Earles estate with sixteene thousand pounds Debt and after a chargable tryall at Warwick the jury then upon their verdict did free the said Earles estate as descended upon him by an intaile from his Great Grandfather S^r W^m Ffeildinge K^t and not from his father William Earle of Denbigh who was but tenant for life.

"At the time of the said Earles discharge from his late Ma^{ties} service and pension there remained an arreare of thirteen thousand pounds Debt due to the said Earle upon the accompt of his embassie and Pension.

"The Premises considered it is humbly and with all duty offered to his Ma^{tie},

"That in the disposal of the great Wardrobe (if his Ma^{tie} shall not think fit to confer that office upon the said Earle) regard may be had at least to the freeing his estate from all Debts and encumbrances relating to that office and that consideration may bee had of y^e arreare of that debt above mentioned. That the misfortunes and disorder of the times may not soe far obliterate the memorie of his past services in the prime of his yeares to cancel all former engagements made to him from the King and Queene in the way of his preferment, soe to Differenc him from others unhappily fallen under the heavy burden of his M^{ties} Displeasure upon the same ground. But rather that the beames of his Grace and

EARL OF
DENBIGH.

EARL OF
DENBIGH.

favour may likewise reflect upon the said Earles endeavour to serve the King in pressing for an admittance in the house of peeres for the Earle of Southton and Dorsett sent by the King from Nottingham to compose all differences whose reception there had prevented those wars. His opposition given to the Self Denying Ordinance and the expunging out of Parliamentary Commission the clause of fighting in defence of the late Kings person, the originall Root of all Barbarities acted since. The having in Readiness four thousand Reformed officers and Gent. engaged under the said Earle to hazard their lives to Divert that Ill fate which after befell his Ma^{tie}, their zeale & duty made fruitless for want of a Commission. His desire and effort to run the same fortune with his Ma^{tie} upon his entry into England from Scotland but prevented in that Designe by the fight at Worcester which being Discovered to the late Oliver Cromwell by the infidelity of some of his Ma^{ties} party brought the said Earle into much danger. These with other truths of the same nature can testifie the Rectitude of his intention in all Criticall times of tryall to promote his Ma^{ties} service. What may have fallen out in intermediate accidents and Revolutions of affaires may beare a faire construction in the performance of a trust and engagement once undertaken. But as the late Earle his Father lost his life fighting in the late King's quarrell and Defence of the Crowne as other of his ancestors have done before him soe will his sonne now joy in nothing so much as in following the same steps of gratitude and obedience on all honorable occasions wherein his Ma^{tie} shall be pleased to employ him."

"Additional Memorials to bee presented to his Ma^{tie}."

"That the said Earle tooke the covenant with an explanation and exception to that Clause of abolishing Episcopacy Root & Branch as contrary to the word of God which hee Delivered to the Committee of Safety to be delivered to both houses then sitting in Parliament the copy whereof he is able to produce.

"The said Earle constituted Generale of the associated Counties of Warwick, Worcester, Stafford, and Salope, His late Ma^{tie} sent M^{rs} Dorothy Arden his cozen (since married to Coll. Baggott) to him then residing at Coventry to invite him to Oxford offering to raise him to the Degree of a Marquess of England for his encouragement. The said Earle returned his answer that he could not with honour desert that cause and the persons of those with whom hee stood engaged in the Defence thereof and y^e takeing that trust upon him had rendred him incapable of receiving any additionall honour at that time when such a president would cause a great emulation in the noblest and most powerfull families of this nation to his Ma^{ties} great Disservice in making the Breach wider then it was. That when an hono^{ble} occasion should call upon him to attend his Ma^{tie} he would not capitulate for other reward then the exposing his life and fortunes at all hazards, onely to set forth his duty and Allegiance to his Ma^{tie}. But finding the house of Commons then laying the Designe of extirpating Monarchy and the house of Lords, to prevent the threatening invasion of that popular tyranny he sent M^r Gibbone (Clerk of the Peace for Warwick shiere to the late Earl of Denbigh and by his sonne the now Earle continued in that place) to Oxford humbly to propose to his Ma^{tie} the speedy composure of all Differences with the most noble most moderate and Discreet persons of both Houses leaving the factious to shift for themselves that in soe justifiably (*sic*) a cause hee should be able to serve his Ma^{tie} with a considerable army of Horse and foot, that by name he represented those of both houses fittest to be trusted in soe great a consernum^t and these intentions being Dexterously enfused with some persons of qualitie in those associated counties by some purposely employ'd therein was the cause (when the Selfe Denying Ordinance was preparing in the then House of Commons) of a petition from those four countys signed by sixteen thousand of the Best Knights, Gentlemen and Frecholders directed to both houses to continue the said Earle in his command in that association and when the house of Commons could find no just cause of exceptions they yet voted the said Earle to have broak his trust merely for conveniencie that the said Selfe Denying Ordinances might after the more readily passe.

"It is to bee offer'd what his late Ma^{tie} was pleased to say in relation to the said Earle to Ffirebrass a Catholick convert to his Ma^{tie} being recommended to his Ma^{tie} by the said Earle. When the said Ffirebrass tooke his leave of his Ma^{tie} being discharged by order of Parliam^t upon a jealousie they had he was faithfull to the King, his Ma^{tie} thus expresst himselfe, 'Commend

me to yo^r old Master and tell him I wish I had taken his advise when time was.'

"An Abstract of the Debts owinge in his Ma^{ties} Great Wardroabe growen due sithence the Comenge of the Earle of Denbigh to be M^r of the said office."

I extract some items from this account.

"Unto his Ma^{tie} servante for Liveries the som'e of viij^{li} vj^s xliij^d xvij^d iij^d, and unto Tradesmen and Artificers for services done for the King and Queenes Ma^{ties} within the 8 yeares and a halfe ended at our Lady day 1630 wherein the said Earle did solely execute his office, the some of xi^{li} vij^s lxxxi^d v^s ix^d. In Toto for Liveries and unto Tradesmen within the said 8 yeares and a halfe 2442^{li} 04^s 00^d.

"Ffor the surplusage of the foure yeares accompts ended at our Lady Day 1634 wherein S^r Bevis Thelwall and others were joynd in the Execution of the said office the som'e of Thirtie three thowsand Two hundred and eightie one pound seaven shillings eight pence three farthings. And for the surplusage of the sole Account of the aforesaid Earle for the yeare ended at our Lady Day 1635, the som'e of six thousand eightie nine pounds foureteeen shillings six pence three farthings. In Toto for the surplusage of the said five yeares 3937^{li} 02^s 03^d.

"Ffor provisions for the funerall of our late Sovereigne Lord King James of famous memorie as by the Declarac'on of the Accompt thereof may appeare 1141^{li} 12^s 11^d.

"Ffor provisions for the coronac'on of the King's Ma^{tie} as by the Accompt thereof remayning with the Auditors of the Imprests may appeare, the some of 1688^{li} 11^s 04^d.

"Ffor provisions for the funerall of the young Prince the Prince Pallatine and the Duke of Buckingham as by the Accompts thereof remayning likewise with the said Auditors may appeare, the some of 1398^{li} 19^s 05^d.

"Ffor a rich Cloth of State Tapestry hangings and other furnitures for the Lord Deputie of Ireland, the som'e of 0700^{li} 04^s 03^d. [1622.]

"Ffor a Pavillion of Tawney damaske trymmed with silver laces and ffring with chaires stools and cushions suitable for the Prince his highness 0666^{li} 16^s 09^d. [1622.]

"Ffor furnishinge of certaine Roomes at Denmarke howse with Bedde Carpette and divers other necessaries for the entertainem^t of the Emperors Ambassador there 0075^{li} 18^s 08^d. [1622.]

"Ffor 5 Masquinge sutes 0105^{li} 00^s 00^d. [1622.]

"Ffor a Roabe of Crimson sattin for the Regist^r of the Garter 0027^{li} 07^s 00^d. [1622.]

"For furnishinge the Prince Royall with two rich Bedds and divers other necessaries for his Ma^{tie} against his returne out of Spaine for Sea liveries for Trumpeters that then attended his Ma^{ties} royall p'son for furnishinge of Exeter howse and Ely howse for the Spanish Embassadors and for an Extraordinarie rich Coate for Arch. Armstronge his Ma^{ties} Jester 2700^{li} 03^s 01^d. [From Michas. 1622 usque Michas. 1623.]

"Ffor severall provisions against his Ma^{ties} Journey to Dover for the Recep^t on of the Queenes Ma^{tie} and for furnishinge of Denmarke howse &c. for the entertainement of the Duke and Duchesse of Cheveureux and other strangers and for furnishing of Suffolke House for the French Ambassador &c. 3694^{li} 15^s 06^d. [From Michas. 1624 usque Michas. 1625.]

Letter to Lord Denbigh from "Hen. Heminge," dated Jermine Streete, 19 November 1674, informing him that the King had ordered his petition to be referred to the Lord High Treasurer.

Copy of a letter from Lord Danby to the King, "Wellington House 15 March 167³. May itt please yo^r Ma^{tie}, in obedience to yo^r Ma^{ties} reference, I have perused the petition of the Earle of Denbigh with the annexed account of what is in arreare to him upon his Ambassy into Italy and his pension of a Thousand marks p. ann. granted him by yo^r Ma^{ties} father w^{ch} amounts to above eleaven thousand pounds, besides severall debts contracted in his said Ambassy and the sale of Two thousand pounds p. annum by his father before he was slaine in the late Kings service all w^{ch} beinge alleadged by this Honorable Person I believe to be true And submit to yo^r Ma^{ties} consideration and greater wisdom. DANBY."

Copy of a letter endorsed "Missive van D^r Burnet au my Lord Middleton." "I have received advertisements from Schotland that the King has writ to the Privy Councell ordering mee to be heere proceeded against for high treason against his person and government and that pursuant to this the Kings advocate has cited me to appear there. Iff any thing in

EARL OF
DENBIGH.

EARL OF
DENBIGH.

this world can surprize or disorder me this must needs do it: for as few men wish more and preached oftner against all sorts off treasonable practises then my selfe, so all the discoveries that have been made of late years have been so far from aspersing mee that though there has been disposition enough to find fault with mee yett there has not been matter given so much as for an examination. It is now thirteen years since I came out of Holland and for these few last years I have nott so much as mentioned the commonest newes in any letter that I have writ to any in that Kingdom. I doe not mention acts off indemnity because I know I doe not need the benefit off them. I went out of England by his Maj^{ties} approbation. I have staied out off it because his Maj^{tie} expressed his dislike off my returning to it. I am now upon the point of marrying in this country and am naturalized by the States of Holland. But tho by this during my stay here my allegiance is translated from his Maj^{tie} to the Souverainety off this province yet I will never depart from the profoundest respect to his sacred person and my duty to his Gouvernement. Since my coming into these parts I have not seen any one person either off Schotland or England that is outlawed for treason and when the King took apprehension of the accesse I had to the Prince & Princesse of Orange there was nothing then objected to mee off this kind. So I doe protest to your Lordship I doe not so much as imagine upon what it is that these informations which it seems are brought to his Maj^{ty} are founded. My Lord as I am not ashamed of anything that I have done so I am not afraid of anything that my enemies can doe to mee. I can very easily part with a small estate and a life off which I have been long weary; and iff my Engagements in this countrey could dispenze with it I would not avoid coming to stand my triall but as this cannot bee expected in the state in which I am so I humbly throw myselfe at his Maj^{ties} feet and begg that hee may nott condemne me so much as in his thoughts til I know what is the crime that is objected to mee that so I may offer my most humble justification off my selfe to him and I shall be infinitely sorrow [*sic*] iff any judgement that may passe upon mee in Schotland shall oblige me to appeal in print to my owne defence, for I will nott betraye my owne innocency so far as to suffer a thing off this nature to pas upon mee without printing an apology for my selfe in which I will be forced to make knowne all the share that I have had in affaires these twenty years past, and in which I must mention a vast number of particulars that I am afraid will bee displeasing to his Maj^{ty} and as I will look upon this as one of the greatest misfortunes that can possibly befall me in this world, so with all the duty & humility in the world I begg that I may [not] bee strained to it. I will not presume to add one word to your lordship nor to claim any sort off favour or protection from you for I address my self only to you as you are the King's Minister for these provinces."

A paper without date, address, or signature. "Je trouve a Windsor que l'on est encore irresolu pour ce que regarde la dissolution du Parlement craignant ce que la dame vous a observé sur ce sujet outre que quelques uns ont représenté au Roy qu'il n'avoit rien de plus assuré qu'en cas qu'on appelloit un autre Parlem^t et que l'on y elut un assez grand nombre des Presbiteriens &c., ils ne consenteroient jamais a casser les loix puisqu'ils voiroient assez claiement que d'abord que cela fut fait ils serroit cassez et un autre Parlem^t eslu en leur place qui seroit plein de Catho^s Rom^s: qui alors detrueroient non seulement toutes autres religions mais mesme reuniroient les terres Ecclesiastiques a l'Eglise. Le nonce du Pape se plaint de la conduite du Pere Peters qui ne veut songer qu'aux extremitez. Le vooght dit a la dame Samedi passé qu'il estoit resolu de casser le Test par quelque money que ce soit, et apres avoir raisonné long temps sur l'affaire il luy donna la dernière lettre de Penn a lire et luy demanda son opinion la desous, sur quoy elle luy dit qu'elle la trouvoit pleine de [a blank here], et luy repliqua et de raison aussi 'Madame, s'il vous plait.' Il adjouta que Mons^r Dickvelt s'estoit chargé de bien représenter cette affaire a leurs A[tesse]s et il espere qu'il fera en sorte que elles y consentent comm'ils doivent, mais que le dit S^r Dickvelt ne s'estoit comporté comm'il avoit esperé de luy puisqu'il avoit entretenu correspondance avec des gens mal intentionnés les quels il voyoit jour et nuit de sorte qu'il estoit mal informé du fond de cette affaire. La dame persiste encore dans les mesme sentiments que le mieux que l'on puisse faire presentement c'est que S[on] A[tesse] gagne autant de temps qu'il pourra. C'est elle qui a empesché que l'on accordasse la grace au nommé

EARL OF
DENBIGH.

Tiley qui faisoit de si belles offres. Le docteur Burnett escrit une lettre au Comte de Middleton le priant de supplier le Roy de ne le plus poursuivre en Escosse, et qu'en cas qu'il y persi-toit il se trouveroit obligé d'escrire des choses qui ne luy plairoient pas aucunement. L'Envoyé manda que l'on disoit en Hollande que les Roys de France et Angleterre estoit d'intelligence avec les Algeriens et qu'ils l'ont encouragé d'agir comm'ils ont fait sur les côtes d'Holande."

A paper without address or signature, 20 September '87. "La dernière lettre que je me suis donne l'honneur de vous escrire, Monsieur, fut par les mains de Monsieur de Zuglesteyn du depuis je l'ay fait au secretaire de mad^e et presentement que la cour est de retour et que j'ay esté a Windsor expres pour m'informer de l'estat des choses par le moyen de la dame et quelques autres amys qui furent du voyage. Je puis vous mander avec certitude que le Roy n'est aucunement satisfait de la face de ses affaires par la ou il est passé. Il est bien vray qu'on luy a bien presente des addresses de la part des nonconformistes, mais hela ce n'estoient que par une main de miserables quelques fois quatre quelque fois cinq en nombre, et il est bien remarquable que pas un de ce parti s'est fait voir au Roy dans tout son voyage sur ce pied la qui fut ou gentilhomme ou bien homme de supposition parmi le reste, mais au contraire quelques uns des premiers sont bienvenus luy faire reverence parmi les honnestes gens de l'Englise Anglicane a qui ils croyent estre de leur interest de s'attacher et unir. Le Milord Ferrers Lieuten^t du Roy dans la Province de Strafford l'est venu faire reverence acompagné de pour le moins quatre cents gentilshommes qui font tous qu'il y a dans la province excepte un qui estoit malade. Le milord Northampton le remontra aussi avec un grand nombre. Ces (venus cy?) n'estoient pas fort agreables au Roy car ce ne sont pas les gens qui feront aucunement son affaire mais qui bien au contraire s'y opposeront quand l'occasion se presentera. On luy avoit fait accroire bien d'autres choses mais il se trouve trompé et non obstant qu'il a dit tout haut a ceux qui luy presenterent les addresses qu'il les requeroit d'elire de tels membres pour le prochain parlement qui soient entent de casser les loix penales et le Test, cependant la dame est encore du mesme sentiment a l'égard d'un nouveau Parlement se faisant fort que la cour ne l'hazardera pas pendant que les affaires demeurent sur ce pied. Elle m'a ordonné de vous faire ces baisemains et de vous communiquer tout ce que vous priez de vous souvenir du conseil qu'il vous donna de gagner du temps tousjours et pour sa part elle est tousjours confirmée de plu en plus dans la resolution ou vous l'avez laissé."

A paper, without signature, entitled "Relation du Voyage d'Angleterre." "Après que S[on] A[tesse] le fust embarqué le 12 de Novemb. a Hellevoot Sluys il fit voile l'apres diner suivy de toute la flotte, mais comme elle estoit si nombreuse S. A. craignoit qu'elle ne pourroit point entrer toute en mer avant la nuit; c'est pour quoy il envoya une galliotte derriere pour attendre que le dernier des vaisseaux qui devoit transporter les troupes eut levé l'ancre pour l'en venir advertir, et ordonna une fregatte pour demener a l'embouchure du Gouré avec ordre de tirer trois coups de canon quand le dernier vaisseau sortiroit de l'embouchure restant luy meme avec la flotte des vaisseaux de guerre toute la nuit quasi sans voiles a 5 ou 6 lieues en mer. Le 13^e au matin a la pointe du jour la galliotte vint rapporter que les derniers vaisseaux estoient en mer, sur quoy S. A. fit faire petites voiles pour n'aller pas trop vite par un vent d'ouest qui étoit tres-fort pour donner lieu a toute la flotte de se ranger en ordre tirant vers le canal. Vers la nuit il fallut serrer de voiles parcequ'on n'osoit pas passer le canal devant le jour de peur que cette nombreuse flotte qui occupoit une grande distance dans la mer ne reçut quelque dommage sur les bancs de Flandres d'un côté ou sur les Goedwinds de l'autre. Le 14^e au matin son Alt^e fit lever les voiles et vers les 9 heures on decouvrit la terre de Douvres et de Calais. Quelques uns de nos vaisseaux qui portoient n're Infant^{rie} s'étant perdu de la flotte pendant l'obscurité de la nuit ils se trouverent le matin a une portée de canon de la flotte Angloise qui étoit a l'ancre a Gunfleet. Comme ils s'aperceurent de leurs erreurs ils s'en revinrent au plutot. Deux vaisseaux de guerre de la flotte leur donnerent la chasse en leur tirant quelques coups de canon mais ils ne furent les joindre hors un vaisseau qui portoit 4 comp^{agnons} d'Infanterie lequel ayant perdu son gouvernail sur un banc de sable fut pris et les autres revinrent a nous. Vers le midy nous passâmes le d'etroit et vers le soir nous vismes les feux d'un cap nommé Dungenes.

EARL OF
DENBIGH.

Son Alt^{se} fit encore petites voiles pour ne dévancer point ces vaisseaux qui étoit les plus meschants voiliers. Le 1^{er} au matin nous decouvrim^{es} l'Isle de Wight et vers le soir le cap de Portland quand S. A. détacha 2 fregattes et 3 vaisseaux portants de l'Infant^{ie} vers Dartmouth pour se saisir des deux Châteaux qui defendent ce havre afin d'en assurer l'entrée; mais vers ce matin quand on fut à peu pres à la hauteur du dit lieu le vent changea tout d'un coup au west si bien qu'il fut impossible de s'en servir et l'on fut obligé de le repasser et de s'en aller à Torbay ou nous arrivâmes avec toute la flotte en tres-bon ordre à 3 heures apres midy. S. A. donna d'abord les signaux pour le débarquement qui se fit sans aucun resistance si promptement que toute n're Infant^{ie} étoit à terre avant minuit mais pour la Cavallerie elle nous donna un peu plus de peine étant obligé de jeter les chevaux dans la mer pour les faire nager à terre ce qui ne se pût faire qu'en moins de 2 jours de temps. Pour toute l'artillerie am'unition et bagage nous fûmes obligé de le laisser dans nos vaisseaux et de l'envoyer à Exeter par faute de charrois et par la difficulté du pays plein de montagnes et de rochers où des chariots ne scauroit passer. Le 1^{er} nous marchâmes à Paynton un village à l'autre coté de la baye où nos troupes camperent. Le lendemain nous marchâmes à Neuton Bushel ou la Cavallerie qui avoit été un jour plus long temps à débarquer que l'Infant^{ie}, nous vint rejoindre. Le 1^{er} nous marchâmes de Neuton à Chidley toute l'armée logeant dans les villages aux environs. Le 1^{er} Son Alt^{se} marcha avec ses gardes du corps, quatres bataillons d'Infanterie et deux regiments de Dragons à Exeter laissant la Cavall^{ie} dans les villages entre Neuton et Exeter. Il fut reçu dans cette ville avec de tres-grandes acclamations du peuple et une si grande foule et presse qu'à peine put-il passer à cheval dans les rues. Il ne se put rien ajouter aux innombrables du peuple, mais l'écuyer du Duc de Monmouth qui étoit arrivée dans le voisinage de cette Province et où le Roy avoit fait pendre de centaines de gens avoit tellement intimidé les gentilshom^{es} qu'ils n'osoit encore declarer leurs sentiments quoy qu'ils étoit bons. Dans les autres Provinces ny mesme dans l'armée du Roy il n'en étoit pas de même. Trois ou 4 jours apres que S. A. fut arrivé en cette ville my Lord Colchester, L^d de la Compag^{ie} des Gardes du Corps, le my L^d Dover, M^r Warton, Coll^l Godfrey et encore 10 ou 12 autres arriverent icy et 2 jours apres arriva Coll^l Bemont celui qui quitta dernièrement à Portsmouth et encore quelques autres officiers avec luy. Le 1^{er} arriverent dans nos quartiers tout le reg^t du Duc de S^t Albans de Cavall^{ie}, my L^d Cornbury Coll^l de Dragons avec tous les officiers et 100 Dragons de son Reg^t et 30 hom^{es} avec un officier du Reg^t du Roy de Cavall^{ie} qui a été autrefois au comte d'Oxford lequel regiment devoit être tout venu étant déjà à 2 lieues de nos quartiers, mais ils se crurent poursuivis et semirent en confusion la nuit si bien que l'on ne put scavoir où ils étoit allez; mais, nous avons appris du depuis qu'ils étoit retournés à leurs quartiers. Selon les informations que nous eumes ceux qui étoit venu devoit être suivi de bien d'autres. My lord Abbington nous vint trouver aussy. Cette ville est située dans un fort bon pays mais les chemins sont fort merchants. Il n'y a pas un seul chariot qui puisse aller du côté d'ou nous som^{es} venu, tout s'y portant par des chevaux ce qui étoit la cause que nous fûmes obligés d'y rester quelques jours pour assembler des chevaux de charge de ce pays et des chariots et charrettes des Provinces voisines sans quoy nous ne fûmes pas transporter avec nous ny vivres ny am'unitions de guerre. Les Gentilshom^{es} de la Province de Devonshire aussy bien que des autres Provinces voisines commencerent à venir à nous en assez bon nombre. Le 1^{er} S. A. alla voir les troupes qui étoit venues les jours passés de l'armée du Roy. Il les trouva belles et les chevaux en meilleur état que l'on n'avoit crû apres les grandes marches qu'ils venoit de faire. Il y avoit le reg^t du Duc de S^t Albans qui fait deux escadrons que Son Alt^{se} donna à Mons^r Langetone qui en étoit Lieutenant Collonel et qui les avoit emenés; un autre escadron de Dragons de my Lord Cornbury luy même present avec quasi tous les officiers de son regiment et puis entre 30 et 40 chevaux du Reg^t du Roy dont le Duc de Barwyk est Collonel et par cy devant le Comte d'Oxford avec luy ses officiers. Le 1^{er} et Le 1^{er} une grande quantité des Gentilshom^{es} des Provinces vinrent joindre S. A. et les nom^{es} Prop^{os}és à nom^{er}. Les principaux sont S^r William Portland, M^r Seymour, Collonel Luttrell, M^r Roles, &c. Le 2^o une partie des Troupes commencerent à marcher en avant pour faire place aux autres pour le lendemain. Ce même jour Son Alt^{se} recut des lettres de l'amiral Herbert de Torbay que

la flotte Angloise paroissoit en vue de la n're à 4 milles de luy et qu'il alloit lever l'ancre pour sortir de la baye et la rencontrer ayant le vent de la flotte Angloise, mais la mer étant fort agité le grand vent qu'il avoit fait le jour precedent lequel se renforça encore ce même jour sur le soir l'empecha et repoussa la flotte Angloise vers le detroit du canal. Pendant la sejour de son Alt^{se} dans cette ville la noblesse et tous les Gentilshom^{es} considerant la juste apprehension qu'ils avoit pour la personne de sa d^e Alt^{se} et la grande importance de l'affaire dans laquelle ils venoit de s'engager firent une acte d'association dont la copie va cy-jointe par laquelle ils crurent de s'associer en quelque maniere et prevenir les mechants desseins que nos ennemis pourroit avoir contre la personne de son Alt^{se} que Dieu preserve. Copie de l'acte de l'association. Nous sousignés qui nous som^{es} joint avec le Prince d'Orange pour la defense de la religion protestante le maintien de l'ancien Gouvernement et les loix et libertés de l'Angleterre d'Ecosse et d'Irlande promettons au Dieu tout puissant à Son Alt^{se} Le Prince d'Orange et l'un à l'autre de demeurer ferme dans cette affaire ensemble en defence d'icelles et de ne l'abandonner jamais jusques à tout que n're religion nos loix et libertés nous soient tellement assurés dans un parlement libre que nous ne soyons plus en danger de tomber sous le papisme ou l'esclavage. Et puisque nous nous som^{es} engagés dans cette commune cause sous la protection du Prince d'Orange par où sa personne pourroit être exposée à danger et aux entreprises desesperées et maudites des Papistes et autres personnes sanguinaires nous nous obligeons solennellement à Dieu et l'un à l'autre, qu'en cas aucunes semblables entreprises soit faites contre luy nous ne persecuterons pas seulement ceux-la qui en sont les auteurs mais tous leur adherants et tout ce que nous trouverons en armes contre nous avec la plus grande severité d'une juste vengeance à leur ruine et destruction; et que l'execution d'une semblable entreprise (dont le bon Dieu nous preserve par sa grace) ne nous detournera point de poursuivre cette cause laquelle nous venons d'entreprendre mais que cela nous engagera de la pousser avec toute la vigueur qu'une execution aussy barbare pourra meriter. Le 21^o 9^h Son Alt^{se} marcha

EARL OF
DENBIGH.

d'Exeter à Hunyton laissant garnison dans cette ville où resta la plus grande partie de l'Artillerie et les ammunitions de guerre, l'hospital et beaucoup de bagage de l'armée que l'on ne put emporter faute de chariots. Le 22^o 9^h elle alla de là à Axminster où il

resta le 23^o com^e aussy le lendemain. Mons^r le Duc de Grafton, my Lord Churchill L^d Gen^l et Mons^r Barkley escuyer de la Princesse de Denmarc et Collonel d'un reg^t Dragons venant de l'armée du Roy le vindrent joindre là. Son Alt^{se} détacha ce jour là Mons^r de Bentineck avec douze cent chevaux et Dragons pour marcher à Wyneauntou près de l'armée du Roy pour donner occasion à ceux qui y étoit de nos amis de nous venir joindre. Mais com^e il arriva le lendemain à Sherborne il apprit par plusieurs officiers et Cavaliers qu'il rencontra en chemin venants de Salisbury sans y laisser aucun homme ce qui le fit arrêter et loger là les troupes en attendant l'armée. Le 26^o S. A. marcha jusques à Crokeborne. Le Collonel Trelawny avec tous les officiers de son Reg^t d'Infant^{ie} quasi tous les officiers du Reg^t Dragons de Canan et plusieurs officiers qui avoit été du quartier de Warmister le vinrent trouver. Le 27^o S. A. marcha à Sherborne et alla loger chez le comte de Bristol qui le vint recevoir avec le Coll^l Aranguish et un bon nombre de la noblesse de la Province de Dorchester à l'entrée de la d^e Province. Ce soir S. A. reçut nouvelle de la marche du Roy qui avoit passé à Andover où le Prince de Denmarc l'avoit quitté la nuit sans qu'on scent où il étoit allé, que le Gen^l Maj^r Herck avoit été arrêté pour avoir été soupçonné d'avoir le dessein de venir joindre Son Alt^{se}, et que le Reg^t de Trelawny s'étoit entierement dispersé de sorte qu'il n'en restoit qu'un officier et 40 soldats. Le 28^o au matin S. A. reçut la nouvelle que la forteresse de Plymouth s'étoit declarée pour S. A. avec un des vaisseaux de guerre de la flotte du Roy qui avoit été obligé de relâcher dans ce port, que la d^e flotte avoit beaucoup patie par la tempête ayant perdu 2 vaisseaux et que la plupart étoit rentré dans Portsmouth. Le 29^o Son Alt^{se} reçut la nouvelle que le Prince de Denmarc s'étoit sauvé hereusement jusques à Shaffsbury. Elle détacha cent de ces gardes de Cavallerie pour l'aller rencontrer et il arriva la même apres dinée avec M. le Duc d'Ormont, my Lord Dumbarton et quelques uns de ses gens. Le 30^o Son Alt^{se} marcha de là à Wyneauntou

EARL OF
DENBIGH.

et l'1^{re} x^b de là à Hynden. Dans la marche il vint un Trompette du Roy avec une lettre de my L^d Feversham à S. A. par laquelle il demanda par ordre du Roy des passeports pour des commissaires que sa Maj^{te} vouloit envoyer à Mons^r Le Prince pour traiter avec luy. Le soir il arriva un Gentilhomme avec des lettres de my Lords de la Mere et Stanfort de Gloucester par lesquelles ils mandoit à S. A. leur arrivée dans la d^e ville avec 500 chevaux, qu'ils alloit marcher jusques à Bristol où ils attendoit ses ordres pour scavoir où ils devoit se joindre à son armée; que la peuple de Gloucester avoit forcé la prison et mis en liberté my L^d Lovelace que le Roy avoit fait arrêter et qu'ils avoit remis le Mayor catolique de la ville en sa place; que les my lords de Devonshire, de Derby, Lumley et plusieurs autres avoit assemblé de la cavallerie composée des Gentilshom^{es} du pays une partie à York et l'autre à Nottingham, qu'ils alloit marcher aussy vers Gloucester pour se joindre à n^{re} armée. Le 1^{re} au matin S. A. receut un exprés de my L^d Shrewsbury qui avoit été détaché avec un regiment d'infanterie et 200 Dragons à Bristol pour prendre possession de cette place qui est tres-importante par lequel il mandoit qu'il y avoit été recen avec une joye extrême aussy bien des Magistrats que de la populace et qu'il retourneroit pour joindre l'armée ici et enverroient le reg^t d'Infanterie selon ses ordres a Gloucester. Le soir il arriva un gentilhomme de la part d^e Mad^e la Princesse de Dennemark par lequel elle fit advertir S. A. que quand la nouvelle arriva à Londres que Mons^r Le Prince son mari s'estoit retiré de l'armée du Roy pour aller trouver Son Alt^{se}, la Reine luy avoit fait donner des Guardes pour l'observer mais que la nuit elle avoit trouvé le moyen de s'echapper avec my lady Churchill et Mad^e Barkley seulement, qu'elle s'estoit retirée premierement chez l'évêque de Londres, mais ne s'y croyant pas en seureté elle étoit sortie de la ville et qu'elle s'estoit retirée vers le Nort de l'Angleterre sous la conduite du dit Evêque et l'escorte de quelques gentilshom^{es} de la Province qui s'assemblerent auprès d'elle en chemin faisant, qu'elle étoit d'intention d'aller vers Nottingham pour attendre là des nouvelles de Mons^r le Prince de Dennemark. Le 1^{re} x^b S. A. renvoye la trompette du Roy avec les passeports requis. Le même matin arriva l'amb^r d'Hollande ayant obtenu la permission du Roy de venir, et le soir vint de Londres my Lord Clarendon et S^r Henry Capel frere du defunt Comte d'Essex ayant passé dans les quartiers des troupes du Roy Sans avoir été arrêté. Le 1^{re} Son Alt^{se} marcha a Salisbury où il fut reçu avec des acclamations ex^{tes} des habitans. Le Maire et le Corps du magistrat vint au devant de luy dans leurs habillemens. Le 1^{re} S. A. resta en ce lieu. Il y arriva de Londres Mons^r le Comte d'Oxford. Son Alt^{se} envoya un officier de ses gardes au devant des my lords de Halifax de Nottingham et Godolphin qui étoit arrivés à Andover à 15 milles de Salisbury pour les mener à Hungerfort et attendre là l'arrivée de Son Alt^{se} qui marcha le 1^{re} a Collingborn Kingston et le 1^{re} à Hungerfort. Le 1^{re} les commissaires du Roy eurent leur audience et proposerent de bouche ce qu'ils ont reduit et delivré par écrit com^e il paroît dans la copie cy-jointe avec celle de la lettre de creance qu'ils rendoient. [Here follows the copies mentioned with the reply of the Prince to the propositions of the King's Commissioners.] Le meme soir Son Alt^{se} reçut advis qu'un de nos partis qui avoit été détaché par Mons^r le Comte de Nassau de cent cinquante chevaux et de cent Dragons pour reconnoître s'il y avoit de troupes au Roy dans Reading y étoit arrivé ce jour là à 10 heures du matin y trouvant le Regiment de Cavall^{re} Ecossoise du six compagnies et trois compag^{es} de Dragons Irlandois postés à un pont à l'entrée de la d^e ville. Ils les pousserent vigoureuusement et les batirent. Ils en tuerent pres de vingt et firent entre 30 et 40 prisonniers et remporterent deux étandards du reg^t des Guardes et un drapeau des Dragons et apprennant que trois bataillons d'Infanterie étoit en marche à 3 milles de là pour prendre possession de la d^e ville, n^{re} party se retira. Le 2^{re} S. A. marcha à Nieuwbury ou l'on vint luy apporter la nouvelle que Mons^r le Comte de Nassau qui avoit marché ce meme jour à Reading avoit reçu advis que 500 hom^{es} d'infanterie avoit passé la d^e ville et venoit à luy à 3 milles en deça. Les ayant fait reconnoître il se trouva que c'étoit un des bataillons de Guardes Ecossoises d'Infanterie qui venoit se rendre a son Alt^{se} sans officiers étant com^{andé} par un sergent et deux corporaux gens que par cy-devant avoit servy sous son Alt^{se} dans n^{re} pays. Mons^r le Comte de Nassau les fit retourner vers la d^e ville pour prendre possession des ponts sur les deux rivières ce qu'ils firent fort bien et en tres bon ordre. Le 3^{re} S. A. ayant envoyé un mois de gage au dit bataillon et fait le sergent Capⁿ et les deux corporaux, lieutenants, et ayant fait marcher

les troupes en avant partit pour aller à Oxford où il avoit été invité par ceux de la ville et de l'université. Il marcha ce jour là jusques à Abbingdon que n'en est qu'à 5 milles pour y être le lendemain au matin de bonne heure. L'après dinée à 3 heures il arriva un courrier de Londres porter la nouvelle que la reine s'estant retirée le jour d'auparavant le roy avoit fait la meme chose ce matin à 3 heures sans que personne s'en fut apperçue qu'à huit heures, que l'on ne scavoit où il étoit allé. Le soir à onze heures S. A. en reçut la confirmation avec ces particularités, qu'il étoit sorty par un degré "derobé" luy quatriesme, qu'il avoit pris un carosse de louage qui l'avoit mené vers le pont de Londres d'où apparemment il avoit descendu la riviere. Le même soir S. A. reçut nouvelle que six reg^{ts} des troupes du Roy avoit envoyé pour se soumettre à luy et pour recevoir ses ordres. Le 3^{re} à cause de cette retraite du Roy Son Alt^{se} changea son dessein d'aller à Oxford en celuy d'aller à Londres, et pour cett'effet alla ce jour à Wallingfort. Quasi tous les reg^{ts} de l'armée du Roy enverroient a S. A. pour se donner à luy et recevoir ses ordres. Aussy reçut-il là une lettre du Comte de Feversham L^e General de l'arm^{ee} du Roy d'Uxbridge du 21^e par laquelle il mandoit qu'il venoit de recevoir une lettre du Roy qui luy marquoit sa retraite hors du royaume et l'ordonnoit de ne plus faire desactes d'hostilité, qu'il l'avoit com^{muni}qué aux troupes et que ce seroit là le dernier ordre qu'il leur doneroit. Le 3^{re} Son Alt^{se} marcha jusques à Henley. Un tres grand nombre des gens de qualité y vinrent le trouver. Le magistrat de Londres y envoya une forte deputation pour le complimenter, le remercier et l'inviter de venir au plutôt à leur ville. La milice de la d^e ville en fit autant. Il arriva là aussy auprès de Son Alt^{se} quatre députés de tous les my Lords qui s'estoit trouvé à Londres tant spirituels que temporels. Le Comte de Pembroke, my Lord Culpeper, L^e Evêque d'Ely et Milord Waymouth, pour notifier à Son Alt^{se} ce qui s'estoit passé et pour luy faire compliment. Le 3^{re} nous marchâmes à Windsor. Le soir l'on reçut nouvelle que le Roy étoit arrêté à Feversham dans le Comté de Kent. Le lendemain au matin, 4^{re}, nous en reçumes la confirmation avec ces particularités, que le Roy étant sorti avec S^r Edward Hailes, Catolique Romain, et deux autres il avoit descendu la riviere dans un petit bâtiment nom^{mé} un hey; qu'il se trouva que le dit bateau n'étoit pas lasté et ainsi incapable de passer la mer ce qui l'obligea d'entrer dans la riviere de Feversham pour charger du sable. Dans ce temps des mariniers qui cherchoit dans cette occasion leur profit à arrêter les gens qui se retirot^t de ce royaume et de saisir l'argent qu'ils trouvoit sur eux vinrent avec 3 ou 4 barques de pescheur pour visiter ce bateau où ils reconnurent S^r Edward Hailes qui ayant été Gouverneur du Château de Dovres étoit fort connu et haï dans cette province. Ils l'arrêterent avec le monde qu'il avoit avec luy et les emenerent à la petite ville de Feversham là où des Gentilshom^{es} qui les voient reconnurent le Roy deguisé. Ils d'assembla d'abord au tour de luy un grand quantité de monde qui garderent la maison et protesterent qu'ils ne le laisseroit pas sortir sans ordre de son Alt^{se} qui envoya d'abord Mons^r de Zuylestein vers là pour le faire mettre en liberté. Mais devant qu'il y arriva les my Lords qui étoit à Londres y ayant envoyé quatre députés et 150 guardes, qui sur les assurances qu'ils le rameneroit à Londres vers son Alt^{se} le retirerent des mains de cette populace et l'emmenèrent de là à Rochester d'où il envoya my L^d Feversham à S. A. avec une lettre par où il l'invitoit de venir avec tant de troupes qu'il voudroit en^{er}ner à Londres; qu'il souhaitoit de luy parler afin de tas^{cher} à accom^{oder} les differends. Mais com^e S. A. avoit déjà envoyé deux jours auparavant un ordre d'arrêter le dit my Lord Feversham pour avoir licentié les troupes du roy sans en avoir eu son ordre, même apres qu'il avoit écrit à son Alt^{se} qu'il ne leur donneroit plus aucun ordre ce qui avoit causé que tous ces gens s'estoit dispersé par le pays faisoit beaucoup de dom^{age} aux habitans et puis étant entré dans les quartiers et même jusques dans la maison de son Alt^{se} sans en donner connoissance, il les fit arrêter et envoya M^r de Zuylestein au Roy pour le prier d'arrêter a Rochester et ne point venir à Londres où il croyoit que sa personne ne seroit pas en seureté; mais com^e il y arriva le roy y étoit déjà revenu devant luy. Le 5^{re} Son Alt^{se} ayant com^{muni}qué aux Milords là presents la lettre qu'il avoit reçu du Roy ils furent tous unanimement d'avis qu'il ne pouvoit pas demeurer à Londres pendant que son Alt^{se} y seroit, mais qu'il falloit le faire prier de vouloir se retirer à quelque distance de là l'on projetta pour cela l'Haime qui est une tres-belle maison du feu Duc de Lauderdale fort agreable et située sur la riviere à 2 lieues de Londres; au qu'y feroit don^{ner} trois

EARL OF
DENBIGH.

EARL OF
DENBIGH.

milords, nommément Le Marquis de Halifax, Le Comte de Shrewsbury et My Lord de la Mer luy porter ce message com'e ils firent. Mais Le Roy ayant témoigné en être content choisit plutôt d'aller à Rochester qu'à Hamm ce que l'on crût d'abord être une marque du dessein qu'il avoit de se retirer d'autant plus parcequ'il fit demander à son Alt^e un passeport pour un Gentilhomme avec deux valets sans emprimer le nom qu'il vouloit envoyer à la Reine par de là la mer com'e il fit. Le meme jour S. A. marcha jusques à Sion pres de Branfort ayant envoyé ordre à Londres que toutes les troupes du Roy qui y restoi^t encore en sortiroi^t pour faire place aux siennes qu'il y fit entrer le meme soir. Le lendemain qui étoit le 2⁸e le Roy en sortit au matin avec une escorte de 60 chevaux et 100 fantassins des Gardes de S. A. et retourna à Rochester ; et l'après dinée Sa d^e Alt^e entra dans la ville sous de tres-grandes acclamations du peuple. Il alla loger à St James."

Copy of a letter from James II., "a mon Fils et Neveu Le Prince D'Orange," dated Whitehall, Dec^r 1, 1688, stating that he has sent Lords Halifax, Nottingham, and Godolphin to treat with him touching the meeting of Parliament and other matters.

W. Bentinck to De Dyckvelt. "Hungerford 2^o Dec^r (1688). Vous verrez monsieur par le relative que je vous envoya ce qui c'est passé depuis ma dernière comme ces copies vous informeront de ce que les commissaires due Roy sont venus dire, il paroît que les affaires se termineront paisiblement. Son Altesse a mis la proposition des Comm^s du Roy entre les mains des my Lords qui sont avec lui pour entendre cequils seront d'avis que S.A. doive repondre, ce quils doivent porter ce midi. Si je puis l'avoir a temps je le joindray encore ici. Jusques asteur (à cette heure) les troupes du Roy ce sont toujours retirees a mesure que nostre armée c'est avancée, ils ont mesme abandonné avant hier la riviere de la Tamise dont nous avons toujours eus qu'ils defendoit le passage ce qui estoit la chose la plus apparente a pouvoir faire, mais ils ont quitté Reading une petite ville sur le passage avec assez de confusion. Mais ce matin l'on est venu nouvelle que les ennemis avoit renvoye cinq cent cinquante Dragons pour garder le pont sur quoy le Coll: Marwitte a este commande avec cent cinquante chevaux et cent Dragons commander du Reg^t de son Alt^e et du sien pour recognoistre ce qui en estoit, et pour occuper le pont si il estoit possible. Il a trouvé la chose comme on la lui avoit rapportée, il a chargé les Gardes et entré pelle et melle avec eus dans la ville, a renversé ce qui vouloit se mettre en estat de defense, a fait quarante prisonniers et pris beaucoup de chevaux et c'est saisi du pont qu'il fait garder. L'on ne sait pas bien les particularites de l'affaire comme elle ne fait que darriver. S. A. a donné ordre que les deux Reg^t Dragons marchassent pour joindre M^r Marwitz en cas qu'il vint des troupes pour l'attaquer. Dans ce moment l'on vient demener un Major de Cavalerie qui a este pris prisonnier, l'on a remporté deus estendards des gardes Ecossoise et un drapeau de Reg^t Dragons de Butler irlandois."

A paper, without address or signature, dated Hungerford, 2^o Decemb^r 1688. "Ma dernière estoit du 8^e. Le 9^e le Prince de Dannemarck arriva aupres de son Alt^e Seren^e avec le duc d'Ormont, my Lord Churchill, son frere le Collonel at le Collonel Godfrey son beau frere. Son Altesse Seren^e luy envoya Mons^r de Suylesteyn avec cent gardes pour le recevoir a 3 milles du quartier. En arrivant son Alt^e Seren^e le recût dans son antichambre et luy donna la main à l'entrée de sa chambre comme à sa table ou luy fait les memes honneurs qu'à son Alt^e Seren^e. Un Capitaine aux gardes monte la garde chez luy, les gardes du corps le suivant tout de mesme que son Alt^e Seren^e. Dito, le magistrat de Bristol envoya des deputes a son Alt^e Seren^e pour luy offrir leur ville et une bonne somme d'argent du Roy. Dito, l'Evesque et magistrat d'Oxford ont rendu les memes devoirs. Dito, la noblesse de Dorchestershire est venue en corps asseurer son Alt^e Seren^e de leur fidelité. Le 10^e, son Alt^e Seren^e marcha à Newcaunton, l'11^e à Hyndon. Là on est arrivé un Trompette du Roy avec une lettre de my Lord Feversham a son Alt^e Seren^e dans laquelle il dit que sa Maj^e luy a ordonné d'escrire son Alt^e Seren^e que sa Maj^e ayant dessein d'envoyer des commissaires a son Alt^e Seren^e, il luy demanderoit des passeports. Dito, l'on a eu nouvelle que la Princesse de Dannemarck estoit arrivée aupres des lords dans le Nord, que my lord Dover ne payant plus les soldats et autres travailleurs du doc à Portsmouth ils avoient jetté leurs outils et refusoient de travailler et que la flotte du Roy estant entrée pour une partie dans le havre pour le radauter, les gens de marine n'y avoient pas voulu travailler et que huit des

vaisseaux estoient perdus par la dernière tempete. Le 12^e on eut nouvelles que my lord Dellamer marchant avec ses troupes vers la ville Glochester la populace avoit rompus les portes de la prison ou my Lord Lovelace avoit esté mis, l'en avoit fait sortir, mis le Maire en sa place et fit my Lord Lovelace gouverneur qui tenoit la ville au service de son Alt^e Seren^e. Le 13^e Mons^r Citters arriva avec une passeport du Roy et entre autres nouvelles il nous dit que la Princesse de Dannemarck s'estoit sauvée de Londres avec Mesdames de Churchill et de Barklay dans le carosse de l'Evesque de Londres qui estoit allé avec elle vers les lords du Nord ; et que la Reine une heure apres luy avoit envoye des gardes pour l'arrester dans son appartement mais trop tard. Le peuple craignant quelque funeste accident pour la Princesse s'estoit assemblé devant Withal vomissant mille injures contre la Reine et seroit venu peut estre a des extremités si la Reine n'avoit envoyé l'escuier de la Princesse pour l'asseurer qu'elle s'estoit sauvée. Que le common council de Londres avoit resolu de ne pas desister des quatre points suivants.—1, de casser tous les papistes ; 2, de renvoyer tous ces Irlandois hors du royaume ; 3, de leur remettre la tour de Londres ; 4, de declarer la guerre a la France. Dito, est venu my lord Clarendon avec S^r Henry Capel frere du feu comte d'Essex. Dito, son Alt^e Seren^e ayant pris les avis de Lords presents (dont il y en avoient qui vouloit faire repondre par Mons^r le Comte de Solms a Mons^r de Feversham) a escrit au Roy et luy a envoyé les passeports et demandé en mesme temps un passeport pour une personne que son Alt^e Seren^e vouloit envoyer en Hollande. Le 14^e son Altesse Seren^e arriva à Salisbury avec les acclamations ordinaires, son de cloches etc. Le 15^e y est arrivé my lord Oxford portant l'ordre de la jarretiere. Le 16^e Son Alt^e Seren^e marcha à Collinghesborn Kinghston qui sont quinze milles. Le 17^e a Hungerford, la on arriva my lord Dellamer avec 500 chevaux du Nord. Les Lords Halyfax, Nottingham et Godolphin, Commissaires du Roy, eurent audience de son Alt^e Seren^e en presence de tous les lords et de Messieurs le Marchal de Schomberg, le Comte de Solms d'Ouverkerck et de Bentinck. Leur lettre de creance estoit escrite en Francois. Le Roy y traite son Alt^e Seren^e de cher fils et neveu. Apres qu'elle estoit lue publiquement les commissaires firent leur proposition disant que le Roy pour le repos de son peuple les avoit envoye pour traiter 1, des suretés pour le Parlement en general ; 2, de Lords en particulier, et, 3^e, de la manieres que les deux armées se comporteroient pendant les Sessions du Parlement et a quelle distance elles demeureroient de Londres. Surquoy son Alt^e Seren^e ayant respondus qu'elle n'estoit venue icy que pour l'amour des Lords et peuple d'Angleterre et que c'estoit proprement leur affaire il estoit juste qu'elle ne fit rien sans leur aggrément et ayant parlé avec eux l'on resolut de demander leur proposition par escrit et que leur estant dict ils sortirent et l'ayant escrit rentrerent et la donnerent, apres quoy ils demanderent de pouvoir chacun en particulier entretenir son Alt^e Seren^e, mais elle ayant regardé les my lords qui tesmoignoient ne pas gouter cela son Alt^e Seren^e le declinoit. Apres ils furent congediés et disnerent avec Son Alt^e Seren^e et causerent apres disner avec tout le monde dans la chambre pendant que les Lords delibrerent pour former la responce. Laquelle ils ont rapporté aujourd'hui a son Alt^e Seren^e. Il sont d'avis qu'au paravant de traiter le Roy doit casser tous ses officiers et soldats papistes, que pendant la Session du Parlement aucun Catholique ne pourra s'approcher de la vil de Londres de 20 milles sous peine de la vie, que la Tour seroit entre les mains du Parlement, que le Roy doit fournir l'argent pour l'entretien de l'armée de son Alt^e Seren^e, que le roi doit revoquer la clause de ses proclamations par ou il traite les Lords de Rebelles. Je ne scay pas encore ce que son Alt^e Seren^e aura resolu mais les commissaires seront despesches demain à ce que l'en croit. Les commissaires ont apporté le passeport désiré. Les troupes du Roy au nombre de 3000 ont quitté la ville de Redding sur la Tamise qu'elles avoient occupe depuis trois jours et cela seulement sur un bruit que nous marchions de ce costé là. La consternation est si grande parmy eux que trois jours passés un party de cent maistres estant dans cette ville icy et un des chariots de l'armée de son Alt^e Seren^e venant de loin cela les épouvanta tellement qu'ils s'enfuirent dans la plus grande confusion du monde, y laissant leur hordes des grenades un tonneau de poudre etc. Nous marchons demain vers Newbury. L'on tient l'affaire faite car ou le roy passera la mer ou il accordera tout ce que son Alt^e Seren^e voudra surquoy l'on peut faire fonds. Dans ce moment l'on recoit nouvelles que 500 dragons ayant recoupé la Ville de Redding le

EARL OF
DENBIGH.

EARL OF
DENBIGH.

Colonel Marwitz avec cent dragons et 150 chevaux commandés par Mous^t de la Platte de Sommelsdyck ont esté commandé de lever ce quartier surquoy ils sont entré dans la ville, occupés les portes et ponts, attaqués les corps de gardes et pris on tué tout le party tellement que de 500 il n'y en a pas dix d'échappés."

Paris, le 30^e Decemb^r 1688. (Without address or signature.) J'appris hier au soir et par des personnes qui reveñoient de Versailles qu'il y estoit encore arrivé deux Couriers d'Angleterre le jour auparavant mais qu'on n'y dit rien de ce qu'ils avoient porté; qu'on en conjecturoit que les affaires continuoient d'aller mal pour le Roy, que le Marquis de Louvoy auroit dit seulement hier qu'il y avoit trois partis en Angleterre sans qu'il y en eust aucun pour le dit Roy; qu'on confirme que le Regim^t Escossois sur lequel le Roy comptoit le plus ne seroit pas passé au Prince d'Orange mais bien auroit déclaré de ne vouloir pas se battre contre luy. Je vois d'ailleurs qu'on compte en effet par de ça sur Milord Halifax comme sur le chef d'un tiers parti et qui ne seroit pas attaché au Prince d'Orange; qu'on croit qu'il sera fortifié de celui des Evesques, et que du reste on ne savoit pas ou ne disoit pas encore à Versailles la reponse que le susdit Prince auroit donnée aux milords temporels et spirituels qui le sont allé trouver de la part du Roy; qu'on croit seulement et comme on le souhaite que ce Prince ne s'accommoderoit pas à ce qu'on luy doit proposer et fera des propositions de son costé qui n'agréeront pas non seulement à la cour mais au tiers parti susdit. Il ne faut pas doubter au moins que de ce costé cy on ne continue de mettre tout en œuvre auprès de la cour d'Angleterre et on pourra pour accrocher s'il y a moyen et embarrasser l'affaire de la convocation d'un Parlement au mois prochain, et pour se prévaloir à ce sujet les différentes veues de ces partis susdits et pour les commettre ensemble si on peut; que l'argent même n'y sera pas épargné de ce costé cy pour peu de jour qu'on y voye; qu'on n'oublie rien cependant pour rendre odieux de plus en plus par de ça le dessein de S. A. le Prince d'Orange et de son parti et comme si la tenue d'un Parlement hoc statu rerum, et que le dit Prince demeure armé ne pourroit aboutir qu'à la perte totale du Roy ou à tout le moins à la ruine entière de toute son autorité; qu'il n'y a rien à leur dire de plus opposé à la teneur d'un Parlement libre tel qu'on a fait mine de le demander; qu'on debite aussi par de ça parmi ceux qui en parlent la plus modérément comme si on auroit déjà mis sur le tapis en Angleterre que le Roy n'eust à l'avenir à estre plus que comme le President et Chef du Conseil qui auroit la direction des affaires, d'autres que le Prince d'Orange demanderoit d'estre déclaré Protecteur et Generalissimo par mer et par terre des trois Royaumes et que la Roy garderoit seulement la nomination aux charges et aux dignités à condition qu'elles ne peussent estre conférées qu'à des Protestans. Il y en a qui ajoutent et ce que j'entendois dire hier au soir à une personne de qualité comme si le Roy d'Angleterre auroit écrit une lettre à sa Majesté ou il luy marquoit le regret particulier qu'il auroit des conjonctures presentes où il se voyoit réduit nonnément pour l'intérêt de la Religion Catholique et la nécessité de faire la guerre à la France."

Tirimon to Dykvelt. - Brussels 6 May 1689. Je vous diray que par les lettres d'Italie l'on nous mande de Rome du 16 d'Avril que Porter avoit eu son audience de Congé en laquelle il avoit de nouveau fait les derniers instances pour obtenir du secours pour le Roy Jacques mais que Sa Sainteté continua de le refuser respondant que pendant les difficultez en quelles elle se trouvoit avec la France, elle ne pouvoit ni devoit divertir aucun moyen dont elle avoit besoin pour la deffence propre de l'estat Ecclesiastique pour les employer dans des assistances estrangeres. Elle adjouta qu'avant que le Roy Jacques devoit faire en sort que le Roy tres chretien restituât à l'Eglise le Comté d'Avignon qu'il se deporta de la franchise et qu'il repara tout le prejudice qu'il avoit causé, que lors Sa Sainteté se trouvant, deschargée de ces embarras et de l'obligation de garantir son domaine pourroit assister led^t Roy Jacques mais que d'autre maniere elle en n'estoit pas en état de le faire."

Same to Same. Brussels 8 March 1689. Je ne scaurois m'empescher de vous dire encor une fois la joye que nous avons de la confirmation des avis du couronnement de S.M.B., et des bonnes dispositions des affaires de pardela. Le billet de S.M. du 25^e qui estoit sous mon couvert a esté bien delivré, et S.E. l'a receu avec tout le respect qui se doit, comme il tesmoigne par la cy jointe. Ce que nous pou vons mander par ce courier est que l'on escrit de Paris que cet Roy Jacques 2^e devoit arriver le 5 a Brest ou tout estoit préparé pour

se mettre à la voile au premier bon vent, que le Roy tres Chretien ne luy donnoit pas de troupes presentement, mais qu'elles demeureroient sur les costes prestes à passer en Irlande en cas de besoin, que toutes celles que led^t Roy Jacques emmène consistent en quelques officiers Generaux, 20 Capitaines, 30 lieutenans, et 40 cadetz, pour s'en servir comme il le trouvera apropos, mais que le Roy tres Chretien luy a promis de l'argent pour payer les troupes d'Irlande qui ne pourront estre payees que par des ordonnances Visees du Comte d'Anaux qui aura le manienement de l'argent."

Versailles, 23 May 1689 (without signature or address). "Londonderry est pris. Un courrier du Roy d'Angleterre est sur le chemin de Brest qui porte cette nouvelle et beaucoup d'autres. . . . Le Roy d'Angleterre estoit retourné à Dublin du siege de Londonderry le 5^{me} May pour tenir le Parlement qui devoit comancer le 10^{me} vieux stil. M^r de Chamberg est allé dans le nord d'Angleterre assembler ses troupes pour passer en Escosse, et il y en a qui disent que le Roy d'Angleterre fait encore faute de s'amuser au Parlement d'Irlande ce qu'il feroit mieux de soutenir le Duc de Gourdon et ses partisans de ce costé là. On dit que M^r de Turenne demand d'aller en Irlande."

"Extrait d'une lettre de Dublin du 3 Septembre" (1689) (without signature or address). "Nous sommes à la veille d'une crise. Je vous ay mandé que l'armée du Roy s'est entièrement ruinée au siege de Londonderry, et n'a point pris la ville faute d'artillerie et de tout ce qui est necessaire pour un siege. Vous avez aussi seen la deroute des Troupes qui marchaient vers Iniskilling causée par l'ignorance du general et par une terreur panique de la cavalerie et des Dragons qui nous ont fait perdre plus d'armes que de soldats, ce qui nous est d'une grande consequence. Tous ces malheurs ont été suivis de la descente de M^r de Schonberg vers le Nord-est du Royaume qui a achevé de consterner bien de gens. Le Gouverneur de cette Province a commencé d'abandonner le chateau de Carickfergus en n'y laissant qu'une foible garnison. M^r de Schonberg n'a point encore de cavalerie d'Angleterre, mais les Rebelles luy en envoient, c'est ce qui est cause qu'il na pas encore avancé. Il est à cent milles de nous. Cinq ou six mille paysans armez de baton ferrez ont entrepris de defendre le passage de Neury qui n'est qu'à cinq miles d'icy. Le Roy y veut marcher avec de la Cavalerie qui n'est point en état. Cependant il veut partir demain et personne ne le peut detourner de ce qu'il à envie de faire. Il pourra faire comme au voyage de Londonderry. Il assemble un corps d'infanterie proche de Dublin pour conserver cette ville dans l'obeissance; dès le moment que nous l'aurons perdue nos affaires seront dans une triste état. Le Duc de Tirconnel qui est convalescent y restera et amassera le plus de monde qu'il pourra. Nous n'en manquons pas mais le mal est qu'il n'y a pas grand fonds à faire sur la fermeté de nos soldats et de nos milices qui sont presque sans armes à feu. Nous manquons d'argent et la monnoye de cuivre qu'on avoit faite et qui avoit en un cours assez facile commence à se decrediter. Une piece de trente sols ne vaud pas deux liards. Cependant tout est cher. Si nos affaires bastent mal nous gagnerons les montagnes jusque at la mer en attendant un secours capable de les retablir ou des vaisseaux pour repasser en France. My Lord Melfort, secretaire d'etat pour la guerre a été changé à cause des plaintes generales qu'il y avoit contre luy. Tous les ministres du Roy ne sont pas plus propres aux affaires."

A paper entitled "Lettre écrite a Bord du Vaisseau nommé Lenox du 3^e Rang pres de Ouessant sur ce qui s'est passé dans la flotte Angloise depuis son depart de Torbay jusques au 3^e. Aoust 1691 cest à dire environ deux mois Par le Capitaine Le Chevalier Munden qui le commande, a un de ses amis." "Monsieur, Je m'acquitte aujourd'huy de la promesse que je vous ay faite de vous mander ce qui se passeroit sur notre flotte et je vay vous rendre compte en deux mots de toute sa course depuis le jour qu'elle partit de Torbay jusques a celuy-ci. Un Maitre de Vaisseau Suedois ayant prete serment devant un Juge de Paix a Plymouth qu'il avoit veu la flotte Francoise a quatre lieues vers le S. W. de Ouessant, on depêcha aussitot un exprez de la ville de Plymouth a L'amiral de nôtre flotte qui est Monsieur Russel par lequel on luy donnoit avis que les Francois faisoient voile vers notre canal et menaçoient avec des paroles insolentes de nous combattre par tout ou ils nous rencontreroient. Ce raport ayant été fait à nôtre Amiral toute la flotte partit de Torbay le 23 Juin avec un vent favorable qui nous poussa à la hauteur de Ouessant le 26 du meme mois ou nous demurames jusques au soir du 28. Mais n'ayant pas trouvé les

EARL OF
DENBIGH.

EARL OF
DENBIGH.

ennemis en ce lieu nous commençames à apprehender qu'ils ne fussent allez vers les costes d'Irlande pour y rencontrer notre flotte de Smyrne. Dans cette pensée on depescha une fregatte qui fut envoyée à Kinsale pour tacher d'en apprendre des nouvelles et cette même fregatte étant de retour peu de jours apres et ayant rejoint notre flotte à l'ouest de l'Isle de Scilly, nous apprimes qu'une puissante flotte avoit paru sur la cote d'Irlande ce qui nous fit conclure apres avoir examiné meurement ce rapport que c'étoit la flotte Françoise que nous resolumes d'aller chercher à fin de l'engager au combat. Dans ce dessein nous mimes promptement à la voile vers le Cap Cleare en Irlande, mais n'y ayant pas trouvé les Francois nous primes notre course vers Kinsale et étant venus à la hauteur de cette place nous eumes l'agréable nouvelle de l'arrivée de notre flotte de Smyrne dans ce havre. Nous employames jusques à l'onzieme de Juillet à faire ce voyage. Apres cela notre flotte de Turquie partit de Kinsale et vint nous joindre au lieu ou nous étions, et le 13 au soir apres l'avoir escortée jusqu'au prez de l'Isle de Scilly ou nous la jugeames à couvert des insultes des ennemis, nous la quitames et reprimes notre course vers Oüessant à la veue duquel nous arrivames le soir du 16. Nous y demeurames jusqu'au 19 et sur le soir on détacha une escadre de vaisseaux qui fut envoyée devant de Brest sous le commandement du Chevalier Shovel pour tacher d'apprendre s'il étoit possible ou pouvoient etre les ennemis. Le 21 le Chevalier Shovel revint joindre notre flotte ayant pris quelques petits batimens qui étoient sortis de Brest, et ayant rencontré un vaisseau de guerre Anglois qui s'étoit difficilement tiré des mains des Francois, nous conclumes par le rapport qu'il nous fit que leur flotte étoit à 40 lieues du W.S.W de Oüessant. Et ce fut la la premiere nouvelle que nous en apprimes. Aussitot apres cet avis nous resolumes dans un conseil de guerre de faire notre route de ce coté là ou nous arrivames le 24. Le matin de ce même jour nous primes un petit vaisseau Francois chargé de fraiches provisions pour la flotte de France et il nous confirma le rapport qui nous avoit été fait auparavant. Ensuite de cela, continuant la route que ce petit vaisseau tenoit, nous arborames le pavillon blanc pour attirer à nous par ce moyen divers autres navires Francois qui nous pourroient voir. Mais à peine eumes nous commence à nous servir de cet stratagème que nous apperçumes neuf voiles qui venoient à nous mais qui peu apres revirèrent et seloignèrent le plus vite qu'il leur fut possible. Je ne scaurois vous dire s'ils nous reconurent ou non. Quoy qu'il en soit nous ne laissames pas de leur donner la chasse et nous en primes trois, le reste ayant eu l'adresse de se sauver à force de voiles. Apres les avoir examinés ils nous dirent qu'il étoient envoyés à la flotte Françoise on il portoient des moutons en vic, des bœufs, oyes, poules et diverses autres sortes de provisions et qu'ils avoient ordre s'ils ne la trouvoient pas et la hauteur ou ils étoient, d'aller vingt lieues plus avant à l'ouest. Ce fut la tout ce que nous fumes tirer d'eux, et ayant tenu la même route sur la latitude de 48 degrés 40 minutes à 52 lieues de Oüessant ceux de nos vaisseaux d'avis qui étoient les plus avancés vers l'ouest decouvrirèrent le 26 au matin deux navires devant eux vers l'ouest ausquels ils [a word torn off] la chasse. Mais pendant qu'ils les poursuivoient ils s'apperceurent que ces vaisseaux alloient mieux qu'eux à la voile et qu'il étoit inutile d'aller apres eux. Cependant à fin de ne rien negliger ils ne laisserent pas de les suivre et s'en étant approché ces vaisseaux ennemis faisant toujours voile vers l'ouest lacherent diverses bordees de canon auxquels d'autres qui étoient devant eux de distance en distance repondirent les uns apres les autres pour avertir leur flotte que nous approchions et qu'elle eut à se retirer. En effet elle prit le parti et par la manœuvre qu'ils firent tous nous jugames qu'il étoit impossible de la forcer d'en venir aux mains que de son propre consentement. car le même vent qui nous pousse vers eux les éloigne de nous et leur laisse la liberté de prendre telle route qu'il leur plait. Le lendemain 27 nous nous trouvames par observation à la latitude de 47 degrés 46 minutes et à la distance de 55 [lieues] de Oüessant ou nous batimes la mer avec nos vaisseaux qui croisent pendant plusieurs lieues jusque au 30^{me}. Apres cela il fut resolu de retourner au poste de Oüessant. J'oublois à vous dire que depuis ce 27 jusqu'au 30 le vent souffla furieusement au sud et que nous nous trouvames par estime à la latitude de 48 degrés 58 minutes et 63 lieues de Oüessant. Le premier Août apres avoir fait voile directement devant nous nous fimes 45 lieues apres quoy on eut de notre grand mat nous apperçumes Oüessant et reconnumes que nous n'en étions éloignés que de neuf ou dix lieues. Et c'est là que nous avons encore dessein

de demurer avec notre flotte jusques à ce que nous rencontrions celle des Francois. Cependant toutes nos provisions sont presque epuises. Voila, Monsieur, la relation fidele de tout ce que nous avons fait depuis notre depart de Torbay jusques à cette heure pour chercher la flotte Françoise. Je finis en vous asseurent que je suis &c."

A letter, incomplete and without address, date, or signature, tempo. W. III.

"May it please your Excellency, Thoe others may be more fortunate in their conception yet I am confident y^t nobody employs their thoughts more often and wth more affection to his Maj^{ties} service than I doe. It is very obvious y^t y^c King's affairs are much perplexed, vast supplies are necessary & there is but a dark prospect where y^t mony will be had, or if y^c nation was in more wealthy circumstances y^c divisions y^t are amongst us would much obstruct y^c giving so much as is needfull at this time; but y^c greatest difficulty w^{ch} y^c King has to struggle wth is y^c danger of being ruined by y^c High Church & Tory Party, & y^c more he trust and confides in them y^c harder game will he have to play; for give me leave to say, the King can never be safe in depending upon them till they change their principles, or y^t he do foregoe his own. No man can have so mean a thought of y^c King y^t he will ever have so little honor or justice as either to deny or goe counter to w^t he has profess'd & practis'd during y^t whole course of his life. And its very plain y^t private intrest and not y^c Publick Good is y^c principle by w^{ch} y^t party has hitherto bin acted, & thoe they have some times seemed very zealous to serve y^c crown, yet they have never gone further wth any King than so long as they could serve themselves of him; & therefore unless they are govern'd by a more publick principle or have given more undoubted testimonys of their affection to y^c King than they have done to those they have formerly served, the more countinances he gives them y^c more he strengthens y^c hands y^t will be lift up agst him when a fair occation offers itself. The 7 Bishops who were sent to y^c Tower for refusing to read King James his Declaration were highly applauded for y^t action as a service done to y^c publick, but this proceeded from a wrong principle, for if their own particular intrest had not prevailed wth them they would not have bin so forward to read y^c Declaration of Charles y^c 2^d w^{ch} struck more directly at y^c heart of y^c Govern^{mt}. If y^t party has given any instances of that affection to y^c King either they are not publickly known or not well understood, but what on the contrary they have done is too notorious to admit of a dispute. Itt was y^t party y^t contended so obstinately for the Regency & when y^c matter came to be decided by a vote in y^c house of Lords there was but one Bishop y^t gave his vote agst y^c Regency. It was y^t party in y^c house of Lords y^t opposed y^c imposing of y^c oathes wth a penalty espially on y^c clergy, who are they at y^t Day besides y^c Papists y^t refuse y^c oathes. Even 5 of those Bishops y^t were sent to y^c Tower are now suspended for refusing y^c oathes. Its y^t party alone y^t now favor y^c Papists. And if any Protestants since this King came to y^c crown, have been found to be in a plot with y^c Papists they prove to be of y^t party. It rests at y^c door of y^t party whatever is obstructed in Parl^t y^t is in order to a setlem^t, & such of them now in y^c house of Lords who have bin preserved by this King speak & vote as much agst his intrests as they did before they tasted of his bounty. They are certainly a strang sort of men y^t can wth any face be so zealous to promote everything y^t tends to recalling King James & yet could passively look on whilst he was driven out of his Kingdome, w^{ch} is an undeniable argum^t y^t either they wanted courage ar intrest, & a defect in either of those makes them rather to be dispis'd than feared, for if they had neither courage nor intrest to serve him for whom they have so much inclination there is little reason to think y^t it will much mend y^c matter when this King is in y^c case, and I beg y^c Excellency but to observe this much further of this sort of men: They have not y^c face to justify y^c late illegal proceedings but yet they make it their whole business to keep in & get into imploy^{ts} y^c very persons y^t were then made use of. I dont desire y^t these people should be removed to make more room for me for I am very well satisfied wth y^c post I am in & wth all possible thankfulness acknowledge his maj^{ties} grace & favor, but I say this because I wish y^t every man y^t y^c King makes use of were altogether as honest & as much in his intrest as I am and as able to serve him as I am willing. I was & am dayly confirmed in my opinion y^t y^c King made a very wrong step when he imploy'd so many of y^t party; because it would unavoidably abate y^c zeale of many of his

EARL OF
DENBIGH.

EARL OF
DENBIGH.

friends & I fear it has had this further ill effect to make those very people believe y^e either he is afraid of them or y^e they are necessary to him whose utmost hope & expectation was to shrowd themselves under y^e shelter of an act of oblivion. I am far from reflecting upon w^t y^e King has done for my thoughts trouble me very much as oft as I think of y^e consequences of it & I should not be better pleas'd than if I could offer any thing to help y^e King to make y^e best of a bad market, for he has a very tickle (*sic*) game in his hands. If he should now at y^e time discard y^e party no doubt it would very much confound his business for y^e present. And on y^e other hand if he do not so carry it towards his friends (till he may more conveniently put off these people) y^e they may see it is necessity and not choice y^e obliges him to keep them in, he will be in great danger of loosing so great a number of his friends as to necessitate him to depend intirely upon y^e party & then he will be in very untoward circumstances, for then if he will expect y^e they shall serve him he must make no difficulty of runing up to all y^e excess y^e they have formerly practis'd, and yet he shall not be y^e surer of them for as soon as they can make a better bargain they will leave him to shift for himself. This I conceive to be y^e Kings case and I wish anything could be thought of y^e would do his business effectually. I do highly approve y^e Kings method relating to ecclesiastical The rest is wanting.

J. de Pester to the Countess of Denbigh, 23 October 1744. "Vous savez, madame, que L^{dy} Granville, et la Duchesse de Marlborough sont ches les taupes. La premiere est morte sans tester, ainsi il n'est plus question d'elle. Le testament de l'autre fait l'evangile du jour, elle a nommé pour les executeurs L^d Marchmont, un medecin, un homme de loy, et je ne sais qui encore, j'ay oublié leurs noms. Chacun de ces quatre executeurs a un legs tres modique. Elle donne vingt mille livres sterling a L^d Chesterfield et la reversion de Wimbleton si M^r Spencer meurt sans heritiers males. M^r Pit a dix mille pieces, il y a quelques autres petits legs, j'oubliois dix mille pieces a mylord Clinkarty, un legs a chacun des enfans du Duc et trois mille livres sterling de rente a L^d Blandford, a condition qu'il ne se joindra point a son Pere pour se faire relever de la substitution. M^r Spencer est heritier du reste mais elle luy a lié les mains de facon qu'il ne pourra rien alienier. Je sauray tout cela plus au clair en ouvrir le testament samedi dernier, ainsi tout ce qu'on a pu en apprendre n'est qu'a baton rompu."

Same to same, 3 September 1745. "Le fils du Pretendant est sans doute en Ecosse, il a une petite armee, il s'avance vers le General Cope, et il y a toute apparence qu'ils se batront. Cette nouvelle est tres vraie car on en sait le detail par un de nos officiers qu'ils avoient pris et renvoyé sur sa parole. Les Hollandois arrivent incessamment, cependant la France, dit on, embarque des troupes, et l'escadre Espagnolle qui doit les joindre a cinq mille hommes a bord."

Same to same, 23 [Sep^r] 1745. "Il est venu madame, un expres d'Ecosse, qui a porté la nouvelle d'une action entre les troupes du Roy commandus par le General Hawley et l'armee des rebelles, ou ces derniers ont eû l'avantage, encore que nous eussions sept mille hommes contre cinq. Nous avons perdu sept canons et beaucoup de bagage nos officiers se sont tres bien comportez, et les soldats tres male. Il y a plusieurs des premiers tuez ou blessez, parmi lesquels je ne crois pas qu'il y ait personne que vous connoissiez. Enfin il a été resolu que le Duc partiroit incessamment pour tacher de reparer le dommage. Cette mauvaise nouvelle a, comme vous le jugez bien, causé une sorte de consternation d'autant plus qu'on ne sait si c'est poltronerie ou trahison qui a fait fuir ces soldats. Cependant on ne crois pas que le mal soit irreparable. On a appris d'un autre côté que les officiers qui avoient été faits prisonniers a Preston Pans se sont echappez de l'endroit ou ils estoient aupres de Perth. J'oubliois de vous dire que dans l'action la premiere ligne a fait feu et s'est comportée mediocrement bien, et que la seconde qui estoit composée des memes troupes que le Cope avoit a Preston Pans a pris la fuite sans tirer un seul coup; enfin que M^r Hawley s'estoit retire a Edinbourg."

Same to same, 24 September 1745. "Vous demandez des nouvelles d'Ecosse, madame, en voici qu'une expres a apporté la nuit passée. Les rebelles, bien loin d'être effrayez a l'approche du General Cope, sont alles a sa rencontre dans la plaine et l'ont battu a plat de couture; il a été obligé de se sauver dans un petit navire, tout son bagage et son artillerie sont demeures derniere et devenus apparament le butin des revoltes, ce qui les mettra peut être en état de

faire le siege du chateau d'Edinbourg. En attendant ils y ont laissé une garnison de deux milles hommes, j'entend dans la ville, si je ne me tromp, le reste est en marche pour Lancashire. Une lettre de mylord *Louthern*, je ne sais si j'appelle bien ce nom, dit que nos soldats fuirient au plus vite et qu'il a été impossible aux officiers de les rallier. On ne sait meme pas trop ce que la plupart de cette soldatesque est devenue. Il faut esperer que le beau Cleon et son maitre ne traiteront plus cette affaire de bagatelle comme ils l'avoient fait jusqu'a present. Je ne sais si j'ay tort mais la chose me paroît devenir serieuse, il est vray qu'avec les troupes Hollandoises, celles que nous avons ici, et les regimens venus de Flandres, nous avons a peu pres vingt mille en droits differens, et avant qu'on les puisse rallier, les rebelles pourront faire bien du chemin. Voila un beau sujet a reflexions."

Same to same, 5 August 1746. "Que vous diray je des nouvelles? Nous avons été occupez la semaine derniere a pendre et a couper le col, c'est a dire que l'un est fait et l'autre a faire. On ne sait quelle sera la destinée des trois lords, le vent du bureau ne me paroît pas tendre a leur grace; cependant on ne sait qu'en dire. Le Balmerino, surement passera la pas, la vie luy paroit indifferente, et le public ne veut pas plus sentir pour luy qu'il ne fait luy même. Le Kilmarnock est charmant de sa figure, et toutes les femmes le voudroient sauver. Il y a bien des circonstances gracieuses dans le cas du Cromerty, une famille, une enchainure de circonstances, une belle femme qui s'est jetée au pieds du Roy. Si j'avois a passer pour le pardon d'un des trois ce seroit pour celui du dernier. Dix ou douze jours nous eclaireiront sur tout cela, en attendant on arrête et on a arrêté bien des gens, on a nommé d'autres. Le Murray a fait bien des decouvertes et il dit que s'il eut pu se sauver en France, il en aurait fait tout autant, que des gens assez laches pour ne pas tenir leur parole dans une affaire de cette consequence ne merite aucun menagement."

Extract from a letter, without signature, addressed to the Countess of Denbigh, apparently from London, and dated June 3 (1748). "The person for whom we are most concerned is well in health, but much distressed he see himself given up by the French. I am told to resolves to leave France. Most of his followers has already, and happy it is for him to be freed from them for such an ungratious sett of People I never heard of. Sure that man has a fate harder then can be thought[t], supportable by a human creature. The Peace is the surprise of every body, there must be some secret article nobody knows, for its certing we had no army and the French a gallant one. Its thought the want of bread and the bribe to Prussia has caused this great event. Spain they say will come in and our great Gen^l Cumberland they say by his sole authority made Lord Sandwich sign one of the articles in regard to Don Phillip settlem^t."

"I was in hopes to have had a good account of the Princes escape for you but its not yet come out nor will not. I have hear from Lady Mack some circumstances that I believe will be as new to you as they were to me. Gen^l Campbell had inclosed the Prince within six or eight miles, he had but one man with him and the Gen^l people made fires from one party to a nother to show their companies how close they drew to gether. In this distress the Prince nor the person with him could find no remindy but to put them selves under the protection of two the most noted cow stealers in the whole country whose cabin happened to be in that spott of grownd. When they came to them they told them they were people that had been in the late action, that Camp[bell's] people had inclosed that ground in hopes of finding the Prince, and begd they would help them out, on which one of the men said You dont think to deceive me; I know you to be the P. He told him he was mistake to which the man answerd S^r dont think to deceive me, I was with you att such a Battle and we will get you out or die for it. The way they contrived was to crawl on all fours pretty near the fires of the enemy while the P. and his companion past thro betwen. If either of the men were perseved by the guard of his side he was to make such a noise and bussel as would draw his companion to him who was to increase the confusion as much as they could till they judg[eu] the P. was gott to a good distance. It Pleased God their scheme took effect and the P. gott through without the gaurds taking the least allarm. He has sent each of these men a Hundred p^d since he gott abroad. The next story is that when he was in the utmost distress, had been a considerable time without meat, and if they had arms durst not shott, inclosed between rocks and

EARL OF
DENBIGH.

EARL OF
DENBIGH.

no human help to support them, it pleased God a Dere fell down from the rock and broak its leg so that they could gett it and live on for many days. Since I am in a way of story telling I must tell you one I had from S^r John Douglass which is that Secretary Murry who never had above three hundred a year in the world before the P. left Edinburgh to come to England wrot to a Gent^l that S^r John knew very well and beg of him he would take two thousand pound of him which he wanted to lay out, that he was in such a hurry then he could not stay to have a Bond drawn but would take the gentleman's note for the money which he must certainly have cheated his master off and undoubtedly betrayed him in all things, for a man that could be so low a Rogue to pilfer such a sum of money would undoubtedly get it by any bad way he could.

"Poor Flora is like to come off ill with her annuity, its Hope[d] all the Poor folks that were ordred for transportation will be safe, though the Duke and his father in law are for Punishm^t. I heere the Duke of Cum. did not mett the King as he was to have done att his landing. Its said our two great Secretariys have had some words. Newcas[le] has changed posts, and Bedford demanded some papers that he said belonged to his office which the other refused to give up because he had done the business of that office. They say they agree so ill together that in spite of prophisey Newcastle will follow his master to H. rather than the other should. I must not omit to tell you that the Monarch to look gratus in the eyes of the People dress himself up in the Hanover colers the day he left us and hardly spook to the Princess. The children were all in a row waiting for him as he went to his coach but he never took the least notice of them which sett Prince George and the Princess in to violent tears. . . . Mackdonal is dying with his close confinement."

R. B. KNOWLES.

EARL OF
EGMONT.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF EGMONT AT ST. JAMES' PLACE.

Here are many volumes of collections for the history of the House of Percival; and one for the history of the house of Carew:—heraldic volumes by St. George and Lilly; papers about Nova Scotia; ten volumes of biographical collections containing notices of (amongst others) English persons, seemingly by a cotemporary; part of the first Lord Percival's autobiography; Sir Philip Percival's defence of his behaviour and services in Ireland when Commissary General there, in answer to Sir John Temple. The original letters are very numerous, and contain some good information during this disturbed period of the reign of Charles I. In the letter-books are copies of a number of letters from George Berkeley, afterwards Bishop of Cloyne, to Sir John Percival, from 1709 to 1730; they throw light on his early career in Ireland and on the Bermuda scheme, and contain notices of Pope, Steele, and Addison. Four volumes of Adversaria contain anecdotes of, and remarks on, celebrated persons. John Milton is said to have died a Papist. There are 12 folio volumes of diaries for 1730 and succeeding years; many letters by Sir Robert Southwell. Original entry book of the High Court of Castle Chamber, Dublin; the first date is 1573, and the last is 18 Jac. I. A volume of copies of records contains copy of a writ to take John Lewis, otherwise Abdiell Lewis, of Holbroke, and to burn him in Norwich; Sir Robert Southwell's letters while Envoy Extraordinary to the Duke of Brandenburg in 1680. A letter in 1713 notices the excitement produced by Addison's play of Cato; and Mr. Pulteney said the Queen (Anne) thought the Pretender was her brother. There are copies of 2 letters by A. Pope.

In 1721 is an account of the Picture Office, a company formed by M. le Blond to engrave pictures at a cheap rate. There are letters to Courayer by Lord Percival who invited him to England; and letters by Courayer showing his connexion with the new edition of De Thou's history. Notes of the debates in the House of Commons in 1728.

A folio volume containing copies of family deeds.

A folio common-place book.

A folio volume containing collections for the history of the House of Percival.

A folio volume containing a few pedigrees.

A folio volume containing copies of receipts to, and letters to Sir Philip Percival, temp. Car. I.

A folio volume containing a journal or diary from 1 Feb. 1684 to 10 May. (Private matters.)

A folio volume containing the transactions of H.M.

ship "Dolphin," Samuel Wallis, Esq., commander, in 1766-7-8; by Robert Molineux, mate of the good ship. N.B.—After the return of Commodore Biron from the expedition upon which he was sent by the Earl of Egmont the First Lord of the Admiralty, and his discovery of Falkland Islands, together with other islands in his train through the Pacific Ocean; upon the representation of the said Earl to the King that the knowledge of the ports in the Falkland Islands and of the Straits of Magellan would greatly facilitate further discoveries in the Pacific Ocean south of the Line, if pursued before a war with France or Spain, or the jealousy of those two powers should oblige Great Britain to part with the possession of Falkland Islands, or otherwise interrupt the attempts of Great Britain in that part of the world, His Majesty was pleased to authorise this expedition to be taken in hopes of finding a continent of great extent between the Straits of Magellan and New Zealand. The ship which accompanied the "Dolphin" was lost.

It is a log-book. It has some accounts of the natives, and three or four drawings of boys, &c.

A folio volume. A leaf the size of the volume has a large woodcut of the arms of Richard St. George. It contains pedigrees, and an index of 11 leaves in four columns. On the cover are the arms of St. George. In the volume is a certificate by Wm. Dugdale, Garter, dated 28 June 1681, about Wm. Pettye, then a clerk to Fabian Philips in Chancery Lane, having made abstracts of inquisitions in the Tower of London of what concerned a Cornish family called Pettit, and drawn up a pedigree and continued the same to himself, and produced the abstract to Garter, making out that the Cornish family were seised of lands in Yorkshire where Pettye was born, and that Garter at his request subscribed the pedigree. But sometime afterwards, being asked by one Mr. Ralph Jennings, an undertaker in the Office of Records in the Tower of London, whether Pettye had not showed Garter such abstract of inquisitions for the effect of that pedigree, and Garter acknowledging that he had, he (Jennings) said that those abstracts of late times which seemed to deduce the Pettyes' of Yorkshire from the family of Pettit in Cornwall were fictitious, and framed by the said Mr. William Pettye to give a colour to the truth of their descents; assuring Garter that he knew it to be so, &c., &c.

(From an indorsement it seems that that Earl Marshal issued a warrant in the matter.)

The collections seem to be by Richard St. George; some of the extracts are from a register of the Priory of Coventry, compiled temp. Hen. III. The volume contains pedigrees deduced from writs and the Plea Rolls.

A folio volume of pedigrees compiled by St. George in 1606.

Large 4to volume, of about 90 pp., by St. George. It contains copies of questions and answers about prececdence; peerage cases; short arguments in peerage matters, &c.; discussion about baronets. A few leaves at the end are not by St. George.

At the other end of the volume are what seem to be sketches for speeches and arguments in the House of Lords after the conclusion of the peace and down to 1752.

A folio volume containing genealogy of the house of Percival; many leaves with arms; and at the other end are notes of speeches similar to those in the last preceding volume, 1742, &c.

Folio. 16th century. Creations of English nobility. Arms of Edward the Confessor and other kings. Arms of Barons from the Conqueror downwards.—Of Botteville (arms of Thynne) it is said that no issue remain. The compilation goes through the various kings' reigns. The arms are well tricked. The last two names (on leaf 66) are Sir Thomas Knyvett, baron of Escrik, and Sir Gervase Clifton, Baron Layton; but their arms are not filled in.

The various shields have quarterings.

Folio. 18th century. Miscellaneous collections for the history of the house of Percival (from manuscripts and printed books.)

Folio. Sept. 24, 1742. Account (in 3 pp.) of Lord Percival's interview with Mr. Sandys, Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the state of the country.—Drafts of speeches and arguments.—At the other end of the volume are things of similar character, and some loose papers.

Folio. 18th century. Some long pedigrees of Harley and Rodney.

Folio. Only 9 pp. filled. Begins with a note of Sir John Percival having sickened at Barton, his mansion house, on 18 April 1686; he had a malignant fever,

EARL OF
EGMONT.

and died in 12 days. Then a few memoranda of his affairs.

Folio. Genealogical history of the house of Carew with the genealogies and arms of the illustrious families with whom they have been allied, proved by records, &c., &c. by John Anstis. 45 leaves. (In the handwriting of Dr. George Harbin.)

Folio. 18th century. Index of names of persons in (Dugdale's) Baronage.

Folio. 18th century. Index of places in Dugdale's Baronage.

Folio. Book of letters from the Board of Trade sent to the Admiralty to inspect the treaties with the Indians and the Government of Nova Scotia. 1764. There are references to three bundles.—Extracts from long letter from Geo. Laurence, dated Halifax, 16 June 1760, to the Lords of Trade.—Copy of Memorial to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, by Robert Sanderson, Esq., late Speaker of the House of Assembly at Halifax (received by the Board 14 January 1761).—Several pages about the state of the Colony.

Folio. 18th century. Biographical Collections, vol. I., 158 pp. and index. The names are chiefly French. One is Stanhope, Dean of Canterbury.

Folio. 2 vols. The obligations of religion from reason and Scripture.

Folio. Biographical Collections, vols. 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11.

These volumes contain personal notices of a great number of people, ancient and modern; after vol. 6 the writing is by a second hand. The notices of English persons are sometimes as by a cotemporary.

Large folio, labelled. *Ped. of Nobility, by Lilly*. The writing is of the 16th and 17th centuries. The writing of the greater part seems to be the same as that in the volumes of St. George. There is an engraved title of the achievement of King James I., engraved by J. Hondius, 1614, surrounded by the arms of the early kings of England.

Some of the arms in the volume are coloured. The pedigrees are full, and seem to have been done for a Pawlet. At p. 147 the latest entry is, "Sir W. Hervey made Lord Hervey of Ross, in Ireland, and Baron Hervey of Kidbroke, 3 Car. I. By his first wife, no child: by his second wife he had four children, two sons who died s. p., and two daughters, Elizabeth, who married John Hervey, of Ickworth, and Helen, who died a spinster."

Large folio. Five pages of autobiography of Lord Percival, and account of his acquaintance with Frederick Prince of Wales.

A 12^o volume. Catalogue of the books and MSS., &c. in the College of Arms, transcribed by James Green, Bluemantle, 1719.

Folio. Begins imperfectly, 4 January 1676, and ends 6 March 1680. Copies of letters between Sir Robert Southwell and his nephew, Mr. John Percival, about his estates; and copies of letters from other members of the family.

Large folio. 17th century. Arms of R. St. George on the covers. This volume contains copies of various early documents.

1. A.D. 1136. King Stephen grants to the church of St. Swithin, of Winchester, the manor of Suditone. 56 witnesses. Copy of seal.

2. King Henry makes Geoffrey de Magnaville Earl of Essex.

3. King Stephen makes Milo of Gloucester Earl of Hereford.

4. King Stephen makes Geoffrey de Magnaville Earl of Essex.

fo. 61. Copy of patent making Lionel Cranfield Earl of Middlesex, 1622.

fo. 65, &c. Creations and ceremonies thereon. Copies of patents, temp. Jac. I.

fo. 72. Copies of patents, temp. Mar., Eliz., and Edw. 6.

fo. 80. Copies of patents of offices, &c.

fo. 86. Orders concerning precedence, 10 April 1628.

fo. 89. Copies of patents, temp. Hen. VI.

fo. 96. Copies of patents, temp. Ric. III., and other kings.

fo. 99. Form of creation of a baronet.

fo. 100. Copy of Order of the House of Lords, 1676.—2 June 1665. Docquet of a patent for a coronet for Scotch barons, a velvet cap and a golden circle with six pearls. Resolution in the Purbeck case.

1678.

fo. 101. Manner of creation of Robert Devereux to be Earl of Essex, 1597.

fo. 103. Copy of an agreement in French, 13 Dec.,

3 Edw. II., by Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, and others, with John de Hollon (Holland?) to be his friend in all cases save against the king, and against the king if he went against him contrary to law.

Copies of seals of various early nobles:—Gloucester, Cornwall, Warren, Arundell, Despenser, Fitzpayn, Ferrers, Buttetort, Fitzwilliam, Basset, Badlesmere, Cromwell, Pagnell, &c.

105. Patent for Oliver St. John to be Lord Tregoz, 2 Jac. I. Patent for Henry St. John to be Lord St. John, 11 Anne.

108. Creation of Oliver St. John, Lord Deputy of Ireland, to be Lord Grandison.

109. Memorable things concerning the name and family of Grandison. (The original was in the hands of Nicholas Charles, Lancaster Herald; now of Wm. Camden.)

Copy of Grant by King Edward to Oto de Grandison of land of Hokonath in Ireland, and other lands there. Witnesses, E., Bishop of Bath and Wells, John de Britanny, Earl of Richmond.

110.—1627. Copy of patent by Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, to Henry St. George, who was sent to him with the Garter.

111–117. Copies of patents, temp. Mary, Edw. VI., Hen. VIII., Elizabeth, Hen. VIII., and Eliz.

131. Edw. Seymour created Visct. Beauchamp, not being a baron until he was Earl of Hertford and Duke of Somerset.

Anthony Brown created Visct. Montague, being no baron.

Thomas Howard made Visct. Howard of Bindon, having no barony.

131b and 132a. Lists of rolls in the Tower of London of the reigns of Kings John, Hen. VI., and one other not named. (In the 15th Eliz. the number of rolls and bundles was 2,365.)

234. List of creations, some of the reign of King Charles I. The last is Pierpoint, Baron Holme, A.D. 1627.

136. Table of contents.

Folio. 18th century. Records of the house of Percival. "Note, that it is extracts from public records and private papers to prove other pedigrees, and intended to form a third volume of the history of the house of Yoery, &c., and was compiled by and is in the hand-writing of my father John, 2nd Earl of Egmout.—Arden, 16th Jan. 1798." The vol. contains 170 leaves; arms, pedigrees, copies of records and deeds and extracts from historians, and seals. One of the seals is from a seal (the deed lost) at Dunster Castle.

Folio. 18th century. Copy of a long speech by (Lord Egmout), advising the King to change his Ministers.—Skeletons of a few other speeches.

Folio. 18th century, I. "My grandfather, Sir Richard Percival's defence of his behaviour and services in Ireland when Commissary General there, occasioned by Sir John Temple's accusation in Parliament, 1647." Begins, Having been appointed Commissary General of the victual for the army in Ireland. . . . Ends (fo. 44) discontents of the army which did occasion that cessation.

2. The beginning of Lord Strafford's trial, from 22 to 29 March 1641.

3. Diurnal occurrences and proceedings of the Parliament concerning the Lord Deputy's tryal, from 29 March to 5 April 1641.

4. The same, to 12 April 1641.

5. Mr. Pym's conference with the Lords, 12 April 1641.

6. Diurnal occurrences from 19 April to 26 April 1641.

7. "Duplicate of my grandfather's defence in his own hand." (This is a foul draft.)

(No. 5 above contains copy of the paper which Pym produced for the purpose of procuring the Earl of Strafford's tryal.)

Folio. Letter book of John Percival.

1682, Oct. 19, Burton.—1684, May 24, Burton.—Some are autograph, and some are copies signed. They are on business. One is a letter of congratulation to the Duke of Ormond in 1682.

Letters.

1632–1687. Forty-four volumes, folio. Original letters.

1720–1733. Nine volumes, folio. News letters.

1736–1748. Ten volumes, folio. Original letters.

1751. One volume. Original letters.

The above contain a large amount of family and

business matters, but also much of public interest. As a piece of what may be found I give extracts from the volumes for 1641, 1642, and 1643. In the other volumes, as might be expected, there is much of interest about Ireland, the family of Percival having large estates and holding high position there.

Vol. 1641-1641.

1640, Sept. 14, York. Capt. John Barry to Sir Philip Percival. The army has been got together with difficulty; and though as fair a one as any in Christendom, methinks they will not be got to fight. The Scotch insult them.—The writer speaks of the King's inability to make resistance, and the disgraceful quitting of Newcastle and Northumberland and the bishoprick, which the Scotch enjoy, and make them pay large contributions.—The manner of our disorder at Newcastle I will not adventure upon, since it may reflect upon many people of quality. We left the town and came away with 10,000 foot and a few horse that were not in the former day's defeat; left the King's magazine with 150 barrels of powder, lead proportionable, arms for about 1,000 men, infinite store of provisions, value 20,000*l.*, twenty or more pieces of ordnance upon the walls, and marched away in disorder.

1640, Nov. 24, London. The same to the same. . . . The Scotch Commissioners are at London, and did the other day refuse to treat with the King, but told it was a business concerned the Crown, and they would treat but with the whole body of the kingdom. I think my lord of York and Lord Wilmot go over justices. . . . He asks Percival for 100*l.* or 20*l.*; for the Parliament are taking an order to chasser all papists from the army, including him (Barry).—They began to banish us out of town and to remove all from court: they are aggravated against us by reason of a rogue the other day that stabbed a Justice of the peace in Westminster Hall. That was by order of the House bringing in a list of all papists' names in that end of the town; he said it was because the justice set him in the stocks almost a month ago, he being a gentleman.

1640, Jan. 29, Dublin Castle. Copy Order in Council to find corn for the King's army.

1640, March 1, Ed. Percival to [Sir Philip Percival]. . . Your governor it is thought will pay for his ambition shortly. He is generally thought to be the most unworthy member that ever England's kingdom bred.

1640, March 8, London. John Berry to Sir Philip Percival.—My Lord Lieutenant comes to his tryal, they say, this week; what will become of him the Lord of Heaven only knows; but the necessity that was (almost) upon our Saviour is upon him; somebody must be sacrificed to appease the people, and he is thought the fittest, though all indifferent men think his charge reach not his life. I believe his being alive or dead will not settle all things here to the content of those that most desire it.

Vol. 1641.

1640, March 23, London. John Barry to Sir Philip Percival.—Thinks the Committee cannot find just exceptions against his Majesty's proceedings and performance of all he promises them.—Alludes to the proceedings against Strafford.

1640, April 5, London. The same to the same.—Thinks that some of the Irish Committee are going over, and then Percival will hear of the King's growing inclination to hear and redress all the grievances of Ireland.—Thinks that the Lord Lieutenant will have his doom this week. Yesterday they entered upon the English Articles, as they call them, and proceeded to the 24th; all these he has fairly acquitted himself of, specially of any intention of bringing the Irish army to the sword, which was charged and laid to his charge as capital treason.—Hopes he will come off.

1641, April 21, St. Albans. The same to the same. Thinks the Lord Lieutenant's life is safe.—The young Prince of Orange came to court last night. . . he finds his Mrs. sick afore him, and her sweet pretty looks extremely changed.—Lord Holland is made general; he goes down to the army speedily; if he can keep them in good order without martial law or money, he does as well as a general who is desired to be expected.

1641, May 1, London. The same to the same.—Fears the ends of Strafford's tryal will be tragical, notwithstanding the King has declared his conscience unsatisfied with the proceedings.—The Bill.—The town is in an uproar, demanding justice.

1641, last of May, London. The same to the same. The King resolved to go to Scotland during the latter end of next month; the Queen says she will not stay

behind; but all their resolutions change so often, &c., &c.

EARL OF
EGMONT.

1641, Nov. 5, Donerayle. Wm. St. Leger, president of Munster, to Sir Philip Percival. Bloody news out of the Lowlands, enough to fright timorous persons; but he believes nothing but what comes from the Justices or Percival.—The proclamation the Justices sent into these parts was not so well advised as it might have been; the end should have been to have settled the humours and dispositions of the people; and this has wrought the clean contrary effect. They were bad before, now they are ten times worse. I read the proclamation to Dr. Sullivan; at the reading of the words "ill-affected Irish Paptists," I did never observe more venomous rancour in any man's face than in his.—P.S. I hear the rebels gather strength, which, if they do, I must say their Lordships are too slow.

1641, Nov. 8, Downerayle. The same to the same.—Great, but needless alarm at Dublin, which is safe. The Mayor has sent away his children, an unadvised thing; and sent for all the soldiers from Donerayle.—What can they think he (St. Leger) can do with one poor troop of horse.

1641, Nov. 10, at my Lord of Montgomery's garrison.—John Galbraith to Sir Philip Percival. Military matters.

1641, Nov. 13, Donerayle. Wm. St. Leger to Sir P. Percival.—The State takes very little care of the safety of this province; instead of strengthening us they enfeeble us all they may; for they have taken away from all the companies we have always had except three.—Asks Percival to solicit the sending of three troops of horse. . . . Had I arms I could have drawn together three or four thousand good Protestants on whom we could have relied; but to put all our strength of arms into the hands of another religion, religion being the pretence of the war, is beyond my understanding.—He speaks of the weak state of the province.

1641, Nov. 18, Donerayle. The same to the same.— . . Methinks the State have a great opinion of me or else a mean value they put on this province, that they think I and one poor 40-horse is able to order all that may be amiss in these parts.—Complains of putting the arms into papists' hands.

1641, Nov. 22, Donerayle. The same to the same. Wishes the women and children were in a place of safety.—Complains of the neglect of that province.

1641, Nov. 27, Donerayle. The same to the same. Encloses a copy of what he has written to the Lords Justices.—Complains that when the King has made good forts and given them in charge to particular men, those men should be called away and the forts be left ready for the enemy to walk into.

1641, Dec. 3, Clonmell. The same to the same.—Is busy with complaints made by the English, which come like Job's messengers. Our state is thus; there is not left in the county of Kilkenny one Englishman or Protestant worth a groat.—They (the rebels) have already taken all Lord Ormond's cattle; they are at work in the co. of Waterford, and falling to work in the co. of Tipperary; and in a fortnight Cork and Limerick and all will follow, if some speedy course prevent it not. I believe Cork will hold out longest.

1641, Dec. 4, Waterford. The same to the same.—Account of my last day's work with the rebels. Leaving Clonmell the night I wrote last, I took about 20 of the rogues and rescued 300 sheep and 50 cows belonging to one Wallis an Englishman. Hence I pursued them to the passage beyond Waterford where the main body were hastening to get over the river. I was constrained to ride half a dozen miles as fast as my horse could carry me with only Lord Inchiquin, Will. Jephson, Redmund Rock, young Will. Fenton, and Will. Hide, and two or three of my own servants; we found about 300 of the rogues on this side and almost all their prey, which was a great one; we charged and killed near seven score; the rest or many we took prisoners and carried to Waterford, where we intend to execute them. Thus you see I have broken the ice here.—St. Leger asks that assistance and supplies may be sent to him.

1641, Dec. 6, Waterford. Ld. Inchiquin to Sir P. Percival.

1641, Dec. 11, Clonmell. W. St. Leger to Sir Philip Percival. Tells of another pursuit of the rogues, where he slew about 50 and rescued part of the prey (of Percival's cattle and his own), but so harrassed as they were not worth anything; and while he was doing this the country rose up behind him in every place, so that having worn out all his horses and tired his company, he was compelled to go home.—The slow coming help from England will prove very fatal, he fears. He is

sending Lord Inchiquin into England to present the condition of that province to his Majesty and the State there.

1641, Dec. 15. Dublin. Original Council Letter (signed by Wm. Parsons, Jo. Borlase, Ormond and Ossory, Dillon, Adam Loftus, J. Temple, Ch. Lambart, Fr. Willoughby, and Robert Meredith) to Sir H. Vane, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State:—recommending Sir Philip Percival, and asking Vane to speak well of him to the King.

1641, Dec. 20. Wm. St. Leger to Sir P. Percival.—Says that he has received a commission from the Lord Lieutenant to raise a regiment and three troops, but has received neither money nor arms.—“The enemy here threatens me shrewdly, and intends, as he says, to dine with me on Christmas day.”—He intends to go out and meet the enemy.

1641, January 1, Dublin. Paul Davys to his brother Sir Philip Percival.—On the 30th of December Sir Simon Harcourt arrived with his 1,400 men, but with arms only for 1,100 men, which I wonder much, seeing the arms for the stores are come to Chester.—Gives an account of a skirmish with the rebels.

Other letters by Davys, Lord Inchiquin, and Sir W. St. Leger.

1641, March 3, Dublin. Ormond and Ossory to Sir P. Percival.—The reports and pamphlets lie.—Lord Dillon is mistaken. The writer abuses Raymond, and says that while he (the writer) serves the King he will go on constantly “neither sparing the rebel because he is my kinsman or was my friend, nor yet will I one jot the more sharpen my sword against him to public service whatever danger I may thereby receive in my private. A letter of Dr. Fenell's, written in character to me, was intercepted, and he is commanded, I suppose, by Lord Mountgarret to unriddle.”

1642. A proposition for victualling the army in Ireland. (1½ pp.)

1641, March 12, Chester. Nich. Whyte to “my noble gossipp Sir Philip Percival, at Mr. Brown's house, at the sign of the Axe in the Strand.”

1641, March 18, Warwick Lane. Richard Fanshawe to Sir Philip Percival.—Sends a copy of Mr. Carpenter's commission. (Percival seems to have called when Fanshawe was not at home.)

1641, March 23. Copy of resolution of the House of Commons about Sir P. Percival being Commissary General of the Victuals.

Vol. 1642.

Many papers about the office of Commissary General.—Copy of instructions to Sir P. Percival in his office, signed by the Earl of Leicester.—Letter of complaint by Lord Inchiquin of wrongs done to tenants.—Letters by Lord Inchiquin; some of them are addressed to Serjeant Thomas Reymond, commanding the castle of Liscarrol.—Council orders to Percival as Commissary General.—Names of the soldiers (38) in pay at Liscarrol; and an undertaking by Lord Inchiquin to entertain and pay them as part of the King's army.

Vol. 1643.

Letters by Lord Inchiquin to Reymond. (Lord Inchiquin was Chief Commander of the King's forces in Munster.)

Letter by Thomas Bulkeley at Baron Hill.

Papers about Sir J. Temple's purchase of the mill of Kilmaneham.

Council Letter to Sir P. Percival as Commissary General.

Certain grievances of Sir P. Percival, presented by his tenant Thomas Reymond.

Other grievances against him.

1643, Feb. 12, Cork. Hard. Waller to Thomas Betsworth:—about the settling of his quarters.

1641, Dec. 20. Copy of Sir P. Percival's will of this date, and of a codicil, dated 21 Feb. 1643.

1643, Feb. 23, Oxford. (Indorsed “Copy of letter by the Lord Bishop of Raph.”)—The Irish nation must stand or fall with King Charles: . . . Our country arms have had five repulses from Newcastle and other adjoining places upon the river where they attempted to pass An advice to murder Edward 2d in Berkeley Castle.

Edwardum occidere noli timere bonum est.

Jo. Raphensis.”

1643, March 9. Council Order signed by Ormond at the top, directing 57l. to be paid to Sir P. Percival, to buy stores for the King's army.

1643, March 11. Complaints, signed by James Cusack, against Crogher Reogh O'Calaghan, as not being faithful

to the rebel cause. 5 pp. This is a copy “examined, Robert Walsh.”

Vol. 1644.

Examined copy of a letter by Lord Inchiquin to his brother Col. Harry Bryan.—He says, “the Irish have resolved not to leave the standard in a field, and to become subjects of a foreign Prince, unless the King turn Papist. I cannot believe he will change religion; yet we find he has put the kingdom and us into the power of the Irish who we know will prosecute with all malice the extirpation of the English kingdom. Wherefore our duty to God and our own safety call upon us to neglect the King's service in other things, and to preserve his interest against them who are his most dangerous enemies.—Get your regiment, or as many as you can, into the town of Wareham, from whence you may come to the Parliament shipping that will come to take you in and transport you to Ireland where the soldiers will now have extraordinary good pay.”

Copy (17 pp. close writing) of speeches or reports by Sir W. S., Sir Geo. L., Sir P. P., and G. D., to the Lords on the propositions of the Confederate Roman Catholics of Ireland.

Petition of Dermott McKarby alias O'Donough, Esq., to the Supreme Council of the Confederate Catholics of Ireland.

The like by O'Callaghan and others. (These petitions are about land.)

Papers containing the King's answers and views on the Irish Catholic propositions.

Letter by Wm. St. Leger.

(Date gone.) Lord Inchiquin to Thomas Reymond.—“Mr. Barry, of Lysgriffin, his usage of our people I shall require in due time. We must have patience, having agreed on a cessation till the 15th of this month (7 February).”

A letter by Barry.

1644, March 20, Oxford. George Digby to Lord Inchiquin. A letter of remonstrance on Lord Inchiquin having, as supposed, turned against the King. Asks him, in the King's name, to state his terms.

Folio volume of letters in 1645. Most of them relate to the family estates. The following are of general interest.

1645, March 31. Lord Inchiquin to Capt. Thomas Reymond. “I have sent you by the bearer half a dozen bundles of salt, half a barrel of powder, and your gun. I have notice that the Irish, notwithstanding their pretences of keeping the cessation inviolable till the 10th day of April, do intend to take some advantage upon us in the Easter week, and to siege some place near us in the great island and other places; and therefore I intend to be as diligent to prevent them as possible.”—Asks Reymond to send a man to Mayallo to receive orders.

1645, April 12, Clonmorne. Don O'Callaghan to the same.—Hears there has been a further cessation, but has not heard from his own party: he desires peace: he does not wish to begin hostility. “If you will acknowledge and serve the King against his enemies as I found you were resolved to do, and obey the Lord Lieutenant's commands, I see no reason why you should be held an enemy by our party.”

1645, May 4. [] tow Hill. Lord Inchiquin to the same.—Has received a letter from Maurice Fitzgerald saying that he and some others were invited to Raymond's Castle and there imprisoned. Asks Raymond to write a statement of the matter, so that Fitzgerald may be set free, if there is no ground for detainer.

1645, May 12. The same to the same. “From your letter I find that those of your ward and of Milltowne have forborne to do any service upon the enemy in expectation of receiving further order from me. I did not suppose I should have found you varying a second time from my directions, and assure you that if you shall give me a third cause to take exception to, I shall prevent you from doing it the fourth.”—Says he told Raymond by word of mouth that directly the cessation expired he was to harass the enemy: he now repeats it “We have beaten the enemy out of Barrymore and Imokelly and not left a man on this side of Blackwater that dare show his face. We are now drawing forth to besiege Barryes Court, which we are confident will be speedily either surrendered or enforced. The enemy lying with a good strength on the further side of the Blackwater dares not advance, we having 300 horse, 200 dragoons, and a party of foot who wait upon and face the enemy, so as he stirs not a foot but they are ready to have a bout

EARL OF
EGMONT.

"with him; and if the ground where he lyeth were fit for horse service, we would seek him out where he lies, and desire nothing more than to meet him on equal terms."

1645, June 7, Cork. John Hodder to Sir P. Percival. You notice with grief of hart of those castles we have lost: Malloroo was first that gave up on quarter; then Lisearrall yielded also; A . . . gh stood very valiantly and lost most of their men, and till the castle was much eliten would not give over. Then Lieut. Fisher commanding, with two or three went out to the Governor but could have no quarter, but was quartered with the rest. Then Milltowne yielded also, upon quarter, with one shot. Capt. Bettsworth was cleared, but Capt. Raymond is condemned; but I hope my Lord will have mercy upon him . . . All the castles beyond the Blackwater are taken except only Bellahooley.

1645, June 8th. Sir Percy Smyth to his brother. All our castles beyond the Blackwater, Bullinghouly excepted, are gone; most burnt to the ground; in particular Michelstown and Dunraile; Mullo and Lessarol yielded without shot or stroke, and so did Milltowne; but for Annuk(?) no place in Ireland ever better defended in which service the rogues lost at least 300 of their best men, and at last got it by treachery.

1645, Jan. Petition by upwards of 24 persons to the Lord President of Munster, Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Protestant forces in Munster, that Reymond might be freed and put at their head again.—Lord Inchiquin writes at the foot that the petition shall be considered so as to appoint worthy men to command them, which Reymond was found not to be.

1645, June 19, Cork. Pass, signed by Lord Inchiquin for Capt Thomas Reymond and his wife and children to go into England.

1645, July 21, Cork. John Hodder to Sir Philip Percival in London.—The bearer, Capt. Reymond, will certify you of the loss of Riscorral, Mallowe, with all the castles we had in Munster, except Barriscourt and Bolvelle, which as yet we do enjoy.—It is feared we shall lose all our garrison towns in Munster, if we have not a speedy course taken for our relief. We have had nothing in our stores this month. Our soldiers have ever since lived upon 18d. per week, which have been paid by the poor inhabitants who are not able to continue the payment The enemy, Castellhaven commander, lieth over against Youghall; he had planted on the west side but could do no good there, so now has carried his guns, being 4 great battering pieces, and planted them by the river side near to Pilltown, and has already done much harm by battering the walls and houses, and have killed Lieut.-Col. Tofftes and Lieut.-Col. Badridge, with other soldiers, and very proudly boasteth that they will not give over till they have it, and will put all to the sword, men, women, and children. Cork is so full of men, women, and children from thence, that we can scarce contain them; and our markets are very poor and small. I doubt not you have heard of our losses of Col. Bryan, Lieut.-Col. Courtneye, with 4 other captains, with others who were taken prisoners in Rostilleon Castle. After we had taken it, they staying to clear and raze it, were afterwards surprised and taken prisoners to Kilkenny.

1645, July 28, Annabes. Edward Smyth to the same.—Writes of the sad condition of the Protestants in Munster.—"For Sir Thomas Fairfax, how he should relieve them I do not apprehend, in regard I have a letter in print from one of his officers, complaining they are disabled to proceed effectually, in regard they want for completing their own to the number it was established at, 1,500 horse and 6,000 foot."

1645, Aug. 19. Youghall. Percy Smyth to his brother. Whether I wrote to you by Lord Broghill I cannot tell. I was then at the legar (siege) of Bullymertie, which at 5 days end we took on quarter, but were forced to burn it within an hour after. Castlehaven with his forces came so fast on my Lord President with the Cork forces had much ado to get to Barriscourt, and those of his town under my command hardly got within a mile of the town before 2 troops and 18

was in the rear of us, we being not above 500 in all, yet we came safe home the 14th of June. From this time forward Castlehaven fell to taking of Castellions, Lismore, and all those castles on the Blackwater and Bide, which famons service he ended the 18th of June. The 29th June he shewed himself before this town with all his rebellious rout, to the number of at least 8,000 of all sorts. Some 3 days he came within half-musket shot of our walls, from whence we made 4 or 5 smart saileys, and forced him to settle himself further off, having there killed him at least 300 men without the

loss of one to us. Some ten days after, he settled himself near the harbour's mouth, where they had formerly raised 2 batteries on the east side, and the first day, out of one shot from the ferry point, sunk the Duncannon frigate in the morning, and the same evening, with another shot into the foot of the keaye (quay?) killed Tom Budridge and a common soldier; the bearer will tell you how nearly I escaped; and did raise a battery which did much among us on the south, which we resolved not to endure; but on the 5th instant we made a sally before day on them, in which we killed by their own confession, 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, and about 300 Ulster men; we dismounted their culverin and threw it down the rocks, and made it useless to them, and took one brass piece of about 4 or 5 cwt.; we had not strength or time to bring the culverin away. This sally has put them to Bullenatun, where now they lie, and hope to stave us, the harbour being by them taken from us; only by night boats come in to us in the dark. Truly, I fear starving and not their forces; here are in the town at least 5,000 souls, of which not above 1,200 soldiers at most. . . . Seeing it is my fortune to have charge of the place, I will defend it to the utmost. . . . I have had many invitations from Castlehaven to yield it: his letters are kept by Sir J. K., but this bearer Phillips, who commanded the Mayflower, can give you many particulars.

1645, Aug. 20. Lord Broghill appoints Sir Philip Percival, his agent, to receive moneys for entertainments, &c.

1645, Oct. 10. Sir Henry Tichborne (Lord Justice of Ireland), certifies about some rye provided for the army at Dublin, and alleged to be sold by order of Sir P. Percival, kt., a Commissary General for the victual.

1645, Dec. 4, Culhampton. Sir Hardress Waller to Sir Philip Percival.—Sir William Fenton surprised me like one of Job's messengers, setting forth that all was lost if there could not be money and provisions got without sending to London, which the haste would not admit; and this desperate disease drove me to try the affections of some of the prime movers of this army . . .

. . . and they exerted themselves for our instant relief, despatching him personally away with 1,000l. in money, 50 tons of victuals from Lyme, as much from Bristol, and a very worthy person, a Com. of Parliament, sent into Wales to send such provisions from thence as they proffered our general for the supply of this army, which we shall not yet proclaim at London for fear of stopping supplies from thence, which do not seem to be over hasty. Our general hath been most noble herein, and what Lieut.-General Cromwell did is never to be forgotten.—After noticing the suggestion that he should enter Parliament, the writer says:—"Tis certain our greatest hope for Ireland is from the army, about which I have had many free and serious discourses with Lieut.-General Cromwell, whose spirit leads much that way, especially for the support of Munster, and to begin the war there, which, were he sent over, I should look upon the work as done; and therefore offer it to you as a matter very serious whether we should not all petition to have him our Deputy: only first enquire of Sir William Waller upon my score, whether there be any thing in motion or thought touching him for that business."

1645, Dec. 8. [Cosen L.] to Sir P. Percival. Here arrived at Carlingford the Lord Digby and Col. Marmaduke Langdale, and many other Commanders from the Isle of Man, and, as I hear, many more yet remain in that isle The British armies of Ulster about 6 weeks since went into Connaught, and there at Sligo killed about 1,000 or 1,200 of the Irish, with their Titular the great Archbishop of Tuam, who was President of Connaught for the Irish, with two of his chaplains: and since, Sir Charles Coote has taken 18 several castles and garrisons from the Irish, and in one of them put 80 to the sword: the Irish have no manner of force to oppose him.

1645, Dec. 9, Cork. Lord Broghill to Sir Philip Percival.—Mentions the Lord President's sudden departure, occasioned by the slow proceedings at London "Truly we are come to the crisis of our disease."—Is sorry that Sir Philip Percival is still persecuted;—thinks he has stopped one of the enemies.—Lord Ormond has declared himself publicly for the rogues.

1645, Dec. 22, Dublin. N. Loftus to [Sir P. Percival]. It is indorsed "Nich. Lo., 25 March 1646, with letters to Jeph. Temp., and Cromwell."—The Earl of Glamorgan was yesterday committed by the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Dublin for concluding a peace with the Irish without the State, and pretending a Commission from the King for it, which Lord Digby here doth pro-

EARL OF
EGMONT.

EARL OF
EGMONT.

test against and if any such be, it was ill-gotten and without the King's knowledge. For ought I see, Glamorgan is like to suffer for his actions, and his intended peace is like to come to nothing; and I believe those men that were to be sent from England now, on his committal, will hardly be sent away. I doubt not the Articles and his pretended Commission are long ere this in London, being sent thither by Sir Robert Kinge, where you will at large see all for which the Earl stands committed;—for this business alters the whole design of the Irish, and Plunkett and Browne being at this present in town here, on the committal of the Earl, were presently ready to be gone for fear, but as yet they are here. . . . The Lord Lieutenant and Council do carry all things for the preservation of the Protestants.

1645, Dec. Copy of Lord Inchiquin's first proposition to the Committee. (5 pp.) *Begins*, Being directed by this honourable House of Commons to give an account unto this honourable Committee of the affairs in the Province of Munster.

1645, Dec. 22. Sir P. Percival to Sir H. Waller. (Draft letter.) Thinks his attendance in London will be beneficial.—Compliments for the supplies sent by Sir William Fenton and others.—Had an hour's talk with Sir W. Waller, who said he had had so many discouragements heretofore when he was near at hand that he can not think of being again engaged in like kind, although he wishes as well to the cause as any man. . . The truth is, the Scots had (till of late) a pretence to that command, and therefore it is conceived that it would not be conferred on him if he should desire it. Above 10 days ago Lord Lisle was named publicly in the House (by Sir John Evelyn) as a person fit for that place . . . There was also a Petition about that time privately to desire that your friend there might be designed for that service, as the [n] in the expedition, and it was stayed for some reason.—(There is a P.S. dated the 24th.)

1645, Jan. 14, Dublin. Nich. Loftus to Sir Philip Percival.—Mentions his brother Sir Adam Loftus, the Treasurer-at-War for Ireland.—This day the cessation is proclaimed for a month longer, to the 17th of Feb. next. . . The commitment of the Earl of Glamorgan has stumbled business here very much, and breeds a great stir and amazement among the Irish. The causes are in brief, 1st, a pretended Commission which he said he had; he concluded a peace with the Irish, and therein gave them all the churches and all the church lands, tenements, and hereditaments, with all the tithes to the Popish clergy, except only such as are now in the actual possession of the Protestants, which you know is very little; and if we had a peace it were to no purpose, for no wise man would take any benefit by it; and if he should he would hazard his life, as you may perceive by the most cruel act of the rebels now in this time of cessation committed on John Joyce, at Wicklow, viz. [a blot.] Wicklow Castle, the only strong place the king had in Wicklow, was, during the cessation, in the care of J. Joyce, Vice-Constable, and three men. One evening of the 29 Dec. 1645, they were bringing in the cattle; a number of the rebels got in with them, killed all the people, 4 men and women and a boy, with lots of stubble; carried off everything; tried to burn the bodies.—The Titular Vicar would not allow their burial in the churchyard.—Lord Digby protests against Lord Glamorgan, who stands stiffly to what he has done.

Copy of particulars of some charges against Sir Philip Percival by Sir John Temple and his adherents. Four short charges, and notes of evidence, rebutted in the margin.

1645, Feb. 12, Head-quarters. Sir H. Waller to Sir P. Percival. . . . As for the business of Ireland. I can only say that my spirits are something fallen in that business of late; because I do not hear the work is like to be carried on by such as carry a two-edged sword in their hearts as well as that in their hands; and for our affairs here in the west, which I ever esteemed our nearest way into Munster, the General leaves us with a good part of our army to go forward in the works he first engaged me, the distrusting of Exeter, to which purpose I have now advanced my quarters to within twice musket shot of the town, so as now to keep one another in perpetual action, and if the regiments come in to me as they have promised and undertaken to the General, I shall have 8 regiments of foot, and not doubt to give a good account of the place in convenient time, it being as strong as works can make it, and I believe abundantly victualled. The General within 2 or 3 days advances with a gallant body towards Barnstable where the enemy now is drawn near together in those parts, being able at the most to make up 2,000 foot and not 3,000 horse.

Draft letter by Sir P. Percival to Col. Jephson.

1645, last of Feb. Col. William Kingsmill deposes that the officers and soldiers of the King's army that came out of Ireland, that the intent of the King's party was (after a peace or accommodation obtained here) to prosecute the war of Ireland effectually;—and hearing that Sir P. Percival was, by command, employed as a Commissioner in the Treaty of Peace at Oxford, Simon Bridges, the major of the horse of the Prince of Wales, and myself, being major of the foot of the Duke of York, and others, did about and after 1644 repair to Oxford to the said Sir Philip Percival, and he declared to us at several times that he found the Commissioners and agents of the Irish well accommodated, favoured, and credited at Court, and the treaty so unequally carried that the Commissioners and agents for the Protestants could not get sufficient hearing; that the Act of Parliament for the Adventurers for subduing rebels was undervalued and laid aside, and a new Parliament for Ireland likely to be called, which must needs consist for the most part of rebels themselves; so that there was no possibility that the peace, if it should proceed, could render any security to the Protestant party; and that he had done his best endeavour to prevent it; wherefore the said Major Bridges and myself and many other officers and soldiers resolved to quit our service on that side, and adventure the sacrificing our lives in Ireland where we had lost our estates and fortunes, and accordingly many of us did (with the first opportunity) put the same in execution.

1645, last of Feb. Thomas Wharton certifies things tending to show the good protestantism of Sir P. Percival.

Same date. A similar certificate by Lord Inchiquin.

COPIES OF LETTERS OF GEORGE BERKELEY, AFTERWARDS DEAN OF DERRY AND BISHOP OF CLOYNE, TO SIR J. PERCIVAL.

1709, Sept. 22, Trinity College, Dublin.—Is sorry to hear that P. has lost the statues, medals, &c., that he had coming from Italy, but almost doubts if it is to be reckoned a loss, as the neighbours in the county of Cork would not relish them.—Remarks that P. seems to prefer improving himself by conversation before private study.

1709, Oct. 21, T. C. D.—Sir John having referred B. to Higden's View of the English Constitution, B. says that he agrees with Higden's approval of swearing allegiance to the King de facto. . . . Dr. Lambert* has lately published a defence of his letter: it has the character of being smooth and trifling. (2½ pp.)

1709, Dec. 27, T. C. D.—Reflections on Socrates, whom B. thinks "the best, and most admirable man that the heathen world produced." . . . Remarks on Whiston's notion that "adoration and prayer are not due to the Son and Holy Ghost, though he acknowledges their divinity. . . . Thinks that Whiston's large family are to be pitied, but not Whiston." (3½ pp.)

1710, March 1, T. C. D. The controversy occasioned by Mr. Boyle's sermon against Episcopacy is not yet ended. I hear he has a volume of above 60 sheets ready for the press.—B. sends Sir John a copy of his Treatise on Vision, and comments a little upon it. . . . Notices the Archbishop of Dublin's sermon denying that there was any more goodness or understanding in God than there were feet or hands. . . . Says that he had written to Mr. Clerke (Clarke) to give his thoughts on the subject of God's existence, but got no answer.

1710, June 29, T. C. D.—Congratulations on Sir John Percival's marriage. Asks him to present to Lord Pembroke a copy of the book which he (Berkeley) had dedicated to him.

1710, July 29, T. C. D. . . . Asks Sir John Percival to get opinions on his (Berkeley's) book.

1710, Sept. 6, T. C. D. . . . Is vexed at people's unfavourable view of his book.—Defends the book.—Tells how a drunken fellow made him pledge Dr. Sacheverell's health, in brandy, in a coffee room.—Does not wish to be thought an admirer of the Doctor. (5 pp.)

1710, Oct. 30, London. Sir John Percival to Berkeley. Dr. Clarke and Mr. Whiston have read Berkeley's book, and think him a fairer arguer and a clear writer, but say that the first principles he lays down are false.

1710, Dec. 20, Rathmore. G. Berkeley to Sir John Percival. . . . Thanks for presenting the book to Lord Pembroke. . . . Is at Mr. Blithe's house, co. Meath.—The printing trade is very flourishing in Ireland.

1710, Dec. 28, London. Sir J. P. to Geo. Berkeley.

* Ralph Lambert, afterwards Dean of Down, and afterwards made Bishop of Down 1717. In 1727 he was made Bishop of Meath, and he died in 1732.

EARL OF
EGMONT.

EARL OF
DUMFRIES

Says that Lord Pembroke thinks Berkeley an ingenious man and to be encouraged, but cannot believe in the non-existence of matter. . . . Again alludes to Dr. Clarke and Mr. Whiston.

1711, January 19, T. C. D. Geo. Berkeley to Sir John Percival.—Is just returned from the county of Meath. . . . Expresses his surprise at Dr. Clarke refusing to show where his (Berkeley's) error lies.

1710, Feb. 13, T. C. D. George Berkeley to Sir J. P. Sends a letter for Lord Pembroke. . . . There is a report that the plague is landed in Ireland.

1710, March 6, T. C. D. George Berkeley to Sir J. P.—Congratulates on Sir John having a son.—Asks him to read Locke's book on Education.

1711, June 3, T. C. D. George Berkeley to Sir J. P.—Thinks that if some Irish gentleman of good fortunes and generous inclinations would constantly reside in England, there to watch for the interest of their own country, they might at such conjectures (conjunctures?) bring it far greater advantage than they could by spending their incomes at home.

1712, May 17 and June 5, T. C. D. G. Berkeley to Sir J. P. Two letters about Sir John's little son.

1712, Aug. 18, T. C. D. G. Berkeley to Sir J. P.—About reports of war, and on politics.—“Lord Bolingbroke is expected suddenly from France, whither I suppose you know he lately went along with Mr. Prior.”—“Other day two malefactors were publicly pelted and afterwards burnt alive in Felster's shop, for having offered some affront to the memory of King William. . . . He gives an account of Sir John's children.

1713, January 26, London. G. Berkeley to Sir J. P.—Gives an account of his journey from Dublin; and tells his impressions of England and London.—Says that Mr. Clerke went with him to Mr. Southwell, who introduced him to Lord Pembroke. “There is lately published a bold and pernicious book, a Discourse on Freethinking. I hear the printer of it is put into Newgate, as is likewise a woman for selling a ballad on the Duke ‘D'Aumont as being a wine merchant.’” The Provost and Mr. Molineux told him that Mr. Tickel, a fellow of Oxford, author of the poem on the approaching peace, told them of an oak in a forest of Hampshire which buds and shoots forth leaves every Christmas day. A year or two ago Tickel went himself. He saw it in a light night about two hours before day, at which time it had not the appearance of bud or leaf, but when day came was covered with both; several of the leaves were as large as a sixpence, and he carried them to Oxford where above 40 persons saw them, one of whom confirmed the story.—Berkeley has called on Steele, who desired to be acquainted with him. Steele was writing a play. Berkeley proposes no small satisfaction in the conversation of Steele and his friends.

1713, Feb. 23, London. G. Berkeley to Sir J. P. This night Mr. Bligh is to have a ball at the late Duke of Hamilton's house in St. James' Square. . . . Mr. Addison and Mr. Steele (and so far as I can find, the rest of that party) seem entirely persuaded there is a design for bringing in the Pretender. They think everything looks that way, and particularly three of the best Papist officers, Lt.-General Mackoni, Major-Gen. Laules, and Brigadier Skelton, being now all in London. Laules, Mr. Addison assured me, was discoursed by an officer at the Queen's birth-night; . . . all these are Irish that have followed the fortunes of King James. . . . I have heard . . . that the Duke of Berwick's aunt was known to say that her nephew would soon be in London. . . . The value you have always shown for the Spectator makes me . . . tell you that by his mother-in-law's death he is come into an estate of 500*l.* a year; the same day his wife was brought to bed of a son.—Remarks on Steele's fondness for his wife.—I told Mr. Steele if he neglects to resume his writings the world will look on it as the effect of his growing rich; but he says this addition to his fortune will rather encourage him to exert himself more than ever.—Says that he dines frequently with Steele at his house in Bloomsbury Square, and speaks of his good house, table, servants, coach, &c. “Somebody had given him my Treatise of the Principles of Human Knowledge, and that was the ground of his inclination to my acquaintance.”

1713, March 7, London. G. Berkeley to Sir J. P.—At Mr. Bligh's ball, the Marlborough family being there disgraced him with the Tories his friends at the Cocoa Tree, whither he constantly goes. And soon after it there was an advertisement published in one of the printed papers that the Duchess of Marlborough had left 100 guineas to be laid out in a ball at Duke Hamilton's house as a triumph over his Grace's memory.

This affront, which robbed him of the glory of his ball, could not but be uneasy to Mr. Bligh. Dr. Swift (whom I met by chance at my Lord Pembroke's two nights ago) told me Mr. Bligh had applied to the author of the Post Boy to publish a contradiction to his former advertisement, but that he refusing to do it without the Duchess of Hamilton's consent, Mr. Bligh prevailed with Dr. Swift to introduce him to the Duchess in order to obtain it. But her Grace being a smart woman, and the Doctor (as he says himself) very ill-naturedly taking part with her against Mr. Bligh, they proved to him the unreasonableness of his request, and sent him away in no small confusion. . . . It is reported that we shall have peace proclaimed this week. . . . You will soon hear of Mr. Steel under the character of the Guardian; he designs his paper shall come out every day as the Spectator. He is likewise projecting a noble entertainment for persons of a refined taste. It is chiefly to consist of the finest pieces of eloquence translated from the Greek and Latin authors; they will be accompanied by the best music suited to raise those passions that are suited to the occasion. Pieces of poetry too will be there recited. These informations I have from Mr. Steel himself. I have seen the place designed for these performances. It is in York Buildings, and he has been at no small expense to embellish it with all imaginable decorations. It is the finest chamber I have seen, and will contain seats for a select company of two (200?) persons of the best quality and taste who are to be subscribers. I had last night a very ingenious new poem upon Windsor Forest given me by the author, Mr. Pope. The gentleman is a Papist, but a man of excellent wit and learning, and one of those Mr. Steel mentions in his last paper as having writ some of the Spectator.

1713, March 27, London. G. Berkeley to Sir J. P.—Praises Steele.—Mr. Addison has the same talents in a high degree, and is likewise a great philosopher, having applied himself to the speculative studies more than any of the wits that I know.—Those gentlemen's apprehensions are all over.—Mr. Steele having told me that he now imagines my Lord Treasurer has no design of bringing in the Pretender, and that in case he had, he is persuaded he could never perform it.—I breakfasted with Mr. Addison at Dr. Swift's lodgings. His coming in while I was there, and the good temper he shewed was construed by me as a sign of an approaching coalition of parties. Mr. Addison being more earnest in the Whig cause than Mr. Steele (the former having quitted an employment rather than hold it under the Tories, which by a little compliance he might have done), and there having passed a coldness, if not a direct breach between those two gentlemen and Dr. Swift on the score of politics. Dr. Swift's will (wit?) is admired by both of them, and indeed by his greatest enemies, and if I were not afraid of disobliging my lady and Mrs. Parker, I should tell you that I think him one of the best natured and agreeable men in the world. Mr. Steele's entertainment at York Buildings only waits the finishing of two pictures, the one of Truth, and the other of Eloquence. . . . He tells me he had some discourse with the Lord Treasurer relating to it, and talks as if he would engage my Lord Treasurer in his project, designing that it shall comprehend both Whigs and Tories. A play of Mr. Steele's which was expected, he has now put off till next winter. But Cato, a most noble play of Mr. Addison, and the only one he writ, is to be acted in Easter week: . . . he designs to give the profits to the actors.

1713, April 16, London. G. Berkeley to Sir J. P. . . . A person well acquainted with all the Ministers and with Lady Masham declares to me that he never heard the least expression drop from any of them (and he makes one in almost all their parties of private meetings) that looked like an inclination to the Pretender. On Tuesday last Cato was acted the first time.—I was present with Mr. Addison and two or three more friends in a side box where we had a table and two or three flasks of Burgundy and Champagne, with which the author (who is a very sober man) thought it necessary to support his spirits. . . . and indeed it was a pleasant refreshment to us all between the acts. . . . Some parts of the prologue, written by Mr. Pope, a Tory and even a Papist, were hissed, being thought to savour of Whiggism, but the clap got much the hiss. Lord Harley, who sat in the next box to us, was observed to clap as loud as any in the house all the time of the play. . . . This day I dined at Dr. Arbuthnot's lodging in the Queen's Palace.—Berkeley then mentions a project of the King of France to form a company to import 60,000 head of black cattle; but as they are

EARL OF
EGMONT

EARL OF
EGMONT.

chiefly to come from Ireland, Berkeley thinks it will be prejudicial to the Queen and to Ireland.—Dr. Arbuthnot is the first proselyte I have made of the treatise I came over to print, which will be soon published. His wit you have an instance of in the Art of Political Lying, and in the tracts of John Bull, of which he is the author. He is the Queen's domestic physician, and in great esteem with the whole Court, a great philosopher, and reckoned the first mathematician of the age, and has the character of uncommon virtue and probity.

1713, May 7, London. G. Berkeley to Sir J. P.—About the success of Addison's play.—They have acted it now almost a month, and would, I believe, a month longer, but that Mrs. Oldfield can not hold out any longer, having had for several nights past, as I am informed, a midwife behind the scenes, which is surely very unbecoming the character of Cato's daughter. . . . The very day peace was proclaimed, instead of associating with the Tories, I dined with several of the other party at Dr. Garth's where we drank the Duke of Marlborough's health, though they had not the heart to speak one word against the peace. Indeed the spirit of the Whigs seems quite broken. . . .

1713, May 14, Dublin. Sir John Percival to George Berkeley.—I hear your book new is printed though not yet published, and that your opinion has gained ground among the learned: that Mr. Addison is come over to you; and now what seemed shocking at first is become so familiar, that others envy you the discovery and make it their own. . . . You have now an opportunity of gratifying one piece of curiosity which I have heard you very inquisitive about: I mean the surprise of a person born blind when made to see. One Grant, an oculist, has put out an advertisement of his art this way, with whom I believe you would find satisfaction in discoursing.

1713, June 2, London. Geo. Berkeley to Sir J. P.—Mentions a clergyman in Wiltshire having published a treatise wherein he advances something published three years before in his [Berkeley's] treatise concerning the Principles of Human Knowledge. . . . Is very glad to have made Dr. Smalridge's acquaintance. It is doubtful whether he or Atterbury will be Bishop of Rochester. . . . The Scotch are in a great ferment occasioned by the Malt Tax.

1713, July 18, Dublin. Sir J. P. to Geo. Berkeley.—Says that Swift says that Berkeley has not made a convert of Arbuthnot.

1713, July 19, Oxford. Geo. Berkeley to Sir J. P.—Has been almost a month at Oxford, a most delightful place.—Grand performances at the theatre, and great concourse from London and the country, amongst whom were several foreigners, particularly about 30 Frenchmen of the Ambassador's company who, as is reported, were all robbed by a single highwayman.

1713, Aug. 7, Oxford. Geo. Berkeley to Sir J. P. Dr. Arbuthnot's difference with Berkeley is only concerning some notions relating to the necessity of the laws of nature, and not regarding the non-existence of matter.

1713, Aug. 27, London. Geo. Berkeley to Sir J. P.—Two or three nights since Mr. Bligh was married to Lady Theodosia Hide, daughter of the Earl of Clarendon.

1713, Oct. 2, London. Geo. Berkeley to Sir J. P. Mr. Steele having laid down his employment, because, as he says he would not be obliged to those to whom he could not be grateful, has of late turned his head towards politics and published a pamphlet in relation to Dunkirk.

1713, Oct. 15, London. Geo. Berkeley to Sir J. P. . . . I am on the eve of going to Sicily as chaplain to Lord Peterborough, who is Ambassador Extraordinary (on the coronation of the new King).

1713, Nov. 24, Paris. Geo. Berkeley to Sir J. P. He left London on the 25th of Oct., O.S.—Gives an account of his journey.—The Abbé D'Aubigné is to introduce him to Mallebranche.

1713, Dec. 28, Lyons. Geo. Berkeley to Sir J. P. Account of the fête on the occasion of the King's statue being set up.—Account of the town.

1714, Feb. 4, N.S., Genoa. Geo. Berkeley to Sir J. P. Says that he stayed a month at Paris, eight at Lyons, and eleven at Turin, and that he now has been almost three weeks at Genoa.—Describes Genoa.—Says that the clergy are very ignorant; they shewed him in the library of the Franciscans of the town a Hebrew Bible, taking it to be an English one.—Lord Peterborough arrived about a week since.

1714, Feb. 19, Leghorn. Geo. Berkeley to Sir J. P.—Lord Peterborough would not wait the arrival of his equipage, but left ten days ago on a Maltese vessel bound to Palermo on which he will stay a short time, and

will put off his public entrance. He took but two or three servants. . . . The Secretary is an Italian. There are no less than nine different natives among my lord's domesticks.

1714, April 8, London. Sir J. P. to Geo. Berkeley.—Says that in a gallery belonging to a convent (he thinks of Austin Friars) one of their orders showed him a head of Friar Bacon, and said he was one of the most eminent Reformers under Henry the 8th. . . . There is an outcry on the Ministry that they design to bring in the Pretender.

1714, May 1, Leghorn. Geo. Berkeley to Sir J. P.—Has seen Pisa, Lucca, Pistoria, Florence, &c. Prefers England or Ireland. The only advantage is in point of air. . . . The people here are much dissatisfied with the hard government of the Grand Duke.

1714, July 13, Paris. Geo. Berkeley to Sir J. P. I parted from Lord Peterborough at Genoa, where I embarked with Mr. Molesworth, the late Envoy at Florence, and the Colonel, his brother, and have had a very pleasant journey with them to Paris, where I came about three days ago. My lord took post for Turin, and thence designed passing over the Alps, and so through Savoy and Turin on his way to England.

1715, July 6, London. Geo. Berkeley to Lord Percival.—He thinks people are tired of baiting one another, and that the spirit of party begins to cool.

1715, July 23, Flaxley. Geo. Berkeley to Lord P.—I have now spent a fortnight in Gloucestershire, and propose going to London next week.—Riots in the neighbouring counties, Worcester, Stafford, &c.—He gives from the report of a servant of a house where he was, an account of riots at Birmingham. Berkeley says the report is that the riots are got up by the Whigs to ruin the Tory party.

(Lord Percival, in reply, says that the rebellion is got up by the Tories.)

1715, Aug. 9, London. Geo. Berkeley to Lord P. . . . The Highgate cobbler was whipped on Thursday, and a mob of several thousands threatened to pull the executioner to pieces if he did not perform his office gently. I hear that Lord Peterborough left the kingdom on Friday last with the King's pass. I do not know the occasion, having had no discourse with his Lordship since my coming to town. On the same day Articles were presented in the House of Commons against the Duke of Ormond. Berkeley was in the House during great part of the debate. . . . He says he cannot well leave for Ireland before next month.

1715, Aug. 18, London. Geo. Berkeley to Lord P. A report of the French king's death. The rumour of an invasion by the Pretender is accredited more than ever.

1715, Sept. 8, London. Geo. Berkeley to Lord P.—Berkeley tells about the committal to Newgate of Col. Paul of the Guards, for attempting to debauch them in favour of the Pretender.—Further allusions to tampering with the soldiers.—“About a fortnight ago as I walked through St. James's Park there was an odd looking man in close conference with one of the centinels; I heard him mention the words *hereditary right*; and think the entire sentence was, *But sure you are for hereditary right*. . . . Tomorrow the Duke of Argyle, the Duke of Roxburgh, and Lord Sutherland set out for Scotland. There must have been some pressing reasons for this, it having been much against the inclination and endeavours of the Duke of Argyle. The Bishop of Bristol assured me the other day that the Court expect that the Duke of Orleans would, in case of need, supply them with forces against the Pretender; and I have seen two letters, one from the Duke Regent and the other from the new King of France to the Prince of Wales, containing assurances of friendship and affection.”

1715, Sept. 22, London. Geo. Berkeley to Lord P., J.P.—Gives reports as to the rebels in Scotland.—Alludes to the unhappy misunderstanding between the Dukes of Marlborough and Argyle. . . . Yesterday Lord Lansdowne and Lord Duplin were seized here. Lord Jersey was likewise sought for, but escaped.

1715, Sept. 26, London. Geo. Berkeley to Lord P.—Berkeley thinks bloodshed will be prevented by the discovery the Court has made of the persons and designs of the conspirators. Mr. Harvey of Comb, (a man of 7,000*l.* a year), was taken up and examined. He denied all he was charged with. Lord Townshend produced his own handwriting; he was sent away in custody of a messenger, and stabbed himself with a penknife in three places. Lord Nottingham, his uncle, was with him today; it is thought he will die. Sir W. Windham made his escape from a messenger. Rumour of a warrant

EARL OF
EGMONT.

against the Bishop of Rochester. Lord Duplin is in the hands of a messenger. Lord Lansdowne is in the Tower. The last advices from Lord Stair are that the Pretender is still at Bar-le-Duc.

1715, Oct. 20, London. Geo. Berkeley to Lord P.—Retracts his opinion that there was no more to fear from the intended invasion. . . . The rebels in Northumberland are said to be 2,000, and it is not doubted as many more passed the Forth under General Hamilton. The Court indeed gives them out to be 1,000 only.—Sir W. Wyndham's committal to the Tower is resented, I know not why, by the old Duke of Somerset, his father-in-law.

1715, Nov. 3, London. Geo. Berkeley to Lord P. The Duke of Ormond is gone back to France, having lain one night at one Cory's in Devonshire. Lord Stair has sent to the Court a letter intercepted from him to the Pretender. . . . The forces under Lord Mar, no doubt, will languish and disperse in a little time. To do Lord Peterborough justice this was the opinion he always declared himself to have of the rebels and their projects. Dr. Friend who got the 20,000*l.* prize in the Lottery, is disposed to give up a living in the presentation of his Lordship. By what I heard he will resign it in a few months, in which case it may be worth my acceptance.

1715, Nov. 17, London. Geo. Berkeley to Lord P. Congratulations on the victory at Preston.

1716, May, London. Geo. Berkeley to Lord P. Is like soon to go to Ireland, the Prince having recommended him to the Lords Justices to succeed Charles Carr in the living of St. Paul's, in Dublin. The letter from the Prince is inclosed and seconded by Mr. Secretary Stanhope, so that, I think, it cannot fail of success. The living is reckoned to be worth about 100*l.* a year, but I put the greater value on it because it is consistent with my Fellowship.

1716, May 26, London. Geo. Berkeley to Lord P. I beg the favour of you to write a letter to the Duke of Grafton imparting you are acquainted with me, and your conviction of my being well affected to H. M. Government. . . . I make this request because I have some reason to think that my competitors have wronged my character on the other side of the water. The Government of Ireland have yet made no answer to the recommendation of the Prince and Secretary Stanhope . . . and I am solicitous to have my character cleared to the Lords Justices.

On the 28th of May Lord P. wrote to the Duke of Grafton in favour of Berkeley.

1716, June 1, Charles Dering writes from Dublin that he doubts Berkeley's success, as the Lords Justices have made a strong representation against him.

1716, Nov. 24, N.S., Turin. Geo. Berkeley to Lord P.—I did not think it prudent to write reflections of the state of France while I was in it. . . . It is in a very bad condition. The Regent is generally disliked by the people, and his alliance with England has perhaps contributed to make him so. . . . We travel with all the ease and convenience possible. Mr. Ashe is a modest, ingenious, well-natured young gentleman. . . . We have unlimited letters of credit. . . . A very bad passage over Mount Cenis. Berkeley says that they let him fall six or seven times, and thrice on the brink of precipices. . . . He saw two avalanches. . . . A large wolf threatened them. They propose to take Milan, Parma, Modena, Bologna, Florence, Siena, Rome, &c.

1716, March 1, Rome. Geo. Berkeley to Lord P.—He mentions a picture in the gallery of the Great Duke of Parma, at Parma, the original of Lord Percival's Danae, which is esteemed one of the finest pieces that Titian ever did. . . . He intends to go to Naples as soon as possible. "I have got eyes but no ears. I would say that I am a judge of painting tho' not of musick. Give me leave to inform you of a piece of secret history that I learnt the other night from one who I doubt not knew the truth, and I have reason to think told it me. In England there are now 700 clergymen, in all, of the Church of Rome, of which 100 Jesuits, 300 priests, and the rest friars of several orders. In Wales 50 clergy, in the West 10, in the North 200. In London and the environs 150, of which in London 20 Jesuits, 10 Benedictines, 5 Capuchins, 3 Carmelites. The priests have at least 8,000*l.* a year terra firma in England (some say 30,000*l.*). The secular priests have 3,000*l.* per ann. The number of Papists in England is 70,000.

1717, April 6, Naples. Geo. Berkeley to Lord P. He is enthusiastic on Naples. The nobility admit strangers freely to their entertainments; but he says they are not the politest people in the world.

1717, Sept., N.S., Testaccio, in the island of Inorine. —Geo. Berkeley to Lord P.—They have been there three months in Inorine (more vulgarly called Ischia). The soil is very fertile. The people have got an ugly habit of murdering one another for trifles. Last year 36 murders were compounded for by the Governor; the life of a man being valued at 10 ducats.

1718, April 26, Rome. Geo. Berkeley to Lord P.—In the functions of the Holy Week were several of the nobility and gentry of Great Britain, enough to fill two coffee-houses. The well-affected meet in that in the Piazza d'Espagna, and the rebels have another part to themselves. Among the latter are Lords Mar, Southesk, &c.

1718, July 28, Rome. Geo. Berkeley to Lord P. . . . In architecture the old Romans were inferior to the Greeks, and the moderns fall infinitely short of both in grandeur and simplicity of taste.—(In this letter Berkeley mentions that Mr. George Ashe is with him, and that he has brought prints and books for Lord Percival and Lord Pembroke.)

1718, Nov. 13, Rome. Geo. Berkeley to Lord P. . . . The Pretender is hourly expected in that city, where he designs to make his residence. The greatest part of his followers are already come, and swarm in all public places. . . . Says that he sends some terra-cotta busts cast from the antique.

1720, July $\frac{9}{20}$, N.S., Florence. Geo. Berkeley to Lord P. About medals, marbles, casts, and prints for Lord P.

1721, Oct. 12, Trinity College.—Geo. Berkeley to Lord P. I have now been a month in Ireland without writing to your Lordship. . . . I no sooner set foot on shore than I heard that the deanery of Dromore was vacant, with about 500*l.* a year, and a sinecure, which circumstance recommends it to me beyond any preference in the kingdom, tho' there are some deaneries of twice that value.—He says that he applied to the Duke [i.e., the Duke of Grafton, the Lord Lieutenant,] but was put off civilly:—that the Duchess was very civil, and so was Mrs. Fairfax.

(In an answer to the above, Lord P. said that he thought that the Duke delaying the disposal of it until the recess was a good sign for Berkeley.)

1721, Oct. 23, Trinity College. Geo. Berkeley to Lord P. Asks for a copy of Lord Percival's paper on Banks.

1721, [December], Trinity College. Geo. Berkeley to Lord P. Thanks for Lord Percival's paper on Banks. The deanery is still in suspense. Three days hence they are to entertain the Duke of Grafton at the College, and Berkeley is to make the Latin speech.

1721, Jan. 9, Trinity College. Geo. Berkeley to Lord P. . . . There are vacant, besides the bishoprick of Leighlin and Ferns, the Deaneries of Down, Dromore, Limerick, and Cork, and also some smaller benefices. I applied at first for that of Dromore, and have not since altered my application; the bishoprick and rich deanery of Down being above my desires and the others below them.—He says that he sees the Duke and Duchess every ten days.—Mentions the death of Mr. Ashe at Brussels.

1721, Feb. 10, Trinity College.—My patent is now passing the seals for the deanery of Dromore.*

1721, Feb. 13, Trinity College.—He congratulates Lord Percival on the birth of a son.

1721, March 15, Trinity College.—Says that he has been allowed 50*l.* Concordatum money to carry on the suit with the Bishop of Dromore. He (Berkeley) employs 8 lawyers, and is assured that the expense will be several hundreds, and against one in the possession of the deanery and who has been practised in law suits for 25 years. The Chantership of Christ Church is vacant by the death of the Dean of Armagh [Dr. Drelingcourt], and is said to be worth somewhat more than 100*l.* a year. Berkeley asks for it, as it will enable him to carry on the suit.

(Lord Percival writes that he saw the Duke of Grafton about the matter, who said that Berkeley should be supplied by Concordatum money as he wanted it, but that the Chantership must go another way.)

1722, April 14, Trinity College. Berkeley's lawyers are six counsellors, two attorneys, and a civilian (naming them). The cause is a great cause, and he is told that fewer would not do. Is informed that his adversary has as many. He is to proceed by Quare Impedit, and serve the Bishop and Dr. Lesley with a writ that week.

1722, July 29, Trinity College.—Mr. Conolly is build-

* It appears from a letter by Lord Percival that the Bishop of Dromore charmed the appointment.

EARL OF
EGMONT.

ing a stone house at Castletown, 142 feet by 60, and 70 feet high. On Thursday the King's equestrian statue is to be uncovered. Berkeley wrote the Latin inscription. Hopes to cut short his law suit by a project contained in the enclosed, which he asks Lord Percival to seal and send to Mr. Molinex.

1722, Sept. 7, Trinity College.—Berkeley thinks he can only get the deanery by Dean Lesley being made a Bishop.—“We are much alarmed here by the seizing of “the Bishop of Rochester [Atterbury]. . . I am sorry “and ashamed to see a Protestant Bishop accused of “so foul a conspiracy.”

1722, Oct. [], Trinity College.—Bolton, Dean of Derry, lies dangerously ill of a palsy, and past hope of recovery. My friends think that in case of a vacancy I may have some pretensions to my Lord Lieutenant's favour, especially if his Grace shall not think fit to recommend my adversary to a bishoprick, without which I have little or no prospect of succeeding to the deanery of Down (Dromore?). As to Mr. Payzant's copying out of our library, it is at present so old and ruinous, and the books so out of order, that there is little attendance given; besides, it is unusual for strangers to be admitted to copy in it. . . . Berkeley offers to borrow himself and let Mr. Payzant have the books to copy.

1722, Dec. 16, London. Geo. Berkeley to Lord P. at Bath.—Says that he came to London partly to see friends and partly to inform himself on some points of law which are not so well known in Ireland. He was nearly lost in crossing over.

1723, March 4, London. It is now about 10 months since I have determined to spend the residue of my days in Bermuda, where, I trust in Providence, I may be the mean instrument of doing great good to mankind. . . . The reformation of manners among the English in our western plantations, and the propagation of the Gospel among the American savages, are two points of high moment. The natural way of doing this is by founding a college or seminary in some convenient part of the West Indies where the English youth of our plantations may be educated in such sort as to supply their churches with pastors of good morals and good learning; a thing (God knows) much wanted.—Berkeley then goes on to state the proposed course of education of the youths in the college; and gives, in full, his reasons for preferring the group of Bermuda Islands as the seat of the college; dilating on the situation, commerce, climate, produce, security, the simple manners of the people, and the want of enriching commodities which might tempt men from their studies to turn traders. . . . “In case “I carry my deanery (as I have good hopes I shall) I “design to erect a charity school in Dromore, and to “maintain 10 savages and 10 whites in the Bermuda “University. But whatever happens, go I am resolved, “if I live. Half a dozen of the most agreeable and ingenious men in our college are with me in this project; “and since I came hither I have got together about a “dozen Englishmen of quality, and gentlemen, who “intend to retire to these islands, to build villas and plant “gardens, &c., &c.”*

1723, June 4, Trinity College. . . . Something that will surprise your Lordship as much as it doth me. Mrs. Hester van Omry, a lady to whom I was a perfect stranger, having never in the whole course of my life, to my knowledge, exchanged one single word with her, died on Sunday night. Yesterday her will was opened, by which it appears that I am constituted executor, the advantage whereof is computed by those who understand her affairs to be worth 3,000*l.*, and if a suit she had been carried, it will be considerably more. This is only a confused gross reckoning; in a little time I hope to see distinctly into the state of her affairs. . . . I know not what your thoughts are on the long account I sent you from London to Bath of my Bermuda scheme (which is now stronger on my mind than ever, this providential event having made many things easy in my private affairs which were otherwise before). Mr. Moore reports that Lord Percival is afraid of earthquakes at Bermuda. Berkeley asserts that one was never known there.

(On the 30th of June Lord Percival writes and congratulates Berkeley on the legacy. He thinks the Bermuda scheme will not succeed without the protection of Government. In July 1723, Lord Percival was at Spa, and wrote to London for Protestant tracts to dispose among the Protestants of a place three leagues off; and there are several letters about that matter.)

1723, Sept. 19, Trinity College. . . . In my last I

* This letter appears to have been enclosed in a letter from Berkeley to Daniel Dering, Lord Percival's brother-in-law.

EARL OF
EGMONT.

gave you an account of a legacy left me by a lady. Since that, looking into her affairs, we find her debts to have been considerably greater than we imagined. I am nevertheless still likely to make 2,000*l.* clear, not reckoning in the law suit depending between the executors and Mrs. Partington. As to my suit about the deanery of Dromore, I despair of seeing it end to my advantage. The deanery of Down is now vacant, but there is such a crowd of competitors for everything, that I cannot promise myself success without such assiduity and attendance as I hardly think it deserves. The truth is, my first purpose of going to Bermuda sets me above soliciting anything with earnestness in this part of the world, which can now be of no use to me, but as it may enable me the better to prosecute that design; and it must be owned that the present possession of something in the Church would make my application for an establishment in those islands more consider'd.—I mean a Charter for a College there, which of all things I desire, as being what would reconcile duty and inclination, making my life at once more useful to the publick and more agreeable to myself than I can possibly expect elsewhere.

(On the 8th of Oct. 1723, Lord Percival, at London, writes to Berkeley recommending him to be more assiduous at Court, and to try hard for the deanery of Down.

On the 9th of Nov. 1723 Philip Percival, at Dublin, wrote to Lord Percival thus, “I believe you are no “stranger to Dr. Berkeley's inclination to Bermuda, “and for want of news I here send you some verses “which a little nymph of about 5 or 6 years old, drest “up all in flowers and myrtle, surprised him with at his “chamber: as she was perfectly unknown to him and “came alone, he had various conjectures in his mind “what this meant; and upon asking her several questions “which she still answered in French, and in ambiguous “terms, he at last began to mistrust it was some French “child designed to be left on his hands, and got his hat “and made the best of his way down stairs. . . .”

“To the Rev. Dr. Berkeley, the humble petition of
Anne de la Terre.

Dear Doctor, here comes a young virgin untainted
To your shrine at Bermuda to be marry'd & sainted:
I'm young and I'm soft, and am blooming & tender,
Of all that I have I make you surrender.
My innocence led by the voice of your fame
To your person and virtue must put in its claim;
And now I behold you I truly believe
That you're as like Adam as I am like Eve,
Before the dire Serpent their virtue betray'd,
And made them to fly from the Sun to the shade.
But you, as in you a new race were begun,
Are teaching to fly from the shade to the Sun:
For you in great goodness your friends are persuading
To go and to live & be wise in your Eden.
Oh! let me go with you; Oh! pity my youth,
Oh! take me from hence, let me not lose my truth.
Sure you, who have virtue so much in your mind,
Can't think to leave me, who am Virtue, behind!
If you make me your wife, Sir, in time you may fill a
Whole town with our children, and likewise your villa.
I, famous for breeding, you, famous for knowledge,
I'll found a whole nation, you'll found a whole college.
When many long ages in joys we have spent,
Our souls we'll resign with the utmost content,
And gently we'll sink beneath cypress and yew,
You lying by me, and I lying by you.”

1724, May 5, Trinity College. . . . Yesterday I received my Patent for the best deanery in this kingdom, that of Derry. The affair of Dromore is still undecided and likely to be so for some years, but it is now in other hands, God be praised. I have had some powerful competitors, who used many arts to undermine me; but two livings worth 700*l.* per annum happening to fall in the gift of the College, which the House, in order to further my promotion was so kind as to put into the disposal of my Lord Duke, this gave a strong turn in my favour. I am very sensible how much the Duchess hath been my friend, and as sensible how much I am indebted for that to good Lady Percival. The deanery is said to be worth 1,500*l.* per annum; but then there are four curates to be paid, and great charges upon entering, for a large house and offices, first fruits, patent, &c., which will consume the first year's profits, and part of the second. But as I do not consider it with an eye to enriching myself, so I shall be perfectly contented if it facilitates and recommends my scheme of Bermuda, which I am in hopes will meet with a better reception when it comes from one possessed of so great a deanery.

EARL OF
EGMONT.

1724, June 8, Elphin. "I am now on my return from Derry, where I have taken possession of my deanery, and farmed out my lands for 1,250*l.* a year. I am assured they are worth 200*l.* per annum more; but, &c." . . . Berkeley then describes and praises Londonderry, and says that the walls with walks round planted with trees are like those of Padua.—"My house is a fashionable thing, not five years old, and cost 1,100*l.* The corporation are all good churchmen, a civil people, thro'out English, being a colony from London. I have hardly seen a more agreeable situation; . . . much *gusto grande* in the laying out this whole country, which recalls to mind many prospects of Naples and Sicily. After all, I may chance not to be two pence the richer for this preferment; for by the time I have paid for the house and first fruits, I hope I shall have brought the Bermuda project to an issue, which, God willing, is to be my employment this winter in London."

1724, Sept. 9, Trinity College.—He is at ease from a cruel periodical cholick, which seized him after his return from Derry. The loss of 36 oz. of blood and about a dozen purgings and vomitings brought him to a weak state. . . . He proposes to go to England.

(On the 19 Jan. 1723, Philip Percival, at Dublin, wrote to Lord Percival that sometime since he had a letter of Dr. Berkeley, in which he gave an account that his intended scheme for Bermuda met with great approbation and would certainly succeed to his wish. The writer asks for Lord Percival's opinion.—On Feb. 6, Lord Percival answers that he approves the design and intends to give 200*l.*; he says that Berkeley's pamphlet has appeared. He lauds the climate of Bermuda, and thinks that Lady Percival and he may some day go. "The Dean is now busy in getting out his Charter, and intends, when all things are prepared, to set out April come twelvemonth. . . . The scheme meets with encouragement from all sorts of people."

1725, Dec. 28, London.—G. Berkeley to Lord Percival. Thanks for an elegant and suitable present from Lord Percival.*—He says that a pint of good French coffee is good for the cholick. . . .

"My long stay in town and great hurry of business had made fresh air and exercise necessary for my health. In this view I set out in September on a journey through eight or nine counties of England. I never travelled in worse roads or worse weather; so that all the advantage I got must be imputed to the motion. . . . For Bermuda, the subscriptions amount to 3,400*l.*, tho' the town has been very thin ever since I obtained the Charter. On the meeting of Parliament I have good hopes of seeing our affair thrive. The deferring of that, and His Majesty's absence, have been such drawbacks that I begin to fear it will not be possible to visit the island this spring."

1725, Feb. 10, London. Geo. Berkeley to Lord Percival.—I am now in a great hurry of business preparing an interest in the House of Commons against the introducing my affair of St. Christopher amongst them. . . . I hope it will be soon carried, there being very good interest made among the malcontents, and the Court being quite for it. . . . The subscription amounts to about 4,000*l.* Lord Palmerston is desirous that 900 and odd pounds in his hands should be disposed of to this our College, for breeding up young negroes agreeable to Mr. Delon's will. The trustees for directing the disposal thereof are your Lordship, Dr. Bray, Mr. Hales, his brother, and Mr. Belettha. The majority of these are of Lord Palmerston's mind, and your Lordship's concurrence hath been applied for. You have annexed a poem wrote by a friend of mine, with a view to the scheme. Your Lordship is desired to show it to none but of your family, and allow no copy to be taken of it

America; or the Muse's Refuge. A prophecy (six verses of 4 lines each.)

1. The Muse offended at the Age, these climes
Where nought she found fit to rehearse,
Waits now in distant lands for better times,
Producing subjects worthy verse.
6. Westward the course of empire takes its way,
The four first acts already past,
A fifth shall close the Drama with the day,
The world's great effort is the last.

1726, May 17, London. Geo. Berkeley to Lord Percival. He tells Lord P. that on Wednesday the Commons voted an address to the King to make a grant out of the land at St. Christopher's; it was carried with only

two negatives. He is pleased to see it carried contrary to all men's expectation. Wishes that Lord Percival's eldest son might be the first youth to begin with in the College; if not, then Master George. Yesterday the King made a gracious answer.

1726, June 6, Hague.—Lord Percival to Dean Berkeley.—Assurances of friendship.—Congratulations on the success of the scheme.—Last night Mr. Finch, our Ambassador, told me that the Duke of Bourbon had received a message from the King of France, importing that his Majesty had no further occasion for his services.

1726, June 24, London. Geo. Berkeley to Lord Percival.—Condolence on the death of George (son of Lord Percival). Apologizes for not having paid off 60 guineas which Lord Percival lent him several years ago. "The truth is the effects of Mrs. Van Homrigh are not yet disposed of, nor all her debts paid, there being a suit depending with Mr. Partinton. . . . Moreover, I am obliged to pay about 800*l.* for my deanery house, together with first fruits and other expenses, &c., &c."—Says he is now in a capacity to pay it, and asks where it shall be paid.

1728, Sept. 3, Greenwich. Geo. Berkeley to Lord Percival. Takes leave before setting sail.—To-morrow we sail down the river. Mr. James and Mr. Dalton go with me; so doth my wife, a daughter of the late Chief Justice Forster, whom I married since I saw your Lordship. I chose her for her qualities of mind and her unaffected inclination to books. She goes with great thankfulness to live a plain farmer's life, and wear stuff of her own spinning. I have presented her with a spinning wheel. Her fortune was 2,000*l.* originally, but travelling and exchange have reduced it to less than 1,500*l.* English money. I have placed that and about 600*l.* of my own in South Sea Annuities.—Says that he makes Lord Percival his attorney to take one journey a year into the City, and that only until he can find means to lay it out to advantage where he is going.—Address to Dean Berkeley, at Rhode Island, near Boston, under cover to Thomas Cashel, Esq., Admiralty Office, London.

1728, Feb. 7, Newport in Rhode Island. Geo. Berkeley to Lord Percival. . . . We came last from Virginia, where I received many honours from the Governor and the principal inhabitants; the same civil and kind treatment attends us here. We were a long time blundering about the Ocean before we reached Virginia, but our voyage thence hither was as speedy and prosperous as could be wished. Mr. James, who purposes continuing in Virginia 'till spring, and Mr. Dalton who pursued his journey to this place by land, will repent of their choice when they find we arrived so long before them. . . . There is a more probable prospect of doing good here than in any other part of the world; were it in my power I should not demur about situating our College here. But no step can be taken herein without the consent of the Crown, and I shall not apply for that until his Majesty's bounty from St. Christopher's is paid to Dr. Clayton, 'till which time this design should be kept private.—He asks Lord P. that if he travels again he will sell the South Sea Annuities and receive the dividends due, and place all with a banker to Berkeley's order.—Mr. Hoar, of all others, I should choose; but as the contribution money belonging to our College of Bermuda is in his hands, and as I would have my private stock entered in the banker's books under a distinct article as my own money, in order to prevent confusion, I request you to be particular with him on that head, if the money be put into his hands; and you'll be pleased to let me know his partners' names that I may draw in form, for I intend to purchase land in this country. . . . P.S. Since writing, circumstances occurred to make it expedient to draw for money.—He asks Lord P. to sell at once and place the money at a bank.

1729, March 28, Newport. Geo. Berkeley to Lord P. As he does not know whether the former letter arrived he repeats the request about the South Sea Annuities.—The climate of the place is like that of Italy north of Rome, and not quite so cold, though this season has been reckoned colder than ordinary.—He describes the country.—The town is prettily built, contains about 5,000 souls, and has a very fine harbour. The people are industrious, and though less orthodox, I cannot say they have less virtue (I am sure they have more regularity) than those I left in Europe. They are indeed a strange medley of different persuasions, which nevertheless do all agree in one point, viz., that the Church of England is the second best. Mr. Honeyman, the only episcopal clergyman in this island, in whose house

EARL OF
EGMONT.

* From Lord Percival's letter to Berkeley, dated Paris, Dec. 29, O.S., 1725, it appears that the present was some impressions of seals in the French King's Collection.

EARL OF
EGMONT.

I now am, is a person of very good sense and great merit.—Berkeley sends remembrances to Courayer.

1729, April 25, London. Lord Percival to Geo. Berkeley. Congratulations on Berkeley's safe arrival in Rhode Island, which he thinks may be a good position for the College, because of the dismal effects of a tempest some months ago in Bermuda.—He sold Berkeley's 2,000*l.* South Sea Annuities for 2,047*l.* 10*s.*, brokerage 2*l.* 10*s.*, and has placed the balance to Berkeley's account with Mr. Benjamin Hoar & Co., who will make a separate article for it; his partners are Henry Hoar and Christopher Arnold. . . . Parliament has called for an account of the lands of St. Christopher sold. . . . Will receive the dividends on the 2,000*l.* after the 23d of May.

1729, June 10, Virginia. J. Byrd to Lord P. About two months ago Dean Berkeley put into this country on his way to Rhode Island, where he is gone to purchase some lands that may supply his intended College with provisions. I had not the pleasure of seeing him by reason his stay was exceeding short. He only dined with the Governor, and went out of town in the evening. However, he visited our College, and was very well pleased with it.—Byrd says that he thinks when Berkeley comes to put his visionary scheme into practice, he will find it no better than a religious frenzy, and thinks the Dean as much a Don Quixote in zeal as that renowned knight was in chivalry.—Is it not a wild undertaking to build a College in a country where there is no bread nor anything fit for the sustenance of men but onions and cabbage. . . . The air is pure, but it is made so by a perpetual succession of storms and hurricanes. When the College is built, where will the Dean find Indians? There are none at Bermuda, nor within 200 leagues of it, upon the continent, and it will need the gift of miracles to persuade them to leave their country and venture themselves on the great ocean on the temptation of being converted.—The only way to get Indians is for the Dean to have the command of half-a-dozen regiments, make a descent on the coast of Florida, and take prisoners. This will be as wise and meritorious as the Holy War used to be of old, and then if those Gentiles will not be converted by fair means, he may take the French way and dragoon them into Christianity.—He thinks the Dean takes wild measures. Rhode Island, where he has gone, being more than as far again from Bermuda as Virginia; land not half so cheap, nor half so good. The climate is so cold that it will not produce Indian corn, the proper food for Indians, and very often not wheat.—Satirical remarks on the Dean.—I wish the good Dean may not find out at last that Waller really kidnapt him over to Bermuda, and that the project he has been drawn into will prove in every part of it poetical.

1729, June 29, London. Lord Percival to Geo. Berkeley.—Has received the interest on the annuities, amounting to 80*l.*, and paid it to Hoar.—“Your purchasing in Rhode Island is no secret, but I was the last to own it: a friend of yours mentioned it at Court to some company, of which I was one, and was more particular in the acres bought and money laid out and profitableness of your bargain than I knew before. The few I have conversed with think Rhode Island a better place than Bermuda to fix the College in; but what prospect there is of getting the 20,000*l.* your friends employed therein know best. . . . I hear you have already preached to the Quakers, and that they came to our church to hear you, acknowledging you to be an inspired man of God, who preach by the Spirit.”

1729, June 27, Rhode Island. Geo. Berkeley to Lord Percival.—The rumour of war decreasing, and no account being come that the St. Christopher money is yet paid into the Treasury, I think it advisable to let my money remain where it is. In case it is not taken out, I desire it may remain in South Sea Annuities.—I understand that in Ireland they have been told it is my resolution to settle here at all events. This report I am concerned at, and would have it by all means discouraged, for it may give a handle to the Treasury for withholding the 20,000*l.*, and at the same time disgust my associates. The truth is, I am not in my own power, not being at liberty to act without the concurrence, as well of the Ministry, as of my associates. I cannot therefore place the College where I please, and though on some accounts I did, and do still, think it would more probably be attended with success if placed here than in Bermuda, yet if the Government and the gentlemen engaged with me should persist in the old scheme, I am ready to go thither and will do so as soon as I hear the money is received and my associates arrived. . . .

Before I left England I was reduced to a difficult situation. Had I continued there the report would have obtained (which I had found beginning to spread) that I had dropped the design after it had cost me and my friends so much trouble and expense. On the other hand, if I had taken leave of my friends, even those who assisted and approved my undertaking would have condemned my coming abroad before the King's bounty was received. This obliged me to come away in the private manner that I did, and to run the risque of a tedious winter voyage. Nothing less would have convinced the world that I was in earnest, after the report I knew was growing to the contrary.

1729, Aug. 30, Rhode Island. Geo. Berkeley to Lord Percival. Congratulates Lord Percival on his share in redressing the villainies in the Fleet Prison.—Asks him to rebuy into South Sea Annuities. “Rather than break the 2,000*l.* I have got credit for 600*l.* at the legal interest, which Mr. Prior is to pay out of my deanery. This enables me to perfect the purchase of my land and house in this island, which purchase, in case the College should not go on, will be much to my loss. Land is about 10*l.* an acre.—Uncleared land might be bought for a twentieth of that price, but the clearing is expensive, would require time, and in the interim would produce nothing.” Thinks that if the College be settled it would be well to buy uncleared land as an investment. Complains of Treasury delay in sending the money.—“For the first 3 months I resided at Newport, and preached regularly every Sunday, and many Quakers and other sectaries heard my sermons, in which I treated only those general points agreed by all Christians. But on Whitsunday I could not omit speaking against that spirit of delusion and enthusiasm which misleads these people, and though I did it in the softest manner and with the greatest caution, I found it gave some offence. Till then they almost took me for one of their own, to which my dress, being only a strait-backed black coat without plaits on the sides, or superfluous buttons, did not a little contribute. I live now in the country and preach occasionally, sometimes at Newport, sometimes in the adjacent parts of the continent.”—Says he has not yet been at Boston.

1729, June 27, Rhode Island. Geo. Berkeley to Mr. Newman. That place seems a proper situation for the College, though it must be owned that provisions are neither so plenty nor so cheap as I apprehended. As to the inhabitants, I find them divided in their opinions: those in the country, or, as they are termed here, the men in the woods, being grossly ignorant and uneducated, are not a little alarmed at the coming of strangers, and form many fears and ridiculous conclusions thereupon. The inhabitants of the town of Newport, particularly the churchmen, are much better disposed towards us.—Says he has written to friends in England to get the translation of the College from Bermuda to Rhode Island as soon as the 20,000*l.* are paid.

1729, Dec. 31. Benjamin Hoare to Lord Percival. Says he will let the money be laid out in stock in his (Hoare's) name until the Dean's order is got.

1730, March 29, Rhode Island. Geo. Berkeley to Lord Percival. We have passed the winter in a profound solitude on my farm in this island, all my companions having been allured 5 or 6 months ago to Boston, the great place of pleasure and resort in these parts, where they still continue. . . . I wait here with all the anxiety that attends suspense, until I know what I can depend upon or what course I am to take. On the one hand, I have no notion that the Court would put what man call a bite upon poor clergymen who depended upon charters, grants, votes, and the like engagements. On the other hand, I see nothing done towards payment of the money.—Says he has hinted by letter to Dr. Clayton to go to the Treasury (with the King's command, sealed with the Broad Seal), and make his demand, that we may obtain at least a public and direct answer from the proper persons. My views are still the same with regard to Bermuda, whither I am ready to set sail as soon as the money is paid.

1730, July 20, Rhode Island. Geo. Berkeley to Lord Percival. Says he has not heard from Dr. Clayton since he was made a Bishop. Asks Lord Percival to give the enclosed letter to Archdeacon Benson, whom he (Berkeley) appoints to take charge of the College affairs, *vice* the Bishop of Killala.—After all, Bermuda is the proper place, for besides that the 20,000*l.* was granted for that spot, there are other reasons, particularly the extreme dearth of labour and difficulty of getting Indians, the number whereof is very inconsiderable in this part of America, having been consumed by wars and strong

EARL OF
EGMONT.

liquors As for the rallery of European wits, I should not mind it if I saw my College go on and prosper; but I must own the disappointments I have met with in this particular have nearly touched me, not without affecting my health and spirits. If the founding a College for the spread of religion and learning in America had been a foolish project, it cannot be supposed the Court, the Ministers, and the Parliament would have given such public encouragement to it; and if after all that encouragement they who engaged to endow and protect it let it drop, the disappointment indeed may be to me, but the censure, I think, will light elsewhere.

Adversaria. Four vols., folio, bound in vellum.

Vol. I., pp. 353 and 2 pp. of Index, among the titles of which are Calculations (houses in England, &c.), Canon, Characters (*inter alios*, Archbishop Tillotson, Duke of Berwick, General Dillon, Dr. Geddes, Lord Howard of Eserick, Lord Ossory, Charles Duke of Shrewsbury, Algernon Sidney, Mr. Collins, Dr. Tindal,) Ceremonies, Christianity, Councils, Dissenters, Eucharist, Heresy, Proverbs, Politicks, and History, Pope's Speeches, &c.

Characters. This morning Mr. Pope (he is a Papist, but I think a candid man) told me that the Duke of Bucks told him several times he thought Tillotson was a Deist, because Tillotson said he thought everyone should, and he would, conform to the religion of the country he was in. Pope also said that the Duke of Shrewsbury told him he was of the same religion he was at 14, and had never altered. Now, he being older than that when Tillotson converted him to the Protestant religion, and dying as he did in the same outward profession, Pope believed he was likewise a Deist.

Lord Ossory.—In the margin: "Of my Lord Ossory, son to the Duke of Ormond, and father to the present, now in rebellion; given by Sir Robert Southwell in 1656. See more in my Biography, vol. 6. p. 245."

Collins is a speculative Atheist, and has been so many years, as he owned to Archibald Hutchinson, Esq., who told it to Dr. Dod, and he to me.

Dr. Tyndal, L.D., now living, 1732. Dr. Dod told me likewise that Dr. Tyndal, L.D., who is in the same College in Oxford with himself, owned to him he is a speculative Atheist. It was he that writ the Rights of the Christian Church.

This volume contains many political, humorous, and amatory poems, some in French.

The writer sometimes states the book whence he derived his information.

Vol. II.—Loose at the beginning is part of an autobiography of Sir John Percival.—The contents of the volume are similar to the contents of Vol. I. There are indices.—Of the "Characters," some are by Sir John Percival, and some *ex relatione*.

Milton, the poet, died a Papist. Dr. Charlette, Master of University College, Oxford, told me lately at Bath that he remembers to have heard from Dr. Binks that he was at an entertainment in King James' reign, when Sir [Christopher] Milton, one of the Judges and elder brother to the famous Mr. Milton, the poet, was present; that the Judge did then say publicly his brother was a Papist some years before he died, and that he died so.—(p. 287). I am still more persuaded of it from what Dr. English told me that he had often heard Mr. Prior, the poet, say that the late Earl of Dorset told him the same thing.

Selden wrote his book against Tithes, in revenge for "Ignoramus," which ridiculed lawyers.

There are characters of Lord Edward Coke, Sir W. Petty, Sir Robert Southwell, Lord Chief Justice Pratt, Lord Cowper, William Lord Berkeley, living in 1730, Richard Bentley, &c.

Queen Henrietta Maria.—Thomas Carew, Gentleman of the Privy Chamber, going to light King Charles into her chamber, saw Jermyn Lord St. Albans with his arm round her neck;—he stumbled and put out the light;—Jermyn escaped; Carew never told the King, and the King never knew it. The Queen heaped favours on Carew. She quarrelled with Jermyn and tore her will;—after reconciliation she made another will in his favour; he brought it to her to sign; but she being asleep he deferred it till the next morning, when she was found dead of a dose of laudanum she had taken, 1669. My authority is old G. Clarke, Esq., formerly Lord of the Admiralty and Secretary to Prince George of Denmark.

In the year 1657 when my uncle Sir R. Southwell was at Oxford, one Edgerton, six score and 13 years of age, walked from Cheshire thither and beg'd of him an others. Sir Peter Pett had his picture by Fisher.

Vol. III. Similar to the last. The Characters are numerous, two or three hundred. There is a good index.

Nel Gwyn.—Dr. Garth comforted a dying courtesan in despair by telling her on his honour there was neither God nor future state.

Duke of Marlborough (long).

Dr. Hook, Professor of Mathematics, whom I remember well 20 years ago, a little, dirty, grey-headed man, when I first entered a member of the Royal Society: (stories of his avarice).

Oliver Cromwell. A story told by Mrs. Gibbons (aunt of Sir Geoffrey Gilbert, ob. 1726, Chief Baron of England), Housekeeper of Whitehall, of Cromwell praying three quarters of an hour every evening in a room alone.

Characters of Lambert, Steele, Thomas Creech, Lord Bacon (from Sir Simond Dewes life in MS.).—Dr. W. Whiston. He has sometimes access to the Queen, who is generous to him; with her he converses as with others in a very blunt way. She asked him in 1739 what the world said of her, and he replied that she did not mind her prayers.

Characters of Lilburn, Desborow, Calamy, W. and John Fairfax, killed at the siege of Frankendale, Sir H. Sidney (said to be of French extraction).

Vol. IV. Similar to the others. It has a few Lives and Characters, but none original: a few anecdotes and poems. A few extracts from records about Ireland.

Twelve folio volumes of Diaries 1730. Jan. 8 to 174, Aug. 30. They seem to be interesting.

Six large folio volumes containing copies of letters and papers numbered.

Vol. 1, pp. 486.

1618, March 16. Council Order for Mr. Percival in reference to his services in the Court of Wards, Ireland.

1618, March 17. Letter to the Lord Deputy and Council, ordering payment of 40*l.* per ann. to Richard Percival, Esq., for services in the Court of Wards. (He was clerk and registrar of the Commissioners for Wards.)—A few other papers about the Court of Wards.—Others about the Percival's land business in Ireland. The last paper in the vol. is dated 28 Sept. 1641.

Vol. 2, pp. 464. Here are copies of letters by the Lord President and others to Sir Philip Percival, about the rebellion in Ireland. The last is dated 14 January 1644.—At the end is a pedigree from Robert dominus de Breherval et de Ilverio, in Normanniâ, down to John Percival, Lord of Templehouse, a Viscount in 1737, and his children.

Vol. 3, pp. 472. Ends, 25 June 1647.

Vol. 4. Down to p. 127 the papers are temp. Sir R. Percival. Thence to p. 470 are letters to Lady Percival, Mr. John Percival, and others. The last paper is No. 1,229.—pp. 165-8 are torn out.—In 1653 Val. Savage, at Chester, gives a little English news.—1653, Dec. 17, S. Percival writes from London of the inauguration of Oliver Cromwell on the day before.—In 1654 some good passages may be selected.

Two large folio volumes.

Vol. 1, pp. 457. Letters and papers of Sir P. Percival.—p. 123. Sir P. Percival's speech in Parliament in England, touching his actions in Ireland, 5 July 1647.

Papers about the Customs of Dublin.

1646. Many letters by Col. Thomas Pigott.

1646, Nov. 27. Committee of Lords and Commons for Ireland. Resolution for a recruit for Lord Inchiquin.

1646, Sept. 26. Lord Ormond and others to the King: application for troops.

1668. Petition of Robert Southwell to the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland, for his salary for the Dutch prisoners, and salary as Sub-Commissioner of Prizes.

1674, Sept. 22. Robert Percival to Sir R. Southwell Mr. Thynn and his lady came here (to France), and they have this day invited me to dine with them.

Letters to John Percival at Westminster School.

Vol. 2 ends with p. 1373; and ends imperfectly in a letter dated 26 Dec. 1679.

1681, July 3. A letter by Sir N. L'Estrange.

1681, July 17, Oxford. Mr. Lane to Sir John Percival, about College's plot; and other letters about the same.

1683, July 3. Sir Robert Southwell, Sir John Percival. A long letter about the Plot and other matters.

There are many by Sir Robert Southwell.

Many of the letters relate to family matters and business; but some interesting general information may be extracted.

The last batch of letters are from Sir Philip Percival to Sir Robert Southwell.

In the volume are some papers as late as 1683.

EARL OF
EGMONT.

Thick folio, between 500 and 600 pp., 16th and 17th centuries. This (at least as far as p. 166) seems to be the original entry book of the High Court of Castle Chamber, at Dublin. A few leaves at the beginning are absent.—p. 15, the names founde gylty. These persons as were . . . indytement, viz., Barnabe Comiske, of Tarmonfeikin, 13s. 4d., and 36 other persons named, with various sums opposite the names of many.—Signed by W. Fitzwylliam, Adam Dublin, custod. Sigilli, Halliden, and four others of the Council.

p. 16. The names of such persons as in their several answers then confessed to be at the spoyle of the shipp. A long list of names follows, with fines against nearly all. *Str* against the sums.—Signed as before.

p. 18. 1573, Nov. 4. In the suit, John Bath, the Queen's Solicitor v. Danyell Boo and others. It appears that Danyell Boo and Patrick Taylor were guilty of the riot. They are to pay 40s. each to the Queen, and to be imprisoned during pleasure.—Signed as before.

pp. 27 and 28 to pp. 41 and 42 gone.

p. 40. The document is signed by Fitzw[ylliam]. T. Armagh, Roland Ballinglas, H. Meden, Thomas Slane, Jo. Plunket, Lucas Dillon, John Falconer, R. Stone, N. White, Garvey.

p. 61. Henry Sydney signs at the top of the page.

1578, Nov. 28. Wm. Drury signs.

1581, May 5. Lord (Arthur) Grey signs.

pp. 157-8-9, 160 gone.

pp. 163-4-5, and 6 signed by Perrott.

In 1593, Nicholas White reports that there was a prophecy that O'Donnell should be King of Ireland and that there was an old crown of the Kings of Ireland in Rome, and that the Catholic Bishops had written to Rome. He was ordered to the pillory, to have his ears cut off, to be whipt, and to be imprisoned during the Lord Deputy's pleasure.—The Lord Baron of Lowth is fined for whipping his wife.

The entries after p. 166 are not signed. The last document is in 18 James 1st.

Thick folio, 16th century and beginning of 17th century; about 300 leaves and index. Copies of patents, creations to dignities, &c. Warrants, &c. 25 Hen. VIII. to 25 Eliz.; and Proclamations, 31 Hen. VIII. to 44 Eliz.

Weald Hall, 3 Sept., 25th year. Writ to the sheriffs of Norwich to take John Lewis, otherwise Abdiell Lewis, of Holbrooke, Norwich Diocese, a convicted heretic, and burn him in a public place in the liberties of Norwich.

fo. 38. (30) Henry VIII. Denization of Anthony Toto, a painter, born in Florence, a subject of the Emperor.

The index shows the subjects: Patents and creations, Lieutenant's levies, Provision for war, Ordnance, Oyer and Terminer, Inquire, To survey and examine, Reparation and Fortification, Pardons, Writs, Council of the North, Wales, Ireland, Safe conduct, Treaties, Armour and horses, Queen's debts, Ecclesiastical, Warrants, Parliament, Protector, Accompt, Provision, Victual, Subsidy and Benevolence, Musters, Piracies, Sale of Land, The King's stamp, Tower, Arrest, &c., &c.

Collections for family history, &c. 7 volumes.

Folio. A journal of passages, chiefly publick, which, for the sake of my memory, I have thought fit to keepe according as I had time and opportunity to write them down.

10th Oct. 1711. Landed with my family at Dunbary after a narrow escape at sea;—about 140 leaves, down to 6 Sept. 1715.

He left Ireland 2nd March 1714, and got to London on the 14th, but on the 3rd of July 1714 he was in Dublin again. While in London he gives copies of letters which he writes to his brother Percival and his cousin D. Dering. He inserts also copies of letters to himself from London. He gives accounts of proceedings in Council in Ireland, characters of persons, and notices of events.

Folio. A continuation of the above; with copies of letters to and by him; the last letter is dated in 1717. It contains notices of the Pretender.

Folio. My journey to Spa in 1723; 31 pp. in a school-boy hand. With index by Percival.

My journey to France, Holland, and Flanders in 1718; 281 pp., with index by Percival.

A folio cover with a number of separate fair copies of papers by and signed Henry Hutchinson, relating to South American countries and affairs. At the beginning is a letter (dated from Chatham) by Henry Hutchinson, the son, to the Earl of Egmont, saying that he sends by his father some of the papers which are copied; that his father is in distress; that he would like to suc-

ceed him; that some of the papers show the losses sustained in the Expedition which was the cause of the family's ruin.—The papers are in 1739, 1762, &c. They are against the Spaniards.

Folio. Somersetshire pedigrees, penes Jo. Anstis, Garter, Oct. 1737. The book compiled 1636; copied 1737 by me. P. (13 leaves).—At the other end are copies of 2 or 3 letters.

Loose are some notes of John Earl of Egmont, born 1683, second son of Sir John Percival. 40 pp. It is a draft corrected by himself. Ends imperfectly in 1713.

Manuscript Collections, 5 vols., folio.

Vol. I. Sir R. Temple's speech in Parliament against the Triennial Bill, 1692, out of a MS. Mr. Southwell lent me.

Sir R. Temple's speech in favour of Subsidies against Land Taxes; out of a MS. of Mr. Southwell's, lent me 1730.

Marquis of Normanby's speech in the House of Lords, 18th of Sept. 1695, taken in shorthand; from a MS. of Mr. Southwell's, lent me 1730.

Some other speeches.

Politicks and Government; from Mr. Southwell's MS. *Etat de l'Italie dans l'année 1721 donné à Lord Carteret, Secrétaire d'Etat* (written by Count Gazoli, minister at that time from Parma to the Court of England).

Notes taken out of the pedigree of the Southwell family, certified by Sir W. Dugdale, 1685, with a continuation of the Woodrising line to the present time. 2 pp.

And other papers.

Vol. II. (All but one are from Mr. Southwell's MS. Religion.—Politicks and Government, History.

Instructions for reading the History of England, by Dr. Thomas Barlow, Provost of Queen's College, afterwards Bishop of Lincoln, and intended for my uncle Sir Robert Southwell's use.

A vindication of the Government in Scotland during the reign of King Charles 2nd against misrepresentation made in some scandalous pamphlets.

Mr. Hooker's opinion of Government, extracted by Mr. Hill, and copied by him out of Mr. Southwell's collection of MSS.

The importance of Dover Harbour, by Sir Henry Shere, 1686, wherein is shewn the influence of French counsels over King Charles the 2nd. (Shere gives conversations with Charles the 2nd), 6 pp.

Voyages.

A scheme or method for the reduction of Canada; 3½ pp. Narrative of the deposing of Alfonso VI., King of Portugal, by the Cortes in 1668, and appointing Don Pedro, his brother, Regent of the kingdom:—by Sir Robert Southwell, Envoy Extraordinary to that Court.

Vol. III. List of contents. (18 articles.)

1. Verbum sapienti. Sir Robert Southwell's advice to his son.

2. Upon dispatch of business. The like.

3. Conference touching your friend at Court. The like.

4. The Earl of Shrewsbury's letter on his marriage (to an Italian widow), 1705.

5. Lord Burghley to Lord Sussex, 1575.

6. Concerning the nature of reason and intelligence (1½ pp.) By intelligence Cromwell knew all Mazarin's secrets. By art of unsealing letters (written by Sir Richard Willis), Sir S. M. saved King Charles the 2nd, who was to have been murdered at Westenbanger in Kent, which house was hired on purpose.

10. Arguments against burying in woollen cloth, by Sir P. Pett, 1681.

18. Concerning the revolution in Portugal, extracted from Sir R. Southwell's letters, p. 72 to the end of the vol. The letters go to 1680.

Six of the other articles are about Irish affairs.

Vol. IV. Copies of appointment of, and letters by, Sir R. Southwell, as Envoy Extraordinary to the Duke of Brandenburg, in 1680; and of letters by Monk, the Earl of Sunderland, Sir L. Jenkins, and Mr. Wynne: the last letter is dated Berlin, ^{29 Oct.} 2 Nov. 1680.

Vol. V. At the beginning of this volume are the latter part of the series mentioned as contained in Vol. IV.

List of all knights created by King James I. and Charles I.; from the beginnings of their reigns until 1642. It is alphabetical; giving the name of each knight, his county, when created, and by whom; created baronet, when so created; created a peer, when so created.—A lower margin shows knights created temp. Charles II. and James II.

EARL OF
EGMONT.

Lists of sheriffs and lord mayors of London, 1520-1724, with the names of the companies of which they were members.

Folio. pp. 198.—Copies of letters by and to Lord Percival. Some give accounts of debates in the House of Commons, with speeches of various members, 1730 and 1731.

Folio.—The Sudden Turn, in the fall of Clawpole and Bellygut:—

Bellygut, King of Lubberland; Flatterall his favourite; Clawpole, chief of Norfolk; Pimpey his friend; Bungay, brother to Claypole; Cynderaxa, cook to Bellygut. (36 pp.)

pp. 41-62.—A true narrative of the hustings' usage of me in the life of my son's election for member of Parliament 1734 (election for Harwich).

pp. 62-125. A short discourse of Heresie.

pp. 145-150. General observations on the Septuagint translation of the Bible.

Folio; original letters; pp. 1-788, and index. To Sir John Percival, Bart., at Dublin, at London, &c. 21 Nov. 1701 to 16 Dec. 1711; all in business.

Eight volumes, vellum bound. Copies of letters.* Vol. I, pp. 292.—1697, May 19.—1709, Dec. 27. Note to the first letter "From Mr. Henry Roby, my father's 'chaplain while he lived, and afterwards my tutor 'till I 'went to the French school in Greek Street. He lived 'with me till he died in 1707.'"—The writer of the note was evidently the copier of the letters, i.e., John Percival.

The letters are from Henry Roby to John Percival.

John Percival to Sir R. Southwell (many), John Percival went to Magdalen College, Oxford; R. Smallbrook was his tutor there. Sir R. Southwell writes religious letters to John Percival, who translated Aristotus into English, and dedicated the translation to Sir R. Southwell.

1701, June 24. Mr. Parry's directions to John Percival for travelling in England (pp. 83-88).

1701, June 24. Peter le Neves' directions to John Percival on the same subject (pp. 88-103).

1701, Sept. 18. John Percival to Digby Coates; tells of his expedition to Scotland.

170 $\frac{1}{2}$, March. John Percival is in London; and his letters tell a little news. Ann Whorwood, at Denton, was his cousin. Basil Kennett was his brother Philip's tutor.

170 $\frac{1}{2}$, March 21. John Percival to Thomas Knatchbull.—The Queen happening to blush very much when she spoke her speech from the throne, some compared her to the sign of the Rose and Crown. You can't imagine how assiduous the Whigs are to curry favour with her. The Bishop of Salisbury, it is said, lay all night in St. James's Court that he might be the first to wish her joy; but though that's false, he was the very first that told the news of the King's death, but she would not believe it 'till the Marquis of Normanby affirmed it.

1702, March 26. The same to the same. The coronation medal is to have the emblem and motto in allusion to Jupiter in his war with the giants, who rested awhile and slept while Pallas maintained the conflict. The King appears in heaven, and the Queen stands under him armed, with the motto "Vicem gerit illa Tonantis." He sends copy of a lampoon on various persons of note.

170 $\frac{1}{2}$, March 17. Ch. Dering to (his nephew) John Percival. . . . This day the opera of Camilla is acted expressly for Lord Marlborough. Our famous Nicolini got 800 guineas for his day; and 'tis thought Mrs. Tofts, whose turn it is on Tuesday next, will get a vast deal. She was on Sunday last at the Duke of Somerset's, where there was about 30 gentlemen, and every kiss was 1 guinea; some took 3, others 4, others 5, at that rate, but none less than one.

1709, April 2, London. Wm. Wogan to John Percival. Lady Betty Cromwell died on Thursday; she miscarried on Tuesday of a girl, and is to be buried at Henbury in Mrs. Southwell's burying place.

170 $\frac{1}{2}$, Feb. 14. Lord Cutts is dead. Although his place gave him 6,000*l.* per annum, he died vastly in debt, and his aides-de-camp dubbed 10*l.* a piece to bury him.

170 $\frac{1}{2}$, Jan. 3, Dublin. W. Percival writes an account of his brother Charles' defence of Denia, of which he was Governor.

1708, Oct. 10, Denia Castle. Major C. Percival writes to his brother an account of the second siege of the castle. (But he was obliged to surrender.)

170 $\frac{1}{2}$, Dec. 10. Sir J. Percival to Archdeacon Per-

cival. Account of proceedings in the House of Commons in Sacheverell's trial.

1708, Dec. 18, Florence. The Grand Duke of Tuscany to Sir J. Percival. Thanks for a book of prints (Smith's mezzotints).

This volume has an alphabetical Index of Letters, an Index of Matters, and an Index of Names of Persons.

Vol. II. 170 $\frac{1}{2}$, January 1.—1712, Dec. 31. Letters to and by Sir John Percival. No index, pp. 275.

1710, Jan. 9. Sir John Percival to his cousin.—A long letter about a debate in the House of Lords on Lord Peterborough's doings in Spain. The Queen was there for 4 hours.

1711, June 30, Bath. An original letter by Sir J. Percival. Says that he has been to Blenheim, and that the house is not finished. Describes a marble fountain there, brought from Alicante, began by Bernini, who died before it was finished; it has representations of the 4 great rivers of the world, with other ornaments; the figures are half as big as life.

1711, July 14, Bath. Letter by Sir John Percival, sending a drawing of a Roman inscription, dug up while mending the road, and let into a wall near the Cathedral.—Julius vita | lis Fabricie is | Leg. xx. v. v. | stipendior | um. ix. anor. xx. | ix. natione Be | lga ex colego | Fabricie. elatu | S. H. S. E.

1711. Several letters from Matthew Buchanan, from Barcelona, who seems to have wished to be chaplain; having been a deputy chaplain. In 1712 he writes that he left Spain in November and went to Italy; and he dates from Bourdeaux. In September he dates from Holly Hill, and has got a cure.

Vol. III. 171 $\frac{1}{2}$, January—1714, Dec. Letters to and by Sir J. Percival. No index, pp. 375.

1713, April 28. Lord Castlecomer to Sir J. Percival.—Notices the universal applause of Cato.—Such has been its run on the stage that the Ministry has been obliged to come into the applause. Now the word is given that Cato must either mean the Lord Treasurer or Bolingbroke, and the contention is which party shall applaud it most. . . . At Court I met Mr. Harcourt (the Lord Chancellor's son) and asked him how he liked our play. Your play! my Lord, 'Tis ours, says he; or at least you will allow Cato to belong to us, by reason Mr. Booth is one of us. Very good, quoth I, take him? God's name; You purchased him at the rate of 54 guineas which Lord Bolingbroke collected among you young gentlemen at the play the other night. At that rate, my Lord, says he, if your friends will give him 60, you may bring him over. Upon which I observed it was by no means worth our while, and further added, they might make the best of their player since we had our poet; and bribe him if you can.

1714, March 27, Dublin. Daniel Dering to Sir J. Percival. . . . Our Lord Lieutenant has this day published a proclamation which you represented as necessary to him some time since. It contains an alphabetical list of all papists that are licensed to wear arms, with the places of their abode, &c., &c.

1714, April 17. Sir J. Percival to his brother.—Gives an account of the debate in the House of Commons on Thursday last, about voting the Succession not in danger. . . . Great notice was taken of Don Patricio Mauros being presented to the Queen under character of a Spanish nobleman, which man, though discovered a year ago to be Sir Patrick Lawless, an Irish papist, in arms for the late King James, and an outlaw constantly in arms against us, and attending the Pretender, was nevertheless suffered to come to court.

Vol. IV. 171 $\frac{1}{2}$, Jan.—171 $\frac{1}{2}$, Jan. 3, pp. 530. No index.

In Vol. 4 are many letters from Philip Percival in Ireland, and from Sir John Percival in London, and many memoranda of events by Sir John.

171 $\frac{1}{2}$, March 24, London. Sir John Percival to the Earl of Sunderland. Thanks for the intended peerage.

1715, April 22, — to —. To-day there was a total eclipse of the sun. All the astronomers are agreed that the moon has an atmosphere.

1715, May 12 — to —. To-day Mr. Pulteney, late Envoy at Denmark, told me there was no doubt the late Queen thought the Pretender her brother, and was troubled in her mind that she not only kept the kingdom from him, but had contributed to render his restoration for ever impracticable. Pulteney told her of a conversation between Mons. Plessen (who was much trusted by the late Queen for his faithful service to Prince George during his life, to whom he was Master of the Wardrobe and Privy Purse), some time before her death she unburdened herself, expressing her regret that she kept him out. M. Plessen argued against his restoration, because of restoration of popery and the destruction of

* These include the Berkeley letters.

EARL OF
EGMONT.

the liberty of the people. She ended by saying, I think you are in the right.

1715, May 28. Anniversary of the King's birth; but the bells toll'd faintly: the churchwardens pretended the ropes were lost. 'Tis said the mob have a ridiculous health, viz., Limp, L., Lewis; I., James; M., Mary, the late King James' Queen; P. Pretender. A pamphlet called *The Conduct of the Duke of Ormond in 1712*, though published by his direction, does him no service, nor the party. The Tories confess the same, and wish it had not been published. The riots in London, Oxford, and other places, are marks of dissatisfaction at the King's choice of his Ministry. The night before last, viz., 2 June (*sic*) six score foot of the Duke of Marlborough's regiment made a public bonfire before Whitehall, and threw in their shirts . . . this was by order of their Colonel the Duke, who, to compensate them being so coarsely clothed, promised them 2 new shirts apiece, a new waistcoat, and a new pair of shoes. . . . The blame lies on the agent. . . . The soldiers found out when the King walked on the garden in St. James', and one dropped a letter wrapped in one of their new coarse shirts as the King was passing; he read the letter, put it in his pocket, and afterwards he "*gronda pour la première fois*," said the Page of the Black Stairs, who related this to the friend who imparted it to me. I am assured that the Prince said that a certain General ought to be . . . whether he meant General Tatton or the Duke of Marlborough, I can't tell. People think the latter.

1715, July 3, Dublin. Lord Percival writes that he is sworn into the Privy Council.

1715, July 19, London. Daniel Dering to Lord Percival. . . . Prior has certainly given up all the papers, so that there will be the fullest evidence against Lord Oxford.

1715, Aug. 19. A letter of this date says that Lord C. Brodrick showed a letter from a member of Parliament that the Duke of Ormond's friends offered to compound for his perpetual banishment, and to vote for it, if the Ministry would forbear to attain him.

1715, Feb. 12, Dublin. Philip Percival to Lord Percival. A strange appearance in the moon the 6th and 7th of this month, more particularly remarked by Mr. Bingham, the clockmaker. I sent the draught on the other side, with his own words, as he sent it me. He said it was so flaming a red that at first he thought it had been a chimney over against him on fire. It was a bright moonshiny night, so it could not be owing to fogs. (On the other side is a drawing of the crescent moon on its back; near the right horn a triangle (representing, I suppose, the red appearance) cuts off about one seventh in length of the crescent. The clockmaker's notes are "Feb. 6, at 5 minutes past 10, I saw this piece of a bloody spear.—And on the 7th, at a quarter past 9.")

Vol. V. 1715, Jan.—1723, March 23, pp. 325. Three indices, as in Vol. I. Letters to and by Lord Percival.

1723, Jan. 3, Merton College, Oxford. Philip Barecroft to Lord Percival. He has examined the MSS. Sir Harry Unton's Embassy to France, 340 pp. folio, written closely in a small hand; at the end are 33 letters by Queen Elizabeth. The Life of Sir John Hawkwood is a manuscript not very fair, 372 pp. folio. The account of the services of Signor Gondomar, 16 pp. folio. The University price of transcribing is 1s. per sheet.

(1722), Sept. 22, Twickenham. Alexander Pope to Lord Percival.—Did not know till after Percival had gone that the person with him was Col. Hunter, one of the directors of the opera. "The Duchess of Buckingham has a request to the Board, that the late Duke's play may be performed at the Theatre in Drury Lane, with several pieces of Music written in the manner of Ancient Chorus, partly by himself and partly by me, and that in case any voice or part of the instrumental music should be wanted, they would permit them to perform in it for a few nights, supposing those nights not to interfere with the operas. Your Lordship's interference in this matter will be a double obligation to her and to, &c., &c."

1722, May 8. Under this date Lord Percival writes that "Lady Sunderland told the Bishop of Winton, from whom I had it, that the child who died the other day, of 3½ years old, of the small pox, complained that a coffin should be brought into his room, and cried to have it taken away, for he would not die; nor was he easy 'till the servants seemed to remove the phantom. His father died the Thursday before, but the child knew nothing of it. She said the same boy when but two years old could not be persuaded to go into a room where an old tutor of my Lords.

"who died a day before, was laid in order for burial, though unknown to him, but made no scruple of it when the corpse was gone. Thus the Bishop related it to me."

1723, Jan. 8, Temple. Sam. Forster to Lord P. The Bishop of Rochester swears that Col. Williamson intended to murder him, and that what he did was in self-defence.

1721, Aug. 30. Lord Percival, in London, to his brother. He alludes to the "Picture Office." A company seems to have been formed by a M. le Blond for engraving pictures at a cheap rate, and also expressing any pictures in tapestry. Lord Percival sends some.—In October his brother expresses his great satisfaction with them. In November Lord Percival sends the bill for seven, viz., Two Children, hand unknown, 10s.; Rebecca, after Caratch, 12s.; Susanna, after Picairi, 12s.; Magdalene, after Caratch, 10s.; Holy Family, after Baroccio, 15s.; Virgin, after Raphael, 15s. The Office has since put out a St. Catherine, after Corregio, and our Saviour and St. John the Baptist, after Vandyke. . . . Our modern painters can't come near it (the invention) with their colours, and if they attempt a copy make us pay as many guineas as now we give shillings. On the 27th March 1722 Lord Percival writes, The picture project has suffered under a great deal of mismanagement, but yet improves much. On the 7th of March 1723 D. Dering tells Lord Percival of a general meeting of the proprietors held yesterday, by order of the assignees, by the desire of several members. About 40 or 50 met; Col. Guise was in the chair, who said the trustees had called the meeting to give an account of their conduct. Mr. Penny read an historical account of the proceedings, which contained several reflexions on M. le Bland, who as constantly interrupted him with, *Je declare que cela est faux*, &c. The managers then read what they called a paper of facts. They had sold 490 shares for 15*l.* each; and sold pictures for 600*l.*, and with what had been paid in by the old proprietors the sum they were to charge themselves with was, I think, near 9,000*l.* That almost 7,000*l.* of that had been spent; 5,000*l.* under le Bland's directions, which produced 4,000 pictures; and if all were sold at the price fixed on them, there would be 2,000*l.* loss; and 2,000*l.* had been spent under Guine, which had likewise in 10 months produced 5,000 pictures, which, if all sold at the price fixed, would occasion a gain of 1,600*l.* That in the method they now use, there might be made with the 25 plates now in being 14,000 more, which, with the above 5,000, would bring in, if sold, 12,000*l.* That as to the second branch of weaving, they had spent 950*l.*, and the produce was a child's head and a piece of silk which, if sold, would yield about 30*l.* Lord Hunsdon moved that 7 persons might be chosen to inspect all the transactions had by virtue of the Patent. There were chosen Lord Carpenter, Sir J. Guise, D. Dering, Wm. Lewis le Grand, Mr. Bultell, Mr. Cowmaker, and Mr. Vezzian; and to make a report in 5 weeks.

1722, Sept. 25, Chalton. Lord Percival to A. Pope. This morning Brigadier Hunter returned to London and told me the chief singers engaged would not be permitted to perform in Drury Lane, but he was sure you might have Bosci and any of the instrumental musick on such nights as did not interfere with the opera. He was very ready to serve you, and desired I would let you know that Sagioni, formerly known here by the name of Maria Gallia, is returned, and sings to his judgment extremely well. She is not engaged to the Haymarket, and will probably perform at Drury Lane upon moderate encouragement, for she is come with the view of maintaining herself by scholars.

1723, Jan. 8. Samuel Forster writes that the Duke of Buckingham's play will not be acted at all.

1723, Dan. Dering to Lord Percival. Col. Disney, Lord Stair, and others went to see Lord Sunderland's library. Disney came up to Lord Stair and says, My Lord, have you been at the expense of seven or eight hundred guineas for composers of operas, while Lord Sunderland could have supplied you for nothing with more curious ones out of the library than any those fellows can produce.—He said, "My Lord, I saw at that end of the room twelve large folios, and they are Operas S. Augustini."

1722, March 27, London. Lord Percival to Ch. Dering. Sir R. Steel got his election by a merry trick. He scooped an apple and put ten guineas into it, and said it should be deposited for the wife of any of the voters that should be the first brought to bed that day 9 months. Upon this, several that would have been against him, and who lived some miles from the town, posted home to capacitate their wives to claim the

EARL OF
EGMONT.
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apple, and the next morning the election past in his favour before they returned.

Vol. VI. 1723, March 30—1725, Sept. 9. No Index, pp. 326.—Many letters by Lord Percival about his travels in England.

1723, Nov. Philip Percival at Dublin. Writes to Lord Percival that Lord Fitzwilliam told him that one Sir John St. Barb, of Hampshire, had died lately and left very considerably to some Percival of Ireland.

1724, Aug. 9, Oxford. Lord Percival to Dan. Dering. Says that his last was from Beaconsfield in Buckinghamshire. Friday morning, on leaving Becconsfield, we went half a mile out of way to see Hall Barn, Mr. Waller's house, a London box, if I may so call a house of 7 windows every way.—Waller being hunting, they did not see the inside of the house. There were 80 acres of garden and walks and views; he mentions the bench, a seat of the famous Edmund Waller the poet, which is so revered, that old as it is, it is never to be removed but constantly repaired, like Sir Francis Drake's ship. The present Waller is his grandson. All this fine improvement is made by himself, or by Aislabie, his father-in-law, who had this house and the lands about in right of his wife's jointure, but gave it up in the South Sea year to his son-in-law. There is a great deal more still to be done, which will cost a prodigious sum; but this gentleman by marriage, South Sea, and his paternal estate [is able] to do what he pleases.—He went to Woodstock: tells how the Duchess of Marlborough turned off a porter, because he had let the Duke of Montague pass the outward gate against her orders, she being absent; and how the porter of the second gate shut the door, and swore his Grace should not enter for love or money.—At Lord Abingdon's house, a mile from Tetsworth, a venerable old seat moated round, he saw, among other pictures, one of Sir Edmund Verney, standard bearer to King Charles the 1st.—On the 11th of August Lord Percival writes from Oxford; in Bodley he saw the works of Cicero, printed in 1475, esteemed the first that was ever printed in England; and a New Testament 1,300 years old.

There are several capital long letters by Lord Percival to D. Dering, describing houses, gardens, and pictures that he saw in his tour.

1724, Oct. 26, Twittenham. A. Pope to Lord Percival.—I assure your Lordship, that I take it as an obligation that you think so rightly of me as to judge the pleasure I should receive in obeying any commands of yours. There are some people in the world for whom one's esteem can never be extinct, though it may be dormant by distance or accident; and I beg you to apply this where I mean it, not to transfer it, where your modesty otherwise might, to any other of my acquaintance. I went, as soon as I received yours, to my Lord Harcourt, whose answer was that he was not pre-engaged, and would give the gentleman his vote, but were unwilling to throw it away, as he must, unless there was a majority made by it. He ordered to enquire of your Lordship what persons of the Governors they were who had engaged for Mr. Bearcroft, and, if the addition of his own voice to theirs will do the business, he shall have it. I forget who are the Governors, it is not unlikely I may know one or two others of them. If I had a list of those you are not yet sure of, it would be sincerely a pleasure to me to do my best with any such. My Lord, I earnestly desire you to think me, with all respect (tho' the hurry of my life is such that I have few opportunities of expressing it as I would in person), your most faithful and obedient servant, A. Pope.—P.S. I desire your Lordship to put my old friend young Mrs. Minshal in mind that I am always hers. My services attend your whole family.

Vol. VII. 1725, Jan. 10,—1726, Dec. 28. No index, pp. 443. Letters from Lord Percival about his travels in England.

1725, Sept. 22, Paris. Lord Percival to Mr. Newman.—Account of interview with Father Courayer, librarian of the Abbey of St. Genevieve (who defended English Episcopal Ordination), who was about replying to Father Le Quien's attack. He desired much to have the 1752 edition of Parker's *Antiquitates Ecclesiæ*, with the Archbishop's life by himself, because therein the register of Lambeth touching the consecration of Archbishops is cited; whereas the adversaries say that the register never appeared until the reign of James 1st. Asks Newman to get one, if possible, (naming persons who have copies).

Newman, in a letter, says that Lord Sunderland's copy was Parker's own, and was annotated by Parker.

1725, Feb. 3, Mid. Temple. Henry Newman to Lord Percival.—In a late conference with the Archbishop of Canterbury, his Grace told me he was glad you were acquainted with Father Courayer, and that he hoped you would employ some skilful person to revise his translation of English Memoirs sent to the Father from England. . . . and that you would recommend in the strongest terms to Father Courayer to conceal as much as possible the Archbishop's name in whatever he has furnished the Father with relating to the controversy. His Grace showed me a little book printed in old English in 1574, by one Drake, or Blake, then head of Bennet College, who being then degraded by Archbishop Parker for some misdemeanours, he wrote that book way of droll upon the Archbishop's Antiquitates, which is a demonstration that the Antiquitates was then in being, though the adversaries of Father Courayer say that it never appeared till 1605.—Yesterday being Candlemas-day, the ancient custom of revels was so far revived that the Inner Temple presented my Lord Chancellor and the judges of their houses with a feast and a ball in their hall. And the Society of Lincoln's Inn had a feast and a ball in their Hall at the same time, to compliment Sir R. Walpole, who, it seems, is a member of that house, and several of the judges belonging to that Society. At this entertainment they had the King's musick, and the Prince and Princess did them the honour to pass an hour with them.

1726, March 30, Paris. Lord Percival to D. Dering. . . . Lord Blandford is at Paris.—At the Abbey of St. Germain des Prés Montfaucon showed an ancient Ritual printed in 1459, which, he says, is the first complete printed book that appeared in France; it is on parchment.

In one letter is a drawing of the Duke D'Antin's gallery, with the positions and names of some of the pictures there.

1726, April 9, Rome. Edward Southwell to Lord P. 1726. A letter from N. Roettier (the King's head, engraver of money) to Lord Percival. Complimentary.

From a letter by Lord Percival, dated April 23, it seems that Roettier lived in a cottage two leagues from Paris; he was chief engraver of the King's coins, and had been servant in the same post to Kings Charles II. and to James II., whose fortunes he followed when his master abdicated. His father, old Roettier, was the most famous artist in this way that Europe of late years produced. He was engraver to King Charles I. He is on a suit of medals of the Kings of England from the conquest, which record all the memorable events of their reigns; it is to cost 12,000*l.* sterling. The Royal Library has 100,000 printed books and 20,000 MSS. Lord Percival saw Henry 4th letters to Marchioness of Verneuil, his mistress. . . . He says "I never saw such spelling in my life."—He saw the famous globes of Coronelli, presented to Louis 14; twelve feet in diameter.

1726, April 29, London. A letter to Lord P. says that Faustina (a singer) was arrived.

1726, May 4, Paris. D. Dering to Lord Percival. Saw a new tragedy named *Pyrrhus*. . . . Old Baron, the chief actor of these [tragedies], now above 83 years old and contemporary with Molière, who died 53 years ago, performed extremely well.—Lord Blandford is at Paris.—The writer went to see Mr. Meers' fine engine at Passy. . . . A cord and a half of wood serve 24 hours, and it throws out of 3 pipes, twenty four inches wide, near 16 muids of water in a minute. Meers computes that when going in perfection it casts about 25,000 muids in 24 hours. Capt. Savery in England gave the first hint of this machine.

1726, July 1st, Vienna. E. Southwell to Lord Percival. The Court late and fear us, and the unlimited power the King has received from Parliament doth much alarm them.

1726, Feb. 4, Rome. Edward Southwell to Lord Percival. Tells how the Pretender's Lady was insulted by a rival. She went with Lady Southwell into a convent.

1726, March 14. D. Dering to Lord Percival. Five robbers were this day to have been hanged, but they had provided pistols, and when the summons and the cart came they said they chose to die in their chamber, and would not let anybody come near them. I have not learned the issue.

1726, April 2, Paris. Lord Percival to D. Dering. Account of the Queen of Spain at dinner at Vincennes. She was fat, not 17, gluttonous, ate with both hands; the two men attendants carried her off swinging in their arms like a fat spirit in Henry 8th; her feet did not touch the ground till she landed in the third room, and then she fell a-boxing them; she never reads or works;

EARL OF
EGMONT.

seldom plays cards, and crops her hair like an English schoolboy.

1726, April 3. Lord Percival to D. Dering. Mentions the miracle of a woman's flux of blood stopped on her being carried into the street where the Bon Dieu was passing.

The majority of the letters are between Lord Percival and D. Dering.

Vol. VIII. 1729, Jan. 19.—1730, Dec. 29. No index. pp. 462.

1729, Feb. 19, Paris. Lord Blandford to Lord Percival. Seeing that a Syriac translation of the Bible was making by his Majesty's orders and committed to the care of several divines and scholars of various sorts, among whom I saw the name of one Dodichi, a man of Aleppo, whom I knew myself in Italy,—Lord B. says he is a scandalous profligate fellow as to matters of faith and morals.

(Lord Percival replied that he found on enquiry that Dodichi had only to transcribe for the press, and that the transcript passed through the hands of Dr. Bedford, who understood Arabick well, and compared it with the original and likewise with the Polyglot).

1727, June 14. Lord Percival to his brother.—On the King's death by apoplexy. The King was at sea three days, and very sick and empty, and when he came to land being hungry he satisfied his appetite too much, particularly in eating strawberries, which disordered him the day before he arrived at Osnaburg.

1727, July 15, Paris. Courayer to Lord Percival.

• 1727, July 27, Harwich. Lord Percival to Walpole. About Percival's election, and the misdeeds of post-masters.

1727, Sept. 23. Lord Percival invites Courayer to come to England.

1727, Oct. 25. Courayer accepts the invitation, if he leaves France.

1728, March 25 (or 26). Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, to Lady Percival, asking her to get Lord Percival's brother to attend the House of Commons and vote on a petition of Mr. Guidott against Mr. Collier. She does not want Guidott to get into Parliament because it will enable him to defend himself longer against paying a just debt due from him to her family. She alludes to frauds proved against Guidott in Chancery and in the House of Lords.

1728, May 7. Notes of debates in the House of Commons on the King's letter for a vote of credit. Notes of speeches of Norris, Lewis, Brampston, Lister, Shippen (almost an hour), Talbot, Solicitor General, Sir J. Jekyl, Mr. Pelham, Sir Wilfred Lawson, Sir W. Stuckland, Sir W. Pulling, Mr. Sands, Sir W. Yorke, Gen. Ross, Sir R. Walpole, Sir W. Barker, Sir W. Windham. (7 pp.)

1728, June 22, Charlton. (Original letter). Le Courayer to Lord Percival. News of several persons.

1728, July 19, Charlton. The same to the same. (Original). Has heard of a letter to the Archbishop of St. Genevieve published under his (Courayer's) name. Says that truly he did once write to the Abbé, but from the account of the printed book it is not what he (Courayer) wrote; but some one has borrowed Courayer's name to mortify the Abbé.—Tells a little foreign news.

1728, July 24, London. The same to the same.

1728, Nov. 2, Charlton. Le Courayer to Lord Percival. (Original letter).

1728, Dec. 27, London. The same to the same. He has agreed with the Dutch booksellers, and his MS. is despatched.

1729, May 29, London. The same to the same. The Archbishop has spoken to the Queen about him, and she said she intends to continue the allowance.

1729, June 10, London. The same to the same. Tomorrow or Thursday he will leave on the yacht King William and Queen Mary, which Mr. Duncombe has obtained; and will return in a month or five weeks.

1729, June 16, Rotterdam. The same to the same. A short account of his journey from Greenwich.

1729, Aug. 29, London. The same to the same. Has returned from Holland, and has just got copies of his newly printed work.

1729, Sept. 12. The same to the same. The Bishop of St. Davids sends by Courayer a copy of his book against Woolston. Courayer has dined with the Archbishop of Canterbury.

1729, Dec. 19, and 1730, May 5, London. The same to the same.

1730, Dec. 15, London. The same to the same. The business of M. de Thou is not yet finished. Even the plan has been a little changed since you wrote; Dr.

Mead thinking to please the Queen in proposing to her rather to finish the work, has preferred to divide it with another person. The Queen agreed, if I consented. I did so with pleasure, because it is so much trouble saved; and as it was not for profit I entered the business, I am content whatever mode is adopted. The difficulty now is on the conditions. He is chosen, one Des Maizeaux, demands a payment. I need not enter on the subject; I said that as the Queen had been pleased to allow me a pension while I was here, it was not proper for me to make conditions; that I never laboured for money, and would not begin with this work, but relied on her Majesty's generosity, and that Des Maizeaux, who was in another condition, might treat as he pleased. I expect to see the Queen soon, and apparently after that and an interview with Dr. Mead, the thing will be stopped.

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

EARL OF
EGMONT.

FURTHER ACCOUNT OF THE MANUSCRIPTS AT
KNOLE, KENT, THE SEAT OF THE RIGHT HON.
LORD SACKVILLE.

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They are miscellaneous and not in order of date. They are mostly in the time of Lionel Cranfield, 1st Earl of Middlesex, but some are later. Many relate to the Customs; a good many to Irish affairs; there are some accounts of expenses at the funeral of Queen Anne, wife of James the 1st, and a notice of King James, at the request of the Spanish Ambassador, releasing from prison a large number of recusants; many petitions for money owing to servants and others by the Crown; among them is one by the two persons who were appointed by the King to be Official Reporters of Law Cases. The gold given, with the Royal Touch, for the King's Evil in eleven years of King James' reign was upwards of 6,000*l*. There is a copy of the Articles of Capitulation of the Castle of Heidelberg; a few interesting letters during the Civil War, and a few letters from Tangier in 1664 when Lord Berkeley was Governor.

A packet indorsed, "Papers of a legal nature that respect the Sackville property,"—*inter alia*.

Charleville, July 3rd, n. y. My Lady Broghill to the Earl of Dorset. . . My Lord of Ossery hath lately lost a sister, my Lady Baremore (Barrymore). My Lady Kildare also died on Saturday last by some fisik she took off Doctor Currar, it was soe voyelent that she lived 1 hower after she took itt. Thanks be to God, my uncle had a fare scape off the docter.

n. d. (Charles Earl of Dorset and Middlesex) to the Countess of Falmouth.—A love letter with a long lock of brown hair enclosed.

A bundle (X^a) nearly all illegible from damp or solution.

1622, June 28th, Madrid.—J. Digbye to Lord . . . Offers services.—Sends "bearer to attend him to the end," and do his commands, or that by him Digby may undertake what his lordship commands.

1623, Aug. 6th, Salisbury.—Edward Conway to the Earl of Middlesex. (Noted by Wraxall as public business.)

1629, Aug. P. Burlamachi to . . . (Capture of a vessel by Spaniards, Wraxall's note), tattered and torn.

1673, June or January 25th, Queen's Council Chamber, Denmark House in the Strand. Original Council Letter of Queen Catherine to Lionel Earl of Middlesex.—Asking for arrears of the rent of Copthall.

n. y. Theobald's. Two letters from the Marquis Hamilton.—In one of them he promises to take the Earl of Middlesex to the King.—In the other, of the 14th of July, he assures Middlesex of the King's secrecy and constancy.

The reasons of Mr. Philip Carteret, of Jersey, for opposing the passing of Lord Carteret's patent concerning obtaining leave to sell his lordship's estate in Jersey to the end to deprive Philip Carteret of his birthright, and to render the said estate according to the law and constant practise of the said island, which is to be tried on Thursday, 5th Jan. 1694.

Sir George Carteret had two sons, Philip and James; Philip was Lord Carteret's father, and Mr. Philip Carteret that married James' daughter.—Sir George died possessed of fees, lands, &c., by law and practise to be divided between the children of Sir George Carteret, but before the children of the said James have had their share, Lord Carteret hath sold the best part and wants to sell the remainder, i.e., fees of Maleiches, Granville, and others. Mr. Carteret desires a final

LORD
SACKVILLE.

partage, and that James' children's share be first taken out before Lord Carteret sells any more, &c., &c. (1 brief page.)

(X^b). 1622 and 23. Account of the Earl of Middlesex's disbursement. Seven papers about it.

(X^c). 1630, July 27th. Copy of my letter to the Earl of Mulgrave (about 4 pp.).

1633, Sept. 5th. Copy of my letter to the Attorney-General.

1638 (so endorsed). Scottish Proceedings.—Copy of Charles I. proclamation. *Beginns*, Forasmuch as there were great disorders and strives in his ancient kingdom of Scotland by reason of pretence of innovation of religion. (2½ pp., close.)

1638. 39. 40. Long Directions by (Dr.) Samuel Bane for the Earl of Middlesex's diet and medicine.

(1644P), Dec. 21st, Horsley.—Susan Cranfield to her son Vincent.—Excesses of the King's troops at Ockham near Guildford.

(X^d). 1614, March 16th. Dublin.—J. Cray to Sir Lionel Cranfield.—About the means for Lionel Cranfield to get a patent of Customs for about 80 miles of sea coast. And an enclosure of Dyers abuses daily executed by all cities and post towns in Ireland unto all merchants of England, Scotland, and other nations by virtue of a privilege they have called a Trinity Gilde, not suffering goods to be landed except on a fine. (1 p.)

1616, Sept. 4th. Coppie of that which I sent to his Majesty about the Hollanders. (1 p., mutilated.)

1619, March 25th to 1620, March 25th. Account of his Majesty's Customs in Ireland (amounting to nearly 12,000*l.*), by Mattheo de Renzi. (12 pp.)

1619, April 1st to Sept. 30th, 1621, *i.e.*, for 2½ years. Estimate of arrears due to the army in Ireland. 57,552*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* (1 p.)

1620 to 1622. Third Account. Bill of John Banckes and Richard Brigham, coachmaker to the King. For chariots and other vehicles. A rich chariot for the King cost, in all, 15*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* (2 pp.)

1620–1621.—Bill for the repair of carriages, &c. (17 pp.)

Another of the same. (5 pp.)

c. 1621. Estimate of the plantation in the county of Longford, and the reasons, as I am informed, that the undertakers have not their full proportion. (¾ p.)

c. 1621 or 22. A declaration of abuses, touching the plantation of his Majesty late escheated lands in Ireland. (1½ pp.)

c. 1621 or 22. (Indorsed, Mr. Massam. Causes of decay of trade). Certain causes of hindrance of trade in Ireland, with some reasons to improve the Customs of that kingdom. (2 pp.)

c. 1621 or 22. Copy of a Report (unsigned) to the King about the plantation in Ulster.

c. 1621 or 22. (Indorsed, Sir Travis Anstorer; Anstruther P).—Brief collection of inconveniences in Ireland. (11 pp.) With proposition for advancement of his Majesty's profit.—Concerning the Church. His Majesty's revenues, &c., &c. (Nearly 5 pp.)

1621, Oct. 5, Savoy. G. Carew to Lord Cranfield, Lord Treasurer.—Sends petition (inclosed). Asks him to take it into consideration.—*The enclosure*. Petition of Christopher Grave, servant to Lord Caulfield, to Lord Carew, Master of his Majesty's Ordnance.—Cannot take supply of munition ordered into Ireland for want of the money ordered by Privy Seal.

c. 1622. (Indorsed, East India Company, Confirmation of our reasons for restitution in Holland.) For restitution of our goods brought into Holland in specie there.—Argument on the words of the treaty. (2 pp., mutilated.)

c. 1622. The wardes of Ireland and the dependances thereon are a special part of his Majesty's revenue, and fit to be very carefully managed. (4 pp.)

(c. 1622.) The services of Sir Francis Blundell since he entered into his office of Vice-Treasurer of Ireland.—Signed by F. Blundell. (2½ pp.)

1622, July 22nd, Dublin. Copy Certificate by Adam Loftus, Canc., and R. Powiscount, Lords Justices, and signed by Wilmot Brabazon, Toby Caulfield, Francis Aungier, and four others, noticing that the Commissioners had made a certificate in the beginning of June for the better ordering and settling the Courts and Commission of Justice, and which the Privy Council in England have returned with the King's approval and direction to put it in execution—they have carried the approved proposition to be inrolled in Chancery.

A note of the revenue raised by Sir J. Perrott to the Crown of England, by imposition in the province of Connaught when he was Lord Deputy, and how it fell, and how it may be recovered, with increase. (2 pp.)

Proposition for the increase of his Majesty's revenue in Ireland, and for the good of that kingdom, 14 heads. (1¼ p., closely written on a large sheet.)

1622, July 23. The estate of Christ Church College, Oxford. (Latin):—

	£	s.	d.
Old gold and silver	-	797	17 0½
Loan chest	-	200	0 0
Carried away this year	-	165	7 3¾
Charged on the dispenser	-	304	19 2¾
Money for yearly rent	-	231	11 11¾
	£1,699	11	24

Ita est JOSUA AISGIL,

Dispens., senior.

1622, Sept. 18th, Dublin. Lord Wilmot, Sir W. Jones, and D. Norton, to Lord Cranfield.—Most of them being returned from the view of the plantation, but all the reports are not yet ready.—Most of the Ulster undertakers have broken their covenant and are at the King's mercy.—They have given Sir D. Digges instructions to tell him what they think about a Parliament, &c.—They land Digges.

1622, Sept. 19. Articles of Capitulation of the Chateau of Heidelberg, and safe conduct for the Governor Henry de Morwen, by Tilly. (French, 3 pp.)

1622, Dec. 2nd, Newmarket. "James R." to the Earl of Middlesex. Tells him he has given a pension of 100*l.* to Ellis Rothwell, one of the pages of the bed-chamber, and Millicent his wife, for their lives.

1622, Feb. 22nd. Estimate of arrears then due to captains and companys of horse and foot until and for the last of March 1623, according to papers delivered by Sir Nath. Rich. Total, 7,119*l.* 3*s.* 11½*d.*

1622, Feb. 25th. A brief of the settling of the payments in Ireland upon the 3 lists to begin the 1st of April 1623.—Total of the 3 lists, 66,303*l.* 3*s.* 9¾*d.*, and a duplicate of the same.

1622, March 14th, Newmarket.—Draft or corrected copy of the King's letter to the Lord Deputy of Ireland.—About revenue.

c. 1623. A Discourse concerning the settlement of the natives in the province of Ulster. Indorsed, Sir Francis Blundell. (2 large and 5 small pp.)

1623, April 4th. Sir W. Parsons to the Earl of Middlesex. About the business of the Court of Wards. (2½ pp.)

1623, April 12th. The same to the same. On the same subject. (2½ pp.)

1623, May 8. The same to the same.—Ditto. (1 p.)

1623, July 2nd. The same to the same.—Ditto. (1½ p.)

1623, Aug. 20th. The same to the same.—Ditto, and remarks and advice on the management of Ireland and its people.

1623, May 9th. Received.—Petition of Lord Grandison for directions for allowance of moneys received by his agent in Ireland.—Accompanied by Proceedings of allowance made to the Lord Deputies of Ireland for their transportation from thence upon their discharge from the Government.

1623, May 21st, Greenwich. "James R." to the Earl of Middlesex.—Recites a petition of 22nd of Dec. in the 18th year of his reign; a grant to Mary Countess Dowager of Pembroke, for life, remainder to Philip Earl of Montgomery and heirs males of his body, of the office of Keeper of the Park of Houghton, co. Bedford, in remainder after the death of Wm. Lord Cavendish and Thomas Lord Bruce; and in the same patent granted to them certain lands, &c. The Countess built two new lodges and died. The King will accept a surrender from the Earl of Montgomery, and make a grant to Lord Bruce in fee as long as Francis Nicholle, Esqre., shall have heirs male of his body (under certain payments) and the two new lodges, &c., &c. Directs him (Middlesex) to prepare a book for the grant.

1623, July 15th, Dubyn (Dublyn P). Original Letter to the Earl of Middlesex, signed by seven undertakers of Ulster.—Hearing that it has been said that the Undertakers of Ulster had not performed the Articles, they excuse and defend themselves, and ask his protection.

1623, July 29th, Whitehall. Sir Thomas Wilson to the Earl of Middlesex.—Sends a paper (which is enclosed). Mentions the beginning of works he wrote to show what measures the Kings of this realm had used, from William the Conqueror, to raise money upon all their occasions and necessities.—Asks him to read and grant his petition enclosed. (Not there.)

LORD
SACKVILLE.

LORD
SACKVILLE.

(Inclosure to last.) Register of the books and papers of English business as they are digested under the several titles into the office of the papers at Whitehall, received at the death of the Earl of Salisbury, late Lord Treasurer. (3 pp.)

Notes by the Earl of Middlesex for the improvement of the King's estate.

1623, Aug. 9th, The Hague. Dudley Carleton to (the Earl of Middlesex). The wants of the Queen of Bohemia; his nephew will tell the rest. (1 p.)

(1626?) Copy petition of John Earl of Bristol to the Upper House.—About his being summoned and then forbid by the Lord Keeper to come.

1627, March 17th. Copy of Lord Keeper Coventry's speech in the House of Lords. *Beginn*, If I had been delighted in long speaking. (2½ pp., close.)

1639, May 11th, Edinburgh. Copy letter of the Scotch nobility and others to the Earl of Newcastle.—Professing loyalty; signed by Leslie, Argyll, Mar, &c., &c.

1640, Aug. 20th. Copy of a letter by Sir Thomas Stafford from Scotland, headed, The Intencions of the army of the kingdom of Scotland declared unto their brethren of England by the Commission of the late Parliament and by the general noblemen, barons, and other officers of the army. *Beginn*, The best endeavours and greatest works wherein the hand and providence of God. (11½ pp.)

1640, Aug. 24th. News Letter.—The Earl of Northumberland is still sick of a fever, under the care of Drs. Baskerville and Mayerne. My Lady Carlile is continually with him.—Lord Cottington preparing to lodge in the Tower as constable thereof.—The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, now Lord Lieut.-General of the King's army under the Earl of Northumberland, by commission from him, has gone this day for York and so to Newcastle. The army that lays near Selby has gone cheerfully towards Newcastle, and is to arrive there this day, consisting of 17,000 foot, besides the trainbands of Yorkshire, amounting to 12,000 foot and 4 or 500 horse. All the trainbands of England are commanded to march on short warning. The horse of our army exceeds 3,000, besides 500 in garrison at Berwick and Carlisle.—Scotch army.—Lord Cottington on Saturday last demanded of the East India Company in the King's name, all their pepper lately brought in to the value of 80,000*l.* sterling—he offered to pay like the others—had their books brought to him. Altering of the moneys any way seems to be laid aside. These are the new proclamations, one for levying ship money, one for declaring the Scots who invade England to be rebels, and one for bringing those English to present attendance on the King in this war, who hold by such and such a tenure, or else to compound before Michaelmas, which is held likely to bring in a great deal. Our army which was to be sent to Scotland, under the Marquis of Hamilton's command, is discharged, only all the officers are continued, after the rate of the old pay, which they shall have.

Copy of the Earl of Rothes reply to my Lord Chamberlain's answer (dated 8th March), directed to the Earl by Secretary Windebank. (3 pp.)

1640, Sept. 8th. The Scots leaguer at Newcastle. Copy letter of the Earls of Rothes, Montrose, Cassillis, and several other nobles to the Lords. (Indorsed.) The particular demands of the Scots and His Majesty's answer for the present. *Beginn*, As nothing in earth. (1½ pp.)

Copy of the King's answer, signed "Limericke." (½ p.)

1643, April 12th. His Majesty's message to both Houses of Parliament, dated from Oxford. *Beginn*, To show to the whole world how earnestly his Majesty longs for peace. *Ends*, A prejudicate person be imputed to His Majesty.

1644, Feb. 10th, Milcote. Robert Fawdon to the Earl of Middlesex. Business. The disturbed and oppressed state of the country.

1666, April 9th, Cockpit. The Duke of Albemarle to the Earl of Dorset.—In three weeks since thinks he will be on ship at the Buoy of the Nore.

1684, July 5th, Stratford-on-Avon.—Petition of the Mayor, &c. of Stratford-on-Avon to the Earl of Dorset.—One of the signers is Laurence Horwood.

n. d. (Temp. Car. I.) Collections for the reducements of his Majesty's present charge in the establishment of Ireland. (8 pp.)

Paper in Middlesex's hand. (Indorsed, Palatinate, and concerning the Queen of Bohemia, their assignment to her most advantage). Concerning the palatinate and foreign affairs. (3½ pp.)

Temp. James. Considerations touching Coyne. Embracing and enhancing in value of coin, and the remedies. (1½ pp.)

Paper on Grand Serjeanty. *Beginn*, Grand serjeanty is a chief and special tenure of land, holden of the King by personal services due to the King's royal person, by Barons and others, &c. (It is an address to the King.) A. seized of lands holden, &c. The author quotes Sir E. Coke in Lord Cromwell's case. 2 Rep. 81. (7½ pp., good writing.)

Another paper on the same subject. *Indorsed*, I presenting this unto his Highness for his Majesty had answer to attend and deliver it unto your honour. (The writer abuses Coke as falsifying the sayings and opinions of Judges.) It seems Coke had bought a manor held in grand serjeanty and aliened without license; hence he argued that it was only fineable, not forfeit.

n. d. Comparison between the lives and actions of Jugurtha the Numidian, and Hugh O'Neale, Earl of Tyrone. *Beginn*, The lives and actions of men, especially of such as manage matters of great moment. (6½ pp.)

Xc. Letters from Daniel Cooper, at Stoad, to Lionel Cranfield, in 1597, &c.

Petition to the King by Thomas Bennet, Alderman, Samuel Hare, and four others. They were interested in the farm of French and Rhenish wines for seven years, which the King granted to the late Earl of Devonshire, which shortly after they had bought was questioned by Sir J. Swinnerton, &c.; pray relief.

Petition by Lionel Cranfield about the place given him July twelvemonths of General Surveyor of Customs, for an increase of 200*l.* per annum, according to promise, he having increased the revenue.

1615, Lady Day to Michaelmas. Account of imports and subsidies of sweet wines brought into Exon. (1 p.)

q. 1618. Defalcation made to the farmers of the Customs for the subsidy of goods and commodity brought from Virginia and carried thither in the several years under written, viz., 1618, 1617, 1616, 1615, 1614, 1613. (1 p.)

1620. Twenty-nine ports, with amount of Customs for seven years, from 1614–20, in columns, and the average at the end, showing an average yearly of 14,635*l.* 1*s.* 0½*d.*

c. 1623. Sir James Perrott to the Earl of Middlesex.—Sends some papers touching Irish affairs.—Asks him not to let others read them or know who sent them.

Certificates of the Deputy of the Eastland Company, temp. James II. Letters and accounts, on mercantile matters, of Cranfield, the end of 16th and beginning of 17th centuries.

C. (1535), 26 Hen. VIII. The yearly revenues of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul before and during the 26th year of Henry VIII., in only rents and perquisites, 1485*l.* 0*s.* 9½*d.*; yearly disbursements in rents going out, and fees and pensions, spiritual and temporal, per annum, 711*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*; remains 773*l.* 10*s.* 11½*d.*, as will appear by the preceding amounts, and as below.

9 Eliz. Copy of a Charter to the Vintners of London.

1620. Note of fees taken by officers of Custom house within the port of Dartmouth. (1½ p.)

(1621.) Petition of the Mayor and Burgesses of Dartmouth to Lord Cranfield.—Decay of trade by reason of the exactions of the officers of Customs; pray relief. (Wafer seal of the town.)

(1621.) Draft of letter by the Lord Treasurer to the magistrates of Dartmouth, about certain persons refusing to pay the fees in the table signed by the late Lord Treasurer.

1621, June 5th, Whitehall.—A large sheet of paper signed Maundeville, being a notification by him of the fees which are given below. (In three columns headed as above.) Of the proper fees at the port of Dartmouth.

1621, May 8th. Letter by Maundeville to the farmers and collectors of Customs in the port of Kingston-upon-Hull.—Directs an allowance . . . (cloth).

1620–23. Three other papers about Dartmouth Customs. The first is a certificate by Ra. Seymour, Sheriff of Devon, of a ship laden with wheat or rye taken by Turkish pirates and by them turned adrift.—The ship was found by English seamen, and at Michaelmas last was brought into Dartmouth and confiscated to the Lord Admiral, and three weeks since many hogsheds of wine taken as wreck, and seized to the use of the Lord Admiral.

(1621.) Note of the fees which the customers, controllers, and searchers used to take about 45 years ago and more. A.D. 1621. (¾ p.)

(1621.) Petition by thirteen of the inhabitants of

LORD
SACKVILLE.

Boston about the repairs of the sluice in the haven of Boston.

Draft of a letter by the Earl of Middlesex to Theophilus Earl of Lincoln about the above.

n. d. Exeter. Petition to Lord Cranfield by three of the inhabitants, about the custom of certain Spanish wines which turned out to be bad.

1621, Oct. 20th. Certificate of the annual value of the bishoprick of Carlisle in temporals and spirituals—

£	s.	d.
531	11	0½
Tithes thereof	53	2 5½

Signed by Leinetayer, Deputy of William Lord Herry of Rosse.

1622, Oct. 9th. Copy of Council Order for preparations to be made for powder, gunners, timber, and marines. (1 p.)

(1622.) A small skin of vellum, written in three columns—

On the first column.—Such fees as are received by the Customs of the port of Dartmouth. Total 133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, &c.

2nd. Such fees, &c., by the compiroller of the port of Dartmouth. Total, 96*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

3rd. Such fees, &c., by the searcher in the port of Dartmouth, 81*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* At the foot are reasons alleged for the receipt of the fees, six in number. (Not signed and no date.)

1623, Nov. 29th, Plymouth. Abraham Gennens to the Earl of Middlesex.—On notice of Middlesex's letter to Mr. Bagg of the 19th of Oct., he (Gennens) stayed the Guiney gold put into his hands by the Dutch merchants, viz., 25 bags, and on receipt of Middlesex's letter to the 17th current, he delivered it to the Dutch merchants in the presence of, &c., so now it rests with them to carry it to London—He (Gennens) expects, by a ship from St. Lucar, some sacks belonging to Mr. Peter Richant and Gennens' brother.

(c. 1623.) A petition referring to the letter by Maunde-ville, dated 8th of May 1621.

Other papers about Customs and gunpowder.

Reference by the Earl of Middlesex and Lord Carew to the Commissioners to confer with Evelyn.—Certificate by the Commissioners.—They have conferred, and think it reasonable.

1623. (Received 17th of December.) Petition to the Earl of Middlesex and Duke of Buckingham and Lord Carew, Master of the Ordnance, Commissioners for the saltpetre and gunpowder business, by Jeremy Sprachline.—To work artificial saltpetre.

1623, Feb. 20. Certificate to the Earl of Middlesex from the Commissioners for the sale of decayed munitions in the Tower.—Signed by J. Cok, Jo. Wolstenholm, John Kay, Fra. Gofton, Ri. Sutton, William Pitt, Francis Morice, and W. Burrell.

[1624], 21 James. Certificate for escheators.—Nomina pro electione eschaetorum, &c., Essex, Herts, Kent, Middlesex, Surrey, Sussex.

The value of the escheator's places.—A note of such money as hath been disbursed for the escheator's places for three years last—14 in number. Total, 564*l.* 10*s.*; all the rest of the places are of small value. There is also another list.

Papers about duties on coals and wine and ordnance.

1631, Feb. 3rd. Letter by Humphrey Davenport and Jo. (or Ho.) Denham to the Earl of Middlesex. They have answered to a Bill by Horseman, now dead.—It is revived.—They have to appear and answer.

1632, Feb. 6th. Letter from the same to the same. To appear on revivor to an English Bill by Thomas Horseman, of Barton Petwarden, co. Lincoln.

(1632), Jan. 10th, s. v. Dublin. Matthew de Renzi to the Earl of Middlesex.—About a discharge for his father for some money.

1632, Dec. 12th, Dublin. The same to the same.—On business.

1635. Translation of the placart of the States General of the United Netherlands, forbidding the bringing into the said contreys of all manner of drest and dyed woollen clothes, except only undrest, mingled, and coloured clothes. Dated at the Hague. (1½ p.)

1635, Aug. 24th. Translation of the Reglement of the States of Holland.—Regulations for the merchant adventurers. (Upwards of 3 pp.)

1662, Dec., Selscombe. Thomas Sackville to the Duke of Dorset. Gives an account of a wreck on the Duke's manor of Bexhill, with 40 hogsheads of wine.

Papers about the Earl's impeachment.

Papers about the dispute between the Earl of Desmond and the Earl of Middlesex. Exchequer proceedings. Office copies.—Several of them relate to a suit against

Moses Tryon, in 1627 and other years, for a large sum.

Petition of W. Beale, of London, goldsmith, and others, to the House of Commons.—Logwood, Campecha, and Brazil woods are by Act of Parliament prohibited to be imported because they are used for dyes which will not last.—They (the petitioners) have invented a means to fix the colours.—Pray a patent for 21 years.

Petition to the Earl of Middlesex by his Majesty's loyal and indigent officers remaining in London and Westminster and the Bills of Mortality. They have spent their youth and blood in the service of his Majesty and his royal father in the worst of times.—Whereas post letters in time of rebellion paid 6*d.* apiece, until Mr. Hill, of Yorke, erected a post of himself, and brought it down to 3*d.* a letter. Pray, that in imitation of the Earl's grandfather, he will be their patron and supplication to the King, that he will be pleased that on every post letter may be paid 1*d.* more than is now paid towards their relief.

16. Copy letter from the King to ——. Differences between Doctor Anyan, your president, and some of your society.—Understanding, that on the vacancy of the president's place they are willing to accept one Dr. Holt, our chaplain in ordinary, for their president, he recommends and expects that on the resignation of Dr. Anyan they have Dr. Holt.

Folio. A fragment of a treatise or argument about monopolies, impositions, &c.; various items are mentioned, pp. 6–15.

p. 6. The letters patent to the Duke of Lenox for searching and sealing of ships and manufacturers.

p. 9. A memorial of such resolutions as his Majesty hath taken, with the advice of his privy council, assisted with the two Chief Justices, Lord Chief Baron and his Majesty's counsel-at-law upon examination of grievances presented by the Lower House. The first is about the grant to Lord Danvers and Sir John Gilbert of a certain excess of fines, amercements, &c. There are 16 items altogether.

p. 13*b.* Petition to the King about priests and recusants.

2ndly. Silenced ministers.

3rdly. Pluralists.

4thly. Abuse of excommunication.

fo. 15. Petition to the King. Proclamation in prejudice of the liberty of the subject.

C. 2. A paper on plantations in Ireland, by Sir F. Blundell (to Lord Middlesex), signed by him. (10 pp. and more.)

26 Eliz. A bond from Morris Appowell of the city of York, Vintner, to Walter Raleigh, Esqre., of Colleton Raleigh, co. Devon, in 10*l.* Conditioned for payment of 20*s.* yearly.

1622, Aug. 11, Farnham. Walter Tichborne to Viscount Cranfield.—He has performed Cranfield's commandment to the Lord of Buckingham, and he (Buckingham) will be with Cranfield to-morrow.

1629, Dec. 11. Dutchie House. Thomas Coventry, C.S., to the Earl of Middlesex. A letter telling him to appear and answer to the bill of Stephen Hall, clerk.

C. 3. A folio of 30 written leaves. Each page is signed by Matteo de Renzi, the last page is dated 1st Aug. 1631, and signed.

The Right Honourable the late Farmers' Accounts of his Majesty's Customs in Ireland for five years and a half, namely from Sept. 29th, 1623 to March 25th, 1629.

—The accounts are for half a year to each page up to p. 24 for the different ports in Ireland, followed after p. 24 by casual receipts and dividend accounts.

Folio. A sort of declaration by the Ambassadors of H. M. of Spayne and the Infanta of Flanders against divers new imposts, and a demand that their subjects may be freed from the new taxations (3 leaves). Followed by a declaration of the charges and imposts which the strangers, as well as the subjects of Spain and Flanders or others, paid in England since the treaty of the peace, and augmentation of the same from 1603 to 1622 (3½ pp.). Followed by the verification of that which the strangers do pay for the goods hereafter following, to wit. And on the contrary side the Englishmen pay for the goods specified on the other side as followeth (2 pp.). At the foot: For all other manufactures, as well woollen as otherwise, which we send out of England, we pay double the price and more than the Englishmen do, and that since a new licence given by his Majesty to the Earl of Montgomery about 12 years ago.—Tied up with these papers is a petition of the merchant strangers in London to the Right Honble. Don Carolus Coloma, Ambassador Extraordinary for

LORD
SACKVILLE.

the Infanta of Flanders.—Against twenty years extortion of the City of London under which they have groaned, and to move the King in their behalf. This petition is followed, by a few particulars of many extortions and exactions of the citizens of London and their ministers. This again is followed by a petition to the King by the merchant strangers and denizens to the same effect.

At the foot, dated from Whitehall, 4th Feb. 1620, is a reference by the King to the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Treasurer, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Steward of his Majesty's household, and the Lord Chief Justices of the King's Bench and the Common Pleas, or to any four of them. Signed by Ch. Parkins.

Grievances of a great number of merchants inhabiting beyond the seas; also of Mr. R. Doves and Peter Cates, masters of two ships, which are named, laden with goods from St. Lucar in Spain.—Their ships put into Weymouth and were seized by Custom house officers.

There are letters by Burlamachi and Jo. Wolstenholm from the Custom house in 1622, from Richard Bowdler and John Cooper in 1618, W. Measam in 1613, Thomas Glover 16—, and Thomas Norreys in 1618.

1623, July 16th. Copy of an agreement between the Earl of Middlesex and Sir George Horsey, of Clifton, in the co. of Dorset, for the sale by the Earl of Middlesex, of the seignoury of Rynall Meath, containing a moiety of the cantred or barony of Rynall Meath, and the monastery abbey, or religious houses of Fermoy *alias* Jermoy, and the monastery; and as to Gill Abbey and all the real estates in Ireland which the Earl bought of Sir Bernard Grenville and Beville Grenville, Esqre., son and heir apparent.

1623, Sept. to 1624, Sept. Account general of the farmers of the Customs. (2 pp.)

1626–1628. Ditto, signed by Matteo de Renzi. (2 pp.)

1631, August 10th. Customs, &c.

1623–27. Money received in Ireland for the use of the Earl of Middlesex, and expenditure. (2 pp., signed in 1628.)

1623–30. Disbursements. (3 pp.)

1628–30. Disbursements, signed in 1631. (2 pp.)

1628–27. Amount current of farmers of impost of tobacco. (1 p.) Payments until 1631.

1629 and 1630. Ditto, signed in May 1631. (2 pp.)

1624, Aug. 30th. The creditors of the office of the Ordinance say they intend to abide by the order of the Lords, spiritual and temporal, and are ready to return to him (Lord Middlesex) their interest in the petty farm of wines and currants, and expect that he will, out of hand, pay them the money ordered, with damages, and give security for payment of the residue, 10,500*l.* by yearly payments of 1,000*l.* Signed by Ed. Johnson, John Fletcher, Fra. Morice, Ambrose Jennens, and 16 others.

1624, Oct. 7th. Another paper signed by the same persons. About the Earl of Middlesex's proposal to secure them by the manor and park of Couldecote, co. Worcester.—On a separate paper.—It is 700 acres, the yearly value is 200*l.*, and it is situated 3 miles from Stratford-on-Avon.

Letters from Matteo de Renzi.

1630, Oct. 12th and Dec. 13th.

1630, Feb. 14th.—Lord Cork has linckt himself so every way that he is absolut the greatest and pourefullst man in the kingdom.—Many were afraid that he should have been deputy. My Lord Williams is now the man, something talked of here, but having married the Lady Moore he would draw with him all the Lord Chancellor's faction. The kingdom is best governed by one that hath no alliance here, and one that hath means of his own.—Discusses the impost of tobacco.—If the proclamation lately come from England that all tobacco shall be first landed at London and nowhere else, and thence be transported to other his Majesty's dominions is to be in force, it will overthrow both the custom and import of tobacco altogether in Ireland, for it will be stolen in enough from foreign parts, so that the country will be punished, and no custom or import be the better for it.

1631, Aug. 15th. By last post it is written to his Lordship (Cooke) and to the Lord Chancellor, that the Earl of Middlesex, Sir A. Ingram, and Mr. Burlamachi had farmed the Customs of Ireland for 16,000*l.* per annum and a fine of 10,000*l.* Mr. Burlamachi wrote to him (De Renzi) by a letter of July 9th, that the business was concluded, but that the Earl of Middlesex for some reasons must not be seen in it.

1631, Sept. 8th.

1631, Sept. 17th.—With a note by (Lord) R. Ranelagh added on the same paper. These letters are chiefly

about Customs matters and the Earl of Middlesex's money matters.

n. y. This 26th.—Ar. Ingram to Sir Lionel Cranfield.—Asks him to speak with Mr. Chancellor and Sir Edward Croke and Secretary Nanton, and prepare them against to-morrow, the son (?) tym in this busines is very precious and I besech you possess them with my good intentions for his Majesty's service.

Draft of a patent appointing for 21 years a deputy to take, once a year, bonds of goldsmiths, to take notes of pawnors of things pawned, so as to prevent pilfering. London, Westminster, Southwark, and the suburbs. (7 brief sheets.)

Draft of patent by Queen Elizabeth.—Whereas there is due of right one penny in the pound on any suit in any court for recovery of any sum certain, but at this day it is only paid in the Common Pleas. The Queen lets the fines to . . . for 21 years at 100 marks for the first 10 years, and 100*l.* for the remainder. (5 brief sheets.)

(D.) 31 Ed. III., Feb. 1st, Windsor. Translation of a charter to merchants. (3½ pp.)

1582, Aug. 16th. Oath of every freeman enacted. (Merchant adventurers).

1603, March 28th, London. Will. Byng to Mr. Willis, at Chelsey.—On the state of Deal Castle.—The sea has taken away the beach and eaten into the foundation.

1617 to Jan. 1619. A note of such fines as were imposed in the Presidency Court of Connaught, in all, 14*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*, signed by Jo. Enstean; and a statement signed by C. Wilmot, that for the last three years they were much less. (2 pp.)

1618 and 1619. Account by Ric. Buckfoulde, of customs on sweet wines brought in various ships. (5 pp.)

1619. A folio of 6 written pages. Note of such stuffs and wares as W. Lambe hath in his hands, taken the 12th day of October 1619. (Tissue, satin, grogam, &c.) (2 pp.) 1619, Oct. 19th. Note of such wares as Sir Richard Colbeckes had in his keeping. (4 pp.)

1620, July 6th. Star Chamber. Copy order by the Lords to Sir John Wolstenholm. The King has chosen him to be collector within the port of London of the pretermitted customs on cloth and kersies to be shipped from thence by strangers. They require him, by himself and deputies, to collect them and enter them in books.

(1621.) Abstract of payments made in the office of the Ordinance.

(1618–1621.) Lord Suffolk gave up his staff on the 20th of July 1618, and then during the commission time the payments were, &c. (1½ p.) Lord Mandeville entered about the 25th Dec. 1620, and then during his Lordship's time the payments were, namely, &c. (1 p.)

1621. Remembrance of such royal salmon fishings in Ulster as are withheld from his Majesty by the persons undernamed, without having any grant by Sir Fr. Blundell. The total reputed value was 432*l.* sterling per annum. (2 pp.)

1621, June. Copy Council Order about Sir Robert Mansell's glass works.

1621, July 7th, Whitehall. Council Order sealed and signed C. Edmondes. One petition of Francis Mann and Ralph Flower, merchants of London,—and another by the merchants trading to the Levant, about currants imported by Francis Mann and Ralph Flower, from Middlebrough, contrary to proclamation.—The goods have lain long: the Lord High [Admiral] is to dispose of them as he pleases.

1621. Michaelmas Quarter.—The names of his Majesty's servants that receive annuities and pensions from the Cofferer (Sir Marmaduke Dorrell) of his Majesty's household.—On the back is a note by the Earl of Middlesex, "which was stayed by the General Orders." Total, 267*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* (1 p. and 2 lines.)

1621. The accounts of the Customs in Ireland. (1 p.)

1621, Feb. 1st, Newmarket. "James R." with seal, to Lord Cranfield.—Commendation for his proceedings touching Sir Thomas Watson's debt. On petition by Lady Watson, which he encloses, tells Lord Cranfield to take accounts of the Wall about Greenwich Park, and deduct what is due to the King from him. Thinks it right that Lady Watson should recover in right of her husband, who is dead.

1621, March 22nd. Note of what the receivers have paid into the Exchequer since Christmas last. Total, 21,917*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* (1 p.)

1622. Account of fines in the summer circuit in

LORD
SACKVILLE.

Connaught, 1622, The Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and Sir Gerard Lowther, a judge of the same court, being the Justices of Assize, and the Lent Circuit, both together amount to 26*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* (1 p.)

1622, May ult. Robert Mansell to the Lord Treasurer. About Turner's demand of 200*l.*, payable out of a rent of 2,000*l.* per annum, which Mansell paid to the King for the Glasshouses, which the King remitted as he has been informed. The King prevents the importation of glass made in Scotland, by which Mansell is damaged. Protests against being asked to pay the rent.

1622, July 4th. Ed. Vill[iers] to Sir ——. It is apparently a challenge, and is indorsed Sir Ed. Tweedy.

1622, July 27th. Council Order for the remittance of the business of hops.

1622, Oct. 25th, Chelsey.—The Earl of Middlesex to Generale Cayle.—Sir Gerard Herbert lost his life at the taking of Heidelberg. The charge of a company under the States and your regiment is yours to dispose of.—He asks it for his cozen Turner.—The above is cancelled by reason of his (Middlesex) receiving a letter while writing it.

c. 1622.—The losses of Richard Yonge, grocer, by the patentees of tobacco and their deputies, and his replication to the answer made by the farmers.—(Some tobacco cost 1*l.* per lb.)

— Yonge's statement, and order by Lord Cranfield for the farmers to answer.

c. 1622. Reasons of the merchant strangers to be freed from 3*d.* in the pound.—They feared the Lords were going to raise it from 1*s.* to 15*d.* The English merchants also paid 1*s.* (2 pp.)

c. 1622. A letter, unsigned, to Lord ——. About want of money and the remedies.

n. d. (c. 1622). Na. Hall to "Sir".—Fanshawe, of the Crown Office, asks him to acquaint — that the King, at the instance of the Spanish Ambassador, released some 60 or 80 recusants out of prison, which stand committed by premunire, and before their discharge they must be brought to London.—The cost of bringing them up from various places will be 1,000*l.* or 1,500*l.*—Asks him to consider if the King is to bear the expenses. Is it not enough that they have their liberty at the Spanish Ambassador's intreaty, but that they must charge him too?

(1622.) The Garden House, near Windsor Castle.—Survey for the new buildings of a kitchen and a porch to the same Garden House, and new wainscoting of two rooms, &c. Total, 72*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* (1 p.)

(c. 1623.) Eleven brief sheets. Copy of King James' discharge to the Earl of Middlesex for wine accounts.

1625, July 30th, Abernantlychan.—Copy of a letter to the Earl of Middlesex by Francis Godolophin and John Lewis, touching the Mines Royal in Cardiganshire, then wrought by Sir Hugh Middleton. Some of the ore was given to Levin von Hake, and some to Sir H. Middleton's workmen, for trial.—Gives account of the trials. (3 pp.)

1623, Nov. 1st. Certificate by Lestrange Forssaunt, Hamon Lestrange, and Fra. Parlett, Justices of the Peace, that the price of a quarter of wheat was 30*s.*, rye 24*s.*, and barley 19*s.*, and they have not only enough to serve the county but can spare a good quantity to any other part of England.

(1623), 20 Jac., Jan. 25th, Westminster. (The signature at the head of "James R." is torn off), with seal, to the Earl of Middlesex.—In consideration of 1,600*l.* paid into the Exchequer, the King grants to Sir Thomas Middleton, Kt., and John Williams, Esq., and their heirs, the manors of Laleham and Billetts, in the counties of Middlesex and Surrey, "notwithstanding the same "be parts annexed to our honour of Hampton Court." Tells him to get the Attorney-General to prepare a book granting this. And, on payment, pay the 1,600*l.* to the Earl of Buckingham, Lord High Admiral, in lieu and satisfaction of 3*l.*, part of the yearly value of 723*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*, in manors, lands, tithes, quillots, and hereditaments to be passed to him by virtue of patent of the 20th of September last.

(1623), 20 Jac., March 7th. Court at Newmarket, "James R." and seal, to the Earl of Middlesex.—Recites that 200 marks must be forthwith furnished from the Exchequer for the freight and victualling of two barks to be employed in transporting the Prince and his servants.—Tells him to give order for a warrant for that purpose, and send it to him for signature.

A fair copy prepared for signature, but not signed, sealed, or dated, of a warrant of grant by the King to John Earl of Holderness, of the castle of Scarborough,

at 10*s.* per annum, and of the manor of Bridlington, at 152*l.* 17*s.* 03*d.* per annum.

(1624), 21 Jac., Jan. 14th, Westminster. "James R." and seal. Warrant to grant the Earl of Holderness lands to the value of 500*l.* per annum.

(1624), 21 Jac., March 7th, Westminster. "James R." and seal, to the Earl of Middlesex.—Indorsed, Earl of Salisbury, his warrant, for 200*l.* land in fee-farm.

1624. Four papers regarding the Ordnance and Court of Wards.

1624, Feb. 23rd. The Earl of Middlesex sells to his brother Sir Randal Cranfield, Kt., for 2,000*l.*, one jewel of gold set with one great table diamond and 14 lesser diamonds with a pearl pendant.—One necklace of gold set with five table diamonds, and 36 pearls.—One chain of gold set with diamonds, wrought in the manner of buckles, containing 38 pieces.

1624, May 6th. Inventory of stuff, lace, &c., in the chamber over the Black Chamber.—Signed by the Earl of Middlesex. (1½ p.)

c. 1624. Draft memorandum.—Indorsed, Dying and dressing of cloth. The new company to give caution to his Majesty.

Replies of the Merchant adventurers to the reasons of the Eastland Companies that would have liberty to ship undressed clothes into the east countries. (½ brief sheet.)

1625, Feb. 10th. Richard Croshaw to the Earl of Middlesex.—He has received another letter from Mr. Dericurie, wherein he writ of the doubtful promises of the Countess of Desmond. (2 pp.)

1628, May 12th. The Lord Keeper to the House of Commons. *Beg's*, Gentlemen of the House of Commons. My Lords, out of a desire, &c. Alludes to the reading of the King's letter.—We being desirous of nothing more than the advancing, &c.

1637, Dec. 15th, Whitehall.—John Coke to Sir John Banks, Attorney-General.—Tells him the King allows the Earl of Middlesex to remain in town all the winter with his lady and children.

1643, Oct. 2nd. Joseph Jackman to (the Earl of Bath).—It is high time the Earl should speed the Commission of Oyer and Terminer into the country, for he (Jackman) finds the malignants begin already to domineer.—If speedy course be not taken to ease the King's friends and punish delinquents it will be a step to a second rebellion. (½ p.)

1646, Sept. 5th. Copy agreement. (Indorsed, the Earl of Bath, the Earl of Denbigh, and Lord Campden, April 1646.) Money matters.

1658, May 11th, Paris.—Sir Kenelm Digby to the Earl of Dorset, or, in his absence, for Mr. Charles Cornwallis, at Dorset House.—Asks for a procuration under a notaries hand to empower him to seize the pictures, arrest the thieves, and prosecute the suit, and do all things to recover the stolen goods of his (Digbys). These rogues are backed by a powerful house.—Sir Kenelm Digby prosecuted them before the Lieutenant Criminal; they went to the Parliament and got an order that Digby should return the pictures.—They came yesterday for them.—Digby got delay till this morning, and before six he got it suspended, and the cause was to be heard at large.—Recommends M. la Fontaine, who helped to find the men and the pictures.

1668. Two letters by Ann Countess of Middlesex to the Earl of Dorset.

Tied up separately with the above are some papers of the end of King James' reign, about the repairs and expenses at Theobald's, Whitehall, and Grafton Park.

Two or three court papers early in James I. reign.

1622. A Commission for Pewsham and Blackmore Forest.

Papers about the forest of Easingwold.

D 2. A Portfolio.

c. 1600. Petition by some Merchant adventurers to the Privy Council.

1600, May 2nd. Answer of the Merchant adventurers of England to those divers merchants' petitioners who are not above five in number.

Three answers to the abstracted petition of the others.

1608. Expenses of a journey to Bath and return home. (1 p.)

1613. Profits of the Court of Wards in Ireland for three years ending at Michaelmas, 1,030*l.*, 4,366*l.*, and 2,890*l.*, and some shillings.—Signed W. Reynolds, auditor.

1618, June 13th. Petition of Mary, widow of John Harris, of London, goldsmith, for payment of 200*l.* for a George and Garter, which, by desire of the Earl of

LORD
SACKVILLE.

Somerset, the Lord Chamberlain, he made for the King to give to the Earl of Kelly.

1618, June 13th, Tower.—Robert Earl of Somerset to (the Earl of Middlesex). He states that he recollects that when he was Lord Chamberlain he ordered the George and Garter for the King to bestow on Lord Fenton.

1619. A table for the pretermitted customs. (A large sheet.)

1619. A petition to the King by the Gentlemen Ushers for money due.—Reference by the King from the Court at Theobalds. Signed by John Suckling.

1619, Feb. 14th. Petition of Christofer Whitlawe and Ralph Carter to the King. A proposition to make 100,000*l.* a year revenue to the Crown.—It is on the matter of plate and coinage; *inter alia*, suggests the coinage of copper after the manner of Spain.

c. 1620. Petition to the King by Sir Arthur Ingram for the grant in fee-farm of the park of Sheriff Hutton, co. York, already held by him for two lives. He will give 50*l.* per annum and keep 300 deer.

c. 1621. Petition of W. Campion to Lord Cranfield for payment of beer supplied for 7 years, in all, 3,141*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*

1621. Petition of Michael Barton for payment of 548*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* for the building of gunpowder rooms in his Majesty's castle of Jersey, and to provide them with necessary victuals in these tymes of war with France.

1621, Oct. 16th. Copy of a letter by King James to the Treasurer, Chancellor, Undertreasurer, and Barons of the Exchequer, and customers' collectors, controllers, &c. of customs and subsidies. Recites a proclamation of the 22nd of March, 15 Jac. I., against bringing in gold and silver thread, and by letters patent in May 17, Jac. I., granted to Sir Nicholas Salter and Richard Dike, license to buy it in for a term of years at a rent.—They brought in some and paid rent.—Gives certain directions about taking the rent.

1621–24. Petition of Sir Thomas Sackville, Gentleman Usher to the King.—For a reversionary lease of lands in Pewsham, co. Wilts.

1621, March.—Petition of Sir John Spillman, Kt. There is due to him by Privy Seal 25*l.*, for defraying the charges of Sir Andrew Sackler, late Ambassador from the King of Denmark—for payment to the cook, vintners, butlers, and others.—Prays payment.

1621, Feb. Petition of a cook and a butler for 124*l.* due for what they provided while Sinckler was in Sir John Spillman's house.

1622. Another petition by the above in the same matter.

1622. Petition of Aquila Wykes, Keeper of his Majesty's Gatehouse in Westminster.—She has disbursed about 1,500*l.* for prisoners.—Prays payment.

1622, June 8th. A paper of Sir George Carew, Kt., Lord Carew, and Receiver General of Queen Anne for Somerset and Dorset. Signed by Justinian Percy, auditor. (1 p.)

c. 1622. Points to be mentioned in the proclamation which is to be got out before the pardon.—It seems that the King was pleased with the contribution for the palatinate, and proposed to grant a general pardon for old debts, penal statutes, and certain fees. (5 pp.)

c. 1622. Petition to the Earl of Middlesex by Captain John Baylie, about obtaining a grant of fishing in Ireland for Lord Falkland and others.

c. 1622. Petition of William Meysey, prisoner in the King's Bench, to Lord Cranfield.—The Lords of the Council had signed his bill of allowance of 113*l.* 10*s.* for diet and other charges of Lady Julia Yorke (wife of Sir John Yorke) while she was a prisoner under his charge.—The King has received into the Exchequer 3,000*l.* fine for the offence of the lady and her husband.—He prays payment; he has suffered nine years imprisonment for want of the money.

c. 1622. Copy of enquiries whether the landowners have done their duty in the town and county of Londonderry.

c. 1622. Petition of Christopher Abdy.—About the patent granted seven years ago to himself and three others to make Indico, who joined with eight others whose names are given; amongst these are Sir Henry Savile and Sir Morice Berkeley. (Abdy sold his twelfth for 1,000*l.*) Abdy wanted to get a new patent to himself, and certain questions are put.

A paper indorsed, "Memorial of F. N., touching the Earl of Middlesex." Begins, Signor Burlamachi has prayed to let my Lord of Middlesex understand that had he sent Mr. Haman to me I had presently performed what I promised. (About a family suit.)

LORD
SACKVILLE.

1623. Petition by three persons for payment of a debt out of arrears of money owing by Sir J. Wentworth, Sir Richard Houghton, Sir Thomas Jerard, and Sir Richard Musgrave, knights and baronets, in respect of that dignity.

c. 1623. Petition by Raphe Chenie to the Earl of Middlesex. He was cousin and heir to the entailed lands of the late Lord Chenie; Sir Thomas Chenie, K.G., entailed lands; Lord Chenie in defiance of provision against alienation alienated.—The petitioner had commenced a suit—he prays it may be revived.

1623. Petition by Robert Cooper, one of the executors of James Foake, goldsmith (a bankrupt). Foake's mother lent the King 400*l.* on some jewels of the Queen's.

1623. Petition by Aquila, keeper of the Gatehouse in Westminster.—She has spent all in keeping his Majesty's prisoners, and above 2,000*l.* is due to her.

1623. Petition of Sir Richard Harrison, keeper of Battles Walk in Windsor Forest.

Petitions of gunners and watermen.

Petition of Blanche Swansted, a servant of the Queen of Bohemia.

Another petition by the same.—She was a tyre woman, and received 2*d.* a day.

1623, Nov. 24th. Letter from Sir Andrew Boyd to the Earl of Middlesex.—Asking for his arrears of pension.

1623. Petition of artificers and workmen in the office of Revels (to the Earl of Middlesex).—At the foot of the petition the Earl directs Sir Robert Pye to issue an order for payment.

1623. Petition of Sir George Farewell, Kt.—The King granted out of the customs of the silks an annuity of 3,000*l.* to William Earl of Salisbury, 500*l.* of which is for a valuable consideration assigned to the petitioner.—Asks for payment.

1623. Petition of Sir John Stafford, Kt., constable of the castle of Bristol, for arrears of his pension of 20*l.* per annum, granted on the Great Seal.—He had petitioned Queen Elizabeth and the King for 47 years last past.

Petition of Thomas Mussell, cutter for his Majesty's apparel. His fee was 12*d.* a day, and there are five years unpaid.

Petition of John Barnes, page to Queen Anne, whose pay was 40*l.* per annum, of which three years is due.

Petition of Ralph Holland, page of the robes.

c. 1623. Petition of John Hamon to the Earl of Middlesex.—Prays that the office of escheator of Kent and Middlesex may be given to him next year for Richard Lifford, his brother-in-law. (The business of the office had been bad.)

c. 1624.—Copy petition of the Earl of Middlesex to the House of Lords.—He is informed that certain petitions are exhibited to them, against him, by several persons for recompence to be made unto them upon pretence of some wrong and hard measures offered by the petitioner in certain bargains heretofore made with them.—He asks for copies of them.

(1630) 6 Car. I., July 12th. Copy warrant of Charles I., to take account of Sir James Bagge, Vice-Admiral of the South of Cornwall for supplies between Feb. 1626 and the last day of October 1628, for the fleet and army at the Isle of Ræ, &c., &c., in all, as he alleged, 51,361*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*, the greater part of which is unpaid.

1636. A Farrier's bill.—He signs by the mark of a horse shoe. (1 large sheet.)

1640.—Sept. H. Osborn to the Earl of Middlesex.—The Severn has nine times this year overflowed.

164.—Petition to the Lords in Parliament by the Earl of Bath.—They made an order for his enlargement.—He tendered 100*l.* to the Lieutenant of the Tower, being the fee demanded for his committment, besides which he demands 123*l.*, at the rate of 3*l.* per week, because the petitioner provided his own diet. The petitioner never made any agreement with him.—Prays that the lieutenant may prove that fee to be due without agreement, or else prove the agreement.

1675.—Petition to the King by Benjamin Pelley on behalf of himself and the ship's company. He was late master of the ship William, merchantman of Southampton, bound from Southampton to Alicant and thence to Venice, and was taken four leagues off Alicant on the 28th of Oct. 1674, by a Moor's man-of-war, and carried to Algiers in two months after, about which time Sir John Narborough treated for the redemption of captives in that place; whose instructions it seemed confined him to treat only of such slaves as had been taken by the people of Algeria; the petitioners were therefore excluded.—Upon application to Capt. Herbert, com-

LORD
SACKVILLE.

mander of his Majesty's ship Cambridge, they were redeemed for 377l. 5s. The petitioner stands engaged for the whole sum and can't pay.—He prays relief like other captives out of the money raised by virtue of the letters patent.

Petition to the King by English merchants trading into Eastland, Germany, Spain, Russia, Barbary, and other places beyond seas where only drest cloth is vended.

n. d. Petition of Thomas Hetley and Edward Wrightington of Gray's Inn, esquires, to the Earl of Middlesex.—His Majesty, by letters patent under the Great Seal, granted to them the office and place of reporters of the law with several yearly fees of 100l. a year for the execution of the same, which they have duly attended and still attend. By reason whereof they can not, as formerly they did, wholly attend their clients causes and businesses in other places, and which fees have been duly paid every half year out of the Exchequer, till of late, and are now in arrear and unpaid for three half years ended at Michaelmas.—They ask for payment.

n. d. Material notes gathered upon the hearing of the cause between the Society of Merchant Adventurers of England, and the Company of Clothworkers of London, before the Lords. (2 pp.)

About exactions of fees in the Common Pleas, and extracts from Acts of Parliament. (2 brief sheets.)

There are about 80 petitions which are not noticed here.

n. d. Copy certificate to the Lord Mayor from the constables and churchwardens of St. Bartholomew the Great, of clergy and laity who made any stay within their parish after the time limited by his Majesty's proclamation. The names given are Lionel Earl of Middlesex, Edward Lord Herbert, Sir Christopher Nevill, Lady Mary Wotton, and two others.

D. 3, 1612 & 1613. From Christmas to Christmas.—Account of merchandise exported and imported. (2 pp.)

1613 & 1614. Ditto. (2 pp.)

1614. Translation (from the printed Dutch) of an ordinance and statute concerning the Pawn House. (3 pp.)—(It was subscribed, J. de Haen.) The translation is attested as true by Carolus Demetrius, notary public, and this copy is attested by Carolus Demetrius in 1615.

1616, Oct. 8th, Royston.—George Villiers [Earl of Buckingham] to Mr. Robert Shute.—Sends back Lord Salisbury's patent, signed by the King.

1619.—Bill for the Queen's funeral from Brotherick, his Majesty's embroiderer: 26l. 14s. 2d. for embroideries for arms, garters for the Bishop of Winchester (Pre-late), and the King's harness reins and stirrup leathers.

For the funeral of Queen Ann. Mary Cob demandeth allowance for the perfuming of one robe, whoode and kirtle for the representation of the Queen, with musk, civet, and amber greece. 7l.

Notes of money to be raised for the Queen's funeral. (1 p.)

1619, May 18th. Mr. Ferrer's bill for the Queen's funeral.—Among the items are Holland cloth, to cover the hearse, and for poor women mourners. Total, 60l. 10s. 8d.

Robert Tias, chief clerk of his Majesty's great wardrobe, demands 10l. for making the book of the particular account for the funeral. Charles Standley, under-clerk of his Majesty's wardrobe.—Boat hire and other expenses in attending the Lords Commissioners with the accounts of Queen Elizabeth and Prince Henry for 72 days, and making up and writing the account of the funeral of the late Queen Anne, 12l.

1619.—Inventory taken on the 8th of March 1619, of all such stuff of his Majesty's as is appointed for the furnishing of Ely House, for the service of the Spanish Ambassador. (8½ pp.)

1619. Account of imposts and subsidy of sweet wines in the port of Exon.

A project touching hemp and flax. (1 p.)

Reasons to induce his Majesty to increase his revenue by the forfeiture of alehouse keepers' recognisances. (2 pp.) The dreadful crimes in them: 40,000 in England.

Abstract of Mr. Burlamachi's account.—(1 p., in the Earl of Middlesex's writing.)

1619, May. Petition of the Merchant strangers to the Lords of the Privy Council.—About the money they were to contribute towards the King's ships for Algiers.

1619, Nov. 24th. Copy of the Lord's letters touching the money collected for Algiers. (1 p.)

1619, May 14th. Copy of ditto.

1619, Jan. Of the correspondence between the standard of the gold and silvery money of this kingdom,

whereby each metal was valued one by another as well in the time of Queen Elizabeth as at this present. (1 large sheet, with notes endorsed by the Earl of Middlesex.)

1620. The principal causes of the late survey of Windsor Castle. (¾ p.)

1620, March 28th. Copy Council Order.—Referring the petition of Great Yarmouth for assistance towards their haven expenses to the consideration of the Earl of Arundel, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir E. Coke, and the Master of the Wards or any three of them.

1621, Dec. 11th. The names of five captains who were employed to Algiers that were with my Lord to desire satisfaction.—Their names were Sir Francis Fairfield, Captains Chidley, Penington, Porter, and Houghton.

1621, Dec. 27th, Dublin.—Dudly Norton to (Lord Cranfield).—His last letter was about Lord Corke, and something about the new intended plantations. Herewith he sends a copy of his Majesty's letter to the Lord Deputy about the erection of the Court of Wards.—Shows great anxiety to stand well with the Lord Marquis. (4 pp.)

1621, March 8th. Certificate, signed by Fr. Goffton and Ri. Sutton (who were auditors of the Prest), concerning pensions bought of Sir Arundel Herbert at Barwicke, by virtue of your lordship's warrant, dated Dec. 6th, 1621. (1 p.)

1622, April 24th, Chelsey.—Draft of the Earl of Middlesex's letter to Francis Phelps, Esqr., auditor of his Majesty's revenues in the co. of Warwick.—To make a return of the manor of Knoll, in the co. of Warwick, &c., with a view to a grant in fee.

1622, May 10th, Chelsey. Draft of letter by the Earl of Middlesex to Sir T. Conway, Attorney-General. Asking him to send a book for the King's signature for the grant.

Another draft of the same.

1622, July 29th. Copy of a letter by to Sir John Cope, the King's master of the armoury. Notifying the gift of the King to the Virginia Company of 100 brigantines, 40 plate colts, 400 shirts and cotes of mail, 2,000 skulls of iron.—He is to deliver them.

c. 1622. A paper for the re-establishment of trade at Bantam.

c. 1622. A paper about four feet long, being A list for the payment of 1,600 horse and 3,000 foot, with officers, for the defense of the Palatinate according to such papers and lists as were sent out of Germany,—for 12 months 1,309,560 florins, besides arms, ammunition, expenses of powder, waste of victuals, entrenchings, fortifications, carriages, transportation, use of pioneers, and other extraordinary charges whereof, for the present, no certain estimate can be made.

1621 & 1622. The last two years' disbursements compared. (2½ pp., in the Earl of Middlesex's handwriting.)

1622. Fees and amounts paid between the 8th of Nov. and the 15th of the same month.—*Inter alios* Anthony Bassano and Andrew Bassano. (1½ p.)

1622, Sept. 26th. Ed. Ceyle (?) (Indorsed, General Cecyle) to Lord —. News of raising the siege of Bergen op Zoom. (2½ pp.)

c. 1623. Acts of grace and goodness to be done by his Majesty which will be no loss to the revenue or in any other line to His Majesty. (1½ p., written by the Earl of Middlesex.)

1623. A brief of his Majesty's debts in Ireland, and how the same may be discharged. (1 p.)

1623, May 3rd. Account of what money has been paid to Mr. James and others, for my Lord of Somerset's debts, by me Thomas Catchmay, for the Lord Treasurer. Amount paid, 827l. 8s.

Unpaid, 6,509l. 3s.

List of the Earl and Countess of Somerset's debts which remain unpaid on the 1st of April 1623.—There are 34 names and accounts. Total, 6,509l. 3s.—Herriott, the jeweller, was a creditor for 500l.

1623, July 17th, Aldenham.—R. (Earl of) Somerset to the Earl of Middlesex.—About a debt of 7,000l. due to him, charged on lands, late the property of Sir Thomas Shirley's, granted by the King to the Earl of Middlesex.

1623. Copy of statement of the claims of Lord Chichester for entertainments for the King in Ireland. (1½ p.)

Errors escaped in the plantations of Elieo carroel and in the co. of Longford thro' misinformations. (3 pp.) There are also two pages more about the same.

LORD
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1623, March 8th. The state of his Majesty's stores of gunpowder.

1623, Exchequer Chamber.—Causes left unheard the last Easter term. (2 pp.)

1623, June 26th. Exchequer Chamber.—Causes appointed for the first sitting. (1 p.)

1623, July 22nd, Dublin. Dudley Norton to the Earl of Middlesex.—By my Lord Docwra, the Lord Deputy and Council have written to the Lords (?) three of the miseries of the kingdom. I send your Lordship the copy thereof.

1623, July 22nd. Copy of letter by Lord Falkland and the Council; with it is a receipt by Lord Docwra for some money.

Abstract of receipts and payments made by Sir F. Blundell, Kt. and Bart., vice-treasurer and general receiver of his Majesty's revenue of Ireland, from 20th March 1621 to 20th March 1622. (6 pp.)

Ireland. The debts in Ireland and how the same may be discharged.—Total, 116,952l.

There are 26 other papers and copies relating to Ireland.

Particulars of lands granted by his Majesty, with their values, unto the chief persons of the natives in the counties of Monaghan and Cavan, beside others of inferior rank. (1 p.)

The same from my Lord Calfield.

c. 1625.—Particulars of the lands, rents, issues, and profits within the Queen's Majesty's jointure in the county of Cumberland. The manor of Leominster was part of the Queen's jointure. (2½ pp.)

1629, Nov. 4th. Nic. Herman to the Earl of Middlesex.—There are rumours of great distaste between the King and the Lord Treasurer, insomuch as the Archbishop of York is thought to be the Lord Keeper's successor. The courtiers are much displeased with the Lord Treasurer by reason of the alteration he daily makes in court, as by, &c.; and so he means to go thro' all the officers. Mr. Hollis has security for their good behaviour, and is now abroad; the rest refuse, and some therefore are removed to the King's Bench, and there to be on their own charges.

Draft of a warrant to Sir Thomas Coventry, Attorney-General, to grant the manor of Knoll, co. Warwick, to Lord Brook in fee, excepting the annual rents of 22l. 0s. 9d. belonging to the college and guilds specified in the auditor's memorandum.

Copy of directions to deputy lieutenants, &c., &c., that the remainder of the benevolence to the palatinate shall be paid to Baron Dona and Abraham Williams, Esqr., his Highness' agent.

(1634), 9 Car. I., Feb. 14th. Copy of a warrant by the King to Endymion Porter, one of the grooms of the bedchamber.—For the protection of game in and about Aston Underidge, co. Glo'ster.

(c. 1637). Ship money assessment for Forthampton, with names and amounts, written on 3 pages.

(1639?) Copy of a supplication of the subjects of Scotland to the King, presented by the Earl of Dumfrylyn.—Humbly shewing, that where the former means used by us have not been effectual for recovering your Majesty's favour, &c.—Also a copy of the King's answer. (2 pp.)

1643. Printed form, in blank, of a receipt by the Treasurer for raising money towards payment of the 100,000 agreed to be forthwith advanced for our brethren of Scotland towards payment of their army raised for our assistance.

1644.—Extract from the Journal, dated Monday 5th Aug., that the Earl of Carlisle shall not be enjoined to lend any money towards the 200,000 to be paid to our brethren of Scotland.

1663, Oct. 6th, Portsmouth.—Fran. Blencowe to Lord Fitzharding.—Tells him that the King's order to pay off 20 soldiers of Fitzharding's, and each company of the garrison was put in exercise on the morrow morning according to the season of the year and custom of the place.—Many of Fitzharding's men are sick.

16th century. Account of Ludowick Greville of such goods of William Wyllington, Esqre., deceased, as came to the hands of Sir E. Greville, father of Ludowick Greville. And for as much as the said Ludowick Greville was, at the death of William Wyllington, very young, beyond sea, at the time of bestowing the said goods, he cannot account perfect nor certainly, but to his knowledge and as far as he can learn accounteth as follows:—He mentions many jewels and plate; he sets off what he had paid, *inter alia* a legacy of 80l. to Edm. Ploden, by bill, dated 19 Sept. 3 Philip & Mary.

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On the back of a paper are the following 8 lines.

"I hate a lye yet late a lye did run
Of Goring's death and noble Kensington;
But since they did not so untimely dye
I love the lye because it was a lye;
For had it been an action of such ruth
I should have grown in hatred of the truth;
The lye was better, give the lye his due
Ten thousand times then if it had been true.

A paper indorsed, For Frankendale.—For prompt discharge of soldiers, to receive one month's pay over and above their due

-	-	£11,568
8 captains and officers	-	5,208
Other officers	-	500
For Megangs' horse	-	98 84

26,957

(D. 4.), 1612, Oct. 13th. Julius Caesar to Lionel Cranfield, Esqre. There was late made a lease to him (Cranfield) of all the lands of the Earl of Northumberland in the co. of Somerset, extended towards the payment of his debt of 20,000l. to the King.—Cranfield is to let the Earl's officers take the half year's rent because the King is going to take the Earl's fine by instalments.

12 Jac. I. Points to be mentioned in the proclamation, which is to go out before the pardon. (8 pp.)

(1687), 14 Jac. I. Jan. 18th, Westminster.—Proclamation concerning fee deer.—Sundry persons having office claim fee deer both in summer and winter. No such right, except to the two justices of Oyer and Terminer, of our forests, the one on this side Trent and the other beyond; therefore, no person is to send warrant under the King's displeasure.

A paper of the usefulness of Sir Thomas Dacres his lands for his Majesty's provision for Theobald's Park. Mentions the number of acres and loads (of hay) producible.

1620, March 28th. Pressing payments of State selected by your lordship for building the banquetting house, 5,000l. (1 p.)

An opinion concerning the ordaining of recusants' affairs. (Rules for strictly prosecuting them.) (2½ pp.)

The suit presented to his Majesty touching pious uses hath three heads, namely, &c. (1 p.)

1621. The memorandum of French and Spanish wines imported for seven years at Michaelmas 1621; there were 14,466 tuns for wine; also sweet wines amounting to 9,373 tuns.

1622. A particular relation by Philip Burlamachi, of all the disbursements made till his departure from Manheim off such monies as are come to his hands off his Majesty's treasure. 1 page of disbursements, 891,723:—

Received of them of Frankendale,	-	-	-
and repaid to them	-	-	75,000
Received in English 51,000l. at 17	-	-	-
to the pound	-	-	867,000

-	-	-	942,000
Disbursed -	-	-	891,723

50,277

P. Burlamachi—

The account delivered to Milord	-	-	-
Ambassador the Lord of Belfast	-	-	50,277
Brought of my brother Julian	-	-	-
Calandini out of Manheim	-	-	9,000

-	-	-	59,227
Disbursements	-	-	49,300

10,000 remains, and two weeks' pay to troops owing, 21,000, and to the English officers, 21,977.

1622, June 20th, Chelsea. (Lord Cranfield) to Inigo Jones, surveyor of the works.—About the repair of the park wall at Theobalds.

1622, Aug. 28th, Windsor. Draft of a letter by Lord Cranfield to Mr. Pymme. About the King releasing him from restraint.

(1622), 20 Jac. I., last of August. "James R." and seal. License to Lord Vanx going abroad by license to take plate not exceeding in value 100l.

(1662), 20 Jac. I. Money paid to John Murray, Esq., Keeper of the Privy Purse, by the Wardens of the Mint, in angels of fine gold for healing of the King's evil in the years ensuing by dormant privy seals for 11 years from 1610 to 1620, inclusive, of the reign of James I. Total 6,187l. 14s., dated 16th Oct. 1622. Signed by Fra Goston.

Petition by Nicholas Congham, a gunner, aged 92, for the arrears of 6d. a day granted by Queen Elizabeth,

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LORD
SACKVILLE.

1622, Nov. 3rd. Warrant signed and sealed by the Earl of Middlesex to one of the messengers of the Star Chamber, to attach and bring John Brinsleye, of Blytæ, in the co. of Notts, to make satisfaction for 20*l.* for which he was fined in the Star Chamber in the 42nd year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.—The return is indorsed by the bailiff of Broxton that John Brinsleye did not dwell in Broxton.

1622, Nov. 20th. Draft of a letter by the Earl of Middlesex to Sir Thomas Wentworth.—About the pay of Berwick garrison.

1622, Feb. 10th. Two letters by the Earl of Middlesex and Sir R. Weston to the sheriff and justices of Carmarthen. Two letters by the same to the sheriff and justices of Cardigan.—To pay a voluntary contribution for the palatinate into the Exchequer, and to certify those who do not give anything.

1622, last day of Feb. List of monies due to the Queen of Bohemia's servants, 52*5l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, and the draft of a letter to Sir Rob. Pye to draw up orders.

(1662), 20 Jac. I. March 1st, Westminster. "James R." and seal to the Earl of Middlesex, Sir R. Weston, and Sir H. May, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.—About granting to certain persons certain lands in part satisfaction of grants promised to be made to the Marquis of Buckingham's nominees.

Mr. Bull's case.—About Shapwicke Rectory, in the co. of Somerset. (1 brief sheet.)

1622, March 1st. Petition of Robert Maxwell, that he may have a grant of the farm of Tiptree Heath, co. Essex, belonging to the King, but holden by persons in derogation of the King's right, and about which a Commission under the Great Seal has issued. (Relates also to lands in Northumberland.)

1622, March 22nd. The King reference of the above (signed at the foot by Ra. Freeman) to the Lord Treasurer and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

1623, May 15th. The total demand for fitting up the chapel and rooms at St. James.—The like chapel and rooms at Denmark House; for both, 5,475*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*

1623, May 16th. The Earl of Middlesex and Sir R. Weston direct that if Tiptree belongs to the Crown a grant is to be made at the rate 40*l.* a year offered by the petitioner.

1623, May 22nd, Greenwich. "James R." to the Earl of Middlesex and Sir R. Weston.—They are to draw up a book granting Tiptree Heath otherwise Tiptree Heath to John Maxwell, Esqre., one of his Majesty's grooms of the Chamber and Robert Maxwell one of his Majesty's serjeant-at-arms.

c. 1622. A fair copy prepared for the King's signature to . . . The crimination against their president, Dr. Anian, not seeming serious to him (the King), they are to desist from prosecution.

c. 1622. A paper about the iron works in the forest of Dean. (1½ p.)

c. 1622. Copy of a letter to Richard Hadsor, Esqre.—About the Court of Wards.

1623, July 21st, (Draft.) Minutes of a letter by the Earl of Middlesex to the bishops. To quicken the payment of the subsidy.

1623, July. Petition to the King by Will. Viscount Wallingford.—Recites that the King, by Patent of Feb. 8th last, granted to the petitioner and Lady Elizabeth his wife during their natural lives, and after their death the remainder to the heirs male of the body of Sir Francis Knolles, Kt., deceased, and Katherine his wife, the father and mother of the petitioner, and the heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten, inter alia the lordship of Sampford, co. Oxon, late belonging to the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, at a rent of 68*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, which grant followed in all points a grant by Queen Elizabeth in the 6th year of her reign to the said Sir Francis Knolles and Katherine his wife, and the heirs male of their bodies whose heir the petitioner is. The reversion is still in Knolles.—There are 13 issue male of Sir Francis Knolles and Katherine his wife.—He asks for a grant of the reversion.

1623, July 18th. The King says that if the petition is true a book shall be made.

1623, July 23rd. The following are the names of the issue male living: 1. Lord Wallingford. 2. Sir Francis Knolles, son of Mr. Richard Knolles. 3. Mr. Francis Knolles, another son of Richard Knolles. 4. Sir Francis Knolles, Lord Wallingford's brother. 5. Sir Robert Knolles, his son. 6. Sir Francis Knolles, another of his sons. 7. Mr. Henry Knolles, another of his sons. 10. Sir Robert Knolles, the son of Mr. Richard Knolles, who has had three sons. 13. Sir Francis Knolles, the son of Sir Francis, who has three sons.

1623, July 23rd. Copies of directions to the Attorney-General to make a book.

1623, Dec. 12th. Draft of a letter by (the Earl of Middlesex) to the steward and the bailiffs of the manors, &c. mentioned.—The Duke of Buckingham has made choice of the manors of Bygaton (Uggaton?) and Freshwater, Isle of Wight, to pass the same in fee-farm in part of the value granted to him by the King.—The Grant is passing the seals.—Notice to forbear keeping courts.

1623, March 18th. Certificate of Thomas Coventry, Ro. Heath, Jo. Walter, and Thomas Trevor, that they saw no way to get benefit out of the manor of Broomfield and Yale, co. Denbigh, except by grants to tenants in fee-farm.

1623, March 21st, s. n., Turin. Sir Isaac Wake to the Earl of Middlesex.—He has delivered his () letter for Lady Arundel.—Before she left she was presented with some fair pieces of cristal and a litter of crimson velvet, with three mules suitably fitted. The Duke of Savoy, attended by the Prince of Piedmont and Prince Tomaso, all the nobility of his court, and all his guards of horse and foot, attended her out of the town.—She has reached the state of Genoa.

(c. 1623.) A letter, prepared for the King's signature, to the Lord Treasurer and Chancellor of the Exchequer for a grant to Sir Nicholas Fortescue, Kt., one of the chamberlains of the Exchequer, and one of the commissioners of the navy, of a lease of lands to the value of 100*l.* a year.

1625, March 14th. The answer by the House of Commons to his Majesty, delivered by a message. *Begins*, The Commons, and by me their Speaker, in all humility present unto your royal wisdom, this their loyal answer. (1 p.)

1639, June 25th. A second letter of Jo. Finch, chancellor to the Earl of Middlesex.—To answer a bill of Edward Earl of Mulgrave.

1646. The sense of the House at the conference with the House of Commons on the 25th of May 1646, upon the Lord's letter from Newcastle.—They thought it better than any offers of peace formerly made by the King. (1 p.)

(Temp. Car. II.) Draft of a letter to the governor and the rest of the gentlemen at Plymouth by . . . with a view to peace.

1693, Feb. Memorandum on a Bill for blowing up, &c., houses, to prevent increase of fire.

n. d. A project for the improvement of the revenue and the condition of the people. (2½ pp.)

Several papers about shipping, wines, clothes, tobacco, ordnance, and planting of madder in England.

17th century. Extracts from the register of Gervase Bishop of Worcester.—And a document by John Bishop of Worcester, &c.

Memoranda about complaints by the pensioners of the Charter House, and about the scholars there.

Draft of the King's letter to the Lord Treasurer for a grant of land to the Earl of Holderness, who did good service in rescuing the King from the conspiracy of the Earl of Gowry and his brother, by depriving them of life.

31 Hen. VIII. De terris nuper parcell. possessionum Mon. de Furneys, co. Ebor. et Lanc. disjunct in 31 H. 8.

Grant by the abbat to the tenants to hold by border service for the maintenance of a fort called Pile la Foudre, upon the borders of Scotland.—The tenure was void in law by the King having both countries, and was adjudged and declared void by proclamation, and his Majesty ought to have them . . . Pray for a commission.

E. 1. Papers relating to Ireland.

1621, Aug. 1st. Letter unsigned (indorsed, Intended letter to Mr. Treasurer).

Another of the same.

Another letter, unsigned, to the Lord Deputy.

1622, May 22nd. Draft letter by the Earl of Middlesex to the Lord Deputy (Falkland).

The Commissioners of the Vice-Treasurer's Accounts were the Lord Chancellor, Lord Angier, Master of the Rolls, Sir George Shurley, Lord Chief Justice, Sir John Blennerhasset, Lord Chief Baron, Sir Dudley Norton, and Sir Francis Annesley, secretaries, Sir William Parsons, Sir John Kinge, Sir James Ware, auditors.

1622, May 24th. Dudley Digges to Lord Cranfield. (3 pp.)

1622, June 3rd, Dublin. Lord Wilmot to Lord Cranfield. (2 pp.)

LORD
CRIVILLE.

1622, June 3rd, Dublin. Dudley Norton to Lord Cranfield. (4½ pp.)

1622, June 3rd, Dublin. Sir William Jones and Dudley Digges to Lord Cranfield. (1 p.)

1622, June 4th, Dublin. Dudley Digges to Lord Cranfield. (1½ p.)

Note of the present state of the fort of Kinsale. (½ p.)

Note of the present state of the fort of Castle Pasche. (1 p.)

1622, Sept. 18th, Dublin. Sir Francis Blundell to the Earl of Middlesex.

1622, Sept. 11th and 12th Nov. Drafts of three letters by the Earl of Middlesex to Lord Wilmot, Sir Dudley Norton, and Sir Francis Blundell.

1622, Oct. 16th, Dublin. Sir Francis Blundell to the Earl of Middlesex.

1622, Jan. 18th. From the same to the same.

1622, Feb. 26th. Ditto, and an enclosure.

1622, March 17th. From the same to the same. Draft of two letters to Sir Francis Blundell, the Lord Treasurer.

1622, March 26th. Sir Francis Blundell to the Earl of Middlesex.

1622, April 17th. Draft of a letter by the Earl of Middlesex to Sir Francis Blundell.

1622, April 26th, Dublin. Sir Francis Blundell to the Earl of Middlesex. (4½ pp.)

1622, July 20th, Dublin. The same to the same. (4 pp.)

1622, Aug. 1st and 30th. Drafts of letters by the Earl of Middlesex to Sir Francis Blundell.

1622, Oct. 10th. Sir F. Blundell to the Earl of Middlesex.

1622, Oct. 29 and 30. Drafts of letters to Sir F. Blundell.

1622, March 17. Draft of letter to Sir F. Blundell.

Draft of a letter to the Vice-Treasurer Lord Docwra. On the French war.

1622, March. Copy of the Lord Treasurer's, for Ireland, chamberlain's account of money due to him, 2,314*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, English. (1 p.)

1622, July 27th. Copy of a proclamation putting in force the proposition of the commissioners. (Copy of a Council letter.)

1622, June. Proposition made by the undertakers of Ulster.

E. 2. 1621, Jan. Draft of warrant for collecting voluntary contributions for the Palatinate, &c.

1621, Jan. 20th. Alexander Stevenson, page of the King's bedchamber, asks that his pension of 100*l.*, or thereabouts, payable in two places, may be paid in one place.

"James R." grants it, and makes the pension to be re-granted to him and his wife.

Copies of petition, and letters, opinions, and papers in the matter of the Queen's petition for a grant to her, or her nominees, of certain duties on wool.

c. 1621. A brief collection of the whole state of the office of Ordnance. (8 pp.)

1622. A view of the articles delivered by Thomas Sadler against Mr. Evelyn, touching the receipts of saltpetre and making of powder. Signed by Thomas Smythe, Jo. Wolstonholme, J. Osborne, Fra. Goffton R. Sutton, W. Pitt, and J. Coke.

1622, June 25th. Sir Hen. Spiller's letter to Mr. Wolley. (Indorsed, Sir H. Spiller, for my Lord Stourton's custody), for a grant of custody of Mary Trejjan, a convict recusant; Lord Stourton, the reversioner, having sold the reversion.

1622, July 27th. Copy proclamation.

1622, Aug. 22nd, Wiston. An unsigned letter to Francis Fane, telling him to see what discharge he (as most interested in the estate of Sir William Harrington, Kt.) has for 12,800*l.* odd, for the purchase in 6 & 7 Ed. VI. and 1 Mary, of the manor of Lucoch, and other manors and land in the counties of Wilts, Gloster, Bucks, and Somersset.

1622, Aug. 28th, Windsor. "James R." to the Lord Treasurer.—Warrant for granting the reversion of certain fee-farm rents (715*l.* 0*s.* 11½*d.*, he had then in possession), and 91*l.* 5*s.* 0½*d.* to Henry Gibb, one of the grooms of the bedchamber.

1622, Nov. Fees and annuities paid between the 1st of November and the 8th.—Among them are Marie Mayerne, 15*l.*; John Anchmooty, 250*l.*; James Buchanan, 20*l.*, and Andrew Bassano, 4*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*

1622, Nov. 24th, Whitehall. Draft of the Earl of Middlesex's and the Lord Chancellor's letter to Sir H.

Vere. About sending back the English lately serving under him in the Palatinate.

c. 1622. The King had granted for seven years to the Companies of Plantations the import of tobacco from Virginia and Bermuda.—Draft of letter to see that it is consigned to them, and all particulars given.

c. 1622. Note of remembrances to speak to the King and others.

c. 1622. Note of monies due by sundry merchants for the second payment of the new imposition of 3*l.* per tun upon French and sweet wines, being the one moiety of the whole.—Names and amounts are given.—Total, 8,647*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* (3 pp., folio.)

c. 1622. Reasons by the Merchant adventurers against the clothworkers of London, who sue by their bill to have all kinds of coloured cloth within this realm to be dressed before they be transported. (2 closely written folio pages.)

Two copies of another, similar.

The answer of the Eastland merchants to the merchant adventurers.—On the same subject. (1 brief sheet.)

1622, Dec. 20th. A printed form discharging Sir Philip Cary from payment of impost of wines to be consumed in his household.

c. 1622. A project to raise 100,000*l.* by calling over those who are married beyond sea.

1622, March 24th, Newmarket. "James R." to the Earl of Middlesex.—Warrant for additions to be made to the next impression of the book for subsidies, customs, and impositions for Gascoigne wines; of the amount of composition money to be paid for sugar, spice, fruits, oyles, and other grocery ware.

1622 (indorsed), March 25th.—Statement of amount due to Sir Allen Apsley, Lieutenant of the Tower, from September 29th, 1619, to the 25th of March 1622, 5,048*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* Signed by Allen Apsley.

In May 1622 three persons named Yourth petition the King.—They say that Cuthbert Beeston held, in capite, a messuage called The Walnut Tree, in Southwark. (In 1622 Edward Powell was the receiver of petitions.)

A petition in July 1622, about smuggled goods at Sandwich. Thomas Hopkins was the informer.

c. 1623. Petition of Francis Jones, W. Garway, Nicholas Salter, and John Woistenholme, farmers of the Customs.—They have borrowed money and stood security for his Majesty's service.—Some ill-disposed threaten to prosecute them for divers matters concerning the farmers.—They pray the King to pass his word that they should not be molested.

c. 1644. Petition of the town of Barnstaple to the Earl of Bath, that soldiers may not come in great numbers, and that he will speak to the commanders to regulate their conduct.

1660, Dec. 10th. Copy of warrant by the King to Sir George Carteret, Treasurer of the Navy, to pay 14,849*l.* 10*s.* to the Eastland merchants for hemp by them delivered.

1661, March 14th, Whitehall. "Charles R." to Sir Geoffrey Palmer, Kt., and Bart. Attorney-General, countersigned by Sir W. Morice, Prince Rupert, John Earl of Bath, Francis Lord Newport, John Lord Berkeley, and Baptist May.—They have undertaken to discover 21,000*l.*—Make out a book granting 7,000*l.* thereof to Prince Rupert and the Earl of Bath, 7,000*l.* to Lords Newport and Berkeley, and Baptist May.—7,000*l.* is to go to the Exchequer.—With copy order for payment.

(1662), Oct. 10th, Dublin. Col. Talbot to Sir C. Berkeley. On behalf of Lord Berkeley, about whom Lord Mount Alexander has suggested something malicious to the Duke.

1662, Nov. 1st, Dublin. G. Hamilton to le Chevalier Berkeley. (French.)

1662, March 18, — to —, urging his previous proposition to the King for making tin farthings.

1662, March 17 and Aug. 14th. Portsmouth — to Lord Fitzharding. Shipping business.

1664, July. Necessaries wanting in his Majesty's stores at Tangier.

(1664), Tangier? Major P. Fairborne to Capt. Berkeley. Gives an amusing account of a quarrel and prevented duel between the writer and a fellow officer, and the behaviour of the governor and of the Col. (Norwood) of the regiment.

1664, Oct. 29th, Tangier. Col. H. Norwood to Lord Fitzharding.—About the above matter. (4½ pp.)

1664, Oct. 20th, n. s. P. Fairborne to Lord —. Says that Capt. Berkeley will tell news about the complaints against Col. Norwood.

1664, Nov. 1st, Tangier. (French).—Girardin to Lord

LORD
SACKVILLE.

Fitzharding.—Complaints against Col. Norwood; and a duplicate.

1664, Oct. 7th, Tangier. J. White to (Lord Fitzharding). A French letter. He tells of the death of Madame Geraldine.—Since the arrival of Mons. Girardin faction and discord are banished from the garrison.

1664, Dec. 31st, Guernsey. William Sheldon to Viscount Fitzharding.—Distractions in the island, the honest part of the clergy were disgusted and discountenancing the civil magistrates, many of the loyal party laid aside, the generality of the people in high discontent, almost beggared in a short time for want of trade. The castle altogether unprovided with provisions, not so much in it as will serve his company for one meale, nor any preparation to supply it.

Memoire de la toilette de Madame la Duchesse. A French bill. Total, 6,976l. 10s.

1664, June 8th and Feb. 17th, 1665, Dublin. Two letters from Jo. Hughes to —, and 2 to the Countess of Falmouth.

1664. A letter in a large loose writing to Lord Fitzharding, Ambassador of England. The writer could not express what she wished the evening he left—is anxious to please him—"The King has just now cared me to cis the quine's hand and to be lady of the bad chamber."

1664, Dec. 7th. Sir W. Berkeley to his brother.

c. 1664. Sir Peter Walsh, of St. Francis Order, Procurator in the Roman Catholic Clergy of Ireland, to the Queen.—He states that many regular and secular clergy, especially women (professed nuns of thirteen several cloysters, destroyed in that kingdom by the late usurpers) have laid out for their future subsistence money on mortgage—their inabilities.—Asks herto get a grant to herself from the King of all the mortgages and real and personal estate of any ecclesiastical person, man or woman, in Ireland at any time before the insurrection in 1641, or after, until now.

c. 1664. Francis Hawley to (Lord Fitzharding) on regimental business.

1664, Nov. 13th, Portsmouth. P. Honeywood to J. Bridgman.

1664, Nov. 20th, Chester.—W. Berkeley to the same.

(1665). Madame Marie Robert de la Varence to Lord Fitzharding (in French). For money owing to her husband.

1665, Jan. 22nd, Stokes Bay. Sir W. Berkeley to Lord Fitzharding.

(1665), Jan. 28th. M. Berkeley to James Bridgman, Esq., at Lord Fitzharding's. (2 pp.)—Tho' addressed to Bridgman the inside aims at M. Berkeley's brother. He wants to be president of Connaught.

M. Berkeley to the same. (3½ pp.)

1664, Jan. 24th. Indorsed, Mr. Paul Brickenham to Sir James Bridgman, secretary to Lord Fitzharding.

1665, Feb., Paris. J. de Beringhen to Lord Fitzharding (French). Thanks in the name of the King. Louis XIV., for two horses sent by Lord Fitzharding.

1672, June 2nd. Anonymous. News letter.—By Mr. Bernard Powell, of Westerham, who came from London this morning; he hears by noon that the fleets engaged on Tuesday. (1½ p.)

1695, July 20th. The names of the players at Lincoln Inn Fields.—Betterton and 14 other men named, and several new taken in. Women.—Mrs. Betterton and 11 others, including Mrs. Bracegirdle, and several new taken in.—The players at Salisbury Court.—Eleven are named, and several new taken in.—Women, eight, and several new taken in.

Notes of the manor of Barowe, co. Lincoln. The copyholders hold copyhold for their lives, and may put lives into their copies by their custom, or may die without paying any fines, whereof they are discharged by order in the Exchequer, anno 5 Eliz., in regard of maintaining the waterworks within the said manor against the violence of the river Humber.

E. 3, 1618. Bill: for Mr. Carre, a yellow suit of satin for the maske, 55l. Mr. Abercromby, crimson satin, 55l. Mr. Ashmoolie, yellow satin, 55l.

1619, June. Bill for mending stuffs in the Prince's lodgings, torn at the fire in the banquetting hall.

1620. Names of the Lords who presented not new year's gifts to the King.

1622, June 25th, s. n. Antho. Mayne to Lord Cranfield.—Palatinate business.—Speaks of the low spirits of the Lord Ambassador there.

1622, Oct. 30th, Frankfort. P. Burlamachi to Lord . . . —He says that he has only 10,000 florins to answer the charges mentioned in his note.—He asks for more.

1622, Nov. 9th. Draft of a Privy Seal for 6,000l, for Lady Elizabeth.

1622, March 16, Paris. Edward Herbert to Lord . . . He has received his letter by Mr. Brett.—No news of his Highness since Mr. Grisley's passing this way.—Here all things dispose themselves more and more to peace.

Note, about 1622, to maintain the army in the palatinate. Two accounts for the maintenance according as 17 or 18 florins went to the £.

c. 1622. Particular relation of all the disbursements made till mi departure for Manheim of such money as has come to mi hands of his Majesty's treasurer (by Burlamachi). (4½ pp.)

c. 1622. Reform proposed to be made in the office of Ordnanco. (9 pp. 4to.)

(1623?) List of plate in the hands of the Lords and household officers. (3 pp.)

1623. Petition of John Herault, of St. Saviours, Esqre., baylie of Jersey (to the Earl of Middlesex) against Sir John Peyton, Kt., captain of the isle, who was offended that the King had conferred the baylyship upon Herault. (3 pp.)

The case between Sir J. Peyton and J. Herault, Esqre., baylie, concerning the nomination of the office of baylie claimed by the captain. (By way of objection and answer). (2 pp.)

Abuses committed by Sir Jo. Peyton in execution of his place. (1 p.)

1623, May 9th. George Calvert to Sir Thomas Coventry, Attorney-General.—Whereas his Majesty has thought fit that John Herault, Esqre., late bailiff of Jersey, shall surrender his patent for that place, and such of his patents of pensions as he has engaged, and in lieu, have a pension of 100l. a year.—He is to prepare a bill.

A collection of such things as have been by several men desired to be obtained of his Majesty for the good of his people.—1st. That it be lawful for subjects to plead Not Guilty to information of intrusion by the Attorney-General. (There are five heads in all.) 3rd. The King's grants to be construed as common persons' grants. A liberal pardon to be granted by his Majesty when these points may be granted, besides those contained in the list.—He further suggests that 60 years shall be sufficient to prosecute against the King.—No forfeiture of the King's land on nonpayment of rent, but double rent.—(There are five other items.)

1623, June 21st. Copy of Sir W. Sentleger's letter to Edward Conway, excusing himself from serving.—He has received an order to provide his ship for a journey into Scotland.—He is not free from his once made oath to his Excellency and the States, against whom he supposes they shall be employed, &c.

1623, Sept. 2nd. W. Trumbull, at Brussels, to (the Earle of Middlesex). Encloses a letter for the Baron of Boischott;—and also some tulips and other curious plants and flowers.

1623, July 17th, Chelsey. Fair copy of a letter by the Earl of Middlesex to the clerk of the signet.—He drew up a bill for the King's signature for 4,000l., to be impressed to Sir Marmaduke Darrel, to defray the costs of a feast at Whitehall for the 20th July next, and for the banquet at Greenwich in June last for the Marquis Inoxosa, or of St. Germaines, Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of Spain, and his retinue.

1623, Dec. 27th. Proclamation for well storing and furnishing the realm with corn (in black letter, printed by Norton and Bill: two sheets to be joined into one.)

1641, Aug. 13th, York. The Earl of Holland to the Lord Chamberlain.—He has received a Parliamentary Order to disband the army, beginning with the horse, and has given orders that the regiments of Lord Carnarvon, Mr. Wilnot, and Sir Thomas Lucas, together with Mr. Piercie's troop, shall (as far as for the present he can do) be prepared to be forthwith disbanded, and so the rest to follow. He prays God, by the intelligence that came amongst them, there be not at this time a general assizes and a judgment appointed for this kingdom in these great troubles.—Indorsed, In the King's house 249 ordinary servants: one page of estimates of meat for the table.

Breviate of the Bill in the Star Chamber against Alexander Leighton, sometime a minister, now pretending himself a . . . tor in the Church, for a published book, entitled An appeal to the Parliament; or, Sion's plea against the Prelacie. (1 brief sheet; it contains the points complained of in the book.)

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF SIR FREDERICK GRAHAM,
BART., AT NETHERBY HALL, CO. CUMBERLAND.

Those noted below consist, with a few exceptions, of the official papers of Sir Richard Graham, Viscount Preston. In 1632 he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of France. He succeeded Henry Savile, who, being pressed to recommend one M. Godet for secretary to Lord Preston, wrote a private letter giving a not very good account of Godet, who nevertheless was afterwards employed by Lord Preston. King Charles's original instructions to Lord Preston are among the papers, which include many relating to Orange and Luxembourg, and to the proposal to our King to be the mediator of a peace between France and Spain, and relating to French excesses in the Netherlands. He no sooner got to Paris than he had to complain of insults offered to his servants by some of the servants of the Count of Nassau, and had to interest himself in the affairs of Mrs. Siderfin, a widow who was carried off by Capt. Clifford and others on Hounslow Heath, and taken by them to France; and in the affair of Mr. Whiting, of Lille (an Englishman), who was terribly oppressed by French officials in order to compel him to pay for the support of one of his daughters, who had fled to a French convent. In August 1682 Lord Preston gave notice of a plot being concocted in France against our King, viz., a descent upon Ireland; and he employed spies to collect information on the subject, and their letters to him are with the papers. A long letter by Secretary Jenkins tells how the King received the communication. The King afterwards had an interview with Roger Tilley, otherwise Capt. Shelton, one of these spies, but believing him to be a liar, ordered him out of the kingdom. Lord Preston had also to interest himself for some Jersey merchants, whose money, gained in France, was seized as they were leaving for Jersey, and had to advocate the cases of several people who suffered from the *Droit d'Aubaine*, and to attend to the privileges in France of the Scotch people, for doing which he got the thanks of the Scotch royal boroughs. He had also to remonstrate against encroachments by the French on the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company. In November 1682 it was proposed that the Earl of Burford (the King's son by Nell Gwyn) should be sent to Paris to live with Lord Preston. In April 1683 he promises, at King Charles's request, to send some Italian players into England, and he obtained the King of France's leave for them to go, Scaramouche being the head of them. In the same month he went to England, but returned to Paris in the following June. In the beginning of 1684 Lord Preston heard reports that he was to be recalled, and he wrote to the King on the subject, who sent him a very cordial letter denying any such intention, and expressing his perfect satisfaction with Lord Preston.

In April 1684 his letters allude to the plot in England against the King, and to the intended siege of Luxembourg by the French (which afterwards took place, and of which accounts are given). He had to make application to the French king on behalf of Sir Samuel Morland, who had gone to France to superintend some of the waterworks at Versailles.

In 1682 is a notice of the Earl of Anglesey's book called "Comments on the Earl of Castlehaven's Memoirs concerning the Wars in Ireland," which comments the Duke of Ormond said contained scandalous reflections on King Charles I.

In 1683 are several letters about the plot against the King. In October of the same year the Earl of Sunderland, by the King's command, gave Lord Preston directions to let the ministers in France know what a very ill man Dr. Burnet was. The doctor seems to have been made much of in France, but Lord Preston declined to receive a visit from him. In the History of his own times the doctor alludes with complacency to his one interview with the Prince de Condé, but a letter by the Prince in this collection shews why he had only one. And it appears that Lord Preston had King Charles's orders to represent Burnet in unfavourable colours to the French Court. There are many letters to Lord Preston from Sir Lionel Jenkins and other officials in England, and from Sir Richard Bulstrode at Brussels, Edmund Poley at Frankfurt, B. Skelton and Dan. Petit at Hamburg, B. Skelton at the Hague, Charles Faushaw at Lisbon, Peter Levet at Madrid, and E. Poley at Ratisbon. In 1684 Sir R. Bulstrode gives notice of Sir William Waller, Armstrong, and Ferguson being at Bremen. In March 1683, Daniel Petit mentions a report from Berlin that the white ghost which usually appeared before the death of any

of the family of the Elector of Brandenburg had been seen.

In October 1683, Lord Preston was ordered to endeavour to trace out Bomeny, the valet to the Earl of Essex, who it will be recollected was suspected of being privy to that nobleman's death in the Tower.

At the end of October 1688 Lord Preston was made Secretary of State in the place of the Earl of Sunderland; and in the months of November and December of that year the letters to him are numerous and interesting. Some are from Sir John Reresby, Governor of York, who was put in confinement because he would not join the rebels; some are from Sir Robert Holmes, Governor of the Isle of Wight, giving news of the fleet of the Prince of Orange. Other letters tell how the county of Devon soon declared for the Prince; and how the King refused to allow mortars to be mounted for the purpose of repressing rioters in London. The Earl of Middleton writes in indignant terms of Lord Churchill's defection, and tells Lord Preston, by the King's command, to seize his goods and furniture, both at the cockpit and at St. Albans. Among the letters by Lord Feversham is one in which he says that he had written to the King asking for a pardon for all crimes, but that he did not desire that the crime he was accused of, viz., that of disbanding the army, should be inserted in it. There are letters by Admiral Herbert, inviting the addressees to join the Prince of Orange. A letter by Lord Dartmouth expresses in earnest terms his regret at not having been able to encounter the Prince's fleet. There are also letters to Lord Preston from the English ministers at Amsterdam, Copenhagen, the Hague, Hamburg, Stockholm, Christiano, Vienna, and Ratisbon. The volume of 1688 is full of interest for the events of the last two months of that year.

In 1682 Lord Preston at Paris took measures to get the suppression of a book written by the Abbé Primi, which contained passages reflecting unfavourably on King Charles and his sister, the Duchess of Orleans. Besides the notice of the affair in Ld. Preston's letters, there are two letters of advice in this collection which give an account of the Abbé and his book. In 1684 he alludes to Gregorio Leti having been ordered out of England by Charles II. on account of a book called *Il Treato Britannico*. In December 1684, he mentions that M. de Louvois recommended Louis XIV. to revoke the Edict of Nantes, but that the Chancellor opposed that step.

Several of Lord Preston's letters were printed (from the letter books) in the last century by Sir John Dalrymple in his *Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland*.

There are original official letters which Lord Preston received from England, and original letters from the King and the Duke of York; many papers relating to Orange and Luxembourg, and King Charles's mediation between the kings of France and Spain; letters from English ministers abroad; News letters from London, &c. &c.

PAPERS CONNECTED WITH LORD PRESTON'S EMBASSY AND OTHER OFFICES.

A very large sheet of cartridge paper containing the cypher given to Lord Preston by Mr. Secretary Jenkins when Lord Preston was sent Minister to France in 1682, and which he used in all his private despatches.

A cypher for names of states and princes.

The Lord Chancellor's cypher given to Lord Preston by Sir Allen Brodericke: 13 columns of words represented by figures.

Engraved plates, like a chess-board, each square being crossed by a single diagonal line: filled up with letters and figures.

Sixteen pages 4to. in cypher of a different character from Lord Preston's.

Fragment (2½ pp.) of a letter, French, in cypher deciphered.

(1683) 33 Car. 2. March 18. Copy of royal warrant for payment to Lord Preston, appointed Envoy Extraordinary to France, of 5*l.* per day for his ordinary entertainment and allowance to commence from the day of his departure from the King's presence, and to continue until the day of his return to the presence.

1683. Jan. 20. Copy warrant signed by Hyde, J. Ernle, S. Godolphin, and Ste. Fox, addressed to Sir Robert Howard, auditor of the receipt of the Exchequer, to pay Lord Preston 955*l.*, i.e., 500*l.* for his equipage, and 455*l.* for 3 months' advance of his 5*l.* per diem.

1683. Pridie Cal. Mart., Cambridge. William Banckes to Lord Preston. A Latin complimentary and

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
GRAHAM,
BART.

adulatory letter on the occasion of Lord Preston's appointment.

1682, March 31, Newmarket. Original instructions, signed "Charles R." and sealed at the head, and with the King's initials at the foot, to Lord Preston, on the occasion of his mission to France. Countersigned by Sir Leoline Jenkins.

1682, April 12, Whitehall. An additional instruction to Lord Preston. Signed and sealed as the former.

The objects of the mission, as gathered from these, were the maintenance of peace in Europe, to adjust the disputes relative to the island of St. Christopher, to take care of the interests of the Prince Elector Palatine, the Duke of Lorraine, and the Duke of Modena and British traders to France, and to urge the case of Sir David English, consul at Bourdeaux, whose house there had been taken without compensation. Lord Preston was to be careful to cultivate the friendship of the States General.

1682, March 31, Newmarket. Copy of King Charles's letter in French to Louis XIV., asking credence for Lord Preston.

1683, Aug. 26. Copy made for Lord Preston of a council order of this date, regarding the French Ambassadors abroad refusing to admit envoys visiting them unless they would yield the same to him in his own house. Memoranda of several things which it would be useful for Lord Preston to do on getting to Paris.

Abrégé du formulaire du Cabinet (10 pp. 4to.). The titles for Cardinals in Latin. (1 p.)

Names of foreign ministers to whom Lord Preston made his compliments on his arrival at Paris.

Copy, in Lord Preston's hand, of the speech in French which he made to Louis XIV. on his presentation, and copies of other speeches which he made to the King and members of the French royal family on other occasions.

Copy of French account of the illumination and rejoicings at Lord Preston's hotel on the occasion of the birth of the Duke of Burgundy.

1684, Feb. 16 and 21. Copies of two council orders to Thomas Townsend, clerk of the wardrobe, *à propos* of King James II.'s intended coronation.

1685, April 3. Copy of letter by James II. to Louis XIV., asking credence for Lord Preston.

1685, July 10, Edinburgh. Original letter of thanks by the Royall Burrows of Scotland to Lord Preston for his looking after the interests of the Scots in France. Signed by George Drummond, *Proces*, in their name.

1685, Oct. 21. Office extract from the council book of note of the fact that Lord Preston was that day sworn a member of the privy council.

1688, Oct. 29. Office copy of entry in the council book that Lord Preston was that day sworn one of the King's Principal Secretaries of State on the removal of the Earl of Sunderland.

Copy of the oath of a Secretary of State taken by Lord Preston.

Several papers relating to the fees on his appointment, and the emoluments of his office.

A few papers about passports, books, &c., bought for Lord Preston, and Queen Catherine's jointure lands.

Copy (2 pp. folio) of wardrobe orders for the Queen and Prince (on the birth of Prince Edward, son of Henry VI.).

ROYAL LETTERS.

1629, Feb. 3rd. Our Pallace of Westminster in the fowerth yee of our raigne. "Charles R." (and wafer seal of the royal arms). Whereas, upon information of insolent and frequent robberies committed in the northerne partes, as well to the great scandall of justice and government, as to the damage of the countrie, We, in our royall case, were pleased to graunt to you speciall commission and give other direccions for the suppression of those robbers. Since which tyme wee have bene given to understand that divers of those malefactors, namely, Edward Armstrong, alias Kinmond, Hector Armstrong, alias Stubborn, John Graham, alias Holmefoote, John Moreton, alias Holmefoote, Lodowick Johnson, alias Malontee, Andrew Armstrong, alias Thunnergarth, and Andrew Turner may be drawne in from that wicked course and doe very acceptable service in discovering the rest of the theeves that disturbe the countrie, and their releevors and abettors, whereby justice may be speedily executed, and our good subjects secured from those evils they now they suffer under. Wee, being well pleased to take the readiest course to give our people safetie and peace, doe hereby promise, that if the offenders whose names are above written, or any of them, shall come in, and submit themselves to some of our

justices of peace, and performe the service now promised of discovering the theeves and robbers that infeste the countrie, together with their abettors and releevors soe as that goode worke of reformation which we much desire may bee speedily and effectually performed by the due punishment of those evill members, wee will in our gracious goodness spare the lives of such of the said persons above written as shall soe come in and doe that service, and will dispose them to some employment abroad, where they may make some amends for their former lewde course of life, and soe avoide the punishment which they have deserved by the same. And of this grace any of our justices or commissioners may give assurance to the parties, which wee will effectually make good. Given under our signet. . . .

[To Sir Richard Graham, Bart.]

1682, Jan. 19th, Edinburgh.—James, Duke of York, to Lord Preston. (Unsigned.) I was very glad when I heard his Ma. had been so kind to you, as of himself to name you to succede Mr. Savile in France, and hope now you will soon be dispatched thether, and shall as you desire me in yours of the 10th recomend your concerns to Lord Hyde. I do by no means thinke it proper for you to come hether before you goe for severall reasons, but I shall be glad to heare constantly from you when you are there. I see by your letter Sir Rob. Carr will not part with his place, and you may be sure if that or any thing els should become vacant during your absence that were fitt for you I should do my part that you might have it. You have heard of what passed at Lanerik, this day sennight; some of the forces are sent thether, and yesterday the treasonable declaration the rebels put up there, with the Sanquher declaration and the solemn league and covenant, were by order of councill burnt at the crosse of this towne by the hand of the hangman. I cannot yet learn the names of any of those that came to Lanerik, they were not above 28 horse and 16 foott, of the horse 20 were very well armed and as well mounted, the rest in very ill equipage, their foott were indifferently armed; so some as they had done their feat and were passed over the river againe they dispersed, I beleve they did this to keep up the harts of their party, for since I have heard no more of them. When you write to me do it without ceremony.

1682, June 1st. St. James.—James (Duke of York) to Lord Preston.—At my arrival here I received yours of the 27th of May from Paris, and am glad to find you are satisfied with your reception in that country, I am sure those who are my friends will be civile to you. By the last post you will have been allarumd with the newsc of his Majesty's indisposition, but now God be thanked he is quite well againe, it having been nothing but a feavor of a cold. I went to Windsor on Sunday, came back hether on Tuesday, and am agoing with the Dutchesse this evening to Richmond and from thence to-morrow to Windsor. All things go very well here and are like to continue so, which is all I shall say to you now.

1682, Sept. 28th, London. The same to the same.—I could not refuse my nurse Mrs. Elliot to recomend an affaire of her grand child who she tells me has been contracted to the Lord Abergeveny whose mother it seems dos what she can to break it. I do not understand the affaire very well, and therefore all I have to desire of you is that you will countenance the yonge woman, as far as will consist with law and justice. As for newse, the two honest sherifs were sworn this morning by the Lord Major, which besids the advantage of having two so loyal men sherifs, will I hope have a good effect as to the election of to-morrow; but lett the city choose who they will, if his Ma. dos not like him he can refuse him. On Monday we are to go for Newmarket, where I beleve his Ma. will stay above a fortnight.

1682, Octo. 26th, London.—The same to the same. (Unsigned.)—Since I came from Newmarket I received yours of the 24th, by which I see you had gott the passe for the Calers wive, and if they have had as faire an autum there as we here it must needs be very good this yeare. As for newse, Sir Will. Prichard was yesterday at the common hall declared deuly elected, so that that affaire is well over, to the great greef of the Whigs. Lord Shaftesbury absconds still, and 'tis likely will do so for some time. Lord Halifax is made privy seale. I was this day told that our Turkey merchants have had letters from Constantinople, that there hath not for these many years been such preparations for war as is now amaking there, and that 'tis beleved the grand signior himself will go this winter to Belgrade, to be ready to fall into Hungary in the spring.

1683, June 4th, Windsor. "Charles R." to Viscount Preston our Envoy Extraordinary to our good brother

SIR
GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

the most Christian King; countersigned by L. Jenkins. —Whereas by our letters of privy seal, bearing date the 31st of August 1677 we did will and require that Christopher Lord Slane of our kingdom of Ireland, Henry Fleming his brother, and Alice Fleming his sister, all infants, then in France and in the custody of Michael Moore, Gent., and some Popish Priests, should forthwith return into our kingdom of Ireland and render themselves to Alice Countess Dowager of Drogheda in our said kingdom of Ireland, their grandmother and guardian, or such as she should appoint, under such penalty as in our said letters of privy seal is expressed. And whereas our said letters of privy seal have not hitherto been served, or at least have had no effect but that the said Michael Moore still detains the said children, and as we are further informed is about disposing the said Christopher Lord Slane in marriage, without the knowledge and consent of the said Countess of Drogheda. Our will and pleasure is, and we do hereby require that you forthwith use the best and most effectual means to have our said letters of Privy Seal served, according to the tenor of the same, to the end they the said Christopher Lord Slane, his brother and sister, may be put into the hands of their said grandmother and guardian; and that you require the said Michael Moore in our name, not only to deliver the said children, but also to forbear meddling in any wise with the disposing of the said Christopher Lord Slane in marriage, or treating any marriage for him, as he will answer the contrary at his peril. For which this shall be your warrant (Wafer seal of the royal arms.)

1683, July 26, London. James Duke of York to Lord Preston. (Unsigned.) On Sunday I had yours of the * by which I am sorry to find that the Queen of France was dead, which surprised us very much here, having not heard of her having been sick. I believe it will be Sunday sennight before we shall go into mourning, it not having been notified yett in the formes here, and besides the marriage is to be on Saturday or Sunday next, which one would willing have over some days before the mourning. I thanke you for sending me the printed Gazette, which pray continue doing. As to what concerns the conspiracy that has been here, I see you have the same sense of it as becomes every loyal subject; when the tryals are printed (which will be by the end of this weeke) all the world will see, as well as by his owne speech, with what disingenuity, and little christianity, Lord Russell died, and what damnable designs these conspirators had. The next weeke I believe we shall go to Windsor.

1683, Sep. 29th, London. The same to the same.—Recommending the bearer, Mr. Vaudry.

1683, Jan. 22nd, London. The same to the same. (Unsigned.) Last weeke I had a letter from Sir Ja. Dick from Edinburgh, in which he tells me he had writen to you and sent you a memorial about the concerns of the royal burrows of Scotland. It is about the affair of the fifty sols per ton which has now for several years been exacted on their shipping in France. I susepe you have had orders to solicit this concerne of theirs, it being of great importance to them; therefore pray presse it for them; I will also speak to M. de Barillion about it, that he may see I am concerned to have it done. What newse is here you will have it from the secretary, so that I need not repeat them Lord Sunderland comes in againe to be secretary in Lord Conway's place, and his Ma. has done that which satisfies that Lord, I mean Lord Conway. The Dutchess was lett blood last night for a feaver of a cold, after which she slept well and has now very little feaver left, so that to-morrow I make no doubt but that she will be quite well.

1683, Feb. 19th, London.—The same to the same.—Some tyme since I receved yours of the 9th, and the other day yours of the 15th, in which last you give me an account of the person you have sent over who pretends to discover new plots, and by what I hear of him since his being here am of your mind, he will prove a cheat; he has been examined by the Secretary, but has not yet closed his narrative, but will within a day, and then it will be seen

[1684] May 8th, Windsor, "Charles R." (at foot) to Lord Preston. (Indorsed in Lord Preston's hand: "A letter from King Charles II. Received at Valenciennes.")—I receaved your letter in which you give me the accounte of the kinde reception that Harry has

receaved from the king of France, he has done very well to go to Luxembourg, for I hope there will be action to be seene, but at that siege the states of Holland having shewed so much inclination for peace will end the matter with the losse of it upon Mont. d'Avaux last proposalls. I wonder at the rumour of your being recalled from the post you are in, for I assure you I have never had the least thought of it, being extremely satisfied with the service you do me in that court, and I am glad upon this occasion to tell you that I am so satisfied with all the services you have done me, that you may rely upon it that I will ever be your constant friend.

1688, Sept. 22, Whitehall. "James R." to Lord Preston. On the occasion of issuing writs for the Parliament, he authorised Lord Preston to give deputations to any such of the deputy lieutenants and justices of the peace lately removed as should be willing to serve him.

1688, Oct. 9th, Whitehall. "James R." (countersigned by his Majesty's command, Sunderland) to Viscount Preston, lieutenant of our counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland.—Directing him to inform himself of all abuses and irregularities within his lieutenancy in the regulations of the corporations, and to make report thereof forthwith.

1688, Oct. 19th, Whitehall.—The same to the same and countersigned as above.—Authorising and requiring him (with reference to the intended invasion) forthwith to raise such part of the horse militia as he shall think requisite for securing the peace and quiet of the country, leaving it to him upon any exigency that may happen to raise such part of the foot militia as he shall think necessary for the purposes aforesaid, &c.

1688, 18, Gravesend. "James R." (at the foot) to Lord Preston.—Let Lord Dartmouth and Sir Will. Villers know I will not have Sir William have anything more to do with my stables or horses, and that at present I have ordered James Graham to give directions how to dispose of my horses.

1689, January 18th, n.s. The same to the same—(signed, J. R.; not addressed, but indorsed: "From the King from France.")—Yours of the 31 of December was safely delivered to me, by which I find howsoever other people behave themselves to me you continue loyal. I approve of what you have resolved as to yourself in staying in towne till the convention and the Parliament, as they will call it, be over, and I thinke you can do me much more service by staying in England then in coming hither to me at least at present. When I think otherwise I shall lett you know it, and as often as you can with safty to yourself lett me know what passes. I need not recomend to you doing me what service you can, I am sure you will do it, and you that are acquainted with members of both houses may do me very much by speaking and consulting with such of them as you can trust, and considring of the best ways how you may do it the most effectually. I send by this bearer, Sheldon, to Lord Middleton, a letter to be delivered to my prive councill, which I hope will be made publike as well as what I left on my table at Rochester, when I came from thence. Remember I must have great consideration for such of you as have stuck firme to me, so few, so very few having done it.

1689, Jan. 23.—The same to the same (not signed or addressed).—I wrot to you last weeke, which I hope will get safe to you, I writ now againe to you by this bearer who brought one to me from you when he came hether. I hope he will have as good luck in going back as he had in coming to this place, and that this will be safty given to you; lett me heare every post from you what passes in the convention when it meets, and send the Gazettes and such printed papers as are worth reading; you may easily find a way of directing them so as they may come safty to me, tho' I have been advertised that most letters are opened at the post-office. All your friends here are very well.

1689, 26, St. Germain's. "James R." (at the foot) to Lord Preston.—Having been obliged to cause a new signet to be made for the despatch of what letters I have to write of publik concerne, and that I must make use of one to keep it; I have put it into Lord Melford's hands, but that without any prejudice to Lord Middleton or yourself, being entirely satisfi'd with both of you, tho' at present I do not thinke it proper for either of you to come over to you (sic) for reasons I shall not now mention.

1689, Jan. 29. The same to the same—(unsigned and not addressed).—Some days since I had yours of the 10th, and so soon as I had it had a freind of yours wrote to you that I was ready to do what you proposed concerning yourself; he tells me he has done it, so that

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

* The date is omitted.

† Lord Preston has here made the following note: "The Duke of Grafton whom I presented to the King of France at Condé."

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

when it comes it shall be dispatched. I long to hear what will be done in the convention. I hope you will be as good as your word in letting me know it every post. I suppose your friend here as sent an addresse how you may direct yours. I think it much more for my service for you to continue where you are then to come hither at present. When I judg it proper you may be sure I shall lett you know it. I dare say no more now tho' I hope this will gett safe to you.

LETTERS FROM FOREIGN PRINCES AND STATES TO KING
JAMES II.

1687, Feb. 5, Stockholm. (Latin.) Charles King of Sweden to King James II. announcing the death of the writer's infant son, Charles Gustavus. Autograph signature, and large wafer royal seal of the King.

1685, April 9, Stockholm. (Latin.) Charles King of Sweden to King James II. Recredentials for Mr. John Robinson, whom King Charles II. had nearly seven months before sent over as agent, and whom he recalled shortly before his death. Autograph signature, and large wafer seal of the King.

1688, Jan. 25, Stockholm. (Latin.) Charles of Sweden to King James II. announcing the birth of a daughter. Autograph signature, and large wafer seal of the King.

1688, Feb. 21, Vienna. (Latin.) Leopold Emperor of Germany to King James II.—In favour of Edward de Lacy, an Irishman, who had been driven from his country by the Cromwell faction, and had well served under the Elector of Bavaria in the defence of Vienna against the Turks; and now desires to return home.—Autograph signature, and large wafer seal of the Emperor.

1688, March 27, Fridericksbourg. (French.) Frederick William Elector Palatine to King James II. announcing the death of the writer's cousin the Duchess Dowager of Simmern, after a few days' illness, on the 20th instant. Autograph signature of the Elector.

1688, April 30 May 10, Cologne. (Latin.) Frederick 3rd Elector of Brandenburg to King James II. announcing the death of the writer's father, Frederick William Elector of Brandenburg. Autograph signature, and black wax seal of the Elector.

1688, May 26, Munich. (Latin.) Emanuel Elector of Bavaria, on behalf of Edward de Lacy. Autograph signature, and wafer seal of the Elector.

1688, June 22. (Latin.) The Consuls and Senate of the imperial city of Lubeck to King James II. Congratulations on the birth of the Prince.—Seal of the city.

1688, June 25, Hamburg. (Latin.) Christian Albert, Duke of Sleswig and Holstein to King James II. Congratulations on the birth of the Prince. Autograph signature and seal of the Duke.

1688, June 25. (Latin.) The Consuls and Senators of the free imperial city of Bremen to King James II. Congratulations on the birth of a Prince. Seal of the city with legend "Secretum Bremensis Civitatis ad causas."

1688, June 26, Zell. (Latin.) George William, Duke of Zell, to King James II. Congratulations on the birth of the Prince. Autograph signature and seal of the Duke.

1688, June 28. Cassel. (Latin.) Charles Landgrave of Hesse Cassel to King James II. Congratulations on the birth of the Prince. Autograph signature of the Landgrave.

1688, June 28. Wolfenbuttel. (Latin.) Rudolph Augustus and Antony Ulric, Dukes of Brunswick and Luneburg, to King James II. Congratulations on the birth of the Prince. Autograph signatures and seal of the Dukes.

1688, July 10, Mentz. (Latin.) Anselm Francis, Elector of Mentz, to King James II. Congratulations on the birth of the Prince. Autograph signature of the Elector.

1688, July 11, Ehrenbreitstein. (Latin.) John Hugo, Elector of Treves, to King James II. Congratulations on the birth of the Prince. Autograph signature of the Elector.

1688, July 11. (Latin.) The Proconsul and Senators of the city of Hamburg to King James II. Congratulations on the birth of the Prince. Signet of the city.

1688, July 25. (French.) Eleonore Queen of Denmark to King James II. Congratulations on the birth of the Prince. Autograph signature and seal of the Queen.

1688, July 30, Benrat. (French.) John William, Count and Prince Elector Palatine of the Rhine, to King James II. Congratulations on the birth of the Prince; sent by Count d'Hamilton, Chamberlain of his

Imperial Majesty, and the writer's Counsellor of State and Colonel of his Guards, Envoy Extraordinary for the occasion.—Autograph signature of the Prince.

1688, Aug. 5, Liege. (French.) Louis Anthony, Count Palatine, to King James II. Congratulations on the birth of the Prince, sent by the Count de Hamilton. Autograph signature of the Count.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

LORD PRESTON'S LETTER BOOKS.

Vol. I.

LETTERS TO ENGLAND, MAY, 1682.

1682, May 11th, o.s. On board the yacht before Diep. —Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—I am just now safely arrived at Diep. After having had a very good passage tho' something tedious by occasion of contrary winds. I intend to go for Paris to-morrow morning by post, and as soon as I arrive I shall not fail to write to you and to be ready to receive the King's commands. I hope to be there to-morrow night or upon Saturday morning early.

1682, May 17, Paris.—The same to the same. I hope before this time you have received my letter from Diep which I sent by Capt. Davies. After a troublesome journey I reached Paris on Monday, and immediately gave notice to the Introduceur des Ambassadeurs of my arrival, who visited me the next morning and went immediately to Versailles to acquaint the King. I suppose about the middle of the next week I shall have my public audience there for which I am preparing, and also to be ready to receive any commands which I may have from the King or from yourself. Mr. Fen, who is a gent. belonging to the Duke of Monmouth, here tells me that he hath by the order of Mr. Savile sent you since his departure the Gazette à la main and the prints of this place and hath brought me a bill of them. If I have your commands to do so I shall pay and crave an allowance in my extraordinaries, or otherwise it must be allowed in those of Mr. Savile.—Asks also about the disposal of some money placed in his hands on his departure from England.—The person who used to write to you in Mr. Savile's time in cypher, and who hath discontinued to do so since his departure, hath been this day with me and will be ready to continue his former correspondence. Every day since my arrival here there hath been variety of reports as to the designs of the King relating to peace or war, but it seems most likely that at present he is inclined to the former notwithstanding his new series of men, and that he is only resolved to be upon the defensive. I am informed that the Marquis de Bouffars, who is general of all the dragoons here, hath ordered his equipage of 60 horse to be ready to go this day from this place, but whether towards the frontiers of Germany or Flanders is not known. The Marshal de la Fenillade is said to be going to a country house of his in Poitou for 12 days or a fortnight, but doubtless he hath other orders and another design than that of taking the air at this busy time. The Prince of Condé hath appeared at court of late more frequently than he used to do, so that it is thought he will be general of the army in Germany, and that the Marshal de Crequi is to command under him. The Duchess of Monmouth begins her journey for England on Tuesday next, and the Duchess of Portsmouth is expected here in 10 or 12 days, and after a very short stay at this place for England.

1682, May 30th, n. s. Lord Preston to Mr. Cooke.—Thanks for a letter received from him I have sent to Mr. Secretary what has past worthy his knowledge since my last, and have also given him an account of an insult which has been made upon some of my people by the Count de Nassau's men since my arrival, for which I have demanded satisfaction, and doubt not but to have it.

1682, May 30th, n. s. Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—Has received his of the 25th.—I am sorry that I must be forced to trouble you with an unhappy business which fell out at my first arrival in this manner. A wagon laden with my goods from Diep was coming into my gate and the foremost horses being within, the Count de Nassau came by in his coach and one of his laquais called to the wagoner to stop; he told him he was just going in and would make way for him immediately, upon which one of his men leaps off the coach, and with a great stick knocked a servant of mine down, who was sitting upon the wagon.—Gives an account of the affair I was told that Mons^r. Arnauld of the Sorbonne hath lately printed a book of his own in which he reflects very much upon the English Consuls and upon the nation in general; I shall see it soon, and either send it to you or give you an account of

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

it. If it be so I suppose the King will order some notice to be taken of it and satisfaction to be demanded here.

1682, June 3rd. n. s., Paris.—The same to the same.—About the Count de Nassau's visit and apologies to him for the insult.—That day (Monday), I went to Versailles and made a visit to Mr. de Croissy and shewed him my credential, he received me very civilly, and told me he should be ready upon all occasions to serve me in that court. He said he was very sorry to hear of what had happened at my arrival, but that the King had ordered me all imaginable satisfaction, which I should have as soon as the Lieutenant-Criml. had sent him an exact account of the matter. He asked me when I desired an audience, I told him I should be ready for it upon any day of the next week which the King should appoint.—They conversed upon the differences between France and Spain.

P.S. Be pleased to let the King know that I could not have the blew marine which he commanded me to buy, ready to send when Sir Th. Bond went away, but that it is now ready and shall be sent at the first opportunity.

1682, June 6, n. s., Paris.—The same to the same.—I have received yours of the 22nd of May with the intimation that no resolution hath yet been taken concerning the accepting or refusing of the French proposal; It is a piece of news which I believe was not expected at this court. I shall take the first opportunity I can of discoursing with Mons^r. de la Fuente upon this subject, and if he be not gone to Versailles, I hope to see him this night, and by the next post I shall give you an account of our conversation. I shall not fail to assure him of the King's readiness to use all his endeavours to promote and preserve the peace of Europe, and to hinder and prevent any misunderstanding which may happen betwixt the two crowns. I have already done the same to Mons^r. de Croissy, where it was received very well, he telling me that his Master did not doubt of the King's inclinations to peace, and of his readiness to procure it by his good offices and endeavours. . . . Asks for orders about the affair with the Comt de Nassau's servants.

1682, June 6th, n. s., Paris. Lord Preston to Sir Jon. Leyonbergh Envoye Extraordinary from the King of Sweden.—Has received his letter and sent yesterday his (Leyonbergh's) letter to the ambassador who was not at home

1682, June 10th, n. s., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Blathwayte (complimentary).

1682, June 10th, n. s., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—The next day after the receipt of your letter I discoursed with the Spanish ambassador upon the subject of it; I found that he had received no letters from Spain, nor did he know anything of the resolution of the ministers there relating to the French proposition. I recounted to him in what manner it had been made to the King our master by the French ambassador, and told him he had acquainted Don Pedro de Ronquillos with it and also given order to his own minister at Madrid to communicate it to the King's ministers there, so that I did not know what other method our master could take to make it known to the Spaniards, nor what more formal intimation could be expected, &c. . . . I told him that I knew the King my master was ready to enter on any office which might accommodate and heal and promote a good understanding betwixt two so great Princes, but I did not know whether or not he would think it fit to ask either party to accept of his mediation. He said . . . that whatever the effects of the King of England's mediation might be hereafter, he was sure at present the French made use of the name of it, for of six memorials which he had lately presented he had no other answer than this, that the French King had submitted all things in dispute to the King of England: some other complaining he made, and so our conversation ended. . . .

Mons^r. Arnaud's book was brought to me late the last night, so that I have not had time to look into it, but in my next I shall give you some account of it . . . We are very impatient here to hear of the safe arrival of their R. R. H.H., I hope God will bring them safe home.

P.S. I doubt but you have had an account of the banishment from Court of the Prince de Roch-sur-yon and several other young Lords for horrid and unnatural crimes.

A French letter of the same date from Lord Preston to Sir John Sharding.—Complimentary and thanking him for letters of credit and recommendation that he had given to Lord Preston.

1682, June 13th, n. s., Paris.—Lord Preston to Lord Halifax . . . This Court at present expresseth great

inclinations to peace, but is preparing with great diligence for war, for new levies are making every day of horse and foot, all commanders are preparing their equipages, and it is said something is apprehended from Germany. Notwithstanding the King's late order to the clergy not to assemble till his further command they have met, tho' not so frequently as they used to do, and yesterday there was a considerable meeting of them in the hall of the Grands Augustins, their usual place of assembly, which makes people imagine they have some private orders, and that matters betwixt this Court and Rome are not so near an accommodation as they have been presumed to have been.

1682, June 13th, Paris.—Lord Preston to the Duchess of Monmouth.—I hope this will find your Grace safely arrived at London after a tedious journey.—Since your Grace left this place I find they have considered a little at Court of the usage you received in the matter of your passport, and I believe (as there is some reason for it) they are ashamed of it, therefore last night I received a passport, signed by the King and countersigned by Mons^r. Colbert (as you will see by the copy enclosed), for the plate which you brought from England, and for your horses, coach, &c. ; I was a little surprised at it, it being a proceeding something extraordinary, but I know nothing was to be done but to send it back to Mons^r. Geraud, the Introduteur des Ambassadeurs, who had transmitted it to me. I writ to him that I believed it was not unknown that your Grace was gone several days since, that because you could not, when you desired it, have a passport for your plate, you had disposed of it here, and had paid the custom of all your other goods, so that the passport was of no use to you. I therefore thought fit to return it, but should not fail to acquaint your Grace with the King's favour to you.

1682, June 12th, n. s., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins . . . About French remittances of money to Italy and Denmark.— . . . I am to have my audience at Versailles upon Monday next. Be pleased to write anything of concern in cypher for I have reason to suspect my letters are opened.

Several of the young men of quality who have been lately banished from this Court are I hear going to England. . . .

1682, June 16th, n. s., Paris.—Lord Preston to Lord Viscount Hyde. We are very much overjoyed here with the news of his Majesty's recovery, having received that of his being ill the post before.

1682, June 16th, n. s., Paris.—Lord Preston to Lord Conway . . . Before the receipt of your lordship's I had received an account of Mrs. Sidrossens [Siderfin's] affair from Mr. Secretary Jenkins, and Coll. Riche, and according to their desire I made all the enquiry I could after her, and at last had notice from Mr. de Rovigny that she was arrived at Calais, and was there in the hands of the President. I immediately writ to her to know what her condition was, and to know if I could serve her in anything; I have not yet received her answer. But I am assured she is safe: I writ also to Mr. Croissy to acquaint him with the affair, &c. . . .

1682, June 16th, n. s., Paris.—Lord Preston to Coll. Riche. About Mrs. Siderfin.

1682, June 16th, n. s., Paris.—Lord Preston to Capt. Legge.—About Mrs. Siderfin to the same effect as in the last letter.

1682, June 16th, n. s., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Earl of Clarendon. . . . At present a general disposition to peace appears, tho' the preparations of war are great. Much money is remitted daily, and many men are sent towards Italy, and I am told the Emperor is sending 15,000 men thither for the defence of the Milanois, which they apprehend may be attacked by the French. . . .

1682, June 16th, n. s., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Savill.—The news of the King's illness was very surprising to all here, but the next post brought us the welcome account of his recovery. All things here are very quiet, and a general disposition to peace appears, though great preparations are made for war, but I cannot find that anything more is intended this year than to be upon the defence. . . .

1682, June 16th, n. s., Paris.—Lord Preston to my Lord Bishop of Rochester.—I received your lordship's this day by the hand of Mr. Dolben, who arrived safe here the last night. I assure your lordship I shall be very careful of him, and upon all occasions be ready to serve him here, or any one who is related to your lordship. . . .

1682, June 16th, n. s., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—I was infinitely rejoiced to find by your letter that the King was safe and well recovered; the news of his illness was a strange surprise and trouble to me, and to many others of his good subjects here—

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

In cypher.

SIR
F. GRAHAM
BART.

More about Mrs. Sidrofin. . . . They press the general farmers to make a funded six millions extraordinary for the King by the end of this month. . . . P.S. To-morrow I am to have my audience at Versailles.

1682, June 24th, n. s., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins. . . . Upon Wednesday last I had audience of the King, Queen, Monseigneur and Madame le Dauphine, at Versailles, as I had yesterday of Mons^r. and Madame at St. Cloud. I was received very well by them all, but with particular marks of favour by the King. He told me he esteemed himself extremely happy in the friendship of the King, my master, whom he valued more than all the princes of Europe. He said his inclinations were so great for peace, that he laboured for nothing more, and that he endeavoured to obtain and secure it, with very great expense, and no small industry, and that he was ready to join in any measures which might make towards the attaining of it, which is the substance of what he said.—News from Constantinople and Croatia. . . . The proces is now made against the Comte de Nassau's servants, and as soon as it is brought to me I shall obey the King's commands in your last. I have not yet heard from Mr. Chudleigh nor from Sir H. Goodrick, tho' I hear every post from Sir R. Bulstrode, therefore since you are pleased to offer it, I should be very glad to have the copies of their letters when there is anything in them necessary for me to know. . . . I have written to Mr. Whiting at Lisle to have the exact state of his affair, as you commanded me, and when I have it, I shall move in it as I find opportunity.

1682, July 1st, n. s., Paris.—The same, to the same, Foreign news.

1682, July 4th, Paris.—Lord Preston to Coll. Legge.—I should before this time have given you the trouble of this, and have congratulated with you your late happy escape at sea, if I had known of your being arrived at London. All things here are quiet, tho' great preparations have been made for war, and it is now much discoursed that it will be, and this King will take his advantage when he finds that the Germans cannot subsist abroad, when the corn and grass is off the ground, if matters be not accommodated before. That which makes people believe that some design is soon to be executed, is the journey that Mons^r. de Louvois hath lately taken, as it is thought into Flanders, tho' he will certainly go into Germany before his return. . . .

1682, July 8th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Earl of Clarendon.—I have received the honour of your last, for which I return you my humble thanks; and since that I have had the honour to see my Lord Cornbury, whom I assure your lordship I take to be a very accomplished gentleman upon all accounts, and to whom I shall pay all imaginable service whilst he is here. I am so happy as to see him sometimes, and before he leaves this place, I shall wait upon him to court and present him to the King. We have at present very little news here; Mons^r. de Louvois returned on Monday last from Flanders. . . .

1682, July 8th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—Mentions the return of Mons^r. de Louvois on Monday last; he hath only been in Flanders, and visited some places upon the Saar and the Moselle. The money which I told you in my last was sent to Stratsburgh is ordered to remain there till further orders. . . . The Emperor hath again declared that he will rather run all hazards than accept of the propositions of France. . . . The late brief from Rome was addressed immediately to the King, and was delivered to him without passing thro' the hand of the secretary; it hath been seen by very few, but it is said that the Pope in it hath expressed his resolutions not to recede from what he thinks is the right of the Church. . . . I did yesterday present two memorials to Mons^r. de Croissy, one concerning Mr. Whiting and the other relating to Sir John Fredericks business, of both which I attend a speedy answer which I shall transmit to you. Mr. Whiting's case is considerable and doth concern all our master's subjects that dwell here, and are not naturalized; I found he had had notice of it before, but he could say very little in excuse of so rigorous a proceeding. I believe the King will order Mr. Whiting shall have redress. I have sent you a copy of the memorial which I presented upon that subject.

1682, July 11th, s. n., Paris.—The same to the same.—I have received yours of the 26th of June v. s., in which you are pleased to write that you send two papers put into your hands by the Spanish ambassador containing matter of complaint and infractions of the treaty of peace in the neighbourhood of Namur, and also the copy of a letter from Mr. Whiting, of Lisle, to Mr. Vice-Chamberlain; none of these papers were

enclosed in your paquet, so I suppose they have been forgotten, but if you please to order them to be sent by the first post it may do as well. I shall not in the mean time fail to speak to Mr. de Croissy, and to acquaint him with the King my master's desire that the most Christian King would give his orders that no infractions may be made, or invasions of any kind suffered or authorized to the prejudice of the crown or subject of Spain. Mr. Whiting is here at this time expecting what the answer to my last memorial may be. I have sent this day to Versailles about it, but I am afraid I shall not have it to transmit to you this post; his case is indeed very much to be pitied, but if no redress be to be had, many others of the King's subjects may be affected, for if in one case it be allowed that this King can oblige strangers not naturalized in matters of religion by his edicts or declarations, it cannot be denied but that he may do it in all others; I shall not fail to press the matter as much as I can, and to endeavour see this poor gentleman righted. The French ambassador mistakes if he says that I did press that those people who stole away Mrs. Sidrofin might be delivered up and sent into England, for I know by the law of nations that all countries are an assyle to stranger criminals; but I did confess desire when I heard that one was in prison, and the others were near being taken, that they might be secured till I had the King my master's orders concerning them, and that Mrs. Sidrofin might have her liberty to go to England, because the President writ from Calais that he desired the King's order for her departure. . . . It is much discoursed here that some French troops are marching towards Liege and Treves, into which place the King designs to put a garrison to prevent the Imperialists from doing it, which, if true is doubtless one effect of Mr. Louvois' late voyage. An hundred thousand livres have been returned to Strasburg within these two days, besides the 50,000 pistols mentioned in my last. The officers of the Musqueteers here are putting themselves in a readiness and increasing their equipages.

I am certainly informed that as soon as Madame la Dauphine is brought to bed, the King intends to march, and it is scarce doubted but that there will be a considerable war on one side or the other. . . . The Treasurer for the Extraordinaries of War, hath also declared that a war will soon ensue, for he hath orders to make very extraordinary provisions of money. The King's tents have been ready these 3 months.

. . . Since I began my letter I have received this answer from Mr. de Croissy in Mr. Whiting's business. The King hath sent to his officers at Lisle to be thoroughly informed of the whole matter, and as soon as the King hath received an account from that place I shall have an answer. The Court seems not at all satisfied with the resolutions taken by the King of Denmark and the Elector of Brandenburg at their late interview. . . .

1682, July 11, n. s., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Bishop of London.—. . . I am entreated by Mons^r. Claude and some other very worthy persons of the Religion to entreat your lordship's favour and countenance to Mons^r. du Plessis, a gentleman who is very well esteemed of, and who hath a very good character here, and who hath withdrawn himself into England upon the account of his conscience, as I find a great many others designing to do, who are of the best rank and quality, if they can by any means carry their estates with them into England. This gentleman's family is very good, and his condition here was also such, he having commanded as Lieutenant of horse long; if your lordship can therefore shew him any favour in England it will be a great charity, and also lay an obligation upon several people of good quality here.

1682, July 13th, Paris.—Lord Preston to the Earl of Arran, Lord Deputy of Ireland.—. . . The bearer hercof, Mons^r. Chaille, is of one of the best families in Rochelle, and also a very honest man, and well seen in the affairs of the sea, he hath also been secretary to the Marquis de Montau, son to the Mareschal Duc de Navailles. He hath a design of settling himself in Ireland, and in order to that hath already bought some estate there. He desires only the honour of your lordship's countenance and protection there, which I humbly desire on his part; he having been recommended to me by several worthy people here. . . .

1682, July 15th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—I received by the last post the papers which were given you by the Spanish ambassador, and yesterday I went to Versailles, and delivered them to Mr. de Croissy, and told him that they contained matter of complaint of some infractions of the treaty of Nimeguen in the neighbourhood of Namur. That

All this was
written in
cypher.

SIR
F. GRAHAM
BART.

SIR
GRAHAM,
BART.

they had been delivered to the King my master by Don Pedro de Ronquillos, and by his command transmitted to me, that I was also further ordered to intimate the desire of the King my master to his most Christian Majesty that he would give his orders that no such infractions as are complained of in those papers, nor any other innovations of any kind may be suffered much less authorised to the prejudice of the King of Spain, or of his subjects in those countries. Mr. de Croissy told me that he did not believe that these complaints were better founded than many others that the Spaniards had of late made, that he could say nothing to the particulars, but that he would acquaint the King his master with the subject of those papers, and also of the desire of his Majesty of Great Britain, but he believed no other answer could at this time be reasonably given than this, that all matters in difference betwixt France and Spain of all kinds were referred and submitted to the King my master, that if the Spaniards would accept of his mediation, this and all other things would easily be ended and composed, but if they did not soon declare themselves upon that subject, he believed his master would think himself no way engaged by any thing which he had done or promised for the settling of peace of Europe, which he passionately desired, but that he should be at liberty to take those measures which he should think would conduce most to his advantage. I also yesterday pressed for an answer to the memorial I delivered in concerning Mr. Whiting; he told me that they had not yet had a return from Lille, &c. . . . I am told privately that they are inclined to give the King my master satisfaction in it, and to give orders not to persecute Mr. Whiting any more. The last week the Spanish ambassador was standing by the King when he was at dinner, and finding no great notice to be taken of him he went away. A little after the King asked the Cardinal de Benzi, who was standing by him, where the ambassador was; he told him he was gone out, the King replied He hath obliged me very much, and done me a very great pleasure, for he is the most disagreeable man to me in the world, and one whom I cannot suffer. This being told to the ambassador, he hath sent home to desire leave to demand his Congé. These extraordinary expressions of the King against a public minister make people believe that it is not designed to keep long a good correspondence with Spain. . . .

1682, July 15th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Lyonbergh.— . . . Mons. Lisienrode, the Swedish Envoyé here, is a person to whom I am very much obliged, he is a very worthy, and a very understanding man, and I think myself very happy in his acquaintance.

1682, July 15th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to the Lord Bishop of Rochester . . . I assure your Lordship Mr. Dolben will deserve all that you can do for him, and all the respect which his friends can pay him, for he behaveth himself to the satisfaction of all that know him and gains the love and esteem of every one, and I do not question but he will reap great advantage by this voyage, and I am sure he will make a considerable man.

1682, July 15th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Soames.—I have received yours of the 29th June with one enclosed for Madame la Comtesse de Aulnoy, which shall be delivered to her as soon as I can find in what quarter of the town she lodgeth . . . I am sorry to hear of the great disorders which have happened at London at the election of the sheriffs, I cannot think that the city will find its account by that violent way of proceeding.

1682, July 18th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—There is nothing considerable stirring at this time with which to acquaint you; for the letters from Germany and Italy are not yet come in. Its now reported that the Duke of Savoy is past recovery, if he be not dead; but most people believe the latter. Monsieur de Louvois hath been here since Thursday, and returns this night to Versailles. He sent on Wednesday last his orders for the returns of money for the extraordinary of war for the next month which are as followeth . . . I am informed that Monsr. Colbert hath given orders for the increasing of the customs paid by merchant strangers at Bordeaux, and in particular that they have considerably advanced those upon English commodities. I thought fit to give you this account that the King, our master, might be acquainted with it before the merchants make their application to him.

1682, July 22nd, s. n., Paris. The same to the same. —I have before acquainted you that Monsr. de Croissy's

answer to me, when I delivered the late memorial concerning Mr. Whiting, was that he had sent to Lisle to be informed exactly of the state of the affair, and that as soon as he had a return from thence I should have the King's resolution concerning it; the matter continued so till Sunday last, when I had an account from Lisle that the order of Monsr. Pelletier, the intendant, was executed with all violence upon Mr. Whiting, that several of his goods and merchandizes were sold, not only for paying the pretended arrears of the pension, but also the pay of the archers, who had been commanded to lye upon him for several days, all which amounted to a great sum. Upon the notice of this I sent my secretary to Monsr. de Croissy to let him know what I heard from Lisle . . . He told him with a great deal of heat that Monsr. l'Intendant had done nothing but his duty, that it was not just that the daughter of Mr. Whiting having changed her religion voluntarily should be denied subsistence from him. That so long as he was at Lisle they would take his last sol for the payment of that pension; that the King of England did what he pleased in his own countries, without his Majesty concerning himself, and he doubted not but that he would do the same without the leave of any other prince . . . The next morning I went myself to Versailles to speak with Monsr. de Croissy, and told him I was very much surprised to find, that whilst I was making instances in the name of the King my master, on the behalf of Mr. Whiting, one of his subjects, the sentence of the intendant of Lisle should be so rigorously executed upon him, that I thought it was a proceeding altogether extraordinary, and that another sort of justice might reasonably have been expected in this case. He told me that nothing could be more just than that a father should maintain his child, and that in this case it would be expected that Monsr. Pelletier had done what he ought to do, and that he could say no more in it.—Further conversation about it.—I must say that this rigorous proceeding against him hath not been so decent, just at the time when it hath pleased the King my master to appear for him. Monsr. de Croissy told me that he had also acquainted the King his master with the complaints of the Spaniards of some late infractions of the Treaty of Nimeguen, contained in two papers which I put into his hands the last week; that the King's answer was that he did not believe these complaints to be at all well grounded, and that when the matter came to be examined it would appear to the world that they were not so; but that he having submitted all matters in dispute betwixt the two crowns to the King my master was bound up till he knew whether the Spaniards would accept or refuse his mediation, by which all things might be accommodated, but that he did not intend to be long so, for he resolved soon to move the King my master to press the Spaniards to give a categorical answer, which if they would not speedily do, he then would take those measures which should be of most advantage to himself and his affairs. L'Abbé Primi, an Italian, having lately written in his own language an history of the late wars of this King, did the last week at Court begin to present some copies of it, and amongst other persons did give one to Monsr. de Croissy, who the same day taking occasion to look upon the book, fell by chance upon that part of it, in which he speaks of the negotiations with England. He carried the book to the council, and having made a report to the King in what manner Primi had spoken of those negotiations, he seemed to be extremely surprised, and his Majesty then gave order that he should be immediately arrested, and sent to the Bastile, as he then was, where he now remains, and that his papers should be seized, and all the copies of his book suppressed, which was done accordingly, but however, some of them are dispersed abroad, tho' I cannot yet by any means get one of them to send to you, but I have obtained liberty to transcribe a passage out of it which concerns England, most which I send enclosed to you to shew to his Majesty. The history of this Abbé Primi (as near as I can inform myself) is this: He came to the court some years since upon no other account than to tell fortunes; he pretending great skill in physiognomy and palmistry, and under that pretext he insinuated himself much into the company of the ladies, and amongst the rest, he became very particularly acquainted with Madame la Comtesse de Soissons. After some time he thought that writing the history of this King and his actions would be a very good way of making his court, having also that prospect which others of his countrymen have of succeeding Monsieur L'Abbe Syri in his employ of historiographer in the Italian tongue, for which he hath a pension of 1,000 crowns; but he

SIR
GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

having no great stock of learning, nor being well acquainted with the elegancies of his own language, became acquainted with Monsr. de Rose, Secretary of the cabinet, with Monsr. d'Angeau, and with L'Abbe de Choisy, which last was to translate his history into French. These his friends have obtained for him several gratifications from the King, which have also been given him upon the account of his work; with these supplies he was enabled to make an impression of this book more than a year since, and hath shewed some parts of it to his friends, tho' he hath kept the first part of the history very close, till he published it within these 3 days. Upon the first notice that I had of this book, I was resolved to have spoken to Monsr. de Croissy about it; but hearing at the same time that the author was in the Bastile, and that the copies were suppressed, I resolved to say nothing till I should have the commands of the King my master in it. It is, I am told, reported about this town that the King my master having notice of this book sent to the King here an account of it, and also desired that the writer of it might be secured. All that I say to it is, that I do not believe the King my master hath yet seen or heard of the book, but that I do not doubt but when he doth he will demand satisfaction against the writer, finding himself so injuriously and basely treated, and so impudently abused by a false and mercenary scribler. If the King will have anything done in this matter I shall be ready to obey his commands, however I think it my duty to give you as early notice as I can of anything which may reflect upon my master or the government as this doth. —(Cipher).—I am afraid this book is written with a design to disturb us, and if anything can make our people madder than they are, this will. 'Tis said some copies are gone into England, doubtless to be reprinted there, therefore 'twould do well to have an eye upon the press. Three things are very observable in this matter.

1. He hath had a pension upon the account of writing of history.

2. He says he had memoirs from the ministers by order.

3. The liberty of printing the book was obtained by an extraordinary way; for the chancellor ordered the privilege to be expedited at the request of the friends of the author pretending never to have read it.—(End of cipher)

1682, July 22nd, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Duchess of Monmouth.—I have received the honour of your Grace's of the 6th. . . . Upon the receipt of the passport from Monsr. de Croissy for your Grace's goods so long a time after your Grace's departure, I confess I was a little surprised, and did send it back in as slighting a manner as I could to him, and in doing so, I thought I should do most agreeably to your Grace's mind, and since that time I have not mentioned it to him, believing that before this time a way might have been found of conveying what you had left at Calais into England, but if that be not done, if your Grace will have me move for another I will most readily do it, and you have only to intimate your commands to me by the next post, and they shall be most exactly obeyed.

1682, July 29th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—I have received the favour of yours of the 10th current, s. v. yesterday with the memorial of Monsr. Van Benninghen inclosed; but because you are pleased to mention some papers in my Lord of Conway's affair, I shall attend till you transmit them to me, and then be ready to obey what orders you shall give me in it. . . .

1682, July 26th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Coll. Legge.— . . . The bearer hereof, Capt. O'Connor, is a wealthy gentleman, and one who himself hath served the King well, and whose family hath suffered very much for him, he hath now a very good prospect of being prefer'd here, and wants nothing towards it but only the recommendation of the King our master to this Court, which is all that he desireth of him. If Sir you would be so favourable as to assist him in this matter I should look upon it as a kindness, and I assure you I would not desire it of you if I did not know his merit.

1682, July 27th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to his brother, Coll. Graham, Recommends Captain O'Connor and asks the Colonel to present him to the Duke. . . .

1682, July 28th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to the Marquis of Winchester. Your lordship's passport hath been expedited with all the readiness and respect imaginable by the Court, and it is fuller than any one I have seen. I am sorry I could not have it before your

lordship's departure, but I doubt not but it will overtake you at Roan (Rouen) and so come opportunely enough.

1682, July 29th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—All things here are so quiet that since my last there hath nothing happened worthy of giving you the trouble of a letter. I was yesterday at Versailles but I did not say anything to Monsr. Croissy concerning the Prince of Orange's affair, because I attend your further instructions in it. I am assured that the ligue which I mentioned to you to have been betwixt the Kings of Sweden and Poland is not yet perfected as it was said to have been, but that it is expected that in a little time it will be finished if it doth not meet with opposition from this Court. . . .

1682, July 19th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Dr. Chamberlaine.—I have received your kind letter with the notice of the honour you have done me in dedicating one part of your book to me. I esteem myself very much obliged to you for it, and in return I can only assure you that I shall let no opportunity pass by which I may express my service to you.

1682, July 19th, Paris. Lord Preston to Monsr. le Chevalier Chardin.

1682, Aug. 1st, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—Turkish affairs.—The French camps which have been formed in several places will, 'tis said, certainly be raised the 15th of this month, but no one can tell which way the troops will be ordered to march; those which are at Metz and in Alsace will go into Franche Comté to passe apparently by that way into Italy. A courier extraordinary arrived on Monday last from Rome and says that the Pope was much surprised at the late proceedings of this Parliament against the doctors of the Sorbonne, and that he was going to write an expostulatory letter to the King about it, but that Cardinal d'Estrée fearing it might create some new misunderstanding, hath prevailed with him to let the matter sleep. The same courier says that the Jesuits have lately chosen their general, who is a Fleming.

P.S. In a paper by itself, as not being of consequence enough to insert in my letter, I writ thus: Sir Ellis Leighton came to me the last week and told me that he had thoughts of going into England with the Marquis of Winchester, but that I, being the King's minister here, he would not do it without acquainting me with it, I answered that he knew in what circumstances he was in England, and that therefore I should neither advise him to, nor dissuade him from the journey; but I told him I thought it was very fit he should have the King's leave before he undertook it. He said he believed he should have that, for my Lord Marquis had written about it. They went towards Diepe together on Monday last.

1612, Aug. 1st, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Bishop of London.—I am so much solicited by poor Protestants retiring into England to give them recommendations to my friends that it is a very great trouble to me to receive the addresses which are made on their behalfs here, and it would be much a greater to my friends in England if I should do it as often as I am desired. I am therefore, and shall always be, very cautious not to importune your lordship on this account, and I had not done it at this time if I had not very good attestations of Monsr. Rolas, the bearer hereof from the pastors and antients of the Church of Charenton. All that he desires is that if it lies in your lordship's way you would show what favour you can to a son of his who is now placed at a College at Cambridge, and hath made there a very good progress in his studies. He is not very well able to maintain him there much longer, and if by any means he could be admitted as a scholar of any of the foundations there it is all he desires; he doubts not but to be able to maintain himself and family by what he hath carried over, and by his industry.

1682, Aug. 5th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Lord Viscount Hyde.— . . . As soon as I received your lordship's, I sent one express to Versailles to Monsr. de Croissy, and desired a passport for my lady, which he expedited with all readiness, and sent it to me by the same messenger; it is very full, for all my lady's hardes, and her equipage, and doth expressly forbid the opening of any of her things at the Douane at Diepe. I will dispatch it to her this day, and address the letter as your lordship directs me, so that I hope it will be there before her arrival. All things are very quiet here; but it is discoursed the King will go to Chambour to hunt as soon as Madame la Dauphine is brought to bed; but doubtless he designs another voyage, for the camp in Flanders is already raised, and the troops of the King's household have orders to be in readiness to march.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
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In cipher.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

There is a great rendezvous of the troops ordered to be in the Franche Comté to march from thence towards Italy. . . .

1682, Aug. 5th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Gwinne.— . . . We attend every day when Madame la Dauphine will be brought to bed, after which it is expected that the King will make a voyage, and doubtless it will be of importance. All the troops of his household are ordered to be in readiness. I pray present my most humble service to Lord Conway. . . .

1682, Aug. 5th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—I have the other day received yours of the 5th of July from the hands of Count Konigseck, and I shall be ready to do him and his brother all the service I can upon all occasions. By yours of the 20th also I have received orders concerning Mons^r Garnier, and shall take the first opportunity to execute them. The troops of the King's household have orders to be ready to march against the 15th of this month, and the farmers are very much pressed to have the late sum demanded of them in readiness against that time, which makes people now no longer to doubt of the King's intentions of making a voyage when Madame la Dauphine is brought to bed. . . . The letters from Vienna confirm the former concerning the great preparations of the Turks; they have sent precise orders to the Prince of Transylvania to march with all his troops to the rendezvous, and will not accept the excuses which he hath made for the deferring of his march, under the pretext of getting in their harvest. In the mean time Count Tekeli hath mustered all his troops and hath dismissed all the Germans who were in garrison in those places of which he is become master by his marriage with the Princess Ragotzi. They are much surprised at the proceedings of the Count, who sent to desire the Emperor's leave for that marriage after he had consummated it. . . . In my last I told you that the Pope was much dissatisfied with the proceeding against the doctors of the Sorbonne here, the last letters confirm the same from thence, but that he is at present appeased and resolves to attend what measures the King will take in the affair. . . . I have now with much difficulty got one of the books of l'Abbé Primi, but it is the French translation of it, and by the first sure hand I will send it to you. The other day, being with Mons^r de Croissy, he took occasion to mention the book, and also to testify the King's displeasure against the author. I told him that indeed I did very much wonder to see such a book printed here, and with privilege too, that I thought the King could not do better than in punishing the author in an exemplary manner; that for the treatment he gave the King my master in it he deserved the highest punishment, and that I did not doubt but that his Majesty would do justice in this case, since I heard the Intendant has got as many copies as he could by any means, and that they have been torn in pieces publicly. I could not say what I would have done to Mons^r de Croissy upon this subject, because I have not yet received his Majesty's orders concerning it, which you are pleased to tell me I shall have by the next post.

1682, Aug. 8th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—This Court is very full of joy upon the birth of the Duke of Burgundy; yesterday the Introduteur des Ambassadeurs was sent from the King to all the foreign ministers to acquaint us with it, and also to let us know his title was Duke of Burgundy. Courriers are dispatched to all Courts. . . . You are pleased to desire me to inform myself if the daughter of a Roman Catholic do, upon pretence of too much severity in her parents fly to a convent, whether her parents shall be bound to maintain her against their wills? I have informed myself from the best hands, and am assured that they are by no means obliged to do it. I am very glad that the King hath taken Mr. Whiting's affair in his own hand. I am very sure if it be pressed home by him to the French ambassador redress may be had. The question about the *Libre exercice de la Religion reformée*. I think is best let alone, for I find that no Protestant strangers have ever had chapels or churches allowed them here, but they have never been hindered to go to Charenton or any other churches of the Protestants in the kingdom.—A postscript to the foregoing letter. I have enclosed sent you a memoir of several manuscripts, some of them are choice and curious enough. If you have a mind to have any of them, I will take care to have them transcribed, and sent to you. I am making a collection of these kind of things myself, and I will take care to have exact copies for you of anything you like.

1682, Aug. 8, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Duke of Ormond.—I have received the honour of your Grace's

letter of the 15th of July, with your commands to me concerning Lewis Bachelier, a Frenchman, whom your Grace hath entertained in your service, which I shall execute as speedily as I can. It may, perhaps, be a little difficult to obtain leave for him to retire; but, however, I shall use all possible means about it, and endeavours with the ministers.

1682, Aug. 15th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—The letters from Vienna of the 24th of July say they are daily from thence sending forces for Hungary, they being assured that the Turkish army and that of Count Tekeli, together will make 60,000 men.—News from Turin.— . . . The King hath appointed the 15th of the next month for his voyage to Chambor, but most people are of opinion that he will not go thither. It is said here, tho' very privately, that his intention is to surprise Newport; and therefore several troops are ordered that way, to be in a readiness to execute that design.

1682, Aug. 18th, s. n., Paris.—The same to the same.—I have received yours of the 31st of July st. vet., with his Majesty's commands to me concerning the Duke of Holsteins Gottorp, which I shall exactly obey. I received a letter the same day from Mr. Skelton upon the same subject from the hands of that Duke's Envoyé, who came to visit me, and stated the affair of his master to me. I shall endeavour to represent the matter with all I can, and to show the equal regard which the King hath to both those Princes, as being the same nearness to him in blood.—News from Vienna.— . . . —News from Hungary and Portugal.

1682, Aug. 22nd, s. n., Paris.—The same to the same.—In this time of public joy this place affords very little news. . . . All the ministers here have been to compliment the King, Queen, Monseigneur, the Duke of Burgundy with Monsieur and Madame. Wednesday last was appointed for all the Protestant ministers of whom I was ordered first to have audience. As I was going to the King's apartment, I told Mons^r de Boneuil, the Introduteur des Ambassadeurs, that I was informed of a novelty that had been very lately introduced (and which had been first taken notice of by the Swedish Envoyé the other day at the audience he had to notify to the King and Queen the birth of the Prince of Sweden), at the audience which the Queen gives to Envoyes; which was, that the Duchesses were ordered to sit whilst they were speaking to her. . . . Lord Preston remonstrated.—When I went in the Duchesses were sitting, but immediately stood up, and so continued during my audience. . . . Upon Tuesday next I intend to speak to Mons^r de Croissy in the Duke of Holsteins business, and by the next post I shall give you some account of it. . . .

1682, Aug. 22nd, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Lang, Consul for the English at Marseilles.—I shall endeavour to do you all the service I can in your affair, having the King's express orders to do it; but before I move in it, I must desire you to send me an exact state of your pretention and of your business that I may be better armed to argue the case with Mons^r de Croissy.

1682, Aug. 26th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—I have received yours of the 12th current st. vet. for which I return you my humble thanks; you shall soon have my answer to it.—News from Turin about the Duke of Savoy, and from Rome and Constantinople. . . . —News from Vienna.—My Lord Faversham and my brother arrived here on Monday night, and, I believe, they will have their audience about the beginning of the next week.

1682, Aug. 29th, s. n., Paris. The same to the same.—Assure yourself, Sir, that I shall do Mr. Morgan and your kinsman all the service in my power here. I was very well acquainted with Mr. Morgan's father in the House of Commons. They are not yet come to town, but I suppose they may be here soon.

1682, Sept. 1st, s. n., Paris.—The same to the same.—Mons^r de Louvois parts to-morrow, as it is thought, towards Stratsburgh, though a report is spread that he designs for Geneva, and that all things are prepared there, and many people disposed to submit to France, but it is not very likely that this King will at this time give so great an alarm to Switzerland, being able to possess himself of that city when he pleaseth. . . .

1682, Sept. 1st, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Tempest.—I have received yours, I am very glad to find by it that you got safe to Calais. . . . I pray before you come away get some instructions in the painters and Mr. Colvin's business. I must also intreat you to bring over one or two new cyphers with you, and speak to Mr. Secretary about it.

1682, Sept. 5th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
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In cypher.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

Secretary Jenkins.—Upon Wednesday last I spake to Monsr. de Croissy in the Duke of Holstein's affair, and told him that that Duke had represented to the King my master the ill treatment which he had received from the King of Denmark, and the hard terms which he had imposed upon him in the Duchy of Holstein Gottorp, which they do possess in common, and that he had also moved his Majesty to be pleased to endeavour to dispose the most Christian King to prevail with his ally to treat him the said Duke as a prince of the same house with himself, and as his brother-in-law; that at his request the King my master who hath always born a great affection to those two princes, as being related to him in an equal degree of nearness in blood, had commanded me to desire his most Christian Majesty to interpose his offices with the King of Denmark towards the accommodating and reconciling of all differences betwixt them, which I then did in his name, at the same time the Envoy of Holstein was called in and heard what passed. Monsr. de Croissy told me that the King his master always had, and would ever have, great consideration of whatever was proposed to him in the name of his Majesty of Great Britain, but that in this case he did not believe that he would concern himself, because the proceedings of the Duke of Holstein had been something extraordinary in his carriage towards him and the King of Denmark of late by no means obliging, &c. . . . I am afraid it will not be very favourable for the Duke. The Dutch ambassador sent to know of me the other day if I had received any orders from the King to represent the injuries which had lately been done to the Prince of Orange by pulling down a part of the wall of that town, and by sending of troops into it to live at discretion, and also by a judgment that had lately been given against him for a barony which he had possessed in Flanders, I said that I had received no orders in either case, but that for the latter I did believe the King my master had charged himself with it, and had spoken to Monsr. de Barillon about it . . . The ambassador of Spain hath every day some hard thing or other put upon him; the other day he demanded an audience of the King to give him an answer to those letters which he had written to the King of Spain upon the birth of the Duke of Burgogne; the answer was that as he had not yet made his entry, nor taken his public character upon him, the King would not give him an audience, but that he should deliver his letters in private. The Queen who was impatient to have hers, sent to demand them, of him, but the ambassador excused himself, and said he could not give them to her without the King's leave, which, he permitting, he delivered them to her in her own apartment, where the King coming before mass received his also . . . By the last advice from Rome, the Pope is said to be very much offended at the late proceedings of the clergy here, and to be very much alarmed with the great numbers of French which daily march to Italy, and that there is no great appearance of a speedy accommodation of affairs betwixt him and this King. It is hotly reported here this day that all the higher Hungary hath revolted from the Emperor and declared for Tekeli; but this news wants confirmation.—News from Vienna.— . . .

1682, Sept. 12th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Monsr. d'Allmagne.—I am very sorry that I cannot give you a better account of my success in Madame de Regny's business, after all the endeavours I have used to serve her in this court. It is now 10 days since I delivered in a memorial to Monsr. de Croissy, in which I desired in the name of the King liberty for Madame de la Barre to pass into England with her children to settle some affairs of concern to them with Madame la Marquise de Regny. I also acquainted Monsr. de Croissy that it was an affair in which the King had ordered me to make all possible instances in his name, and that therefore I hoped that it would not be refused. On Monday last, I received this answer from him, that he had acquainted the King his master with it, who said that he remembered well that this thing had been proposed to him several times, and particularly not long since by Monsr. de Ruvigny, and that as he had been then refused it, so now he could not grant it, because that it is against that rule, which he hath resolved to follow in all matters of this kind. . . .

1682, Sept. 12th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—It is now very confidently reported that the King goes towards Lyons, and not to Chambor, but I cannot find that anything is certainly known of his voyage, but that all that is said of this voyage is only by hearsay. He leaves Versailles the 23rd of this month . . . Mr. Whiting writ to me the last week from Lisle and desired me to acquaint you that if something

be not soon done for him they will towards the latter end of this month make a seizure of his goods for the payment of another quarter's pension, which they pretend to be due to his daughter. I writ back to him that the King had taken his affair into his own hands; so I doubted not but orders would be given soon in his favour . . . — News from England.— (P.S. in Lord Preston's hand.) This letter is not perfect, for the post going away there was not time to copy it.

1682, Sept. 16th, n. s., Paris.—Lord Preston to Sir J. Worden.—I received your last with letters inclosed in it from his Royal Highness to this King, Queen, Monseigneur le Dauphin, Madame la Dauphine, Monsieur and Madame, and I did the last week deliver them to them all, except Madame la Dauphine, who hath not yet been seen by anybody, for she is very ill of her breasts. I have enclosed a letter which I received yesterday from Madame, which I entreat you to deliver to the Duke with my most humble duty.

1682, September 16th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—I have received by Mr. Tempest a procez verbal from Orange, touching the demolition of the wall of the town with the article of the peace of Nimeguen, whereby the Prince of Orange is restored to all that he was dispossessed of by reason of the last war. As also by the post your letter of the 31st August, with his Majesty's commands concerning that affair, which I shall obey as soon as I can meet with Monsr. de Croissy, though I am afraid our offices will be employed too late, for it is said that the Marquis de Montanegues, Lieutenant du Roy in Lanquedoc, hath already quartered 400 dragoons in the town, and 400 more in other towns and villages of that principality . . . The affairs of this Court go very ill at Rome, and there is now a greater appearance of a rupture than ever.

1682, Sept. 20th, Paris. Lord Preston to the Earl of Middleton.— . . . My Lord Glames I do assure your lordship is a very worthy and a very hopeful gentleman, and promiseth as well as any of our countrymen whom I have seen here, and he shall be assured of a very humble servant while I am here.

1682, Sept. 20th. Lord Preston to the Earl of Clarendon.— . . . I have sent to your lordship by my brother that insolent book of Abbé Primi, which, tho' disavowed now, was certainly printed with the good leave of this Court, but the man had the misfortune to publish it unseasonably, for it was calculated for a Parliament, and so came out too soon, which obliged the ministry here to show some resentment: and I will only desire your lordship to peruse the licence at the end of the history, and then I will ask you if you ever saw one more full and ample in your life. I could not get you the Italian one, but have sent you the translation, which is not near so full as the original. I could not get another in Paris, and when you have done with it, be pleased to shew it to Mr. Secretary Jenkins. I believe it will be soon printed in Holland; it was reprinting at Geneva, and I got notice of it and acquainted Monsr. de Croissy with it, and desired that orders might be taken to suppress it, which I hope is done.

1682, Sept. 24th, s. n. The same to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—Ever since I received his Majesty's commands concerning the Prince of Orange I have been so ill that I have not stirred out of my chamber, and I am yet but little better, which is the reason that I could not see Monsr. de Croissy before his departure with the King. I writ to him to let him know that I had the King's orders to make instances in his name on the behalf of the Prince, and I also acquainted the Dutch ambassador with the same, who sent to me to know if I had any commands to move in that affair. The matter is now ended, for that ambassador having delivered in two memorials by the order of his masters, received the following answer from Monsr. de Croissy on Saturday last, which I send you in his own words:—"That the King had law and right in doing what he did, because the inhabitants had undertaken to make new fortifications, and that now the fortifications and the walls being demolished, the troops had gone out of it. As regards the money that was taken from the Bourgeois, that was against the King's orders, and his Majesty has given orders that restitution should be made. As regards the decree forbidding commerce, that it had not been put in execution because those of Orange had satisfied the King's demands, which were that they should receive no more students of religion into their college." . . . On Monday last Monsr. de Louvois ordered the funds for the extraordinary expenses of war for the next month. The sum appointed, they say, amounts to above four

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

millions.—News from Vienna. . . . P.S. This letter inclosed is from Mons^r. to the Duchess.

1682, Sept. 26th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Earl of Carlisle.— . . . The absence of the King (who on Monday last went to Chambor, an hunting house about 50 leagues from this place.) hath quite disturnished us of news. In a little while he intends to remove to Fontainebleau, and from thence doubtless designs to make some great voyage, but which way he will go is yet a mystery . . . I must confess I cannot but think it very likely that he hath an eye towards Flanders, and a design upon some place of importance there, and none sooner than Luxembourg, which covers a great part of his conquests. I cannot tell whether this is believed in England or not, but perhaps it may prove true. It hath been the happiest thing in the world for him that he hath been engaged in no war this year, for had he been attacked in the beginning of it his fortifications upon all his frontiers were in so ill condition that he must have suffered very much; but now he hath had time to repair them all, and to put them in a better posture of defence than ever they were. . . . It is looked upon as a strange politick here, that this King should do his utmost to destroy the Protestants in France, and to support them against their lawful Prince in Hungary. It is certainly resolved here to ruin them all, for there is not a day in which some edict or other doth not come out against those of that religion, or some order given to demolish a temple. This is the most considerable of what we have here, and I shall not fail sometimes to let your lordship know what passeth here. . . .

1682, Sept. 26th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—Since his Majesty is not pleased to dispense with my absence from this place, I am very well satisfied to continue here, and to do him the best service I can. I have received by yours of the 11th, v. s., his further commands concerning the business of Orange, with two *Verbaux* and other papers inclosed, and if my health (which is yet very ill) would by any means have permitted me, I would have gone to Chambor to have spoken to Mons^r. de Croissy about it, but having by the last post given you his answer to the Dutch ambassador, and which I know is the same which I should have upon this occasion, I have adventured to defer moving further till his Majesty hath seen it, because, perhaps, there may be occasion to send me new orders in it; for I find that it is not very satisfactory to the Dutch ambassador, who tho' the King here sayeth he hath given orders for satisfaction to be given to the burghesses for the money which hath been forced from them, thinks it will be very difficult to have it from the French dragoons. And I believe the States will order that point to be pressed here, and it is thought they will desire the King our master to join with them in it. The other point, too, of the magistrates promising to receive no students of their religion into their college is looked upon as a great abridgment of the Princes sovereignty, and it is believed it will be no better received by him and the States. I took care to acquaint Mons^r. de Croissy by letter before his departure that I had received the King's orders to make instances in his name in this affair, and I also let the Dutch ambassador know the same, which I know he hath imparted to the Prince of Orange; so that it will appear manifestly what his Majesty's concern hath been in this business, and how he hath laid it to heart. By letters from Hanover of the 18th of this current, we are assured that the marriage of Princess of Zell with the Prince of Hanover is concluded, to the disappointment of Prince Casimir of Nassau. . . .

1682, Sept. 30th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Lord Bishop of London.—I am as much troubled as your lordship or anybody can be at the ill success of Mad^{me}. de la Bars' affair, in which I do assure your lordship I did move more heartily and took more pains than perhaps I have in any since my arrival here; but when I first spoke of it to Mons^r. de Croissy I found it had been a thing often moved to the King, and as often refused, and that it is a business concerning which they have taken some particular resolution. I argued long with Mons^r. de Croissy about it, and I thought I had left him convinced of the reasonableness of the thing, but notwithstanding that in some days after I had the answer which I did transmit to Mad^{me}. la Marquise de Regny, and which I believe she hath imparted to your lordship when I left London. My Lord, I had only a verbal order from Mr. Secretary Jenkins concerning this affair. If I had had it with the rest of my instructions under the King's hand, I could have taken another method after the secretary's refusal and have demanded an audience about it. I do assure your lordship the circumstances of an English minister in this Court are much different

from those of a French one in England; for tho' we have access to the King at all times, and may discourse him upon indifferent things, we cannot mention business to him without all the formality of an *introduit* and of an audience, and besides there are several other difficulties found which I shall not trouble your lordship to mention at this time. . . .

1682, Sept. 30, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Bishop of Rochester.—I had the honour of your lordship's of Sept. 14th, s. v., for which I return you my humble thanks . . . Speaks well of Mr. Dolben . . .

n. d. Lord Preston to Madame la Marquise de Regny in French expressing his regret at his not being able to procure a passport for her niece Madame de la Barre.

1682, Sept. 30th, Paris.—Lord Preston to Mons^r. d'Allemagne in French.

1682, Sept. 30th, Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.— . . . News from Vienna.—The Emperor hath demanded of the Pope the 10th of, the clergy to support his wars in Hungary, which he hath positively refused him.

1682, Oct. 3rd, s. n., Paris.—The same to the same.—I have received yours of the 18th Sept., in which you are pleased to say that his Majesty expects from me an account of the matter of fact, and of the pretensions of this King in the affair of Orange, as they are represented on this side, I find that his Majesty hath had the most exact account of what hath passed there that can be by the several *Verbaux* which you have been pleased to transmit to me hither, the particulars of which I do not find at all question'd or contradicted here. And for his pretensions, I do not find they are any other than what are specified in the answer of Mons^r. de Croissy to the Dutch ambassador, viz., that the inhabitants of Orange had attempted to make new fortifications, which the King would not suffer any one to do in his kingdom; the people of the place say for themselves that they did not design to fortify anew, but that they only repaired a breach in their walls which had been occasioned by throwing down their former fortifications, and therefore they could not deserve such treatment from the French. The great question will be whether what the most Christian King hath done will amount to a contravention of the peace of Nimeguen, which they will here as you may imagine by no means allow; and till thus be decided, as I humbly conceive, his Majesty need not to engage in any offices upon this occasion. . . . The Gazette à la main inclosed gives you at large the account of the imprisonment of Mons^r. Chassignet, the Emperor's Secretary, which very much surpriseth all people here; it is a reprisal for the imprisonment of Mons^r. la Fayette at Vienna, who was secured there as being the person who conveyed the intelligence and messaged the correspondence betwixt this Court and Comte Tekeli and the rebels, but owned by the envoy of France there as his escuyer.

1682, Oct. 7th, s. n., Paris. The same to the same.—On Monday I received the favour of yours of the 21st of September, s. v., with the copy of Mons^r. de Barillons memoir inclosed concerning the time which the most Christian King hath given the Spaniards to accept of, or refuse the mediation of the King our master, at the same time, it was advised from Ratisbone and Francfort that the same thing had been declared there by the French ministers to those of the Emperor and of the other princes of Germany.—News from Italy. . . . By the last post you had an account of the imprisonment of Mons^r. de Chassignet, the Emperor's secretary, since that Madame de Mansfield hath received for answer from Mons^r. de Croissy to a letter which she writ upon that subject that Mons^r. de Chassignet was arrested *pour une abondante assurance* of the person of Mons^r. de la Fayette at Vienna, who had been for three months a domestique of Mons^r. de Seppville, who had indeed been in Tyrolle to take a view of the Emperor's troops there, but it was by the order of the Envoyé to whom as to all men of his character tis permitted to employ all means to have information of what relates to the service of their masters.—News from Vienna.— . . .

1682, Oct. 10th, s. n., Paris.—The same to the same.—The letters which should have come in yesterday are not yet arrived, so that I do not know what commands they may have brought for me. The Court is still at Chambor, but it removes from thence to Fontainebleau upon Monday next, whither Monseigneur le Dauphin is gone this day to meet the King. The late Ligue betwixt the King of Denmark, the Elector of Brandenburg, and the Bishop of Munster, occasions much discourse here, and variety of conjectures. It is said to be for maintaining the peace of the Empire, but it hath given great apprehensions to all the other Princes of

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

the Empire, because of the consequences which it may have, in particular from the Bishop of Munster's being director of the Circle of Westphalia.—News from Vienna. — . . . The Intendant of Poitou hath lately signified to the ministers and to the consistories of that province the names of all those who have been converted, to the end that they may not receive them any more into their churches under pain of incurring the penalties prescribed in the late edicts of the King. The same method (it is said) is to be pursued in all the other provinces of this kingdom.

1682, Oct. 14th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mons^r. d'Almagne.—I have received your last, in which you send me a copy of a placet to be presented to the Duke, of which I approve very well, and shall be, tho' if it should not have the success which I desire it most heartily should have, I hope I cannot justly be blamed for the miscarriage, when I have done all that lies in me to make it succeed. I will most willingly write to the Duke and in the most pressing terms I can; but that my endeavours may have the better effect I could wish that in your next you would give me a little more light as to the matter of the service which you propose to do him under hand; . . . do not subscribe your name to your letter. If you write to me by the next post, your letter will be here time enough for me to answer it, before the Duke comes from Newmarket, for I had a letter from him by the last post, in which he tells me that he was to go thither with the King on Monday last, and that they were to stay a fortnight. I writ to you in my last concerning the affair of Madm^e. de Regny, I am sure I have omitted nothing to serve her here, whatever may be thought or said at London. I shall obey any new orders which are sent me from the King; and if I may advise you, Madm^e. la Marquise de Regny should oblige those who speak to him in her behalf to desire him to move the French ambassador in it (as he often doth in other businesses) that so by our joint endeavours in this Court the business may succeed better. For assure yourself (as I writ to the Bishop of London) there are some particular resolutions taken in this case.

1682, Oct. 14th, Paris.—Lord Preston to Madame la Marquise de Regny. (French.)

1682, Oct. 14th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—There are no news at present from the Court; the King is expected at Fontainebleau this night, whither I intend to go on Monday or Tuesday next.—News from Vienna.— . . . There hath been of late a great conspiracy discovered against the life of the Emperor. It is for this reason that Strasoldo hath been recalled from Hungary, and immediately arrested upon his arrival at Vienna. It is said that a great number of persons of quality are accused of the design against his Imperial Majesty, but the particularities of it are not yet public here. It is reported that La Fayette who was lately imprisoned at Vienna had letters found about him which related to this conspiracy. . . . —News from Turin.—The affairs of this Court at Rome go very ill, and the difference is now certainly at a very great height. A courier is lately arrived here from thence with letters of the 2nd current, which say that upon the complaints made by the French minister, that Cardinal Ottobon, and Cardinal Azolini had sentiments opposite to the interests of France in the matter of the Regale, the Republic of Venice, to which Card. Ottobon is a subject, had sent to him to order him not to concern himself any more in that affair; which proceeding hath so offended the Pope, that he hath forbidden Card. Cibo to have any more conferences or commerce with Card d'Estrees, he seeing the design of France to deprive him of those whom he takes to be his best ministers. He hath also declared that if the affairs relating to the Regale in France be not settled upon the same foot they have lately been, and if the late acts of the assembly of the clergy be not abolished, he will proceed to the censure of those propositions, and some say to excommunication. Mons^r. Heinsius, Envoyé Extraordinary from Holland, is every day expected here. He comes expressly upon the affair of Orange. We hear that that Prince is gone to Breda to confer again with the Marquis de Grana. I did receive his Majesty's answer to the Spanish ambassador's memorial from Mr. Wynne. . . .

1682, Oct. 24th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins. I have received two of yours of the 5th current, s. v., and yesterday one of the 9th. . . . I had some discourse with Mons^r. de Croissy about the affair of the mediation; he told me that the King his master was extremely well satisfied with the late proceeding of his Majesty my master in that matter, and that he had acted and advised it in with the pru-

dence and the tenderness of a friend and a father. He said that all the world would have reason to be astonished if the King of Spain did not readily accept of the proposal, and that the refusal of it would certainly have very ill consequences, for his master was ready to demand satisfaction another way; that the Spaniards were not in a condition to do any great things, and that they could not hope to have any great assistance from the Emperor, who was so much pressed at present by the Turks on the side of Hungary, which the King his master regretted as much as any one, and if these differences were amicably composed, he was sure that he would be one of the first Princes of Christendom who should give him assistance against them. I told him that the King my master had at all times shewed his inclinations to peace, and that he had travailed more than any one to work a good and true peace betwixt the two Crowns . . . I also, according to your orders, moved him for the King's leave to Mons^r. Rambour, the painter, to go into England, and also for permission to Madm^e. Cordin, the Queen's laundress, to continue there. I shall, upon the next occasion, move the affairs of Mons^r. Justel, and Mons^r. Faubert, in obedience to his Majesty's commands by yesterday's post. I return you my most humble thanks for the copies of Mons^r. van Beanninghen's, and the Comte de Thun's memorial. It is doubtless a good and a pious design of his Majesty to endeavour to prevent that the war break not out at the end of November; and I heartily wish that it may have success and that Spain may give such an answer as may tie up the hands of the most Christian King . . . It is very certain that France will make a great difficulty, and reasonably too, to proceed to the naming of a place for a general congress till the Spaniards have declared themselves, and in plain terms accepted the offer, which I wish they may do speedily to prevent those inconveniences which may happen to themselves and others when hostilities are once begun . . . The last letters from Rome say that the Pope persisteth to demand of the most Christian King that what relateth to the Regale may be set upon its ancient foot, and that all the acts of the clergy may be abolished. Mons^r. Heinsius is expected here daily, to make instances in the name of the States General about the affair of Orange; I doubt his errand will not be very grateful to this Court, nor his success great. Mons^r. Basin, the French ambassador in Sweden, hath left Stockholm without having an audience; and it is reported here that the Elector of Saxony hath promised to enter into the league of association and guarantee with Sweden.

1682, Oct. 28th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Blathwait.—I have received the last with one enclosed from the Duchess of Portsmouth to Madame de Croisy, which I delivered at Fontainebleau the last week where the Court is at present, and will continue there a fortnight or three weeks yet . . . La Fayette (whom the Envoyé of France hath owned for his domestique, tho' he was seized upon as a spy) hath, it is said, been put to the question, and confessed all with which he hath been charged, which hath occasioned an order to keep Mons^r. Chasignat, Count Mansfield's Secretary now in the Bastille, more close. The affairs betwixt this Court and Rome are far from being accommodated, the breach grows wider every day, the Pope demanding that the propositions of the late assembly of the clergy should be abolished here, and that the affair of the Regale should be set upon its ancient foot, otherwise its said he threatens excommunication. A ligue defensive betwixt this Crown and Savoy is late concluded, the subject of it is for the defence of Pignerol and Casal.

1682, Oct. 28th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—The ambassador of Savoy doth not yet publicly own the Ligue said to be concluded betwixt this King and his master, but the last letters from Turin speak very particularly of it, and say also that it is believed there that the Duke of Mantua is comprehended in it . . . The Treaty of Alliance betwixt the King of Denmark, the Elector of Brandenburg, and the Bishop of Munster, was certainly signed the 14th of the last month, to the great satisfaction of this Court. It is for the maintaining the peace of the Empire, and for the mutual defence of their estates and countries from winter quarters, and from other vexations . . . Letters from Vienna of the 11th current advise that the Turks are certainly retired, after having left 10,000 men with Comte Tekeli, who hath strongly fortified himself in the towns of the mountains. He hath already coined money with the inscription *Americus Dux Hungarie*, and hath put all the countries

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
GRAHAM,
BART.

near him under contribution ; after all this he pretends that he is not far from an accommodation with the Emperor. It is said here that the Swisses, laying aside the differences and late disputes amongst them about religion, have made a new league defensive for the security of their borders. I find by the Dutch Ambassador that Mons^r. Heinsius will not be here so soon as he was expected, if he came at all ; for some intimations have been given under hand that his instances here would not prevail, nor much advantage the Prince of Orange The passports are granted for Mons^r. Rambour, the painter, and for the Queen's laundress, but for the other matter relating to Madame la Marquise de Regny about which you have been pleased to write to me, I believe what she desires will be granted with the greatest difficulty in the world, if it be at all, for I believe the King hath some exception to her I am very ready to obey his Majesty's commands about Mons^r. Justel, but I have deferred to do it at present, because what he asks is not necessary, and I am afraid may be of ill consequence to others of the religion, for I am certainly informed by those who are obliged to know it, that those who are Protestants are not forbid to sell their estates, nor Catholics to buy them. It is true there hath been a late declaration which confirmeth a former of the year 1669, which makes defence to all this King's subjects, and particularly to seamen, from going to dwell in foreign countries. It also declareth that all alienations which shall be made by those of the religion of their goods, and estates, unless they actually stay a year in the kingdom after such alienation is made, are not valid. It is also true that this declaration hath been enregistered and published in the Parliament of Normandy, and also enregistered in the Greffe of that of Paris ; but it is true too that notwithstanding the enregistrement and publication it is not executed in that province, and that they buy and sell there as freely as before, and that the Intendant of Roan, by the order of the King, hath assured them that they may do so. In the Parliament of Paris there is yet less difficulty because, &c. . . . This may be of prejudice to others of the religion as well as to Mons^r. Justel himself, for it may be drawn into consequence, and brought as an exempt against them, to oblige them to ask leave to sell their estates when they are not now bound to do, and also to make them give in lists of their fortunes, and to leave what part of them the King pleaseth unsold, as a pledge of their return, if they design at any time to retire out of the kingdom. If Mons^r. Justel will be pleased to reflect upon this, he will find it not unreasonable, but if he still desires that application should be made to the King, I shall very readily do it, and I believe the thing will be granted with no great difficulty.

1682, Oct. 31st, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Wynne. . . . All people here have great expectations of what the Spaniards' resolution may be in the matter of the mediation offered. I wish it may be such as may prevent a war, for which this King is very well prepared. It is now confirmed from Italy that the Duke of Mantua is comprehended in the late league concluded betwixt this Court and Savoy, there being an article in it by which they oblige themselves to maintain the Treaty of Casall Le Pere le Brevel de l'oratoire, and 10 or 12 Jansenists have lately been arrested at Roan for having been privy to the bringing in of several prohibited books, lately printed in Holland, relating to the Regale, by the way of Normandy. . . .

1682, Nov. 4th. Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins. The letters from Vienna of the 18th of the last month say that Comte Tekeli had sent his secretary to the Palatine of Hungary, to negotiate a cessation of Arms, and to propose on his part to put the Emperor again in possession of the towns of the mountains. . . . —News from Berlin.—It is advised from Rome that notwithstanding the present state of affairs, the Pope is resolved to send *les Langes* [linges?] *benits* to the Duke de Bourgoyne, which is an honour not before done to those Dukes ; they are to be brought by a nuncio which will serve as a preliminary towards the concluding and accommodating of that difference betwixt the two Courts. . . . Mons^r. Colbert hath ordered upon Monday last 100,000 crowns to be remitted to Rochelle for carrying on the works at the Isle of Rhé and Rochfort, but the greatest part is ordered for the first. He hath also demanded of the farmers and receivers-general 20 millions of livres for the end of the month.

1682, Nov. 4th, s. n., Paris.—The same to the same. I have received your cypher, which I desire Mr. Wynne by the last post to intimate to you ; I shall obey the command in it and shall not be wanting to use all endeavours to find out the bottom of that business . . . I

cannot, Sir, but take notice to you of the barbarous treatment of poor Mr. Dolben, by some officious person who hath very falsely represented his behaviour here to his father. Were anything of that here true which hath been said of him I am sure I should have known it early enough, and not failed to have given him the best advice that I could, and if he would not have taken it, I should have been the first man who should have acquainted my Lord of Rochester with it in friendship and justice. I should have thought myself obliged. I believe nothing of what hath been said of him is true, and except when he comes to me, or goes to his fencing master, he never sets his foot in this Fauxbourg. . . .

1682, Nov. 7th, s. n., Paris. (The same to same?).—News from Vienna and Milan.— . . . The affair of Orange is (I related it to you in my last) to preserve to the house of Longueville its rights and actions since the year 1531, when it pretends that the substitution made in favour of the children of Alice de Chalon did begin to take place. I hope by the next post to send you a copy of the arrest, and also a memoire instructif concerning it. A report hath run here these eight days, and is yet very strong, tho' I dare not write it for a truth, that Mons^r. hath received a letter from the Queen of Spain, which intimates to him that after all the endeavours she hath used to make his Catholic Majesty to accept the mediation of the King our master she hath not been able to prevail.

1682, Nov. 11th, s. n., Paris.—The same to the same. . . . The Court continues at Fontainebleau till Monday, from whence it removes to Versailles, some say the King may stay some days with Mons^r. at St. Cloud. News from Turin . . . I cannot yet get a copy of the arrest relating to the affairs of Orange, but the account I gave you of it is true. I was told the last night by one who is seldom mistaken, and this morning it is confirmed to me, that a courier within these three days is dispatched to Francfort with orders to the Plenipotentiaries of this King there, to break off all conferences, if the Plenipotentiaries of the Emperor do not accept of the proposition of an accommodation, and to retire themselves.—News from Vienna—and Stockholm. . . . News from Berlin.—A postscript to the foregoing letter. I have just now sent to the post house for my letters again, this being the third day, and I am answered that they are not come, tho' I am very well assured that several people had their letters yesterday, nor do I expect them to-morrow, because the ministers are not come from Fontainebleau till night. I hope there is nothing of great consequence in them, so that their curiosity will not be much satisfied, but the proceeding is a little extraordinary, and such as I believe people do not meet with on our side. Mons^r. (Fromont) particularly, a considerable, (Banquier) had an account by Monday's letters (whether true or false I know not) of the loss of a great English merchant man in the mouth of the Thames, which makes the complaint just enough.

On the same page is pinned a short note in French, endorsed "Pour Monsieur Godet." Sir, we have not received any letters from London but other private persons have had some, since they have had intelligence from Mons^r. P. Formont of the loss of this great English ship at the mouth of the Thames worth 1,700,000*l*. I know nothing else at present, being so busy as not to be able to reply to yours. Send me back the bearer by 4 o'clock p.m. I may have something to inform you. I am, &c. the 11th Nov. 1682.

1682, Nov. 14th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Wynne.—I received yours of Oct. the 26th, o. s., for which I return you many thanks. The news in it of the election of Sir Will. Pritchard was very acceptable to me, and to all those who love the King's affairs here. I must intreat you to excuse my not writing to Mr. Secretary by this post, and to give him my most humble service. I thought to have sent him the project of the Arrest in the affair of Orange, which is not yet published, but I believe he may have had before this time. P.S. Be pleased to tell Mr. Secretary that the memoire for the fonds of this month will be given out on Monday next, and that this day or to-morrow will go by *voiture* 200,000*l*. for Flanders.

1682, Nov. 18th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—Recommends Mons^r. Dalmagne the bearer. . . .

1682, Nov. 18th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Lord Marquesse of Halifax, when made Lord Privy Seal.—If I do not so early as other people congratulate with your lordship upon the subject of his Majesty's late grace and favour to you, it is not because I am less rejoiced at it, or that I take less part in all the good fortune which may arrive to you than others do, but because I was loath to importune your lordship or to take up any

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

Lord
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SIR
T. GRAHAM,
BART.

of that time which I know you spend so usefully in the service of the King and of the public . . . I found yesterday by Mons^r. de Croissy that they have had nothing yet from Spain touching the proposal to the King, and that it is the opinion of this Court that no very direct answer is at present to be expected, which hath doubtless made this King already take his resolutions and measures for the beginning of the next month. Vast fonds of money and unusual sums are preparing. The ambassadors of France at Francfort are already making up their baggage, and putting themselves into an estate of part immediately upon the expiration of the terms if the Spaniards still continue in the opinion they have lately been, so that as things look at present it is difficult to imagine how a rupture can be prevented. I am very glad to hear that things go so well with us at home, and that his Majesty hath received so good satisfaction in the elections of London. . . .

1682, Nov. 18th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins. By the course which I had yesterday at Versailles with Mons^r. de Croissy I find that this Court hath yet had no account from Spain of any resolutions taken there concerning the proposition lately made to them, nor that at present they do expect any direct one, so that I question not but that measures are taken here for the beginning of the next month.—News from Turin.—The affairs betwixt this Court and Rome seem at present to be in a little better posture than lately. It is said that the Pope intends to send a magnificent present to the Duc de Bourgogne, and that the Nonce who brings it shall reside here. But this wants confirmation. The Genoese hath been long under apprehensions of the designs of this King against them, but of late they seem to have some good hopes because of some civilities that have lately passed betwixt the Duc de Mortemar at his entrance with the French galleys into their port, and them.—News from Vienna and Stockholm . . . It is said that the Duc of Zell upon applications made to him by the Duke of Gottorpe hath answered that he would not wholly declare himself against the King of Denmark till he had adjusted his measures with Sweden. Orders are given out here to procure all the letters of exchange which can be had for Italy. The memoir of the fonds cannot be had before the next post. Having received the last week another letter from poor Mr. Whiting of Lisle, that he is threatened anew to have the late violences acted over again for the payment of a pension to his daughter, I spoke yesterday to Mons^r. de Croissy in it, and desired that all violent pursuits against him might be stopped at present, he continuing to be still subject to his natural Prince, having taken no letters of naturalization, and so not obliged to laws made for the subjects of France; he seemed to receive the matter favourably enough, and hath promised me to move the King in it, and to give me a speedy answer. I also moved him in the business of Mr. Long (as I have had former instruction to do) having received several letters from him about it; and desired that he would move the King to make him be acknowledged consul of the English nation at Marseilles, he having had his Majesty's commission to exercise that function a long time. He hath promised me to acquaint the King with it upon the first opportunity; but he said that the French had no consuls in England, and he did not think it more necessary for trade that the English should have in this kingdom. I told him that the great number of English negotiators residing in this country, and particularly in Marseilles, made it very necessary to have consuls established there, and in other ports also, and therefore I hope no difficulty would be made in this business.

1682, Nov. 21st, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Sir Thos. Cutler.—I received yours of the fourth current, s. v. . . . I have enclosed according to your desire a certificate of your being knighted, but I do not know whether the form will please the heralds or not . . . I have procured my most humble service to Sir Robert Atkins, and let him know that I am very glad to hear his return into England.

A copy of the certificate is pinned on the same page as the letter and signed by Lord Preston.—“These are to certify that I was present in his Majesties bed-chamber at Whitehall, when hee was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon Sir Thomas Cutler, and that I saw it done. In witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and seale at Paris this 21st day of November, st. no., 1682, Preston.” By order of . . . Row. Tempest.

1682, Nov. 21st, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—I have at last procured a copy of the *Arrêt* given in the affair of Orange, but it is not as yet

published according to form; I was in some doubt whether or not to send it, because here is a report that the copy of it with the genealogy of the Dukes of Longueville have been sent over from hence to his Majesty. I shall observe to you that towards the end of it you will find these words *à savoir motus requeroit que le titre de Souveraineté Ser. seroit rayé*; upon which this interpretation is put, that the King doth not now set up a new title to the sovereignty of Orange as some people who do not so well understand the affair would persuade themselves; but that the truth is, that as the pretensions which the King hath upon that sovereignty as Comte of Provence, and Dauphin of Viennois, have not yet ever been judged *en dernier ressort*, the Parliaments of Provence, and Dauphiné, to which heretofore all appeals from judgments given in the Courts of Orange lay, have ever protested against all acts which might derogate from the sovereignty of the King, and of the Grand Conseil, which since the year 1531 hath always taken cognizance of the differences arising betwixt the contending families, &c. . . . Letters from Holland of the 15th say that the States General are now anew resolved to send Mons^r. Hensius hither, with the character of Ambassador Extraordinary; that they are daily considering of his instructions, which will be principally to endeavour the preservation of the peace, and to make strong instances in the affair of Orange, &c. . . . People here seem to think that the blows of Luxembourg is already begun, since the country people have been forbid to carry in any forage, and since the troops quartered on that side are already either actually marching or in a condition to march. It is reported also that a courier is dispatched to Francfort with orders to the plenipotentiaries of this King to propose a continuation of the term till the last day of the next month; but besides that the marching of the troops, and this seems to be a contradiction. I have some reason to believe that there are no such orders sent.—Italian News.— . . . Mons^r. de la Fuenté, the ambassador of Spain, hath twice demanded his Congé of the King within these few days, but hath not as yet had any answer . . . The fonds for the next month for the extraordinaries of war are these . . . I have had a complaint made to me by some merchants of the Isles of Jersey and Guernsey, that whereas time out of mind they have trafficked with this nation in stockings, and other manufactories of wool and silk, and have always had liberties, after they had made their markets here, and bought commodities which they usually carried home, to carry the remainder of their money *in specie* home with them without ever being stopped under pretext of any edict forbidding the exporting of gold or silver out of the kingdom, it nevertheless happened that t'other day, embarking themselves at the port of Containville, in Normandy, in a little vessel, with several bags of silver with them, they were arrested, and their money seized by the officers of the Douanne, and yet detained by them. They desired me to make instances for them at Court, which with his Majesty's leave I shall willingly do, because I believe their case hard, and their complaint just. They have already given a *requete* to the King, but as yet have had no answer, &c. . . . Lord Preston cites the second and third Articles of the Treaty of Commerce concluded betwixt the two Crowns, the 24th of Feb. 1677. . . . I do not clearly comprehend his Majesty's commands concerning Capt. O'Connor. Be pleased in your next to let me know whether it be intended that I propose anything in his behalf or only that I should countenance, and own him, as one for whom his Majesty hath a regard upon any occasion which may be for his advantage.

1682, Nov. 27th, s. n., Paris.—The same to the same.—The bearer thereof, Mons^r. Achtausen, the Duke of Holstein's Envoyé in this Court, being commanded by his master to pass into England upon his affairs, hath desired me to recommend him to the favour and protection which I take the confidence to do, as being a person of singular worth and merit.

1682, Nov. 27, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to his brother, Col. Grahme.—Recommends the bearer, Mons^r. Achtausin, Envoyé to the Duke of Holstein in this Court. . . .

1682, Nov. 28th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Bishop of Rochester. . . . I can with a great deal of satisfaction confirm to your lordship that true account which I gave to Mr. Secretary of Mr. Dolben. . . .

1682, Nov. 28th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Lord Marquis of Queensborough.—A complimentary letter.—He is glad to express his gratitude to the Marquis, but all the service he can pay Lord Dumlanguick

SIR
T. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
GRAHAM,
BART.

and his brother ought to be charged upon no other account than their own worth.

1682, Nov. 28th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Capt. O'Connor. — . . . I have received by two several posts his Majesty's commands concerning you by Mr. Secretary Jenkins, which I shall with much satisfaction obey, but defer to do so (according to your desire) till your arrival, which I hope will be soon. . . .

1682, Nov. 28th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—The post which should have been here yesterday is not yet arrived. By that before I received his Majesty's commands concerning Mons^r. Ammonet, which I shall obey so soon as I am applied to here by any one from him. The Dutch ambassador hath sent to me several times to know if I had received any order in the affair of Orange, which maketh me believe that if application hath not been already made to his Majesty for the employing his offices with the most Christian King in it, the Prince, or the States design soon to do it. I have, therefore, been more careful to know the true state of the case, and the reason and ground of this King's pretensions, that his Majesty may be rightly informed, and having the whole matter before him, may better know how to take his measures. In my last I sent you the arrest given in this business, and also some account of his most Christian Majesty's pretensions to be sovereign of that principality, but since I have informed myself farther of that matter, and can give you this account which followeth:—The King as Comte of Provence pretends to fealty and homage from the Princes of Orange. The condition of this treaty was, that if the said sum was not paid in the time limited, the Comte de Provence should remit to the Prince his fealty and homage. The Princes of Orange pretend that the sum hath not been paid, but in answer to that here it is said that it may be proved that it hath been offered and refused, and that besides that this contract should be null, for several reasons out of their law, which it were too long here to deduce.

—He goes into the history of Orange.— . . . We have the assurance of his Majesty's orders to his plenipotentiaries at Ratisbon to continue there, and to receive till the first of Feb. next all propositions which may be made to him for the establishing of peace, and a perfect intelligence betwixt him and the empire. A courier which arrived the other day from Montpellier hath brought the news of the arrest of the Parliament of Tholouze being published there, ordering the demolition of the temple of that place, and yesterday an English gent. was arrested here, being accused of a conspiracy against the King, and of holding correspondence prejudicial to his service with some of the Protestants of Languedoc. He was sent the last night to the Bastille, and his papers were seized by the *Lieutenant-General de Police*, and sent to Versailles, and his doors were sealed up. He goes by the name of Charleton here, and hath lived near 6 years at Montpellier, but his true name is Courteine, and he is heir to Sir Willm. Courteine, and to his broken fortune, upon which account he hath been forced to travail here and conceal his name. Mons^r. Achtausen the Duke of Holstein's Envoyé in this Court was with me the last night to acquaint me that he had received the orders of his master to pass into England upon his affairs and to continue some weeks there. . . . I suppose it is to desire his Majesty to interpose his offices with the King of Denmark on his behalf, who now presseth him very hardly in his country.

P.S. (In Lord Preston's handwriting.) Since the finishing of my letter I am told that the charge against Mr. Charleton is high: but that it is kept very secret, and also that if Mr. Hamden the younger had been here still he would have also been seized upon the same account. I know he hath been thro' all Switzerland, and a great part of Germany and of France, with the Protestants of which places he may have entertained a correspondence. . . .

1682, Dec. 2nd, s. n., Paris.—The same to the same.—I was yesterday at Versailles, and I found by discourse with Mons^r. de Croissy that what his Majesty was pleased to propose by Mons^r. Barillon was not ill received. I governed myself in what I said by your directions. He told me he could not then acquaint me with the resolution of the King his master in that affair, but that at night he would receive his orders and dispatch a courier this day to Mons^r. de Barillon. He said in general, that he knew great consideration would always be had in this Court for whatever his Majesty should propose, and expressed himself so, that I believe before this comes to your hands you will hear by this French ambassador that a delay is accorded. . . .

1682, Dec. 5th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Earl of Arlington.—I have received the honour of your lordship's of the 13th of Nov., s. v., and in it your commands concerning Mons^r. Ammonet, with which I shall endeavour to comply [when] good opportunity I shall have. When he first petitioned the King our master in this affair, he might have sold any part of his estate here without asking leave; for tho' there hath been an edict prohibiting Protestants to sell their estates, and Catholics to buy them, it was only enregistered in the Greffe of the Parliament of Paris, but never published, so that it had not the force of a law; but since within these three days the case is altered, for by an arrest of this Parliament publication hath been made of the edict before-mentioned, and no one of the religion can either sell or buy without permission. . . .

1682, Dec. 5th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—I have received your last of the 20th of Nov., s. v., and in it his Majesty's commands concerning the merchants and inhabitants of the Isles of Jersey and Guernsey, which I shall obey upon the first opportunity I have. . . .—News from Vienna.

1682, Dec. 9th, s. n. The same to the same.—The post which should have been here upon Monday is not yet arrived.—News from Vienna and Italy.— . . . Mons^r. Mayererone, the Envoyé of Danemarke, made me a visit the other day, and after some discourse, I found it was to sound me concerning the voyage of Mons^r. Achtausen into England. He told me, he was informed that his Majesty was sending an Envoyé into Danemarke; I told him I had not heard of it, but that if his affairs required it it might very well be. He told me he heard that it would be at the instance of the Duke of Holstein, whose Envoyé was gone into England to desire his Majesty to interpose his offices towards the accommodating of matters betwixt the King his master and the Duke. I answered that Mons^r. Achtausen was gone into England, but that I knew nothing of his commission.—Their conversation on the subject. . . .

1682, Dec. 12th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Earl of Clarendon.— . . . The bearer, our good friend doctor Turner, I suppose will have recounted to you the many disasters of his journey from this place. I pitied him as he knoweth upon many accounts, but I did not think that his misfortunes would have been so many as I hear they have been. We seem here to think of no business . . . Postscript. Since I have ended my letter I am assured the voyage of the Comte de Roy to Danemarke is by the order of the King retarded for some time, some new measures being taken.

1682, Dec. 12th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to his brother Mr. Fergus Graham.— . . . Mr. Wigan hath spoken to me about a very ingenious young man, Mr. Mercator, who is in Mr. Bridge's offices, under Coll. Leg in the Ordinance. He is son to the famous mathematician of that name; and if my Lord Burford comes over, if any employment could be found for him under him, it might do well. . . .

1682, Dec. 12th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—I wonder to find by your last that the courier dispatched to Mons^r. Barillon with this King's resolution concerning the prolongation of the term should be so long behind the mail, for Mons^r. de Croissy promised me to dispatch him the next day, and I believe he did so. I question not but that he arrived soon after that your letters came away. I received your cypher of the 23rd of Nov., st. ve., for which I return you my humble thanks. I cannot find by the discourses which I have had with the Spanish ministers here any great inclination towards the accepting of the arbitrage offered by his Majesty, the great aim of the allies is once to engage him in a war, and then to give him as little assistance as they can. For their great maxime is that England is rich, and that it ought to bleed in its turn as well as other estates; but as his Majesty hath long known their design so he knows very well how to frustrate it. The last letters from Madrid by the ordinary bring the news of the acceptation of the propositions made by his Majesty under the conditions declared before by the ministers of Spain in England and Holland; but yet there are some particular advices which give some occasion to believe that the arbitrage of the King our master will be accepted, if in a little time no other conditions can be obtained. This advice is confirmed also from Amsterdam, by letters of the 7th of this month, which add further, that a remise is very soon to be made from Spain into the low countries of 600,000 crowns, and that 50,000 crowns were already sent to the Princes of Luxembourg. An ambassador extraordinary from Holland begins now again to be expected here, because we hear from thence

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

that the deputies of the States general are assembled to deliberate upon his instructions. . . .

1682, Dec. 16th, s. n., Paris. The same to the same. I went yesterday to Versailles with a resolution to move Mons^r. de Croissy in the affaire of the merchants of Jersey. At my arrival I found them there, and they told me that they having presented a requeste at their first arrival to Mons^r. Colbert had yesterday this answer to it from one of his Commis.; that the demand which they had made of having the money seized by the officers of the Customs at Coutainville in Normandy restored to them was not granted; and without giving any other reason for that refusall, tho' asked, their petition was again put into their hands.—Lord Preston's conversation with M. de Croissy on the subject.—. . . I have lately received letters from Sir John Lanier and from Sir Philip, and Sir Edward Cartaret, who all assure me that without the continuation of this liberty those islands cannot trade, and consequently not subsist. . . . Mr. Charleton was on Sunday last released from his imprisonment in the Bastile. He hath been with me since, and tells me that he was examined in general upon some correspondences which they suspected he had had with the Protestants of Montpellier, and in Longuedoc. All things are restored to him but his papers.

This in
cypher.

L'Abbe Princi is lately at liberty, and as I am very sure hath a pension settled upon him, and a sum of ready money given him now. The extract of the Treaty betwixt this King and the Duke of Savoy, which I sent you by the last post (and told you then it was suspected), is supposed by all people to be fictitious, and is almost proved so now by certain marks.—News from Italy.—The Comte de Castillo arrived on Sunday last from Spain with the character of Envoyé of that King to compliment his most Christian Majesty upon the birth of the Duke of Burgundy, but it is thought that he will not in haste have his audience because he hath a particular order not to give the quality of Duke of Burgundy to the young Prince, and in appearance here they are resolved to insist upon that circumstance.—News from Vienna.

1682, Dec. 19th, s. n., Paris. The same to the same.—. . . It hath been discoursed of here for some days that Mons^r. de Louvois was made *Garde des Sceaux* and the title of Chancellour to continue to his father for life. But it is not a thing yet done. . . . We hear that Mons^r. Verjus, the Plenipotentiary of France at Ratisbonne, did present the first day of the month a memorial to the Diet, which contained in substance, and almost in the same words, that which the ambassadors of France represented the same day at Francfort. . . .

1682, Dec. 23rd, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Col. Oglethorpe.—. . . His (Oglethorpe's) nephew is a very pretty young gentleman, and he will no doubt make a good man. . . .

1682, Dec. 23rd, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Blathwait.—I have received yours of the 7th, s. v., with an account in it of his Majesty's orders to Mons^r. Faliseau to depart the kingdom, for which I return you my thanks. I think his Majesty hath done but what was right in this case, for assuredly he had instructions from and correspondence with others than the Elector of Brandebourg, as would soon have appeared by his negotiations if he had been received. Your advice of what passed concerning him came very seasonably to me, for I had been before attacked by Mons^r. Spanheim in this affair, of which I gave notice to his Majesty by Mr. Secretary Jenkins, and again yesterday at Versailles (he having received an account by Monday's post of what past), but by the favour of that letter I knew better how to answer him, and did so far lay home to him that the reasons which his Majesty had to do what he hath done that he seemed to be satisfied. . . .

1682, Dec. 23rd, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Marquis of Halifax. I received the honour of your lordship's of the 4th current, s. v., upon Monday last. . . . Your lordship judges very right that the prolongation of the term lately obtained by his Majesty is the likeliest means to preserve the peace of Christendom, and the world hath reason to wonder that the Spaniards and their allies either do not or will not seem to see it. I have frequent occasions here of conversing with the ministers of Spain, of which there are now three in this Court, and in their discourses they seem still to be averse from accepting the arbitrage of our master, and urge the same things which their Envoyé at the Hague hath lately offered in a memorial. . . . One of those ministers told me the other day that he could wish with all his heart that the King my master would find out a temperament for the composing of those

differences. I asked him if he could propose any temperament, or any means more likely to produce the effect he intended than that of his Majesty's accepting the arbitrage proposed. He said he believed that if the King would call a Parliament it would put him into a better condition to bring this King to reason, whose custom it is to observe no Treaties longer than they appear to be for his advantage, unless he be forced to it. . . . I answered that his Majesty was in very good circumstances and in a capacity to undertake the arbitrage, and also to see that what was concluded should be observed: that I believed he would not be pleased that any one should prescribe to him the time of calling his Parliament, that he would do it when his affairs required it, and not before. . . .

1682, Dec. 23rd, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—I have received two of yours of the 4th instant, s. v., in one of which you are pleased to let me know that his Majesty would be glad to know what offices the Dutch ambassadeur would engage me in the affair of Orange. I acquainted you some time since by one of the 28th of Nov. last that the Dutch ambassadeur had sent to me twice or thrice to know if I had received any orders in that affair; my answer was that I had not, which was all that passed betwixt us. . . . I have it from a good hand that it is resolved that Mons^r. Heinsius shall come, but his journey is retarded at the present till they know his Majesty's resolutions, it being hoped there that I shall have his commands to act in concert with him. It is my duty to represent all things as truly as I can; and I must tell you that I believe no manner of success is to be hoped from any instances which may be made in that affair. For besides what is personal betwixt this King and the Prince they do say that it is a private business, and that it doth no way regard the affairs of Europe. . . . Mr. Charleton's enlargement from the Bastille hath answered a great part of your other letter, only I must observe to you that Mr. Poney hath a little overshot himself in telling you that I expected orders to deliver in a memorial in that affair; for besides the folly of the thing, you may assure yourself I should not communicate with him in my business. . . . I yesterday hinted to Mons^r. de Croissy the orders which his Majesty had given to the Governor of Tangier upon the subject of Mons^r. de Seignelay's letter to Mons^r. Barillon, and I also added that his Majesty was resolved strictly to observe all the treaties in force betwixt the two Crowns. I found it was very well received, and he promised me to acquaint the King his master with it. I had not omitted to have mentioned the prolongation of the term to you if I had not known you would have it from the French ambassadeur long before the arrival of my letter. . . .

1682, Dec. 23rd, s. n., Paris. The same to the same.—I was yesterday in hopes to have had the King's answer from Mons^r. de Croissy in the affair of the merchants of Jersey, but I found that he had not spoke to him in it, though I believe he had to his brother, for he begun to dispute, and refine upon it; but when I urged the words of the Treaty he could not offer much against them. I told him that I had his Majesty's orders to use my utmost endeavours to procure a restitution of the money seized, and to prevent any such proceeding for the future, and that if justice were not soon done I should find myself indispensably obliged to apply to his most Christian Majesty in it. He hath promised me not to fail to procure me an answer soon, and the men are ordered to attend the council to-morrow. . . . Mons^r. Spanheim took an occasion again yesterday to speak to me in the affair of Mons^r. Faliseau, he having received an account from England of his Majesty's late orders to him to depart the kingdom, as also the copies of the letters which passed betwixt the King and the Elector, which I suppose were transmitted to him from Berlin. By the favour of Mr. Blathwayte, I was also advised of what had passed and had also the copies of those letters, which enabled me to be the better to justify the reasons which his Majesty had to do what was done.—The conversation with Spanheim.—. . . The Spanish ministers here seem to have the same sentiments in the affair of the arbitrage; and I find build yet upon a further prolongation of the term.

The Envoyé lately arrived from Spain hath not yet given notice (as is usual) to the Introduceur des Ambassadeurs of his arrival. He hath certainly instructions not to give the title of Duc de Bourgogne to the young Prince. The Queen as well as the King is very angry at it, and hath refused to see him privately as she usually hath the ministers sent from that Court. . . . The King of Danemarke and the Elector of Brandebourg are certainly resolved to break the peace in the month

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

of January next . . . It is not my custom to be very positive, but I dare adventure to assure you of this. And what more confirms it is the daily accounts we have here of the great preparations which both these Princes have made of late for war. So that if his Majesty (as I am sure he doth) resolve to hinder hostilities, and to prevent the breaking out of a war, he hath no time to lose, but must soon take his resolutions in a matter in which both his glory and his interest are concerned.—News from Constantinople and Vienna.

1682, Dec. 26th, s. n. Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Coventry . . . I have sent you some melon seeds, which I am told are of the best sorts. . . . I am promised soon some of the Spanish and Italian kinds, and if I can procure them I will not fail to send them to you.

Cypher.

1682, Dec. 26th, s. n. Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins. *Monsr. de Croissy reported the affair of the merchants of Jersey concerning their money seized upon Wednesday last at the council before the King, and it was there resolved upon the report to write to Monsr. Barillon to know how it is practiced in England in regard of the French, and if they are suffered to export the coin of the kingdom without particular permission. The letter is this day written to Monsr. Barillon, and I believe goes by the post. . . . Some streaks of light begin now to appear, and one of the Spanish ministers hath of late explained himself in the affair of the arbitrage. For being asked why it was not accepted in his court, he answered, because they had no mind to part with Luxembourg, which they were sure was to be sacrificed if they did accept it. Yet he said he believed the proposal would be received if the King of England would call his Parliament. Being asked why they did not declare that now, he answered that they knew well enough that France had no mind to enter into a war at present, but if it so happened that they came to be much pressed, it would be time enough to declare it then. . . .*

1682, Dec. 26th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to the countess of Rochester. . . .

1682, Dec. 30th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Monsr. Haythausen, Envoyé from Holstein to England.

1682, Dec. 30th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins. I am told that Monsr. de Barillon hath written to Monsr. de Croissy that you had spoken to him from the King, and recommended earnestly the affair of the merchants of Jersey to him, and that he hath also desired him to use his endeavours that they may have satisfaction by restoring their money to them. I also the other day had an opportunity of moving the King in it and of acquainting him fully with the case of these men. He heard me very favourably, &c. . . . I am made to believe that it is designed that these men shall have their money returned to them, but that it shall be as a grace, and not as a right. If this be, and if we cannot have the points settled at once, new complaints will every day arise, and his Majesty and his minister here will never be free from them. The siege of Luxembourg is now again hotly discoursed of here, but I must own that it is extremely hard to make any judgment of what is designed. . . . A courier is dispatched hence in all diligence to Lisbon to propose the Duke de Vermandor for the Infanta, and if that be not approved of, then the Prince de Roche sur yon is to be offered. The first most people conclude will be rejected as not being legitimate, and they doubt much whether they will admit of the other, tho' he be a Prince of very extraordinary qualities. Of this I assure you. The last letters say that the ministers here are proposing the Prince of Bavaria, or one of the house of Medici. We have an account also from Turin of the imprisonment of the Marquis de Pianezza, lately the Premier minister there. The true cause of his disgrace I believe is yet known to few, tho' many here pretend to assign it, that which seems to be the most likely is that he having suggested secretly to the Duke that he ought to send Madame Royall his mother to a convent, that so he might be absolute in the government of his estates for the future, &c. . . . The late Plenipotentiarys of France at Frankfurt are arrived, and on Monday last were at Versailles to render an account of their negotiation.—News from Vienna We are much surprised here at the proceedings against Sir Henry Goodricke at Madrid; perhaps Sir Henry's restraint may have put him out of the way of giving you an account of the particulars of it, I shall therefore recount to you what we have of it here by letters of the 10th current from Madrid. Some days before an order of council was made by which Sir Henry was ordered to take down his Majesty's arms from above his gate, and to go out of the town, the *Introducteur des Ambassadeurs* was ordered to signify this to him, who, going to his house, acquainted his secretary with it, and charged him to notify the order to Sir Henry; he answered that he would not be charged with

any such commission, and that he had best speak to himself and deliver the message. So that the order was no otherwise signified, nor at all observed. The *Introducteur* having advised the Duc de Medina Celi how the affair had passed, it was remitted to the council.—It was then proposed to send the Marquis de Los Balliards to him, but that advice was not followed, because by doing so they would acknowledge him to be a minister, after having declared that they would not own him as such. It was then resolved that that very day the Sieur Portocarrero, Alcade Mayor, with several other Alcades, should go and take him in his house, and conduct him out of the city. That was executed upon the 10th. The Alcade Mayor, with several other of the Alcades, and a great number of Alguazils, seized him in his lodgings, and made him immediately go into one of their coaches, and with that train of Alguazils conducted him to a convent of the Hieronymites out of the town. My Lady Goodricke was the same day conducted to the same place, with the difference that she was conveyed in the Dutch ambassador's coach, and two letters which I have seen say that she was not escorted by those Alguazils.

1682, Jan. 2nd, s. n., Paris. The same to the same. I have been endeavouring for some time to trace Mr. Hampden the youngest in his travels through France, Switzerland, and Germany, in all which places he hath been extremely industrious to vilify and misrepresent our Governors and Government, both in Church and State, and here in particular he hath blown up the Protestants, and given them strange impressions of the King and his ministers. At this, however, I should not have wondered much, because I know that it is the principle of his family to hate their Prince, and to endeavour to ruin our monarchy. But I must confess I am surprised at this, with which I shall acquaint you and which I certainly know to be true, which is, that he had a letter of recommendation from Monsr. de Barillon to the Archbishop of Paris, and that he was at least four or five times with him during his stay here. This matter got wind amongst the Protestants, which made them entertain some suspicion of him, tho' before he was looked upon as one sent from heaven to save them. He hearing of this was forced to own that he had such a letter, but that he did not visit the Archbishop but sent it by another hand. I must, Sir, speak the truth to you, and tell you that it is evident to him who observeth the least that the *Phanatick party* is highly countenanced from hence whatever may be pretended to the contrary, and that tho' the hand is at present invisible that keeps the breach open yet in time the effect will shew its cause. I hint this, Sir, only to your self. I confess I do not know what use you will make of it, more than that perhaps you will think it fit to have an eye upon the gentleman, and that it may enable you to judge better of the proceedings of such men who pretend to reform so very thoroughly as he and his party do, and also of their ends.

1682, Jan. 2nd, s. n., Paris. The same to the same. The cause of the imprisonment of the Marquis of Pianezza, at Turin, is now certainly known to be that which I mentioned to you in my last, which was, that he endeavoured to persuade the Duke his master to shut up Madame Royale in a convent, and to take the whole authority upon himself.—News from Ratisbon and Polish news. . . .

1682, Jan. 6th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Robson. . . . I hope my Lord Rochester and the commissioners of the treasury will now think of me that I may not be troublesome to you nor my other friends more. The last day of December, our style, will be the last day of another quarter, so that I shall then have another half a year due to me for my ordinaries. . . .

1682, Jan. 6th, n. s., Paris. Lord Preston to the Lord Bishop of London I hope you will not doubt of my utmost endeavours for Madame de Regny. I will take the first good occasion of moving the King in it since we have had so ill success with his minister. I heartily hope that what she desires may be granted. But I must sincerely tell your lordship I dare not hope much. . . .

1682, Jan. 6th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins I could not yesterday at Versailles know the King's positive answer in the affair of the merchants of Jersey, tho' I did press Monsr. de Croissy upon it. I believe they have not yet heard from Monsr. de Barillon, and till they have his answer I do not think that anything will be concluded. Nothing is yet resolved in the affair of Monsr. Ammonet. Monsr. de Croissy told me that there was something particular in what related to him, and I find they have conceived

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM
BART.
Cypher.

some prejudice against him. I shall not fail to do all that in me lyeth to serve him.

By a singular circumstance, which I had at the same time with Mons^r de Croissy, I am led to believe that another letter may be granted.

The French Embassy at Genoa hath signified to that Republic by the order of the King his master that his Majesty had commanded his officers at sea to visit not only their ships, but also their galleys which intimation hath been received there with all the chagrin yet with all the respect that could be . . . I have enclosed a letter from the Emperor to the Spanish ambassador here upon the affair of Mons^r de Chassignet, and also a late harangue of the imperial resident to him.

1683, Jan. 6th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.

1683, Jan. 9th, Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Whiting. Assures him of attention to his case.

1682, Jan. 9th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins. This morning I received a letter from Mr. Whiting of Lille of which I have enclosed a copy. You will find that he was threatened with a garrison which I believe before this time is placed in his house . . . I shall be very glad to know what his Majesty will command me further to do, for some speedy course must be taken not only to hinder the ruin of Mr. Whiting, but also to assert the privileges of all his Majesty's other subjects who do, or shall live in the French Dominions.

1682, Jan. 10th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to the Lord Bishop of Oxford . . . The Spaniards seem still to be averse from accepting the arbitrage of the King our master, and this King doth at present as much press it. The late delay accorded to them will expire on Friday next, and I am apt to believe they will not move his Majesty to employ his officers here for a further prolongation, tho' it is said the Hollanders will, but as yet I have received no orders concerning it. Never was conjuncture so favourable for England as this. I wish to God his Majesty may lay hold of the advantages of it; another opportunity like this can scarce ever be offered to him, and I must assure your lordship that however our councils may be censured at home, and whatever may be said of them, it is a most glorious figure which his Majesty makes abroad.

1683, Jan. 13th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins . . . In my last to you, I enclosed a copy of a letter from Mr. Whiting, as I do another, which I received yesterday from him. By it you will find that they have constrained him to submit to the payment of a pension to his daughter by putting a garrison into his house. He writes a little hotly, but the treatment which he receiveth must plead his excuse. On Monday I received this answer in his affair from Mons^r de Croissy, that the King's intention was not to discharge Mr. Whiting of that pension, it being not just he should refuse bread and substance to his daughter under pretext that she is converted to the Catholic faith, for altho' that the said Whiting be not naturalized, his actual abode at Lille, which is within the French territory, for now near 20 years together, maketh him to be regarded as upon the same foot with the natural subjects of the King in what respects politic regulations to which he must submit as well as they, &c. . . . Upon the affair concerning the restitution of the money belonging to the merchants of Jersey seized at Coutanville, he told me, that the King had not yet had an answer from his ambassador in London concerning some lights which he demanded of him in that affair, but that they did expect it soon, and then I should have his Majesty's positive resolution and answer to my demand . . . In the affair of Mons^r Ammonet he told me that in consideration of the instances of the King my master, his Christian Majesty granted permission to the said Mons^r Ammonet to continue in England with his wife and family, and that in his case he had dispensed with the payment of his late ordinances. I have sent inclosed the brevet which came to my hands on Monday. Having been pressed much by Mr. Lang, to whom his Majesty hath given a patent to be consul of the French nation at Marseilles, and also having by my original instructions his Majesty's orders to solicit Mons^r de Croissy to move Mons^r de Croissy in it, and desired that he might be acknowledged as such and admitted to exercise that charge there. He assured me that the King could not permit that there should be a French consul in that city of Marseilles, because French consuls are not permitted in the towns of trade in England, nor in any other of his Majesty's

dominions, and that besides, these consuls are useless and fitter to trouble commerce than to favour it . . . I find indeed that the English merchants themselves are against the having of any consul there, and that they find means to oppose the admitting and approving any one by the King, so that I do not know whether his Majesty will think fit to have any more instances made concerning this affair.—News from Vienna . . .

Having received no letters of late, I did not go yesterday to Versailles, but I am assured that Mons^r de Croissy did say that they had received their letters from Spain by which they found that that Court had refused the arbitrage of his Majesty. I suppose you will have had notice of this, if true, before this can reach you. We hear that Sir Henry Goodrick is still at the convent to which they conducted him, but that the arms of his Majesty were still over the gate of his house, and that then they had not proceeded to the violence of pulling them down. There is nothing at all worth writing to you from Italy.—P.S. Since I concluded my letter, the agent of Mons^r Ammonet shewed me his desire that the original brevet might be put into his hands to make use of now.

1683, Jan. 13th, n. s., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Whiting. I am infinitely troubled for what is happened to you. I received your 2nd letter yesterday, and have by this post transmitted a copy of it to the King with some reflexions of my own upon it, and also upon your treatment.

1682, Jan. 14th, n. s., Paris. Lord Preston to my Lord M. of Halifax . . . I find that after all the great things spoken here by the ministers of Spain they are in a most terrible fright, for yesterday & the day before I have had no less than two visits and one letter from the Baron Delval to know if I had received any orders to demand a further delay. They say that they believe Spain will not desire it. But I find that their great hopes are that the Dutch ministers have orders to move his Majesty, our master, once more to ask it.

1683, Jan. 20th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins. I have received the honour of two of yours of January 1st, s. v., one in answer to my letter concerning Mr. Hampden, and I most heartily thank you for it . . . I own that at first sight the circumstances of Mr. Hampden's being recommended to the Archbishop of Paris is a little unaccountable, but if you will consider that there is not a more intriguing man in the world than the Archbishop, and also that he and father la Chaise are employed underhand to carry on all sorts of designs as well temporal as other by this King's ministers, and also that there can be nothing of more advantage to their religion, than to keep on foot the dispute amongst the English Protestants, and the divisions in our Church, for which no persons are fitter than those of Mr. Hampden's principles, you will not find it strange that he should have been addressed to him. Besides you will imagine that things of this kind being not so much accused, yet it would have been a little too plain to have given him recommendations to Mons^r de Louvois or to Mons^r Colbert. Upon the whole matter I have much reason to believe that the thing is true.

1683, Jan. 20th, s. n., Paris. The same to the same. The term being now expired, I find that the ministers of Spain have met with some disappointment, for I believe they did not doubt but that either his Majesty of himself, or upon the instances of the Dutch ministers, should have demanded a prolongation of it, which perhaps would not have been refused here. But how all soever the consequences may be, they are to put them all to their own account, and to charge them upon their own conduct. The explanation which you are pleased to make of that article of the treaty of commerce, which declares that silver and gold coined, or not coined, to be no merchandise contrabande, is extremely just . . . The Dutch ambassador being with me yesterday told me that he expects Mons^r Heinsius the next week. I find he thinks his stay will not be long, because there is no great hopes of his succeeding in his negotiations about Orange . . . Tho' the 15th of this month be past, yet his most Christian Majesty doth not begin to move, nor hath seemed yet to make any step towards a rupture. The only thing which may give a conjecture of a design in hand is that Mons^r de Channeley *Maréchal de camp general*, whose office it is to make all the campments, is parted within three or four days, but we cannot find yet which way he is gone. It is said that Italy has more reason to fear than her own country, and that Genoa is the place aimed at. It is said that the affairs betwixt this Court and Rome are not in a better posture than formerly.

1683, Jan. 20th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Lord Dartmouth. I received your lordship's very obliging

SIR
F. GRAHAM
BART.

Cypher.

Cypher.

SIR
F. GRAHAM
BART.

letter of Dec. 26th, s. v., from my wife, who arrived here upon Sunday last, after having been in a very great storm, as I know you have heard. Whenever my Lord Burford cometh here you may be assured that I am ready to do him all the service that I can, and that he shall be extremely welcome to me, and that I will take all imaginable care of his education. Mr. Digby shall also find that he hath a true servant here upon all occasions, and that if my advice or assistance may be of advantage to him he shall not want it. I am obliged to do this to any one in whom you are concerned, or who hath any relation to my Lady Dartmouth, to whom I present my most humble service.—Congratulates him on his new accession of honour. . . .

1683, Jan. 23rd, Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins . . . A report from Vienna that Comte Tekeli is dead in his way to Moncaz, and that it was believed that he was poisoned. But as the imperialists have heretofore spread the same report, a confirmation is to be expected. All the advices from Ratisbone give great hopes of a sudden peace with the empire, all the resolutions of the diet there seeming to tend that way. . . . Mons^r. Heinsius is expected here every day, and it is now said that though he comes expressly upon the affairs of Orange, yet whatever the success of that may be he shall reside here in the place of Mons^r. van Staremburg, who is to be recalled at his own desire. Letters of the 17th instant from Amsterdam and the Hague bring us the resolution of the Estates General to have 24 men-of-war at sea very well equipped . . . We hear from Madrid by letters of the 9th that Sir Henry Goodricke having complained that he was kept as a prisoner, the King had declared by a *decret* that he had his liberty to go where he pleased, provided that he did not come to Madrid. I find now that the Spanish ministers here are very sensible that the proceedings against Sir Henry Goodricke hath been ill-timed. . . .

1683, Jan. 27th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins. The letters which should have been here on Monday are not yet arrived. I could yesterday at Versailles have no answer to the affair of the merchants of Jersey; it is still remitted till they have an answer concerning it from Mons^r. de Barillon. Mons^r. de Croissy seems to be very fair in the matter, but Mons^r. Colbert makes some difficulties as I am told . . . *I did not find by Mons^r. de Croissy yesterday that they had any great hopes that the Dutch would yet change their measures, for he told me (as you were pleased to write to me) that he had heard from Mons^r. de Barillon that Mr. Claud-leigh had intimated to his Majesty that there were hopes that the States would press the Spaniards to accept the arbitrage, but that Mons^r. D'Avaux had advised the contrary, and that by his letters it did not appear that they were like to make this step soon, because the interest of the Prince of Orange continues still so very great with the estates of Holland. . . .*

1683, Jan. 30th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins. I have received yours of the 15th, s. v., and am very glad to find by it that his Majesty hath been pleased to take the affair of Mr. Whiting into his consideration. He doth rightly consider that it gives a great scandal at present, and that hereafter it will have very ill consequences if the point be not settled. I shall endeavour with all care and exactness to inform myself of what you are pleased to propose. I have in some measure done it already, and I hope within a post or two to give you a satisfactory account of it.—News from Ratisbon.— . . . They are a little surprised here to find that the Nonce there doth cabal so strongly with the ambassador of Spaine against France, and they seem to believe that the Pope will not approve his conduct. I hope by the next post to give you some account of the affairs of Orange. Mons^r. Heinsius is now upon the road. . . .

1683, Jan. 30th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Whiting. I received a letter yesterday from Mr. Secretary Jenkins, which very much rejoiceth, and which assures me that the King taketh the affair very much to heart, and that he is resolved to right you. I have particular instructions concerning it, for informing the King of several points which he designeth to know, and I am assured that very soon I shall have orders to act vigorously. Being obliged to be at church this day, being the 30th Jan., and also it being the morning of my dispatch, I am mightily streightened in time, so that I can say no more at present, &c.

n. d. Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins. I was the other day desired by Mons^r. Rambour, the painter, for whom I have obtained by his Majesty's order permission to retire into England, to transmit this enclosed memoir to you, and to beg of you if it be a thing to be granted that he may have a passport particular men-

tioned for them, that so they may not be seized at his arrival, they being things absolutely necessary for his trade. He is a very honest good man, and an excellent artist, having worked long for the King, and who may be serviceable to the King our master at Windsor. He will carry over very good effects with him. If a passport may be granted in this case, you will be pleased to transmit it to me.

1683, Feb. 2nd, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Sir Phillip Cartaret . . . I should sooner have acknowledged your letter if I had not attended the return of the hearers. We have not yet had any answer in their affair, tho' I have made many frequent and pressing instances in it, but I hope as to their particular case we shall do well enough and have satisfaction in it. I have written more at large to Sir Edward Cartaret, who I know will communicate my letter to you.—Complimentary.

1683, Feb. 2nd, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Sir Edward Cartaret. I was very glad to receive your obliging letter I was in hopes before this time to have given you an account that we had had success in the affair which you recommended to me, and that the instances which I have made in the name of the King our master had prevailed, but as yet I can have no answer, tho' I have had several conferences with Mons^r. de Croissy upon the subject, and one particular audience of the King. They have written to Mons^r. de Barillon and expect some lights from him, so that till they have his answer they will take no positive resolution. The Treaty of Commerce betwixt the two Crowns will, I am afraid, do us no good, for it is extremely defective in this and several other points, so that I believe his Majesty will be obliged in a small time to think of concluding a new one. The arguments which we must urge must be grounded upon the mutual tolerance and the constant usage, and the privilege that the subjects of Jersey and Guernsey have always had of exporting money *in specie* from this kingdom, as those France have had of bringing it from thence. This is the point which I am ordered to urge and press most, and you may assure yourself that I shall not fail to do whatever lies in me to procure a satisfaction to these merchants concerned. I am made to hope that in this particular case we shall have reason, but when that is done, I hope the King our master will think fit to have the point settled, otherwise seizures of this kind will be made every day, and so his Majesty will have frequent occasions of trouble.— . . .

1683, Feb. 2nd, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Sir John Lanier about the Jersey merchants.— . . . Speaks of the treaty as in the above letter to Sir E. Cartaret.—

The King and his ministers I find are of his opinion, and I have had so much signified to me by Mr. Secretary Jenkins. I do not know what may be done hereafter, but I am in hopes that in this particular case we may have right done us. I shall not fail to do what lies in my power to procure it for these injured merchants.

1683, Feb. 2nd, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Sir An. Forrester. I have received both your kind letters . . . The enclosed with a *memoire* of the privileges of the Scotch nation in France from Sir James Dick, I have also received, and I must entreat you to convey to him by the first ordinary. I am infinitely obliged to the Royal burroughs for the honour which they have done me at their last assembly. . . .

1683, Feb. 2nd, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Sir James Dick, late Provost of Edinburgh.

I have received yours of Jan. 11th, with a memorial concerning the privileges of the Scotch nation in France . . . I find myself infinitely obliged to the estate of the Royal Burroughs for the honour they did me at their last meeting in acknowledging, so much beyond my expectation or deserts, the good intentions I have of doing them service . . . At my departure I had the honour of his Majesty's instructions concerning this affair, but that being some time since, I have by this post written to have his more particular commands, which I expect in a few days, and then I shall not fail to begin my instances. . . .

1683, Feb. 2nd, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Mons^r. D'Almagne. . . .

1683, Feb. 2nd, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to the Lord Bishop of Rochester . . . I am to return my thanks to your lordship for your cheese; it makes a very considerable figure here, and is much for the credit of our country. The Frenchmen are very much surprised at the sight of it, it being of a size something beyond their Angelots . . . Complimentary.—

1683, Feb. 2nd, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Robson . . . I suppose by this time my Lord Hyde and the commissioners of the treasury will think fit to

SIR
F. GRAHAM
BART.

Cypher.

SIR
F. GRAHAM
BART.

remember me, and to have some consideration of a man who is obliged to live in this place, and to make some figure. I have examined your accounts, and find them extremely just and fair, and am ashamed that I am forced to be so much your debtor. . . .

1683, Feb. 3rd, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Doctor Levot, Principal of Magdalen Hall in Oxford.—Complimentary.

1683, Feb. 3rd, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Lord Marquis of Halifax. I have some reason to suspect that sometimes our letters are looked into, which is the reason that I do not so often impart to your lordship what occurs as I would otherwise do, therefore I will take the confidence of the preventing any inconvenience which may arise from that practice to send to your lordship within a very few days by a trusty hand the project of a cypher which will be short and easy to be used, and I think extremely difficult to be found out. . . .

1683, Feb. 3rd, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins. *Since the arrival of Comte Mansfield the ministers of Spain pretend to know positively the Emperor's resolution as to a treaty with France, and say &c. . . . Mons^r. Delvall being with me the other day, fell to discourse upon the present state of the Spanish affairs, he asked me if I had heard anything out of England concerning a further prolongation of the term? (for the report hath reached that Mons^r. de Barillon had privately acquainted his Majesty that the King his master would accord a delay till the last day of the last month). I told him that I had heard nothing of it, nor did expect to hear anything, since Spayne seemed to desire no such thing. He said that Mons^r. de Ronquillos had received a reprimand from the Spanish Court for desiring one the last time, he not having orders to do it, and he was sure that it would not be demanded this time because it would be a tacit owning of the pretensions of France. I answered that I wondered that the conduct of Mons^r. de Ronquillos should be disapproved on that occasion, since I thought that it was the most considerable piece of service that he was capable of doing to his master at that time.—Conversation about Luxembourg.— . . . I spoke with the Dutch ambassador the other day upon the affair of Orange, but I find he hath no particular instructions about it, so that I can give you no light into it till the arrival of Mons^r. Heinsius, who is now said to be upon his way.*

1683, Feb. 3rd, s. n., Paris. The same to the same.—News from Vienna. . . .

We are in expectation here of an Envoyé Extraordinaire from the Emperor, in the place of Comte Mausfeldt, who goes for Spayne the next month, besides the *resident ordinaire*, who is to [be] established here. 'Tis thought he may come instructed to notify his Imperial Majesty's intentions for settling of the affairs of Germany. They seem to flatter themselves yet at Vienna with the hopes of a prolongation of a truce with the Turks, but, however, they are endeavouring to put themselves into the best posture of defence that they can. The demolition of the Fauxbourgs for an hundred paces about the city is continued with great diligence, and the fortifications in the great Island of the Danube for the securing of an army of 30,000 men is also very much advanced. . . . I shall within a few days be able to give you some lights in the business of Mr. Whiting. . . . I received yesterday a letter from Sir James Dick, late Provost of Edinbourg, with a memoire enclosed concerning the privileges of the Scotch nation in France with reasons for the obtaining of 50 sols per ton lately laid upon Scotch ships to be taken off.

I had, when I left England, his Majesty's orders about this affair, they having been obtained at the instance of his Royal Highness, and I had also an additional instruction concerning the Scotch privileges in general, but I don't think fit to move in this affair at this time without his Majesty's particular commands so to do.

LORD PRESTON'S LETTER BOOKS.

Vol. 2.

LETTERS TO ENGLAND, 1683.

(Autograph note on the flyleaf). Nota. All lines that are marked, unless those where anything of another language is interposed, have been put in cypher thro' this whole book.

1683, Feb. 6th, Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—I have informed myself, I think, very particularly of whatever can relate to the affair of Mr. Whiting, and I shall convey my letters to you upon that subject by the hand of a gentleman who leaveth this place the next week, and intends in few days after to

beat London. *Mons^r. Heinsius, not being yet arrived, I cannot do so in a manner of what will be of great concern- ing the affair of Orange. . . .*

1683, Feb. 9th, s. n., Paris. The same to the same.—(Autograph note.—Sent by my brother-in-law, Mr. Howard, Feb. 11th, '83.) I did receive, some time since, your letter of the 15th of the last month, s. v., concerning the affair of Mr. Whiting, of Lisle. But I have not been able to make any satisfactory return to it till now, tho' I have lost no time in endeavouring to inform myself of what may in any measure relate to this case. You are pleased in it to let me know that, the pension being newly paid for the quarter now running on, his Majesty will have the time employed in finding precedents whereby to make it appear by judicial decisions upon edicts, and ordonnances by the express declarations of the most Christian King himself, upon complaints to him made and by confessions of the ministers upon several occasions, that the edicts and ordonnances relating to the reformed religion were made and intended for French subjects alone, and not for strangers born; most especially not for English merchants. I have received also in the same letter inclosed the state of Mr. Whiting's case, as you have been pleased to draw it up, which is very exact and comprehends every particular which may concern it. I cannot yet inform myself of any judicial decisions which may have been upon the edicts and ordonnances relating to the reformed religion which may clear the point proposed, and I do not hope much that any will be found, but, however, I have ordered an exact search to be made for them, and I shall not fail to acquaint you with the success of it. In the time that Mr. Savile was his Majesty's minister here two cases happened in which he obtained a declaration from the Court much to our purpose, and which maketh it plainly appear that there is no reason for the subjecting the King's subjects not naturalized to the execution of an [all?] declarations, edicts, or arrests relating to religion. The first is the case of Mrs. Bickerton, an English gentlewoman, and the other is that of my Lord Hamilton, son to the Duke of Hamilton, both which died here. A little before their deaths the *Commissaires du Chastelot* and the *Curé of St. Sulpice* went to their several lodgings to make them declare, according to the declarations of the 2nd of December 1680, whether or not they would die in their religion. Mr. Savile having notice of this practice, complained of it to the Court, and the King ordered that the said commissaire and the said curé should go to his house and excuse themselves for what they had done, and that he should also be assured in his name that for the future no trouble of this kind should be given to the subjects of the King his master living in the French dominions, under pretext of new edicts, declarations, arrests, or reglemens touching religion. This declaration, then, being so general, must include this case of Mr. Whiting's, as well as all others. But nothing can make the intention of this King more evident than the words of the declaration itself, which I have enclosed, where, thro' all the parts of it, you will find that only his own subjects were intended to be included, and that no other words are used than *nos sujets* and *nos sujets de la religion P. R.*, and that in whatsoever manner it is considered this will appear. If we consider the spiritual excitations, and the other means employed by his most Christian Majesty for the conversion of his subjects of the reformed religion, which are the only motives of that declaration of the 17th of June 1681, it will be found that they are by no means applicable to the subjects of the King our master, but only to the subjects of France, and that it is impossible to understand the declaration otherwise, for besides that part of it which regulates the pensions to new converts, it contains other depositions touching the education of such children who change their religion, which it would be ridiculous to apply to strangers. Mr. Whiting, in his last letter to me, acquainted me that the French ambassador did oppose to what you urged in his behalf, that a merchant stranger, when *habitué* or *domicilié* by more than 7 years residence in the French dominions is as much subject in his house and effects to the *Ordonnances et Reglemens de Police* as the native subjects are. I had this thing proposed by a friend of mine, the other morning, by way of discourse, to several advocats of the *Palais*, to know surely whether or not the assertion was grounded well, and they all laughed at it as a thing which hath no manner of ground or foundation in their law. I find generally that all those who have been consulted with upon this affair, and who have given their advises without pre-occupation or interest, are of opinion that there is no manner of reason to pretend to subject strangers not

SIR
F. GRAHAM
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

naturalized to the execution of this or of any other edict, or declaration, &c. concerning religion. I have enclosed the opinion of one advocate of very good credit here, which Mr. Whiting obtained before he left this place. I have myself consulted two others of the robe, who are very eminent in their profession, and very worthy men. I have pressed them to give me their opinions in writing upon this affair for my own satisfaction. But I can by no means induce them to that, they being apprehensive that it might turn to their prejudice if it were known that they had advised in such an affair. However, they have discoursed the matter very fully with me, and as near as I can remember I shall give you the substance of what they said.—He gives their reasonings at length.

1683, Feb. 10th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to his Royal Highness (the Duke of York). I did not receive the honour of your Highnesses letter of the 22nd of January, s. v., till yesterday; the packet boat having been stopped by contrary winds for some days. By the post before I received a letter from Sir James Dick, with a memoir inclosed concerning the privileges of the Scotch nation in general, and also with some addition of matter relating to the particular affair of 50 sols per tun exacted from the Scotch merchant ships. I have (as your Highness may be pleased to remember since you obtained it) an original instruction concerning the Scotch privileges in France, and also a particular order from his Majesty to demand the taking off of this imposition. But because it is a great while since the matter was moved to his Majesty, I thought fit to put him in mind of it again before I make instances in his name, which I have done by my letter to Mr. Secretary the last week. We have also a troublesome business or two depending to which I would have some answer before we make any demand in this case; which I believe will meet with difficulties, because it leads to the lessening of the finances, which are very strictly managed at this time. If your Highness will (as you are pleased to say you intend to do) speak to the French ambassador in this affair, it will be of great advantage to my offices here, and it will advance them much . . . I am much troubled to hear that the Duchess hath been ill; I hope it is past, and I wish with all my heart that she may give England the happiness of a young Prince. Since his Majesty and your Highness are pleased with my Lord Sunderland, all other people ought to be satisfied with what is done, and I hope he will be never unmindful of the obligations which he hath to you both.

1683, Feb. 10th, st. no., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—I received yours of the 22nd of Jan., s. v., but yesterday, the packet boat having been stopped by contrary winds. I received also the last night yours of the 25th, s. v., by Capt. Matthews late the last night. I shall give you an account of the affair about which you have written within a few days. I charge Mr. Howard, my wife's brother, with a letter concerning Mr. Whiting's affair; he leaveth this place to-morrow, and I hope within a few days will present it to you. Mons^r. Spanheim yesterday, at Versailles, told me that he was commanded by the Elector, his master, to acquaint me that he was troubled that he had given a character to Mons^r. Falliseau, since he was a person so unacceptable to his Majesty; if he had known that he would not have been agreeable to him he would by no means have sent him, and he desired me to assure his Majesty of this. He said further that his electoral Highness was troubled and surprised at one expression in his Majesty's last letter to him, which seemed to insinuate that he had held correspondence with his disaffected subjects, and given them encouragement to continue in their disobedience, and did assure me in his name, and did desire me to do the same to his Majesty, that he never had given no commission to his minister to entertain it, not that ever he would. But that he did not think fit to answer the letter, because it might occasion new disputes, and rather hinder than promote good intelligence, which he would endeavour to have with his Majesty. Mons^r. Spanheim also, upon his own account, made professions of service to his Majesty, having received great obligations and favours from him. I told him I should not fail to represent what he had told me to the King my master, who I doubted not had the same desire of living well with his electoral Highness, and that he would be ready upon any occasion to make it appear. You will be pleased to let me know in your next if his Majesty will have anything said in return to Mons^r. Spanheim. He told me at the same time that he had received instructions in the affair of Orange, but I did not find by him that his answer was other than general, &c. that he hoped for much success. I hear of

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

some proposals made to him for the satisfaction of the Elector as to his particular pretensions in this affair, but he said nothing to me of them himself. I send you enclosed a *memoire* put into my hands yesterday by an agent of the Prince's, who is lately arrived here from Orange. I have scarce had time to read it over. He hath delivered the same by the Prince's order to the Dutch ambassador and to Mons^r. Spanheim, and is to stay here to furnish Mons^r. Heinsius when he arriveth with memoirs in the course of his negotiation upon that affair . . . Our letters from Spain, of the 21st of January, say that the King had refused to Sir H. Goodricke the liberty of returning to Madrid to take away his papers, and that that Court doth still persist in their resolutions of not accepting of his Majesty's arbitrage, but to treat conjointly with the empire and their other allies, and that they were extremely satisfied with the conduct of Don Pedro de Ronquillo in what relateth to that affair. Mons^r. de Croissy told me yesterday that they had received advice from Vienna, which yet wanted confirmation, that the Emperor had written to the Marquis de Grana to acquaint him that he found himself so pressed on the side of Hungary by the Turks that he should be obliged to his own security the best he could, and to hearken to the propositions of France. They have great hopes here of the affairs at Ratisbone, which seem to go well.

1683, Feb. 11, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Lord Marquis of Halifax.—This will be presented to you by the hand of Mr. Howard my brother-in-law, who at the same time will deliver to your lordship a cypher which it will be necessary for me sometimes to use, for I have reason to suspect that my letters are often opened both in going and coming hither; he will shew your lordship's secretary the secret of it.

1683, Feb. 11th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—I sent yesterday to Versailles to find out Captain Shelton, but he was abroad all the day; I hope to have him here this night, and with the first opportunity will give you an account of that affair. This will be presented to you by the hand of my brother-in-law, Mr. Howard, son to the Earl of Carlisle, whom I must recommend to your favour as being a young gentleman very well qualified, &c., who hath profited as much by his *travaux* as any of our country; he will have the honour at the same time of putting into your hands a cypher which himself brought out of Italy. I believe you will like it well, and if you please to order it I shall make use of it sometimes.

1683, Feb. 11th, Paris. Lord Preston to the Earl of Carlisle.—Complimentary—and praising his (Carlisle's) son. He says that his lordship will do very well to endeavour to put him into business, for he (Preston) is strangely mistaken if he do not prove a very considerable man, and his lordship knows the hazard of the sword as well as any man, and how small advantages are to be reaped by that way, especially in England, therefore he (Preston) would advise that his lordship should settle him upon the other bottom, for besides that he hath parts learning and languages he (Preston) is apt to believe that his inclination lieth enough that way . . . (Mr. Howard was afterwards killed at the siege of Luxembourg.)

1683, Feb. 16th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Earl of Conway.—Compliments . . . I will not say whether I am glad or sorry that your lordship hath laid down so troublesome tho' so honourable a charge as that of which you were possessed.

1683, Feb. 16th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Bridgman.—I received yours of Jan. 29th, s. v., on Saturday last intimating to me that the Earl of Sunderland was to succeed my Lord of Conway in his charge of Secretary of State . . . I had also by the last post the honour of one from his lordship, to which I have answered by this gentleman, the bearer, whom I have sent express upon his Majesty's affairs . . . I shall not fail to order the *Gazettes* to be sent every week to you, and also to give you an account when anything extraordinary happens worthy of your knowledge, and I should be glad to have copies of memorials or things of that kind which pass your office to be sent a little early here.

1683, Feb. 15th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Gwynne.—I know my Lord of Conway so well that I could not have doubted of this manner of receiving the King's commands tho' you had not been so kind as to have intimated it to me. I never wish the King a better servant than he hath been, nor his country a truer Englishman. Our old friend Danvers is now at Montpellier, but I hope in a little time to have him here again. I intend to write to him soon, and will not fail

to let him know of your kind remembrance. The late dispute betwixt our two great men makes a great noise here; we are in suspense to know what effects it may have in England; I wish the King's affairs may not suffer, and then no great harm can be done.

1683, Feb. 20th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—I received yesterday yours of Feb. 5th, s. v., with his Majesty's commands to perform offices on the behalf of the Scotch nation, and of their trade; which I shall obey with the first opportunity, as also those others concerning Mons^r. Holzauff and Mons^r. D'Agar. I find that little is to be hoped for in the affair of the merchants of Jersey, unless the restitution of the money be demanded as a thing which shall have no consequences for the future. If his Majesty thinks fit to order this to be done, I believe it will be readily restored. I have enclosed another copy of a letter which I received the other day from Mr. Whiting. A courier who arrived upon Wednesday night last from Madrid brings a confirmation of the report which hath run here for some time, that they are resolved in Spain to forbid the use of the English manufactures, and the letters from thence also say that Sir Henry Goodrick is departed in some haste, and that he hath left my lady to follow him some days after My Lord Ferrers having been lately at Marseilles, at his return brought me from some of his Majesty's subjects there who have been condemned to the galleys, and served above the time prescribed by their sentences, these following papers and certificates of their several condemnations, and also desired me to use my endeavours for their liberty. I have thought fit to transmit them to you, that his Majesty's pleasure may be known concerning them. If he thinks fit to order me no offices to be performed on the behalf of these people, you will be pleased to send back the papers that I may reconvey them to Marseilles.

1683, Feb. 24th, s. n. Lord Preston to Mr. Deanes.—I must intreat you after the tender of my humble duty to acquaint his R. Highness that yesterday I delivered in the memorial (of which I inclose the copy) to Mons^r. de Croissy to be presented to the King. I discoursed the matter pretty fully with him, and gave him those reasons by word of mouth for exempting the Scotch merchants from the impositions exacted from other strangers, which I did not think fit to insert in my memorial, for I find when we reason in our memorials it doth but give them occasions to refine upon us, and so start difficulties by having time to consider, which they do not think of when the affair is discoursed. I also told him that I had received the Duke's commands as well as those of the King my master in what relates to this matter, and that it was an affair in which he was pleased to concern himself much. He told me he had very very great regard for his Highnesses recommendation, and that he should not fail to present the memorial to his Majesty, and to obtain a speedy answer to it; but I do not think that anything will be done in it till the King return from his intended voyage, for he goes on the 4th of the next month, and betwixt this and that time little business will be done. I pray write to Sir James Dick and acquaint him with the state of the business, and what is done in it, and excuse my not writing to him by this post, for I am very much pressed and have many letters upon my hands. Present my humble service to Sir Andrew Forester, and let the Duke be put in mind of speaking to the French ambassador and of recommending this affair to him with concern.

A billet enclosed (these words are in Lord Preston's handwriting).—I would not put it into the body of my letter, but you may tell Sir Andrew Forester from me that nothing will more facilitate this business than if the Duke would write a particular letter upon this subject to this King and to send it to me to be delivered. I would then discourse the matter fully with himself, who you know is better to deal with than his ministers. Mons^r. Colbert you know hath an old grudge to the Scotch nation. I do not propose to the Duke, and pray say nothing of it to him from me. I only hint it to Sir Andrew and you to consider of, and to do as you please. Shew this paper to nobody but Sir Andrew.

1683, Feb. 24th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—I received the favour of yours of the 8th current, s. v., yesterday, for which I return you my humble thanks. In obedience to his Majesty's commands, I yesterday moved the affair relating to the late imposition of 50 sols per tun upon Scotch merchandize exacted here to Mons^r. de Croissy, and represented to him the reason which his Majesty hath to demand the taking of it. He told me he would not fail to acquaint the King his master with, and to procure his speedy

answer in it, which I yet do not expect till his return from his intended voyage, because all the ministers are now leaving Versailles and making preparations to go with him. Letters from Vienna are not yet arrived, but we hear that difficulties are daily started at Ratisbone by the Austrians, and that matters do not go so smoothly on there as it was hoped here they would have done. I have enclosed a copy of the propositions made by the Turk to the Hungarian. The Pope hath lately sent a brief to his most Christian Majesty, wherein intimating the very great danger in which Christendom is from the invasion of the Turks now near, he declareth himself bound to exhort all Christians to unite against the enemy of their faith, &c., &c. He desireth therefore his most Christian Majesty that he would not pursue by way of arms his pretensions against the Emperor and Empire, nor hinder them from resisting the infidels. The Pope adds that he hath written on the same occasion to the Emperor, to induce him to condescend to an accommodation in this time of eminent danger. His most Christian Majesty it is said hath returned an answer in very civil terms, the substance of which is, that he is very ready to assist the Empire against the Turks, provided that the Emperor will leave him in quiet possession of what he enjoys at present The Envoyé of Holstein told me yesterday that he believed he should be recalled soon, having no hopes of succeeding here in what he negotiates The Duke of Northumberland arrived here on Saturday night. He doth me the honour to take a mean lodging with me. I believe he expects his Majesty's orders. P.S. The merchants of Jersey have put the enclosed paper into my hands, which I have promised them to transmit to you.

1683, March 6th, s. n., Paris. — Lord Preston to Mr. Deanes.—I could have wished with all my heart that you had the cypher, but that cannot be helped. I pray write to me, however, as often as you can; you must disguise your hand a little, and do not set your name to your letters. I pray write fully to me

1683, March 6th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to the Countess of Rochester. Complimentary.

1683, March 6th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—I am heartily sorry that I am not in a condition to write to you, I have so violent a defluxion of Rheume at this time upon my eye that I am not able to look down. I hope within a few days to be better. I was very glad to hear by yesterday's post that Mr. Deanes and his charge arrived safe. *I question not but before this time you will be come to the bottom of this business. Mr. Bernard Howard hath been very well received here by the King, and according to his quality; he hath received also a very considerable present from him; perhaps an account may be given to the King our master of something which he hath said here, of the particulars of which I am no so well informed as yet, but I must do him the right to say that I know the discourse which was concerning the affairs of England was forced upon him, and that he could not well let it go without a reply.*

1683, March 10th, s. n., Paris. The same to the same.—I am very glad that his Majesty is come to the bottom of the Irish affair, and I am infinitely obliged to his Majesty and to my Lords of the Council for the declaration which they have been pleased to make in favour of me, and concerning my acting in it; it is impossible to answer for the truth of informations of this kind, but it is certainly the duty of any man who hath the honour to serve his Majesty abroad to acquaint him with them, who is best able to judge of them. Mons^r. Vauban and another engineer are lately sent to the *Isle d'Oysant* or *d'Eysant*, which lies just at the entry of the channel, and directly over against the Lizard point, to view it; the King designing to make a port there, as he hath endeavoured to do at Ambleteure. The expense of it will be very great, and it is calculated to about 6 millions of livres. It is believed they will begin to work at it this year, tho' I hear that Mons^r. de Quesne hath given his opinion that by violence of the sea in that place it will never be brought to any perfection. Mons^r. Heinsius is expected here everyday, I am afraid his negotiations about the affair of Orange will not be very successful, for I find no manner of disposition here to recede from what hath been done

1683, March 17th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—Advices from Ratisbone give little hopes that affairs there will pass at present to the satisfaction of this Court: the College of Princes having lately made a declaration to quite contrary to that of the Electoral College The Comte de Mansfeldt sets out this day towards Spayne. I think myself obliged to acquaint you with something of a dispute which hath happened betwixt him and me upon a point

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

of ceremony, which tho' it be of no great consequence yet hath occasioned some discourse here. At his return some weeks since from Vienna he sent his secretary to me to acquaint me of his arrival, and also to make me his compliments. The next day I sent my secretary to him and ordered him from me to make him a very civil compliment, and also to testify to him the great satisfaction that I received in the account of his safe return. Some days passed in which he expected that I should make him a visit, but I not doing it, he did by a third hand take care to let me know that he wondered that I would not do him the honour to see him. I replied that I should be extremely glad to have the honour of his acquaintance and of a commerce with him, but having been the last comer I hoped the Comte Mansfeldt would not refuse to do me the same honour and to pay me the same civilities which other ministers had done, which was that of a visit. I having at first given notice of my arrival to Madame de Mansfeldt, and also visited her. It was answered to me that Comte Mansfeldt was but just now arrived, and would by all people be looked upon to have come last, that he was also now ambassador, tho' not to this Court, and that the Envoyé of Genoa, who came much about the time that I did, had made no difficulty to visit him. That it would look ill if I should refuse to do it, and that no man should be better received, he having a great honour and respect as well for my person as my character. I made an equal return to his civilities, but to what was alleged I answered, that tho' he was but now arrived he had brought no new credentials with him, but had complimented the King upon the birth of the Duke de Bourgogne, and also taken his audience of Congé upon the ancient foot of his character, and that also in his absence satisfaction had been given for an insult made upon his coachman as if he had been here, so that he was looked upon always to have been present, and that in his absence, tho' long, he ought to be considered as only to have gone to have made a visit, or upon any other occasion. That for his being ambassador he had not that character here, but if he had, I did not take myself to be obliged to make the first visit to any ambassador resident here before my arrival, and that I had not done it to any since I came here; but that I had received it from them. That the Envoyé of Genoa knew what he had to do, and that I did pretend to the same, but that I thought Comte Mansfeldt would not believe that that Envoyé and I were upon the same foot here. This is what hath passed upon this subject betwixt us, and I hope I am not in the wrong. Most people who know anything of these kind of affairs here say that I am not.

1683, March, 20th, s. n., Paris.—The same to the same. —It is said that upon the instances made by the Minister of Brandebourg in the name of the Elector, the King hath ordered Mons^r. le Prince to proceed no farther in the affair of Orange, but to put a stop to the process. I hope by the next post I may assure you of this, but by this I cannot, tho' it be strongly reported. Mons^r. Hensius is expected here this night or to-morrow without fail, so that we shall soon know the intentions of that King as to that affair . . . Sir Henry Goodricke is arrived here, and designs for England to-morrow or Monday.

1683, March 24th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Deanes.—I have received yours of March 8th, s. v., and at the same time had the King's answer by Mr. Secretary to my request of going over, which is, that his Majesty doth think fit that I should not be absent at this time that the Court of France is in motion, and alarms all about; but that his Majesty will be well content when the Court is at Versailles, or elsewhere fixed for some time, to gratify me in your request. I know what the meaning of this is, and from where it comes, and I hope within a very few weeks to take my measures accordingly. The Courts returns this day to Versailles, and I shall not fail upon the first opportunity to move for an answer in the Scotch business. I received inclosed in yours my Lord of Feversham's certificate concerning Mons^r. La Croix, and should be very glad to do any service to him; but you know that in this case the King's order is very necessary. We succeed sometimes ill enough when I have it, but without it I am sure we can hope for nothing.

1683, March 24th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Sir H. Goodricke.—I hope this will find you and my lady safely arrived at London; the notice of which would be very acceptable to me. I had the misfortune to be detained by some business a little too long that morning which you left Paris, so that I got to your lodging just a quarter of an hour after you had left it, which was a

very great trouble to me that I was deprived of the happiness of seeing yourself and my lady before you left this place . . .

1683, March 24th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—I have received the honour of yours of March the 8th, s. v., with his Majesty's answer to my request for leave to pass into England for a week or 10 days. I shall attend his Majesty's pleasure, and also the time which he shall think most proper. But I assure you I had not desired now to have been from hence, if my presence in England were not almost necessary for the settling of some affairs which concern my private fortune . . . The affairs of Ratisbone are not yet much advanced, yet they hope well here from the voyage; they hear that Mons^r. Stratman hath undertaken to Vienna with a design to represent to the Emperor the true estate of affairs, and also to lay before him the evil consequences which will attend further delays in that negotiation, so that he may be undeceived in several things of which he hath not hitherto had so clear an account . . . We hear from Lisbon that Comte de Simonetta, Envoyé of Parma, altho' then incognito, had had great conferences with the Secretary of State, he insinuates that by the means of the D. of Modena he shall have the good offices of the King our master. The D. of Parma as I am assured hath also written it hither himself. I believe to Abbe Syri, his agent here; they seem to be well assured here that he is out in his measures concerning the D. of Modena; for what regards his Majesty's part in this affair is best known on your side. It is said here that the Grand Duc doth not press his proposals at present for two reasons. The first is the respect which he beareth to his most Christian Majesty, which obligeth him not to act in it, whilst he seems to support the pretensions of any one to the Infanta; a second is that he hath some hopes that an exclusion may soon be given to the Prince proposed from hence, and that then he may meet with fewer difficulties than he is like to encounter at present. They say here that tho' the French ambassador in Portugal may have some personal obstacles, as not being grateful to that Court, yet that the affair is in a good condition, and that he hath obtained the promise of the council that he shall have all the time necessary for the success of the designs of the King his master . . .

Cypher.

1683, March 27th, s. n., Paris.—The same to the same. —Tho' the Court arrived at Versailles on Wednesday last all the ministers have been private here since that time, so that I have not yet seen any of them. On Tuesday next I intend to see Mons^r. de Croissy, and to demand answers to those businesses which I proposed before the departure of the Court to Compiègne. It is almost impossible to have any lights concerning the present designs of this King. Many conjectures are made and many reports are spread, but none of them are so well grounded that I dare adventure to write them to you. The alliance of this King with the King of Denmark, and the Elector of Brandebourg, is now said to be stricter than ever since the augmentation of their subsidies hath been yielded to, so that those two Princes are now entirely at the devotion of France. Mons^r. Mostin, Grand Treasurer of Poland, who is entirely gained to the French interests, and to oblige him the more to them was permitted to buy a very great fortune in France whilst he was ambassador here, assures that a war betwixt the Emperor and the Turk is certain, and also that in a very little time the Diete should be broken; that they were resolved to do it by the strength of the French faction alone, but if they did not succeed so, they would call into their aid the Elector of Brandebourg's party, which continued entire, and had yet made no effort upon any occasion in the Diete. The mystery of the answer of the French ambassador to the commissioners deputed to him, which I mentioned in my last, seems now to be deciphered, and we are assured that it was given with the design that it might be made use of in the Diete by this King's party there to show the good intentions of his Majesty, and his inclinations to peace, which might amuse and perhaps catch some indifferent members, or some who do not see so clearly, but at the same time when it is to be urged there are orders to insinuate that at present that kingdom is not in a state to enter into a war, or to make any resistance against the Turk, that therefore it will be best not to conclude any league with the Emperor at present, but to defer it till the month of October, when the Diete may meet again, and, they being in a better condition, may take then into consideration what is now proposed. This is thought to be the method projected for breaking the Diete. At this time the Queen is very ill with France, and hath been complained of by Mons^r. de Vitry for having procured the key of his cypher by corrupting one of his servants. The Imperial agents are therefore very active in endeavouring to

Cypher.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

keep her for the Emperor's interests by promising her that her father shall be made a Prince of the Empire, when it is so near the Emperor's sight with her, since this King refused to make him a Duke and Pair of France. On the one hand, the Prince, not knowing of what she may be to her affairs, and this conjuncture are not all, but offer great things, and represent to her the advantages she may draw from her, and assure her of all protection and favour. The King should do, and she think of a retreat hither. This account comes from a very good hand, and I think you may rely upon it. By it you will find that there is no great likelihood that the Emperor will beat him, but on this side this year; but that the King if he does as is proposed, I think he has no need to if he can by any means possess himself of what he pretends to, will be free to attack his neighbours on which side he pleases; the Emperor upon the same being equally designed; for from thence he may go to Strathbourg, Geneva, Lyons, or where he will, he may go to Italy or Germany, being equally at liberty. He is reported to be sending that he will have put a negative upon the two French Princes in Portugal as to the marriage of the Infanta, but this wants confirmation.

1683, March 27th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Whiting.—Thanks Whiting for sending some papers, and assures him of attention to his affair.—Let me know in your next if Mr. Sidney be in Holland, and how I may write to him, and I will do all that lies in my power for your son with him, tho' I have thought of a better way to procure him an employ there; for by the means of Mons^r. Heinsius (who is now here about the affair of Orange) I will make it my request to the Prince of Orange to take care of him and to employ him. I believe the Prince will not refuse me, I being in some measure in a capacity of doing him service, being in expectation to receive orders to act in the affair of Orange for him . . . P.S. Send me a memoire by the next of your son's name, and what you would have me to do for him.

1683, March 29th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to the Marquis of Halifax.—The bearer thereof, Mr. Monroe, hath been long soliciting in this Court an affair of great consequence, in which himself and several English merchants are concerned, and which Mr. Secretary Jenkins, by his Majesty's order, did recommend very earnestly to my care. I shall not enter into the detail of it because I hope your lordship will be pleased to permit him to open the matter fully to you. I have also enclosed the state of his case, upon which I must intreat your lordship to cast your eye. But I shall only acquaint you that I have used all possible endeavours to obtain justice from this Court in this matter, and that after all the ministers have given the most unjust sentence that ever was, as I am sure your lordship will say when you have considered it. This bearer and the other petitioners have now resolved to have once more recourse to his Majesty, and to beg that he will procure justice for them, and have desired me to recommend them and their business to your lordship's favour and protection.

1683, March 29th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—You may be pleased to remember that at my first coming hither you were pleased earnestly to recommend to me an affair in which Sir John Fredericke and some other English merchants were concerned. The state of their case I have enclosed, and the bearer, Mr. Monroe, who hath all along solicited the business in this Court, will inform you very fully of all things relating to it . . . The persons concerned design now to have recourse to his Majesty, and to beg once more his protection. They have also desired me to recommend their affair to you.

1683, March 31st, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Wynne.—I have enclosed a petition from the Comte de Beauregard to his Majesty our master, which I think is not ill grounded, it comes recommended to me from Mons^r. de Prie, who also spoke to my Lord Feversham about it when he was here. I would not mention it in my letter to Mr. Secretary, because I do not know whether his Majesty will think fit to take any notice of it or not. But you may be pleased to put it into Mr. Secretary's hands, and be disposed of as he pleaseth. I believe a very little application will do the business, for I perceive they are inclined enough to favour the Comte here . . .

1683, March 31st, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.— . . . The Envoyé of Genoa told me that Mons^r. de Crassy had by the King's order declared to him that his Majesty was surprised with the advice which he had received from Mons^r. de St. Olone that the Republic of Genoa had resolved to augment

their squadron now at a sea with four galleys, which were ordered to be fitted out; that he had some reason to believe that it was with a design to favour his enemies, and that, for that reason, if the Republic did persist in its resolutions the King would order the commander of his ships of war to find them out and to sink them wherever they met them. The Envoyé answered that they had armed out these galleys for the safety of their commerce, and that the Republic had no other end than that in doing it. That in this conjuncture it was more necessary than ever for them to be strong at sea, since they had advised of great preparations making for sea at Constantinope, and since the Corsaires of Barbary did infest the sea more at this time than ever; that he should not fail to inform the Republic of his Majesty's declaration, that it might take those measurers which might conduce most to it safely. This looks like searching of a pretext to begin with the Genois, whom most people believe to be in some danger this summer . . . The Dutch ambassador brought Monsieur Heinsius, the day after his arrival, to make me a visit. He asked me if I had received any orders to act *de concert* with him in the affair of Orange. I told him I received none. He told me that his Majesty had promised that as soon as he had notice of his, Mons^r. Heinsius, arrival here, that I should have instructions in this affair, and that the States General had written to his Majesty to signify his departure. If his Majesty doth think of this I must beg to have his punctual orders how far I am to engage with Mons^r. Heinsius, and that if I am to join with him, we may present no memorials but such as are first seen and approved of by his Majesty. I see very well that it will be a business of volume and of trouble enough. Mons^r. Spanheim hath orders also from the Elector of Brandenburg to act with Mons^r. Heinsius. (In Lord Preston's hand). I have enclosed the account of the proceedings of the doctors of the Sorbonne upon the proposition of the Archbishop of Strigonium.

1683, April 7th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Lord Keeper North.—I have received the honour of your lordship's very obliging letter . . . I have ordered the Gazette to be sent to Mr. Cooke for your lordship every week, and any other prints which come out worthy of your perusal. If there be any books or other things which your lordship would have sent from this place be pleased to let me have your commands without ceremony.

s. d., Lord Preston to the Lord Bishop of Oxford. I have returned your inclosed letter to my Lord Ferrers, who hath been in England near a month. I shall do my Lord Grey what service lieth in my power whilst he is here, he doth me the favour sometimes to see me, and indeed I cannot observe any inclinations in him. It is one great fault in our English gentry who come hither that they keep too much company with one another; but it is impossible to break them of it whilst they stay in Paris . . . If Mr. Wigan hath any occasion of my assistance in procuring the M.S. of Josephus out of the Chancellor Siguier's library he shall have it, but he tells me he hopes to obtain the use of it without any difficulty. If upon any occasion I may be useful to your lordship or the University whilst I am here I must entreat you freely to command me . . .

1683, April 7th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.

1683, April 10th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Ber. Howard.—Mons^r. Giraud brought this letter inclosed to me the other day from the Duke de la Rochefaucault, and desired me to convey it to you. He also brought your coat *au brevet* packed up, and a ticket from the *Donanne* that all duties were satisfied. I intend to send it away the next week to Madame la Jeune at Dieppe, who shall take care to have it sent over by the first yacht that arriveth there.

1683, April 10th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Cypher. Secretary Jenkins.— . . . One who hath a dependance upon Mons^r. de Crassy, with the person also who was sent over lately from hence to examine the records in the Tower, about the Reformation, came to a servant of mine (in whom they think they have an interest) and desired privately to be informed of the value of the Archbishopric of York, and of all the other bishoprics in gross, because they should have some use of such an account soon. I do not think that this seems much, but I thought it fit to inform you of it.

1683, April 14th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Deanes . . . I have according to what you writ deferred to demand an answer to the memorial which I delivered in relating to the Scotch privileges, and shall move no more in that affair till I hear from you what measures the Duke takes concerning it. I am promised within a little time to have leave to go over, when I shall

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
GRAHAM,
BART.

not fail to do whatever lies in my power, to serve you, and my brother I know in the meantime will do it. When you have anything to write which you would have more secret I pray make use of the cypher which my brother Howard sent you. You will have all the news from this place from Mr. Wynne. I pray my hearty service to Sir Andrew.

1683, April 14th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Earl of Sunderland.—I have received your lordship's of the 29th of last month, and shall obey his Majesty's commands in it concerning the Italian players, and I shall also hasten them away. This King, by reason of the progresses which he designs to make this summer, I know will have no use of them; however, I sent yesterday to know that of Mons^r. de Croissy, who hath promised to let me have his answer this day. As soon as I receive it I will send for Searamouche and speak to him. Nothing was to be done in the other affairs about which your lordship writ to me from Newmarket relating to the Sieur Baube condemned to the galleys. The chain went from this place the next day after the receipt of your letter. I told Mouchon when he formed his petition here that I was sure the King would not meddle in it, and without using his name we have seldom great success here in anything.

1683, April 14th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—The last week my Lady Harvey came to me to acquaint me that her coachman being very ill of a fever, two men, one of which was a priest, came the night before to her house and with great violence rushed in and went up to his chamber, where they found the man in a very ill condition. They immediately went to his bed, and laying hands of him pressed him to confess himself, and told him he would certainly be damned if he did not die in their faith, and much more to this purpose. The coachman was extremely disturbed, but constantly said he would die a Protestant, and bid them be gone, which they would not do till they were turned downstairs by the other servants. I being ill when I received the notice of this could not see Mons^r. de Croissy myself, but I sent a memorial for the King, of which I have enclosed the copy. The King at the same time when Mons^r. de Croissy communicated this memorial to him, being informed that the coachman had demanded a priest, and that he had a mind to die a R. Catholic, had a mind to know the truth of this by some creditable person; he therefore ordered Mons^r. de Croissy to send Mons^r. Bergeret his first *commis* to the house with a priest who understood English. Mons^r. Bergeret on Friday last, in pursuance of that order, went to the house, and making Mons^r. de Croissy's compliments to my Lady Harvey acquainted her with the King's order; she, out of respect to it, gave way that the priest should ask the sick person if he would die of their faith; he answered that he had never had any design to change his religion, but that he would continue in it to the end of his life, and desired them that they would importune him no more upon that subject, but suffer him to die in quiet. After this my Lady Harvey told Mons^r. Bergeret that after she had suffered him, out of respect to the King's orders, to question this sick person, tho' she knew well that the subjects of England residing here were not obliged to receive this sort of visits, yet she expected some sort of satisfaction for the violence done to her house under a false pretext. But nothing having been done towards a satisfaction, either to me or her, I sent yesterday to Mons^r. de Croissy (not being able yet to stir out myself) to put him in mind of my memorial; he hath promised this day to speak of it to the King again, and I shall not fail to press for that satisfaction which is due to the King our master in this case. The visit of the priest, tho' it passed with a great deal of civility, may yet have very ill consequences for those of the English nation residing here if it be [not] declared that we will not be subjected to this manner of proceeding. The coachman is dead, and was buried yesterday morning by my chaplain, who was with him through all his sickness, and to the minute of his death. I have received a letter from Mr. Lang, from Marseilles, of the 3rd of this month, in which he acquaints me that one Mr. Elliot, who was charged with a paquet from Admiral Herbert to his Majesty, was seized. Mons^r. Heinsius hath not yet obtained an audience of the King, tho' he demanded it some time since, but is remitted till after the holy days . . . My Lord of Manchester's corps are expected here from Montpellier, in order to their transportation into England. Father Patrick hath been in the agonies of death almost these 2 days, having been seized with a violent fit of the stone; he speaketh again this morning, but they have very little hopes of his life.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

1683, April 17th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to his Royal Highness.—The bearer hereof, Captain Barker, being to go in diligence to London, I thought fit to lay hold of the opportunity, and to give your Highness a short account of things here . . . I have taken the liberty to send to your Highness by this gentleman a new edition of Boileau, and also another little book to entertain you at your spare hours at Windsor. And I must intreat your Highness if I can do you any service in sending what comes out here worthy your reading or in any other thing freely to command me. Mr. Bastrick, of Dover, writ to my secretary the other day to desire him to inform himself of the particulars of a process depending here betwixt the grand farmers and some persons who have set up boats to the prejudice of the paquet boats at Dover. I have ordered him to give a speedy answer to Mr. Bastrick, and to give him the best information he can of what he desires to know. P.S. (by Lord Preston). Poor Father Patrick died the last night of the stone, after having been near 80 hours in the agonies of death.

s. d. Lord Preston to the Duchess of Monmouth.—Compliments.

1683, April 17, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Capt. Barker. I have according to promise sent the Secretary's paquet addressed to you, which I must intreat you to deliver with all care, and to take no notice but that you come directly from Paris. I have enclosed a letter for his Royal Highness and one for the Duchess of Monmouth . . .

1683, April 17th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—Since my last Mons^r. de Croissy hath given me this answer from the King to the affairs of Mr. Ellyot, who was stopped at Marseilles. That his Majesty could not dispense with him from making the *quarantine*, the plague raging in that place from whence he cometh. That his Majesty is well informed that the English have had communication with the Algerines, and that they had carried thither powder and other things for their supply; that if a Frenchman had dared to have done that which Mr. Ellyot did, he should certainly have been hanged; but that his Majesty will give his orders that he shall be well treated in consideration of the King my master. As to what relates to the dispatches with which he was charged, he saith that Mr. Ellyot refused to put them into the hands either of Mr. Lang or of the officers of Marseilles, who offered to send them away after they had passed the fire, for preventing the inconveniences of their communicating the ill air. In fine, he did assure me that Mr. Ellyot should have all sorts of good treatment, but that he must unavoidably make the *quarantine*, as a Duke and Pair of France must, if he were in his place. I hear the King hath ordered an account of all this to be given to Mons^r. de Barillon, that he may inform his Majesty of it. It looketh a little hard that his Majesty's couriers should be stopt thus upon slight pretences. I am in hopes that Capt. Nicholson, who hath passed this way from Tangier, may have carried along with him the duplicate of Admiral Herbert's despatch, he having met with a paquet from him at Madrid, addressed to Mr. Brisbane . . . Mons^r. d'Oppede is not yet recalled from his Embassy of Portugal, tho' they are ill satisfied with his conduct in the business of the match lately proposed. We hear that the proposals of the *Grand Duc* are much listened to there, tho' the Jesuits solicit powerfully in that Court for the Prince of Parma. There is nothing considerable at this time stirring in this Court. P.S. Father Patrick died the last night at 6 of the clock.

1683, April 21st, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Deanes.—I have received yours of the 5th of April, and at the same time the intimation of my leave to go over by the letters of my Lord of Rochester and the secretary. I set out from hence (God willing) on Friday with the design of passing in Monday's paquet boat, so that in likelihood I shall be at the post house at Gravesend at some hour on Wednesday, from whence I intend to take the water. I should be very glad to see you at Gravesend if possible.—P.S. If you were on Tuesday next at Gravesend perhaps it were not amiss.

1683, April 21st, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—At the same time that I received the favour of yours of the 5th instant, s. v., my Lord of Rochester was pleased also to intimate to me the King's leave to take a short turn into England about my private affairs, for which I return you my most humble acknowledgments of his Majesty. I intend to begin my journey upon Friday next, having taken leave of the King yesterday, and I hope this day seven-night on the day following to be at London . . . Mons^r. de Seignelay Cypher.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

... the T... yesterday, but his voyage is put off till Saturday. He has for a longer time upon some affairs, and is now at sea. He is expected to be a courier from M... of his dispatch. Two... to Toulon, and the other to Brest. He to Toulon carried orders for a squadron of men-of-war to pass from thence into the channel; the other... ready of several ships at Brest, and... they shall be in the channel (as 'tis said). I cannot imagine what the design is, unless it be... 12 in number) which the Dutch... to the assistance of Sweden. I know his Majesty will order these ships to be watched if they come into the English seas. The preparations... to be considerable for Algiers.

1683, April 21st, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Earl of Sunderland.—The King hath given leave to the Italian comedians to attend the King our master at Windsor this summer. Saramouche hath been with me this morning, and I told him (as you directed me) that the King would have him and his company pass into England for his diversion at Windsor, and that he should have the same conditions which his Majesty gave him before; that they should think of going with the soonest, because his Majesty left London this week. He told me that they were ready to obey his Majesty's orders, and to wait upon him as soon as possibly they could be ready. But he said that they could get nothing at Windsor, and therefore they hoped the King would consider them; that there was an hundred pounds of an old arrears due to them which he hoped his Majesty would order to be paid. He also desired that they might have (as they had the last time) some money advanced to them here, otherwise some of their company could not get away; and that when that was done, a yacht coming for them to Diepe, and they having 10 or 12 days' notice, would be ready to go. If the King will send his orders concerning them my secretary in my absence will execute them, I being obliged to set out towards England on Friday next.

1683, June 23rd, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—I arrived here yesterday, and am making all the haste that I can to join the Court. I hope to be in a readiness on Monday or Tuesday next to set forward. . . . The King of Spain is perfectly recovered, public prayers and great expressions of joy having been made for his recovery. . . .

1683, June 26th, s. n., Paris.—The same to the same.—It hath been the report of this place since yesterday that the Duke of Lorraine, commanding the Imperial forces, had rendred himself master of all the out works and of the city of Neuhausel; but that 300 Turks who had retired into the citadel did make an obstinate resistance there, but that in all likelihood it could not be maintained 24 hours. The Comte de Taxis, Grand Master of the Posts of the Empire, is said to have been killed there upon Whitsunday on the morning in attacking a church whither a body of Turks had retired. . . . The Republic of Genoa is constantly resolved not to grant the demand which his most Christian Majesty hath made to have permission to make a magazine of salt at Savona, that it may be sent from thence to Montferrat. I can have no manner of account of the sailing of those men-of-war towards the Baltique, of which Mons^r. de Barillon hath given notice to the King our master. . . . In one of yours I have received his Majesty's commands concerning my Lord of Stare, his brother, and his sister, which I shall execute as soon as I possibly can. . . .

1683, June 30th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Earl of Middleton.—I am desired by Mr. Conne to accompany this enclosed from him, with one of mine to your lordship in behalf of the Earl of Kinoull, who is left here destitute of the protection of anybody since the death of his mother, and of his uncle the Earl of Salisbury. By reason of which he is in danger of running a great risk in that fortune which is left to him. . . .

1683, June 30th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—In my last I acquainted you with a report which was opened of the taking of Neuhausel by the imperial army, but . . . the German post arriving upon Saturday night brought a certain account of the raising the siege of that place, and of the retreat of the imperial troops into their ancient camp at Comorra.

1683, July 6th, s. n., Metz.—The same to the same.—I received yesterday at Verdun the favour of yours of the 2nd inst. and am much obliged with a copy of Don Pedro de R... memorial, lately presented to his

Majesty inclosed, for which I return my humble acknowledgements. By the memorial I perceive that the allies are not weary yet of repeating and pressing the same thing. It is time alone which must convince some of them that they have refused a much better medium for the re-establishing of the peace and quiet of Christendom than any one that can be now proposed. I am just now arrived here, where I have met with the ambassador of Savoye on his way from the camp to Paris. . . . I cannot omit to congratulate with you his Majesty's late happy success against the city of London. The news of it had reached Paris before I left it, and run before me all the way in my voyage, so that I have had nothing to do but to confirm it. I find that it doth already make people here think otherwise of his Majesty's affairs than formerly, and I hope it will have all the good effects at home that his Majesty and his servants can wish.

1683, July 12th, s. n., Metz. The same to the same. I received yesterday yours of the 21st of the last month, s. v., with the surprising account of the discovery of an assassinate designed against the King's and Duke's persons, and of an insurrection to follow it. That so horrid a conspiracy is to come to light is an happiness for which we cannot be too thankful, and I hope that the punishment of those who are concerned in it will be as exemplary as their design was impious and unnatural. His most Christian Majesty arrived here yesterday, and was lodged in the Archbishop's palace. I had the honour this morning to make the King our master's compliments to him, which he received with all imaginable civility and satisfaction; he told me that he should always consider and value his Majesty above all the Princes of Europe; and that it should appear by his actions to his Majesty and to all the world that he intended nothing more than the establishment of the peace and of the repose of Christendom. He then asked me about the late conspiracy, of which I gave him the best account that I could. After having viewed the citadel (the works about which they are now repairing, they having been long in an ill condition) and all other places in this city worthy to be seen, and having 3 or 4 days to spare before the arrival of the King, I thought I could not pass them better than in going to view the camp upon the Saar, which I have done, and returned the last night.—He describes it.—This morning his most Christian Majesty about 10 of the clock left this place and lodgeth at Malatour, a small village about 4 leagues off. The morrow he goes to Verdun, the next day to St. Menhoude, and from thence he taketh the nearest way to Versailles. Having had the honour to salute his most Christian Majesty this day, and having no very pressing orders upon my hands at this time, I have taken the liberty to make a little tour towards Nancy, which is not above 8 or 10 leagues out of my way, and which I have a mind to see, with the design nevertheless of joining the Court again at Chaalons. I hope his Majesty will not be offended at it; and I must beg of you to make my humble excuse to him. I shall not have occasion of writing again to you till my arrival at Paris, unless some new thing happens.

1683, July 12th, s. n., Metz: Lord Preston to Mr. Tempest. . . . I pray remember me to Mons^r. Godet, and thank him from me for the care he hath taken of my letters, which have all come safe to my hands. Excuse my not writing to him now, because I hope to see him soon. Tell him that because of the indisposition of Mons^r. de Croissy, and of the absence of Mons^r. de Boneuill, I have not been able to do any business here, and that I shall do nothing till my arrival at Paris. I pray write also to Mr. Bridgman, to my Lord of Sunderland's office, and let him know that I have received his letter, and at my arrival at Paris I shall not fail to write to him and to give him my thanks for it. I pray write also to Mr. Ball, and let him know that I have received his letter, and that I shall not fail to acknowledge it at my arrival at Paris. . . .

1683, July 21st, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—Upon Sunday night I arrived here, as the greatest part of the Court did also. Yesterday his most Christian Majesty after having hunted in the park, and been treated at the Chateau de Vincennes by the Mareschal de Belfonds, passed thro' this city in his way to Versailles. The accounts which we hear from Vienna and all parts of Germany are very sad, and declare the deplorable estate of the Emperor's affairs. The Turkish army, which is very numerous, was upon the 16th of this month advanced to within 14 leagues of Vienna, and had in a manner besieged and surrounded that of the Emperor, obliging the foot to retire into the Island of Schut, and the horse to shelter themselves

SIR
F. GRAHAM
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

under the cannon of Raab and of Comorra. The same day 20,000 Tartars in a body approached to within 6 or 7 leagues of Vienna, and set fire to near an 100 villages within sight of that place; the Emperor beholding the flames from the windows of his palace. This lamentable prospect and the near approach of danger have obliged the Emperor to leave Vienna and to retire with the Empress and the Archdukes and Arch-duchesses to Lintz, upon the Donow, which they say is one of the strongest places of Germany. The consternation is so great at Vienna that people of all conditions are endeavouring to get out of it, and to retire with their goods and furniture further into the country. They are razing the suburbs, and doing all that is possible for the defence of the place. Notwithstanding this, some people here tell us that these accounts are not certain, but that they need confirmation, but I am apt to believe that they are too true The Pope's Nuntio arrived here on Sunday last at night incognito. It is not yet known when he shall have his audience. Orders are gone to all the commanders of French men-of-war in the Mediterranean to search all vessels upon which they may suspect that any goods belonging to the Genoese are charged, and where any are found the goods are to be confiscate and the vessel seized, provided she do not belong to England. In that case they are not to meddle nor molest any of our ships. But the order is general as to all other nations.

Letters writ in his lordship's absence to Mr. Secretary Jenkins from April 24th till June 23rd, 1683. (14 letters giving epitomes of foreign news.)

LORD PRESTON'S LETTER BOOKS.

Vol. 3.

1683, July 31st, s. n. Lord Preston to his Royal Highness.—Yesterday betwixt 2 and 3 of the clock in the afternoon this Queen died of violent fever which seized her some hours before, and was occasioned by a great black swelling betwixt her breast and her arm; the physicians are blamed for having let her blood thrice in 24 hours' time, which 'tis said drew the humour inwards, and was the occasion of her so sudden death. . . . I may take notice of it to your Highness (tho' it is not much necessary to do it to others) that since I have been here I have always thought it a piece of my duty to have an eye upon the Gazette, and I think I may say that the affairs and occurrences of England are represented from no place more fairly and truly than they are from hence. The prints of Holland, and of some other places, speaking often very undecently of them, and I am sure very little is at any time inserted in the chapter of England but what the writer of the Gazette hath from me. Tho' I do not so early as other people, yet I am sure I do it with no less sincerity and hearty joy, congratulate his Majesties and your Highnesses late happy deliverance from the horrid design of those traitors (whom some have long suspected) against your persons.

1683, July 31st, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.

s. d., Lord Preston to the Lord Archbishop of York.—I have received your very obliging letter of the 19th of the last month S. V. . . . It hath not been in my power to do any real service to Mr. Dolben, but if it had I should have done it with a great deal of sincerity and a very good heart. Mr. Dolben is not in town at present, but is gone, I believe, to see some of the towns upon the Loire. He told me when he went that he should be back in a little time. He hath left his address, and your letter for him was dispatched away yesterday. I am now to congratulate with your grace his Majesty's late favour to you, and I must at the same time tell your grace that I think myself in particular and our poor country very happy in the assurance we now have of having you to reside amongst us. It hath long been my wish and hope, which I am very glad to see accomplished.—Offers of services, &c.

s. d., Lord Preston to Mr. Jackson.—I have sent you, according to your desire, a list of all the classic authors lately printed for the use of the Dauphin, with the prices of them in sheets; they will come in all to under 12*l*. sterling. If you have occasion for them, I will take care to have them sent over to you. The Jesuits, I believe, or some others may go on with others of the ancient authors, but I do not hear that they are busy about them, because the Dauphin is past that sort of studies.

1683, Aug. 4th, Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—The daily accounts which we receive

here from Germany are very dismal.—News from Vienna Mons^r Guinski, the present Envoye of Poland in this Court, demanded the other day audience of this King, to desire in the name of the King his master assistance against the Turks, and at the same time to notify to him the Queen of Poland's being safely delivered (I think) of a Prince, and also to present to his most Christian Majesty the King his master's letters of complaint upon the subject of the conduct of Mons^r. de Vitry the late French ambassador in Poland; he hath received for answer from Mons^r. de Boneuil that the carriage of his Majesty of Poland in the affair of the late ligue made with the enemies of his most Christian Majesty's, and upon several other occasions hath been so extraordinary, and the usage of his ambassador so ill, that he can have no further correspondence with him, that therefore he, Mons^r. de Boneuil, was commanded by the King his master to let him know that he would not receive the King of Poland's letters, and that it was his pleasure that he, the Envoye, should retire out of his kingdom, which I hear he is preparing to do, and to pass into England with the same character of Envoye Extraordinary. I suppose his commission will be to desire the King our master's assistance against the Turks.

1683, Aug. 4th, st. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Earl of Middleton.—(Autograph.)—The bearer hereof. Mrs. Colvils, hath long attended a process here grounded upon the foot of the privileges which those of the Scotch nation have long enjoyed in France. She hath had the misfortune to have a sentence pronounced against her, but she thinks it hath passed upon misinformation.—Recommends her.

1683, Aug. 7th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—The Spanish fleet (of which I enclose a list) sailed from Cadiz the 18th of the last month, and by the way of Madrid we receive an advice which I hope is not true; 'tis this, that as that fleet was going out of port an English frigate coming from Tangier happened to pass by; the Comte d'Aguilar, the admiral, sent to the captain of it to let him know that he expected he should salute the royal flag of Spain, the captain returning for answer that the King of Great Britain's ships were not obliged to salute any one, that admiral sent on board of him again to let him know that if after 3 hours time (which he would give him to resolve in what to do) he would not salute, he would sink him to the bottom, which at last he consented to do. I find that the English consul at Cadiz, having notice of it, did protest against the captain and his proceeding, that so no ill consequences may be drawn from the action, and did also declare that he doubted not but that he would be punished for his conduct at his return into England. There is arrived within these 8 days a vessel dispatched from Mons^r. de la Barre, Governor of Canada, by which he advertiseth Mons^r. de Seignelay that the French colonies had at present great and new differences with the Colony of Boston in New England concerning their boundaries, and also complaineth that the English do favour the Indians, and supply them with arms and powder, which hath encouraged the Iroquis to begin the war again upon the French

1683, Aug. 11th, s. n., Paris. (The same to the same?) The last night the body of the Queen was carried from Versailles in order to its interment at St. Denis, where passing thro' St. Cloud, the village and Bois de Boulogne, Clisly (Clichy), and St. Ouen, it arrived betwixt three and four of the clock this morning; his most Christian Majesty refusing to suffer it to be carried thro' Paris According to my orders, the last time that I saw him, Mons^r. de Croissy, I did acquaint him with the subject of the letter which the Republic of Genoa had lately written to the King our master, and with the commands he had given me to represent to his most Christian Majesty the sincerity of the designs of that Republic in arming out those 4 galleys, which had given offence; that it had been done with no other design than that of securing their trade against the Turkish pirates, &c.; that this being so, the King my master did hope that his most Christian Majesty would have the same favour and kindness for that Republic which he had heretofore entertained for it. Mons^r. de Croissy did at length give me the reasons of the proceedings of the King his master against that Republic, but told me that he was sure that all imaginable regard should be had to the King my master's interposition, and that he would not fail to represent what I had said to him to his most Christian Majesty

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

1683, Aug. 11th, st. n. Paris.—Lord Preston to his Majesty sent by Mr. Gwynne.—The I do not do it so early yet I do with no less joy and thankfulness to Heaven congratulate with your Majesty your late happy deliverance from the designs of those lately discovered cruel traitors against your sacred person . . . I have made bold to send to your Majesty by Mr. Gwynne the plans of some fortified places, which I believe are very exact. If your Majesty hath them not before, and if you approve of them, I do not question but to have draughts of all the other fortifications of France in a little time, and I shall beg of your Majesty to let me have your commands in this matter soon by Mr. Gwynne, who will transmit them to me . . .

1683, Aug. 14th, st. n. Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—The Intendant of Genoese hath informed the Court that the Protestants of those parts continue to assemble armed upon the ruins of their temples and to hear preaching; that in the several meetings of the ministers and gentlemen of that religion means have been proposed for the defending of themselves if troops should be sent against them. That he finds that of late the Protestants in the cities, towns, and in the country, have cleansed their old arms and have bought new, and that they have also bought up all the powder and lead which the public fairs and markets could afford them. Upon this advise 4,000 horse are commanded into that country where these humours seem to draw to an head, and they are to be commanded by a Lieutenant of the Gardes du Corps . . . There is a cabale of his Majesty's own subjects here who do much more mischief than any of the French, and are more industrious in representing things falsely and maliciously, and if it be required I can very easily let you know who they are. It hath been hotly reported, and I believe believed by some that my Lord of Essex's throat was cut by the King's command, and that the story of doing it himself was false, the King and Duke being at the Tower when it was done. It is easy to have any of the French punished upon whom it can be fixed, and for his own subjects here I should think it would not be hard to make them know themselves better.

1683, Aug. 18th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—It hath been reported here that the siege of Vienna is raised, but there is no certainty of that. Monst. de Staremberg hath defended it with great gallantry, and giveth hopes of holding it till succours come, which are now on the way from all parts.—Account of the siege . . . I received yesterday a letter from Mr. Westcombe, the English consul at Bayonne, and this morning the inclosed memoire from his agent here, which contains the state of his case and his request. You will be pleased to acquaint his Majesty with it, and to know his pleasure concerning it.

1683, Aug. 21st, s. n., Paris. The same to the same.—Account of the relief of Presbourg.

1683, Aug. 25th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Earl of Sunderland.—I have received the honour of your lordship's by Mr. Betterton with his Majesty's commands to me to assist him in treating with some persons capable of representing on opera in England, which I have obeyed as far as it was possible to do it, and Mr. Betterton hath by this post given a full account to Mr. Bridgman of what hath passed, to which I must refer your lordship. By the last post I also received another letter of the 9th instant from your lordship, in which you were pleased to intimate that his Majesty would have me treat again with the Italian players, if by reason of this Queen's death those divertisements cease for this winter here. I am very ready to obey his Majesty in it, but I must acquaint you that all those things are begun again. The comedians acted on Sunday last, and the Italian players on Monday, and tomorrow or the next day the opera will be represented again, so that I believe it will be difficult to persuade those people to leave this place this winter. Your lordship will be pleased to acquaint his Majesty with this, and by the next post to let me know if it be his pleasure that I should treat with them. I shall in the mean time at a distance take care to have them sounded without engaging with them.

s. d. Lord Preston to Mr. Goddard.—I received yours, and am glad by it to find that you continue in health. As to the subject of it, I am sure you for answer that to dedicate your book to the Duke who is never unmindful of those who are ever to do good service to the Crown or himself, as I am sure you will have done by refuting solidly those pernicious maxims which you

find everywhere dispersed thro' that book which you undertook to answer.* . . .

1683, Aug. 28th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—Some days since Monsr. de Boncuil by the order of the King his master came to notify to me, as he did also to other foreign ministers, the death of this Queen; within two or three days after I demanded an audience, as is usual, to make my compliments of condolence. The answer that was given to me was that his most Christian Majesty was resolved only to receive compliments from those who had the answer of the Princes their masters to those letters which he had written to them upon the death of this Queen to deliver to him. If this resolution had been observed I should have had no reason to complain. But the next day the ministers of Catholique Princes who had received no answer from their masters more than myself had a day given to them for their audiences at Fountainbleau upon the subject of condolence; accordingly they went, and have received them. I do not know upon what account this distinction is made, nor shall I know how to behave myself for the future, nor how to acquit myself in this matter without his Majesty's directions. I have said nothing, only I have not appeared at Court since the receipt of the answer mentioned above. I do not love to complain, nor to make business to the King when I can possibly avoid it, but so many attempts are made to gain points upon us here, and to abridge and lessen our undoubted privileges, that if some opposition be not made, and some countenance be not given to us within a little time, a foreign minister will not be distinguished here from other men.

1683, September 1st, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Lord Pr. Seal. I have received lately the honour of two of your lordship's letters, for which I am to return my humble acknowledgments. To some particulars in the first I shall by the first opportunity give your lordship an answer; to answer to some others in it a little more time and observation will be necessary. . . .

1683, Sept. 1st, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—You were pleased in yours of the 13th to let me know that the Gazettes à la main were not so much heeded as extracts of letters from Passau, Lintz, Algiers, and Italy, &c. For such extracts of letters and for relations, and for everything which may relate to the sea (as you are pleased to order), all imaginable care shall be taken to procure them, and most of these kind of things cost me little because I communicate the occurrences of England to some of the ministers, and to my other friends, and in return they transmit to me what cometh to their hands. But I must confess I have found fault with the writer of the Gazette à la main for twenty impertinent things he hath put into it, tho' I could never yet hinder him from carrying on his custom. His long relations concerning persecutions here, and the remarks he pretends to make upon several subjects, I know cannot be grateful nor useful. You know, sir, I found him here, and that he hath corresponded with you long before my time, but if you will have him write no more I can with ease order that matter to your satisfaction. . . .

s. d. The same to the same.—I am to acknowledge the honour of two of yours, one of the 10th the other of the 16th of August. I shall observe his Majesty's commands in the first in having a strict eye over those of his subjects here who talk sancily and seditiously of the government, and in giving an account of their discourses when it shall be required. The latter brings me orders to desire the Congé of the Sieur le Vaisseau, which I shall obey when I find a fitting opportunity, and shall observe what you intimated concerning it. Upon Sunday last, in the afternoon, this King's intentions were declared at Fountainbleau of sending his troops into Flanders. The whole Court was in a great surprise and everyone went to prepare for the voyage. That night orders were given to the musquetaires to march, and to several detachments of the Gardes du Corps, of the Gens d'Armes, and of the Cheveaux Legers . . . Most people were surprised with the sudden resolution of this King to send troops to Flanders. They had before spread a report that the King our Master had declared to his most Christian Majesty that if he attacked any place in the Low countries he should be obliged to oppose him; but rumours of this kind are industriously put abroad to amuse people, and are generally within a day or two contradicted . . . You would admire to hear the malicious and senseless reports which are raised here concerning the fleet under my Lord Dartmouth's command,

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

* This is his own to "Plato's Demon," which God had wrote in reply to "Plato's Reply."—

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
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but you have so many of them where you are that I shall not trouble you with recounting any of them. My Lord Dumbarton arrived late the last night: notice is given of his arrival to Mons^r. Bonneuil this day, who is at Fontainebleau. My Lord will write himself the next post.—P.S. Mr. Verney, son to Sir Grevil Verney, and grandson to my Lord of Bedford, and I think the only son of his own family, is just now in the agonies of death; he was very hopeful and seemed to be of a very good and loyal principle.

1683, Sept. 4th, s. n., Paris. The same to the same.—Upon Thursday last this King being hunting in the Forest of Fontainebleau fell from his horse, and by the fall put his left arm out of joint at the elbow. It was immediately tied up by making a scarf of his cravat, and he was brought home in his coach, where it was set, tho' with some pain to him, he giving two or three great shrieks in the operation. The alarm came very hot hither that night that his Majesty had broken his arm into several pieces, but the accident happened as I retail it . . . The Nonce is said to have proposed under hand a general peace, and to have pressed the matter very much. There are reasons to believe that his offices are not ill received, and that they may not want success. The Archbishop of Paris was this week to wait upon the Nonce, and yielded to him the hand in his own house, to which he before pretended. . . .

1683, Sept. 8th, st. n., Paris. Lord Preston to the Duke of Ormond his grace. I have received the honour of your grace's of the 16th of August, st. v., and with it your commands concerning Mr. Veridet your chaplain, which I shall execute with all readiness and exactness when I find a fit opportunity for it. I dare not promise your grace that I shall have success, for they are extremely delicate in things of this nature here; but your grace shall find that I will leave nothing undone which may depend upon me for the obeying your commands. Your grace I know saw the last account which I gave to Mr. Secretary Jenkins of the illness of Mons^r. Colbert. On Monday morning at 3 of the clock he died, and you may guess what inconveniences will attend his death. Monsieur Pelletier, Counsellor of State, and cousin and creature of Monsieur de Louvois is declared Controuller General of the Finances, in the place of Monsieur Colbert; Monsieur de Louvois hath the surintendance des Bastimens, of which employ he hath got the reversion for Monsieur d'Ormoys son after his death; I think he hath some consideration for it, but not to the worth of the place. Your grace will perceive by this that Monsieur de Louvois will now wholly have the ministry in his hands, and I do believe that this is but the beginning of sorrow for the family of Colbert. . . .

1683, Sept. 8th, st. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Earl of Rochester.—The death of Colbert and its consequences.—We begin to think here also that the war will not be very bloody this year in Flanders, for we hope that some accommodation is treating of between France and Spain . . .

1683, Sept. 8th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—On Monday last at 3 of the clock in the morning Mons^r. Colbert died . . . (He again mentions the appointments of Mons^r. Pelletier and Mons^r. Louvois.) . . . Mons^r. Delval being returned from Bruxelles went immediately to Fontainebleau, and it is likely that he hath some propositions to make for hindering the troops from advancing further into those countries. The Spanish ambassador hath been there since Sunday last, and I hear he hath not been unemployed . . . I have put into the hands of Colonel Churchill who passed by this place in his way from Tangier, and who is gone for England this morning a memoir relating to the subject of salutes at sea. It was drawn up lately (that is within a few years) by the order of this King, and I am told that the orders relating to that ceremony which are given to his ships when they go to sea are partly grounded upon it. I shall endeavour, according to your commands, to inform myself of all things relating to that subject, and to give you as soon as it is possible a good account of them. My Lord Dumbarton hath his audience upon Friday next at Fontainebleau; I go thither with him to present him, but I shall leave Tempest here to give you an account of what cometh to hand by Saturday's post.—P.S. (In Lord Preston's hand.) Doctor Burnet I hear is lately arrived here. I have been pressed to enclose a little memoir about the means of clearing the city of London from smoke; I can say nothing of it, but you may be pleased to shew it to his Majesty.

1683, Sept. 15th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to the Earl of Murray.—The Bishop of Rosse coming hither some weeks since out of Schotland to be cut for the

stone, did in 3 or 4 days after the operation fall into a fever, and finding his death to approach, he sent for my chaplain to assist him at his last hour. He accordingly went, and after that he had administered the Sacrament to him, and done what else was requisite upon that occasion, the bishop told him that having had the misfortune in his lifetime to lie under some prejudice and misconstructions, he thought it very necessary for him, now that he was to leave the world, to make a declaration of his faith and his principles relating to the government under which he was born, that so he might justify himself when he was gone. He then dictated this enclosed paper and signed it, desiring Mr. Fall, governor to my Lord Dumianguicke, and Mr. Wake, my chaplain, to be witnesses to it; within a few hours after he died; but before, did intimate some desire that the enclosed paper might be put into my hands, and that his Majesty might have a sight of it. He seemed also desirous that it might be transmitted into Scotland and lodged with the Archbishop of St. Andrews, that so he might at once justify himself and give a testimony at his death of his religion and of his loyalty to his countrymen. This, as Mr. Fall and Wake told me, who brought to me the original paper, did seem to be his desire, with which I think myself obliged to acquaint your lordship, transmitting it at the same time to you, and to leave the declaration in your lordship's hands to be disposed of as his Majesty shall order. I know your lordship will think fit to make his Royal Highness also acquainted with what hath passed . . .

1683, Sept. 15th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—I received yesterday yours of the 30th of Augt., s. v., for which I return you my humble thanks. I doubt not but that the entry of the French troops into Flanders will give great disquiet of thoughts to his Majesty; but I believe this Court in this conjuncture will not be willing to give him too great cause of offense. If by the march of these troops his most Christian Majesty can give a fright to the Spaniards, and so bring them to submit to his pretensions, it may do well; but be assured that great regard will be had to whatever the King our master shall say in the business if he shall find that the troops make any further progress. Much also of the resolutions which this Court will take in this and in other affairs will depend upon the taking or the raising of the siege of Vienna . . . My Lord Dumbarton and Col. Nicholas had their audiences from this King, Monseigneur. le Dauphin, Madame la Dauphine, Monsieur and Madame, and were very well received by them all upon Friday last.

s. d., Lord Preston to Dr. Busby.—When I was last at London I did endeavour to wait upon you, but had the misfortune not to find you at home. I should have attempted it again if I had not been so much pressed that I was not master of my time . . . I give you the trouble of this at the desire of Monsieur de Malnoe, an advocate of Parliament here, who is a very honest man and a good Protestant. Charles de Malnoe, his son, is at this time in the school of Westminster, but for some reasons which touch the private affairs of the family it would be of advantage to him if his son might have permission to come over hither for some little time.—Asks Dr. Busby to permit the son for some time to pass over to France and he Lord P., will engage that he shall return at the time to which Busby shall limit him.

1683, Sept. 18th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—About the siege of Vienna.—This Court is not at all satisfied with the conclusion of the College of Princes at Ratisbone for accepting the truce without agreeing to the time and conditions proposed. But it is yet thought that Mons^r. de Crecy may have new orders to continue there a little longer . . . The Protestants of Languedoc, who have lately given disturbance upon the demolishing of their temples, have submitted themselves, and his most Christian Majesty hath granted a general amnesty for what hath passed.

Note. (Autograph), 1683, Sept. 21st. I writ this day a letter to my Lord Allington upon the subject of Mr. Verney's death, and sent it by Mons^r. Rasigarde his governor, but I had not time to have it copied.

1683, Sept. 22nd, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Goddard. The copy of the epistle designed for the Duke enclosed I have perused, and I do approve of it very well. You have only done me too much honour in it, which I look upon of the friendship to me, but I cannot imagine that by any means I deserve it.

1683, Sept. 22nd, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—The reports concerning Vienna

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
F. GUAHAN
BART.

we have various for several days here; but we have not yet received any news from the Duke of York. I should not have presumed to give your Highness the trouble of this if something of charity had not induced me to it. I was at the instance of a person of his Majesty's, who some time since was obliged by a misfortune to leave England. It is Mr. Grahme, sir, whom perhaps your Highness may remember. Mr. Betterton coming hither some weeks since by his Majesty's command, to endeavour to carry over the Opera, and finding that intention did not meet with Mons. de la Fuente to go over with him to endeavour to represent something at least like an Opera in England for his Majesty's diversion. He hath also assured him of a pension from the House, and that he is very willing and ready to go over. He only desireth his Majesty's protection when he is there, and what encouragement his Majesty shall be pleased to give him if he finds that he deserves it. I take the confidence therefore on his behalf humbly to beseech your Highness to speak a good word for him to the King, whose protection he only desireth whilst he is in England, and I doubt not but he will perform something to his Majesty's and your Highness's satisfaction

1683, Sept. 22nd, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to his Royal Highness (the Duke of York).—I should not have presumed to give your Highness the trouble of this if something of charity had not induced me to it. I was at the instance of a person of his Majesty's, who some time since was obliged by a misfortune to leave England. It is Mr. Grahme, sir, whom perhaps your Highness may remember. Mr. Betterton coming hither some weeks since by his Majesty's command, to endeavour to carry over the Opera, and finding that intention did not meet with Mons. de la Fuente to go over with him to endeavour to represent something at least like an Opera in England for his Majesty's diversion. He hath also assured him of a pension from the House, and that he is very willing and ready to go over. He only desireth his Majesty's protection when he is there, and what encouragement his Majesty shall be pleased to give him if he finds that he deserves it. I take the confidence therefore on his behalf humbly to beseech your Highness to speak a good word for him to the King, whose protection he only desireth whilst he is in England, and I doubt not but he will perform something to his Majesty's and your Highness's satisfaction

1683, Sept. 24th, s. n., Fountainbleau.—Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—I can now confirm to you what I writ in my last that Vienna is succoured and the siege raised. The paper enclosed will acquaint you with as much of the particulars of that action as is yet known here.

1683, Sept. 29th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—I have received yours of the 13th current, s. v., to which my next shall be an answer. The Court of Spain hath answered by the ordinary of yesterday to the dispatches of Mons^r. de Grana, and of Mons^r. de la Fuente, touching the declaration made in Flanders for the satisfaction of the pretensions of the King. It hath approved of the answer which that ambassador hath given here, and also of that which Mons^r. de Grana did give to Mons^r. d'Alfeldt, and hath further declared that since the Emperor in the perils conjuncture of the siege of his capital city and of the desolation of his hereditary countries had not made the least step towards the abandoning of his allies, by making of a particular peace, it would be extremely dishonourable for the King of Spain to abandon him and his other allies at this time, without the consent of whom he could hearken to no proposition of peace The report runneth here that the Republic of Genoa hath refused audience to Mons^r. de St. Omer, because his most Christian Majesty hath refused it twice to their minister here. My Lord of Dunbarton and Coll. Nicholas had their audiences of Congé at Fountainbleau upon Saturday last. My lord hath been extremely well received, and this King parted with him with particular marks of esteem and favour. He told him that the King our master could have sent no one who could have been welcomer to him, and that he would thank his Majesty particularly for sending of him; he intends to leave this place within 5 or 6 days.

1683, Oct. 2nd, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.— . . . I pray take notice here of a report which hath run for several days, and which hath made a great noise, of a ligue offensive and defensive lately entered into between the King our master and his most Christian Majesty. It is industriously spread here, and some of his Majesty's own subjects are not backward in repeating it forward. I have been much upon it several times; but all that I can say will not persuade some people here of the falsity of the rumour.

1683, Oct. 3rd, st. no., Paris. Lord Preston to the Duke (autograph). I would not omit the opportunity of conveying this to your Highness by the hand of Capt. Berkeley. I have charged Capt. Berkeley, sir, with some particulars which it may be very fit for your Highness to know. I choose the rather to desire him to deliver them by word of mouth, because he having been a witness to some passages here may better confirm the truth of them.

1683, Oct. 13th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—

Versailles that it doth not afford matter enough to make the subject of a letter. The great discourse at this time here is of this King's demanding the Infanta of Portugal in marriage, of the orders sent to Mons^r. d'Humieres to withdraw the troops from Flanders upon the 15th of this month, and to Mons^r. de Priuli to bring back the French fleet from Danemark. The Spanish fleet is still at Naples, and by the last advices from thence we are told that a great council of war had been held on board the Admiral, where all the Spanish commanders were present, that the result of it was kept very secret, but that nobody doubted but that the deliberation had been upon its return to Spain, because, &c.

1683, Oct. 16th, s. n., Paris.—The same to the same.

1683, Oct. 20th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to the Earl of Sunderland.—I received yesterday the honour of your lordship's of the 4th instant, with his Majesty's command concerning Doctor Burnet, which I shall obey with all readiness. I have in some measure already executed them, for at his arrival he sent to me know if I would permit him to visit me, and I returned to him for answer that I saw nobody who was not upon better terms with the King my master than I perceived that he was. I met him afterwards at Fountainbleau, where he had made some acquaintance, and I did not fail there as occasion served to give that character of him which he deserveth. I am told that he goeth to-morrow or upon Friday to Versailles to see the curiosities there, and that upon Monday next he pretends to leave this place and to go towards England. I shall not fail, my lord, to give an account of his merits to the ministers and others here upon every occasion which offers itself, and if he continueth here I do not doubt but that he will be treated as he deserveth.

1683, Oct. 20th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—The post did not arrive till Monday. It brought me two of yours, in one of which are his Majesty's commands concerning Bomeny. Since the time that you mentioned him to me in a former letter I have used all possible endeavours to find him out. I ordered Tempest to inform you two posts ago that I had found out one of that name, but I doubt he hath been settled here longer than the person you mention can have been. I am at this time making strict enquiry after him, and if he be here be assured, sir, that neither pains nor cost shall be spared to have him found out and sent over. To those offices which I passed some time since by his Majesty's command in favour of the Republic of Genoa in this Court, I had yesterday this answer from Mons^r. de Croissy, that the King his master had several just reasons to be offended with that state, which had augmented his forces by sea at a time when he had cause to believe that it had no very favourable designs for his interests, that it had also put itself under the protection of Spain in opposition to him. That however it was in the power of the Genoese to be well with France when they pleased by altering only their former conduct, and by giving no umbrage or cause of suspicion for the future. He added that his most Christian Majesty had so much regard for the interposition and instances of the King my master that he was willing to sacrifice to them all his resentments how justly soever grounded against that Republic at present, and that they should not in this conjuncture make him press anything against it which may disturb the peace of Christendom or put a stop to the more weighty negotiations which may be set on foot to establish its repose. I have acquainted the Envoyé of Genoa with this answer, who hath received it with all demonstrations of respect and gratitude imaginable to the King our master, and told me that he would not fail to impart to his Republic, which he was sure was resolved to make some public acknowledgment of the honour of that protection which his Majesty had at this time afforded to it, both to himself and to his subjects; he added that he was also ordered to make me a compliment in its name for the pains which I had taken There is a late advise from thence (Portugal), which because it is something extraordinary I will recount to you though perhaps you may have had it from Mr. Fanshaw. There were brought upon this last fleet from Brasil two English prisoners, who were arrested in the Indies as guilty of one of the most horrible actions that hath of late been heard of. About 12 years since a Portuguese vessel, named *Nostra senhora d' Ajuda*, came from Goa, richly laden, and brought upon it 6 considerable families which returned to Portugal, besides a great number of passengers. This vessel in her way came to an anchor at an island where 3 English vessels had before anchored, not fearing anything from a nation with which Portugal was at peace. But the English,

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F. GUAHAN
BART.

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F. GRAHAM,
BART.

tempted with the richness of the cargo, attempted the vessel by night, cut the throats of all the Portuguese, pillaged, and at last sunk her, that she might be no more heard of. They saved only a negro of an extraordinary shape, who was sent from the Indies as a present to the Prince Regent. This negro they carried with them into England, who returning about 5 or 6 years since, being discontent with the English, into the Indies, discovered this whole matter to a Portuguese factory; of which the English there hearing, killed the negro, but the Portuguese made these 2 men who are now at Lisbon to be arrested, and it is said that they pretend to receive a very great satisfaction from the English nation upon this account

1683, Oct. 24th, s. n., Paris.—The same to the same.— . . . Mons^r. Delval (who hath since the ministry of the Marquis de Grana solicited the affairs of the low countries here, and who, I think, had a character from Spayne, tho' this Court made a difficulty to receive his credentials, was ordered upon the receipt of the enclosed *billet*, signed by Mons^r. de Louvois, to leave Paris and to return to Bruxelles. It was delivered to him upon Friday morning by a *courier du Cabinet du Roy*, who told him that he had orders not to quit him till he saw him over the river of Honeau, which is upon the French frontier. Mons^r. Delval, after going to the Spanish ambassador and staying a quarter of an hour with him, took post immediately attended only by the courier and his *valet de chambre*, and is gone for Flanders Mons^r. Heinsius, finding that he can obtain nothing in this Court in the affair of Orange, did on Tuesday last demand his audience of congé, and is preparing to leave this place in a few days. . . .

1683, Oct. 27th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Coll. Graham.—I have been solicited here by Madame la Marquise de Flamerin, mother to the Marquis of that name, who is now in the Court of England, and by some other persons of quality, to write you in favour of the Sieur Bolger, who hath lately had the misfortune to kill a man at London, and is now in Newgate for it. They apprehend much that he may be condemned. I desire that if it be possible to get a reprieve for him by the interposition of the Duke (if his case deserveth it): it would be an obligation laid upon some persons of quality here.

1683, Oct. 27th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary.—I have used all possible endeavours to find out Bomeny, but hitherto without any manner of success. The person of his name mentioned in my former letters hath lived long here, and knoweth nothing of the other. At this present I have those employed who make strict enquiry after him, and I am persuaded before Friday night, if he be here, that I shall get notice of him. He might have been traced with more ease if I could have had any knowledge of his country or any description of his person. I am told of a little ordinary near the Queen's Chapel at St. James, and just by Monsieur Labaddy's house, the wine merchant, where many of the French valets de chambre usually eat; perhaps, if enquiry were made privately there after him, some notice might be had of him, or at least it might be known in what province of France he was born. I hath some suspicion that he hath changed his name, or hath taken upon him some disguise, having come away upon an ill account Mons^r. de Croissy said some day since to the Nonce that the King his master would be satisfied with another equivalent for Alost than that of Luxembourg, and that he would consent also that it should not be in the Low countries, nor in the Milanois Mons^r. Heinsius hath this day his audience of Congé. The Nonce is said to have received orders to negotiate an accommodation of differences betwixt this King and the King of Poland. I take the task not to be easy at present. This King hath sent a chain of gold, with his picture in it, valued at 1,500 livres, to the Escuyer of the Nonce, and 2,000 louis's d'or to be distributed amongst his domestiques, who brought the Langes [Linges?] benites to the Duke of Burgundy.

1683, Oct. 20th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—I take the liberty to enclose my bill of extraordinaries expenses for these 7 months last past, ending the last day of September. Explains it. . . .

1683, Oct. 30th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to the Earl of Dumbarton. Preparations are here making now for a war, for it appears plainly that the Spaniard are resolved to have it at any rate. Their conduct in Flanders is extraordinary, and their proceedings upon the French territories brisk. . . .

1683, Oct. 30th, n. s., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—Be pleased to acquaint his Majesty

that I did the other day wait upon the Prince of Condé, and acquaint him what you were pleased to order me in your letter. He received me with all civility and kindness, and told me that this was not the first honour that his Majesty had been pleased to lay upon him, nor the first obligation he had bound him by; that his favours to him were of an ancient date, that he received this last with all gratitude and acknowledgement, and that he should embrace all occasions of expressing his resentments of it. He desired me to beg of his Majesty the continuation of his favour and support to the Prince de la Roche-sur-yon, and the honour of his protection.

1683, Oct. 30th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—After all the enquiry which I have made, and all the endeavours which I have used, I have not yet been able to have any news of Bomeny, which maketh me believe that he is either not here, or if he be that he is under a disguise. Doctor Burnet, as I am told, left this place yesterday, in order, as he pretends, to go for England. I hear that he hath taken Roan in his way, where he will make some short stay . . . This Court hath ordered an answer to the late manifesto of Mons^r. de Grana; it is written by way of letter to the Mareschal de Humieres, and several printed copies of it are sent to the commanders of places. It is ordered by that letter to attack all the subjects of Spain, to burn thirty of their villages for one of the French, and to commit all sorts of hostilities by way of reprisal. The Dutch ambassador in this Court having some time since complained that the French had made certain villages depending upon Maestricht to pay contributions received yesterday only this answer, that his most Christian Majesty did disavow the action, but no mention was made of restitution, or of satisfaction for the damage

1683, Nov. 3rd, s. n., Paris.—The same to the same.—Having occasion yesterday to see Mons^r. de Croissy I was told by him that the Spaniards, by the small inclinations which they expressed to give the King his master a reasonable satisfaction upon the just pretensions which he hath to several places in Flanders, and by the hostilities which they had begun to exercise against his subjects in those parts, had obliged him to send his orders to Monsieur de Humieres to lay siege to some town within the Spanish territories, leaving the choice of the place to him; that he believed he would pitch upon Courtray, and in likelihood if the illness of the season and ways did not hinder the march of the great cannon, that it would be invested as on Sunday last. He said that he had by order of this King given notice of this to Mons^r. Barillon by a courier express, who was to acquaint his Majesty with it, and with all to let him know that when the place is taken his most Christian Majesty is willing to submit it and all his differences with the crown of Spain to his disposal and arbitrage, and that he maketh this attempt only with a design to oblige his Catholique Majesty to take the same wholesome measures That the sincerity of his intentions may appear to the whole world, and that nobody may doubt of his earnest desire to establish the peace of Christendom, the King his master did offer to the Spaniards to take his equivalent three ways, and that he left it to their choice to yield that which they could part with the least inconvenience. The first was by the cession of Luxembourg with its fortifications razed, and of 14 or 15 villages which depend upon it.

2. The second was by yielding the towns of Courtray, of Dixmude, the fortifications also razed, with some neighbouring villages, and their dependencies.

3. The third was by putting into his hands Puigorda in Catalonia, with the rest of the county of Cerdagne. These, Mons^r. du Croissy said, were the 3 propositions which his most Christian Majesty thought fit to make to the King of Spayne, and that he expected to have his determination before the end of the year, which if he had not, he would not stand longer engaged. And that nobody might think that the King his master when he had made a peace with Spayne would attack the empire, his Majesty doth offer a truce to it of 30, 25, or 20 years, according as that matter shall be regulated by the Diete of Ratisbone. This, to the best of my remembrance, is the substance of what Mons^r. de Croissy said yesterday to me, and I see no reason to doubt but that his most Christian Majesty meaneth sincerely It is written from Naples that the English vessels which I mentioned before to have run foul upon a gally of the Duke of Torsis squadron hath been burnt by accident. I received a letter some time since from one Lionel Croft, an Englishman of Algiers,

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM
BART.

in which he acquainted me that Mons. du Quesne had some days before seized of a Puke which belonged to an admiral which was Dutch built, and of an 100 tons, and purchased it and sold it to Sally. He says he had bought it from the governor of the city and was to have it with thirty of the horses of the garrison. He has sent a copy of her passport from Tangier, and also the original certificate* of the chief Caddi of Algiers, that she was bought of Tunisians, with whom the French have peace, and not of those of Sally, with the translation of it attested by Mr. Rycaut, our consul. By the last post I received notice from consul Lang, of Marseilles, that the said Pinke was brought into Toulon by order of Mons. du Quesne, with his desire that I would solicit her restitution in this Court. I thought it my duty to represent the matter yesterday to Mons. de Croissy, who hath promised me to solicit the release of the vessel, but desired me to give a short memorial of it to be presented to this King, which I have done and enclosed the copy of it. With yours of Oct. 15th, sir, I received inclosed in a memoire in the nature of a petition to his Majesty that I might be empowered to interpose with his most Christian Majesty to have the ancient privileges of the Scotch nation in this kingdom made good to those of it now, which you were pleased to say was transmitted to you by Sir Andrew Forrester by the Duke's command. I do not know what kind of offices his Majesty would have me to pass in this matter. I have once by order attempted something in it upon the occasion of a new imposition laid upon Scotch ships coming into the French ports. But I could never yet obtain any answer to the instances I made. If in general we demand the confirmation of those privileges, in likelihood it will not be granted, but if there be any particular case depending at present and grounded upon the privileges, I suppose those who are concerned in the Scotch affairs will convey his Majesty's commands to me, which I shall take care to execute with all readiness. I have taken care to give the character here of Doctor Burnet which he deserveth. I find they are troubled, and a little out of countenance at Court, for the reception which was made there for him, and say that if he had been known this King would have taken care that he should have been treated otherwise. He hath left this place on Thursday last, and pretends that he is gone towards England.

1683, Nov. 5th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—Recommends the bearer.

1683, Nov. 5th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to the Lord Marquis of Halifax.—The bearer hereof, my secretary, having some occasions of his own, which call him into England, I have ordered him to deliver this into your lordship's hands, and at the same time to assure you of my most humble service. Since my last to your lordship I have had some more lights concerning Mr. Mountague, and I have them from an original hand, and I dare assure your lordship of the truth of them. He did twice during his stay here desire to see this King in private, and twice it was refused to him, he being told the last time that his most Christian Majesty did not think fit to see him at this time, when he had so good a correspondence with the King our master, and when he, Mr. Mountague, was so ill with him. When he could not obtain an audience, he then by the same hand desired to know if he might not expect some money as a gratification, he having at this time occasion for it. He was denied that also, which made him make more haste away than he designed to do at his arrival here. I am told he intends to leave my Lady Northumberland at Montpellier, and to pass the winter himself in Italy, at least he pretends this. I remember I took particular notice of the word *gratification* when this thing was told me, and I desired to know if that were his term which he used, and the person who told me assured me a second time that it was. It need not be observed to your lordship that *gratification* pre-supposeth service. I have since I had this account considered why Mr. Mountague should have been treated worse than Doctor Burnet, and I can only think of those reasons for it. First, he cannot be so useful at this time as the doctor, who, if he be gone into England, may continue his former practises with the discontented party. In the next place if Mr. Mountague had had a reception, it could not have been excused so to the King our master as that of Doctor Burnet was. In the next place if his Majesty's pretending not to know the character and circumstances of, or, perhaps, another to be charged with the present scarcity of money here,

where they are begun to retrench in all sorts of expenses. It is a question now often asked at this Court in confidence whether there have been really any such thing as a conspiracy in England, which I take to be one effect of the doctor's late conversation here. They are much perplexed here in their councils about Flanders; their honour, as they think, being engaged to maintain their violences there . . .

s. d., Lord Preston to the Lord Bishop of Oxon.—I received yesterday your lordship's very obliging letter of the 16th October, s. v. . . . Your lordship could not have obliged me more than by sending Mr. Wake with me; no man can live a more regular life than he doth, nor give better example or more content to all people. He preacheth extremely well; he is very careful to do all necessary duties to all those of our country who fall ill here, of which of late there have been great numbers, and many who have died. I have recommended to him to be more careful in this particular, because the priests and *cures* here are very busy in attempting upon many of the King's Protestant subjects when they are upon their death beds. I have had many sharp contests with this Court upon that subject, but I thank God I have got the better, and I hope nobody after me will have trouble upon that account . . .

1683, Nov. 6th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—This place since my last affords very little more considerable than the assurance that Courtray was invested upon the 31st of the last month, and formally besieged upon the 2nd of this . . . The Court of Genoa suffers much by the great disorders which they (the galleys of Spain) commit. And that Republic which assembleth often in council to deliberate upon the proposition of the Secretary of Milan doth not seem at all resolved to accord the salutes as the Comte d'Aguilar demands them, nor to yield to other things which he proposeth. It is thought that one of the principal of them is, that the Spaniards would oblige the Genoese to make public the secret treaty which they have lately made together. To which rather than they will yield, and by doing so give ombrage to France, it is believed that those people will give a sum of money for a dispensation . . . We hear here that my Lord Dartmouth hath begun to demolish Tangier, and to embark the garrison. The Vice Roy of Naples hath cashiered all the French who were in the troops of that kingdom, and in the service of Spain there.

1683, Nov. 10th, st. n., Paris. Lord Preston to the Bishop of London.—The bearer hereof, Mr. de Bourdeau, was minister of the Protestant church at Montpellier, when it was lately demolished by the order of this King. He is a man of singular merit and learning, and very much esteemed here, which things I know are enough to recommend him to your lordship's generous favour and protection. Being driven from his own country, and the place of his former residence, he is willing to seek a retreat in England for himself and his family. I know your lordship will honour a person who deserves it so well with your protection . . .

1683, Nov. 10th, st. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary.—Recommends M. de Bourdeau.

1683, Nov. 10th, st. n., Paris. Lord Preston to the Lord Bishop of Rochester. I received the honour of your lordship's kind letter, accompanied with your excellent sermon preached upon so solemn and so late an occasion, from the hands of Monsieur Beaumonde but the last night; his passage having been very long and very dangerous by sea . . . I am to congratulate with your lordship, as I do with all my heart that honour which the King hath of late, tho' you have long deserved it, though 'fit to lay upon you. The trouble of it will be to your lordship, but the advantage will be to the church and to us . . .

1683, Nov. 10th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—The business of the English ship seized by Monsieur du Quesne at Algiers, which I mentioned in my last to you, is referred by this King to the report of Mons. de Seignelay, so that I have not yet had an answer to my late memorial upon that subject. The town of Courtray being taken, the citadel capitulated, and soon after surrendered itself. I enclose an extract of a letter of the 6th instant from that place, which recounts the particular of the action. We are also assured here that Dixmude is besieged. The courier who was sent to Mons. d'Arax with orders to notify to the States General the propositions which this King have thought fit lately to make to Spain upon the subject of the equivalent, arrived, by reason of the many windings which he was obliged to make for the avoiding of the Spanish troops, by one day too late at the Hague, for the city of Amsterdam had the day before consented

SIR
F. GRAHAM
BART.

SIR
GRAHAM,
BART.

to the new levies of 16,000 men, which it is believed here those new offers would have hindered

1683, Nov. 13th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—The Pope's Nuncio had upon Monday last a particular audience, in which he represented to this King that the consequence of the present progress of his arms in Flanders would be the engaging of Europe in a war, and that it would render all offices for an accommodation of differences betwixt this Crown and Spain ineffectual. He did therefore most humbly intreat his most Christian Majesty to send his orders to the Mareschal de Humieres to cease from committing any further hostilities, and that the troops might be recalled from those countries. It was observed that the Nuncio was heard with some impatience, and I find that his answer was not so favourable as he expected that it should have been. Dixmude is taken without great difficulty We have no confirmation from Holland of what was reported here of the resolution of the city of Amsterdam to consent to the new levies, which maketh me suspect that it is not true; but you will have had before this time an account of this from Holland It hath been reported here very lately, and very industriously for these 2 days, that my Lord Dartmouth hath taken Gibraltar, and yesterday I saw in the Amsterdam Gazette that he had taken possession of it by virtue of a treaty betwixt his Majesty and the King of Spain. But this is according to the usual liberty of these prints.

s. d. Lord Preston to Mr. Cooke.— . . . I saw in a postscript to your last letter to Mr. Tempest that the Queen had been pleased to lay her commands upon me in the affair of Mons^r. Le Vaisseau, which I am upon all occasions to obey, and which I have in this particular done. For yesterday I did demand his Congé; I am in hopes soon of a very favourable answer, for Mons^r. de Croissy hath promised me to move this King in it this day at Council, which so soon as I have I shall not fail to transmit to you.

s. d. Lord Preston to the Earl of Carlisle.— . . . I received the honour of your lordship's by Sir Nathaniel Johnson The present conjecture of time, as your lordship will well perceive, is very delicate and critical. The war is certainly begun, tho' this King is very loath to own that he hath made a contravention to the Treaty of Nimegue, tho' he sayeth that his attempts upon Courtray and Dixmude, and the proceedings of his troops in Flanders, were only begun and continued with a design to make the Spaniard submit to the arbitrage of the King, as he hath offered to do. It is hard yet to judge whether a real war will ensue or not, because we cannot know whether the Spaniard will accept of the late propositions for an accommodation of differences made by this Crown before the end of the year, or whether they will utterly refuse them. . . .

s. d. Lord Preston to the Marquis of Halifax.—I am only by this to acknowledge the honour of your lordship's of the 1st of Nov., which I received yesterday. For the late ordinary occurrences of this place I shall take leave to refer you to mine of this day, to Mr. Secretary Jenkins. If anything more particularly worthy of your lordship's knowledge had happened I should not have failed to have imparted it to you.

1683, Nov. 17th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—Orders have been sent from this Court for the clearing of the vessel which I lately mentioned in one of mine to have been seized by Mons^r. du Quesne at Algiers and sent by his order into Thoulon; accordingly I have received a letter of the 6th instant from Consul Lang at Marseilles that the said vessel had liberty to depart and that she was then about to sail . . . Be pleased to let me know if Dr. Burnet be arrived in England or not; there is a report, to which I give not much credit, that he is still in this place.

LORD PRESTON'S LETTER BOOKS.

Vol. 4.

1683, November 20, n. st. Lord Preston to his brother Howard This place hath now only war for the subject of its discourse, and great preparations are making for it, so that all the world being in a hurry the usual diversions of it are much lessened

1683, Nov. 20th, s. n. Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins. The Nuncio had the last week a conference with the Spanish ambassador upon the subject of the peace. The former told the latter that the question was now no more concerning Luxembourg, but about a little territory in Flanders, which this King

desired because it lay convenient for him. That if Spain would not yield so small a thing the French arms might even this winter make a further progress in Flanders, but if on the other side it would, the Emperor might undoubtedly in a little time make himself master again of the kingdom of Hungary.—The conversation between them on the subject.—This was the subject of the conference of those two ministers, since which I am told the Nuncio begins to loose the hopes of a peace, and by consequence of the continuation of the war against the Turks News from Germany: movements of the French Court . . . The Princes and Volontaires are returned from Flanders, and the Duke of Northumberland amongst the rest, to whom they do a great deal of justice here in giving a very honourable account of his behaviour at Courtray, where he was all the first night at the head of those who opened the trenches. Leave is refused to all officers of coming from thence hither, and they are strictly ordered to continue at the head of their commands, and to be in a readiness upon the first alarm. Even those of the Guards are commanded to stay there

1683, Nov. 14th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Tempest.

1683, Nov. 24th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Cooke.— I am to acquaint you that I have obtained the passport of Monsieur Le Vaisseau, I expect it every moment, but if it doth not come time enough to be sent by this post I shall not fail to send it by the next.

1683, Nov. 24th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Sir Stephen Fox My Lord of Northumberland arrived here upon Thursday last, and did me the honour to come hither, where you may assure yourself he is extremely welcome. Unfortunately at that time two chimneys in my house were taken down, which have rendered one side of my house useless at present; but we are making all haste to have them repaired, and then his Grace shall command all the convenience that I can afford him; in the meantime he hath a very good apartment at the Hotel d'Entrague, which is just by me, and doth me the honour to eat constantly with me, and to be pleased with the poor cheer which I can make him I had the honour to wait upon my Lord Duke yesterday to Versailles, where he saluted this King, and was received by him with great expressions of affection and esteem

1683, Nov. 24th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—I have received yours of the 8th instant, s. v., with a copy of Don Pedro de Ronquillo's late memorial inclosed, and an account of his Majesty's answer to it, than which nothing can be more reasonable and strong; nor is there anything which can justify more to all the unprejudiced part of the world the prudence of his Majesty's conduct in this critical conjuncture of affairs than it doth. The strange reports which are spread here (and I suppose in other parts of Europe) of a ligue offensive and defensive concluded betwixt his Majesty and this Crown, of Monsieur de Tilladets chimerical journey into England, with I know not what proposals from this King, of his Majesty's not only knowing of the siege of Courtray, and of the taking of Dixmude, but of his consenting to and promoting them, are the acts by which the Spaniards hope to bong up their sinking affairs, and their reputation, and to make that which naturally floweth from their own ill mesnagement appear to be the effect of designs which they intend that their neighbouring Princes have formed against them. To what you are pleased to desire to be informed of concerning the method of giving answers to the memorials of foreign ministers in this Court, I must return that all observation and inquiry that can be made I find that they have ever avoided to do it by writing here, unless it be ordered otherwise by the King's particular command, which he seldom giveth but when he desireth that the answer should be made very public Upon Monday night a courier arrived here from Monsieur d'Avaux; he brought the particulars of the reception of the Prince of Orange at Amsterdam, and an account also of the harangue of the pensionary to the Counsel of that town. I enclose a relation of them. We have yet no certainty of any resolution which is taken, but it is generally believed at this Court that the instances of the Prince of Orange will be so effectual as to prevail with that place to consent to the new levy of 16,000 men proposed The farmers of this King's domain have seized upon the goods and personal estate of my Lady Borlase, who died here the other day, under pretence of her being subject as a stranger to the Droit d'Aubains. Application hath been made to me, and I am in hopes

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

to obtain a restitution of them. The King's Scotch subjects are allowed to be exempted from that law here, and in my time one or two cases have happened by the death of some of them in which no trouble hath been given. But this privilege and exemption is disputed by the English subjects, and I should be glad from you, sir, to know how the matter is understood in England, and how I am to behave myself in regard of them: when my Lord St. Albans was his Majesty's ambassador here upon a case which then happened, he obtained an arrêt of the Council of State in favour of the English, a copy of which I have. I have procured this King's permission for the Sieur le Vaisseur and his family to continue in England according to the orders which I have had, and shall send over the brevet by the next post . . .

1683, Nov. 27, n. st., Paris. The same to the same. —Since the last conference which the Nonce had here with the Spanish ambassador (of which I have already in one of mine informed you) the former hath in a visit which he made to Monsieur de Croissy conferred with him upon the same subject of the peace. —Their conversation on the subject. —Monsieur d'Oppede is arrived from his embassy of Portugal, either at Brest or at Rochfort. He hath acquitted himself so ill there that people think he will not be over well received here . . .

1683, Dec. 1st, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to the Earl of Dunbarton. —Complaining of ill offices done to him by the Earl.

1683, Dec. 1st, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Coll. Grahame on the subject of the last letter.

1683, Dec. 1st, n. s., Paris. —Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins. — . . . I have this morning dispatched one away express with my letter to Mr. Bomeny at Alençon, which is 40 leagues from this place. If he be there I am sure the messenger will find him out. I have written to him that it is in order to his Majesty's particular satisfaction in some points that he is sent for with so much care and diligence, and that he will not loose his time by making haste into England. I have directed him, sir, at his arrival to address himself to you, and have ordered the messenger to furnish him with a supply for his journey, if he should make any difficulty upon the want of money. —Polish and Spanish affairs.

1683, Dec. 4th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins. —I received yesterday yours of Nov. 19th, s. v., and I am to return my humble acknowledgements to you for the great lights which you give me in it concerning the *Droit D'Aubeine*, which will not only be of great use to me in the present case of my Lady Borlace, but in all others of the like nature which may happen hereafter: I shall not fail to do what in me lyeth to have the exemption allowed of in this case, and to obtain if possible a general declaration in favour of his Majesty's English subjects; but I dare scarce hope for the latter. —Conversation on the subject with M. de Croissy. —I am to return my humble thanks for the communication of Don Pedro de Ronquillo's last paper; I perceive it is not like to be the last which you are to have; for I met the other day this Spanish ambassador who told me pleasantly that Monsieur de Ronquillo had written to him that he had now received an answer to his late memorial presented to the King, but that not being able to obtain it in writing, he did not well remember what it was . . . On Saturday last the Nonce had again a long conversation with the Spanish ambassador upon the subject of a truce, which he endeavoured to persuade him by many reasons to consent to, but the latter excused himself by his want of orders . . . 'Tis said that there is at present some negotiation on foot betwixt France and its allies; I believe it may be only that they are taking measures about the manner of acting in case of a rupture: great preparations are making at Thoulon for the setting out a considerable fleet in the spring; but there seems to be a necessity for it, since the Algerines have put to sea seven ships which have already taken three vessels belonging to St. Malo's, upon one of which was embarked the daughter and the equipage of Monsieur d'Oppede returning from Portugal, which he sent by the nearest way into Province, where he usually resideth, being a President of the Parliament of Aix . . . P.S. I have sent you *Le Pêcheur Fidèle*, the famous Almanack of Milan, which is much enquired after and credited here. You will see in several places that the prophet speaketh French. Be pleased to present one to his Majesty, and to accept of another.

1683, Dec. 11th, s. n., Paris. —To Mr. Secretary by Mr. Godolphin by my Lord's orders. —(The letter is signed C. Godolphin.) My Lord Preston being yet under the

constraint of his gout, which hath confined him ever since this day seven night wholly to his chamber, and for the most part to his bed. His Lordship finds himself obliged to employ another hand to answer some of your honour's expectations from hence: and in the first place I am ordered to acquaint your honour that on Thursday morning last Bomeny set forward from hence in the Calais coach, intending at his arrival there to embark himself with the first opportunity, either in the yacht expected by Col. Nicholas, or else in the packet boat, and as soon as he comes to London he will wait upon your honour. The messenger whom my Lord sent to Alençon for him says he hath the character there of a very honest man, and was very ready to come away with him on the signification of the King's pleasure, which he intendeth to have done sooner on a former intimation from one du Plessy, his brother-in-law, at London, who is in the Guards, but that he wanted money for the journey, which my Lord hath furnished him with, and upon his lordship's assurance of the King's protection to him in England he said he should be ready to satisfy his Majesty in all the particulars that should be desired of him. The Spanish ambassador here, having received his orders from the Court of Spain to retire from hence, gave Monsieur de Croissy notice of them in a letter on Thursday last, by which he desired his audience de Congé; the answer he had then from Monsieur de Croissy was that he would produce his letter at the Council . . .

1683, Dec. 21st, n. s., Paris. —Lord Preston to Lord Churchill. —I received but yesterday your lordship's, with one enclosed for the Marquis de Boufflars, which should have been here on Friday. I immediately sent to enquire after him and found that he is at Courtray, where he will remain for some time; I have therefore enclosed yours to him in one from myself, and desired him that he would send the answer to me, which I shall take care with all diligence to transmit to your lordship.

1683, Dec. 21st, s. n., Paris. —Lord Preston to the Earl of Dunbarton. —Amicable.

1683, Dec. 22nd, s. n., Paris. —Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins. — . . . The enclosed from the King I have sent after the Duke of Northumberland this day to Metz, under the cover of the Mareschal de Crequi, so that I hope it will be delivered safely to him. I cannot avoid here to take notice of the great civilities which Mons^r Colbert de Maulievrier hath paid to his Grace as well at the siege of Courtray as at his Government of Tournay. He hath not failed also since to give that advantageous character of my Lord Duke in this Court, which indeed he deserveth, so that perhaps it would not be amiss if his Majesty would order me to say something to Mons^r. de Maulevrier, as I shall meet him upon occasion either at Court or elsewhere. I know he would take it as a particular mark of the King's favour. Upon the instances which I have made in the affair of my Lady Borlace an *arrest* hath passed in the last Council of State which orders the restitution of the effects of the said Lady seized under the pretence of the *Droit D'Aubeine* to her executors and heirs. A clause is also inserted prohibiting the farmers of the domaines to sell any part of the goods for satisfying the expenses of the seizure, as they pretended to do; but the arrest specifeth that this restitution shall be without consequence for the future . . . The Mareschal de Crequi was upon Monday last to begin to throw bombes into Luxembourg, and Mons^r. de Vauban hath given assurance that they will have good success, and hopeth within 14 days to give a very good account of the place. But the season seemeth to be very unfavourable for that design. His most Christian Majesty hath said that he wills only by this endeavour to make the Spaniards repent of their sudden declaration of war, but that he hath by no means changed his sentiments and resolution for a peace . . . It is said that Mons^r. d'Avaux is endeavouring under hand to hinder the estates of Holland from consenting to the new levies, and from taking away resolutions contrary to the interests of France. He offers the re-establishment of commerce upon the foot on which it stood in the year 1671, with assurance that his most Christian Majesty shall attempt nothing in Flanders which may give jealousy to the United Provinces . . .

1683, Jan. 5th, Paris. The same to the same. —I am very happy that his Majesty is satisfied with my endeavours in this last affair of my Lady Borlace. The gracious return that he is pleased to make to me for doing my duty is too great. I think his Majesty hath very well resolved to let that affair rest as it is, without making any attempt for a general declaration in favour

SIR
GRAHAM,
BART.

of the English, for we can now, if any new occasion happens, upon very good grounds demand another arrest; and the general matter may be regulated hereafter by some new treaty of commerce I am preparing against the next week to pass offices in the affair of Canada, and I shall take all possible care and caution in it. I hear of two persons come over from that governor to represent here how things are pass'd there. I perceive they have not been over well heard here, nor seem they to be over well pleased with the conduct of the governor.—News from Portugal.—The particulars of the business of Luxemburg are not well known here, more than that is said in general that 3,000 bombs are fallen into the place; that they have put fire to several places of the low town, and that it is believed that the magazines of Fourag have been burnt. About 2,000 French are said to be killed, starved, and lost, in this action. The Prince de Chimay, the governor, to make the contempt that he had of the French appear the more, made the baultboys and violins to come one night upon the Rampart and give a serenade to Monsieur de Crequy. The answer was given from the mouth of the Mortiers, for express order was given not to advance or to run any hazards The States of Holland are said to be still occupied in their deliberations touching the levy of 16,000 men, because of the opposition of Amsterdam, which continues still in its first sentiments Mons^r. d'Avaux hath lately presented a new memorial at the Hague, in which he declares that his most Christian Majesty will yet prolong the term given to the Spaniards for one month, that is to say, till the end of January. . . .

1683, Jan. 8th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to his Royal Highness.—Your Highness may be assured that I will take all possible care in the affair of Canada, and not the less since you are concerned in it, and are pleased to recommend it. I find the justice on our side to be so great that I hope we shall meet with no great difficulties here. I design to begin to pass offices in the next week By this last the Duke of Monmouth hath crowned all the other actions of his life, and he will by it make himself as famous in history for his probity as he hath already done to the present age for his duty and loyalty. I must confess, sir, I look at the hand of God in this business, which to me is pretty visible, for I do not see how the King and your Highness could have been in safety if he had continued longer at Court. His stay there would certainly have made room for more of his party, and how bloody and black designs are all too well known. The God of Heaven preserve you both from them. . . .

1683, Jan. 15th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Coll. Grahme.—About his state of health and the coldness of the weather making his recovery extreme slow. . . . I cannot conceal from you that I was a little surprised at the reception with which I met when I was last in England. I found that the King and Duke had been prepared and were prejudiced against me, that my just pretensions were obstructed without any great reason given for it. If, therefore, I did not make my Court so much to those persons to whom both my inclinations and affections would have directed it, but sought protection from those that gave it me, and by doing so kept me a little in countenance, I do not think that I am very much to be blamed. . . .

1683, Jan. 15th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.— . . . All things seem here in suspense till the resolutions of the States General for the levies are known. This Court seemeth very much busied at this time. Couriers are dispatched, and arrive daily to and from all parts. The resolutions concerning the naval preparations and the armies by sea are not yet taken, which maketh that this King expecteth to see a more certain disposition either for peace or war before he determineth any thing of that. . . .

1683, Jan. 19th, s. n., Paris. The same to the same.—The extreme sharpness of the weather and my great weakness hindering me from going yesterday to Versailles, I sent my secretary to Mons^r. de Croissy to know if most Christian Majesty had ordered any answer to be given to my memorial concerning the enterprize of the French upon Nelson's Port; his answer was that in France as well as in England there were certain rules established touching the plantations, and that one of the nations would not suffer the other to enter into the lands which it possessed; so that if the English had first entered into any of the territories which belong to the French it was no wonder if they had acted the same thing upon the English; that however the King his master had commanded him to remit the whole affair into the hands of Mons^r. de

Seignelay, it belonging naturally to his province; and that I was to address myself to him in what I had to act in that affair for the future . . . I find the great support of Mons^r. de la Barre, the present Governor of Canada, is from the Jesuits in this Court, which order hath always a great number of missionaries in that country, who besides the conversion of the infidels have had the address to engross the whole castor trade, from which they draw considerable advantage. The late Governor, the Marquis de Frontenac (in whose time this enterprise was proposed and rejected by him as a thing which must prejudice the good correspondence which subsists betwixt the two Crowns), did ever oppose himself to their designs and exerted the King his master's right to that traffique, but they found the means by the interest of Father de la Chaise to have him recalled, and the present Governor sent, who complyeth with them wholly, and giveth them no kind of trouble in their commerce. By this, sir, you will see that we are like to have those Fathers our enemies in this affair, and they are very powerful solicitors in this Court; but the justice of our cause is so great that I hope it may very safely be relied upon, and the more since his Majesty is pleased so heartily to espouse the interests of the company. Raditon (concerning whom you were pleased by your last to transmit to me his Majesty's commands, which I shall execute very soon) arrived about the time which you mentioned at Rochelle upon a French frigate, and hath been in Paris these 5 days. There came on shore at the same time, from on board of a merchant man, one Des Guzelieres, a person whose story is very well known in those countries, and who accompanied the other in his action. I am told that they both took possession for the English of this very Nelson's River and Port by a commission which they had from England since the return of his Majesty. They are both despatched from Mons^r. de la Barre with instructions for his and their own defence. A friend of mine who hath seen the former since his arrival and discoursed with him tells me that he finds him much alarmed with the charge which is given against him. Tho' I hear the son of Mons^r. de la Barre sayeth that the action passed much otherwise than we relate it, and that his father will justify himself very well, and that this King is already prevented in his favour, and that the complaints of the English will signify nothing, I apprehend that we shall meet with some difficulties in the progress of this affair, which makes me solicitous to be as perfectly informed in all particulars relating to it as I can be; I therefore take the liberty, sir, to desire that some cartes and relations of voyage into those parts which I remember to have seen and read in England, and which I believe the company either hath or may easily furnish, may be sent to me, and I the rather desire this, because perhaps it is not very reasonable that we should wholly rely upon the faith of the French cartes, which give very large boundaries to the territories of this King, especially in those parts of the world which are not so well known to Europe. The cartes and voyages which I think might be of use to me here are that of Hudson's Bay, and the relation of the voyages of Button, Baffin, and Nelson, with those of Captain Fox to the N.E. and of Captain James, all which I remember well that I have read. If some copies of sea cart's were also sent which have been taken in late voyages to those parts it would not be amiss. I the rather desire this because I hear Radison is come charged with a great number of them, which are doubtless drawn for his purpose. I am told privately that a relation of the moment of taking possession of Port Nelson in the name of the English by those very Des Grozelieres and Radison may be found amongst the papers of Prince Robert. This doubtless would be very useful to us, and it would be of consequence to have it here if by any means it can be found . . . From Holland we hear that the States General were to assemble to determine the affair of the new levies, and to declare absolutely, as it was believed there and is here, that they would not make any. They endeavour, however, to persuade France to prolong the term given to the Spaniards, because it is too short to have an answer from Madrid upon affairs of so great importance as are now negotiating. . . .

1683, Jan. 20th, s. n., Paris.—The same to the same.—My Lord Arran and Colonel Finch arrived here on Wednesday at night, and they will, I suppose, have their audiences towards the latter end of the next week. . . .

1683, Jan. 26th, s. n., Paris.—The same to the same.—In obedience to my orders I have demanded justice

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM
BART.

against Radison by the inclosed memorial, which Mons^r. de Seigneley hath promised to communicate to his most Christian Majesty and to procure me a speedy answer thereto. I am exceedingly sorry from him yesterday to my first, which is, that the King his master commanded him to know that he could not well give a satisfactory answer to his Majesty in this affair before he had been informed of the particularities of it by the Governour of Canada, since it was not just wholly to rely upon the complaints of the English without hearing what the accused had to say for their justification. That his most Christian Majesty had given his orders for the procuring of this relation with all speed, which appeared so much the more necessary to be expected, because Radison and de Grosseliers, who were just arrived from Canada, had related the action much otherwise than it had been represented by me I am informed by another way that Radison and de Grosseliers have seen Mons^r. de Seigneley since their arrival, and that they had informed him that they had lived in that country for many years in very good intelligence with the English, having furnished them many times with powder when they had need of it; but that they having a design once to insult Radison and des Groselieres in their barque, and to take from them 3 or 400 pounds of powder which they had in it by force, they defended themselves, that in truth it was the English who had upon several occasions begun the hostilities, but that in the end they proved themselves not to be strongest. This is the story which they have invented, and the son of Mons^r. de la Barre seconds them by publishing the same thing, and by declaring in all places that the English have been the aggressors, and that by their complaints they make the damage done to appear greater than in reality it is. I have inclosed a memoire which is fallen into my hands new presented by a master of a ship of Boston to Mons^r. de la Barre, with his answer to it, by which some of the practises of Radison and de Grosseliers will very well appear You were pleased in one of yours to mention the expectation of the resident of Genoa that I should pass some further offices in favour of the Republic in this Court. You have, sir, seen the answer of Mons^r. de Creissy to me upon that affair, and you know what my orders were, and that I have gone to the utmost bounds of them, so that I dare act no further without some new instruction.

1683, Jan. 29th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—The marriage being now declared by his most Christian Majesty betwixt the Duke of Savoy and Mademoiselle, I suppose his Majesty will order a compliment to be made to her here before her departure. If I am appointed to make it I must beg of you to know his pleasure concerning the expense which I must make here upon it I would also willingly know his Majesty's pleasure as to my following this King if he goeth towards Italy a little early, that I might be preparing myself beforehand for the voyage.

1684, Feb. 2nd, s. n., Paris. The same to the same. I have as yet received no answer from Mons^r. de Seigneley to my last demand of justice against Radison; but I hope by the next post to send it to you Every post brings sad accounts from Bruxelles and other towns of Flanders of the general desolation of the Spanish territories by the French troops who spare nothing where they pass, so that it seemeth to be the design of his most Christian Majesty to raise the country wholly, as being the only means to reduce in a small time to his obedience, because so the Spaniard will not be able to make their troops subsist, nor can the towns be succoured by them My Lord Arran and Mr. Finch had their ordinances upon Monday last at Versailles.

1684, Feb. 5th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Earl of Carlisle The Comte de Roussy, eldest son to the Comte de Ruyve now in Danemarke, and nephew to my Lord of Feversham, hath this week declared himself a Roman Catholick, the younger son having done it before at Rome; so that in a little time the Protestants will lose that family which hath always been a considerable support to their cause and interests.

1684, Feb. 5th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Lord Congratulations on the great which the King had deservedly conferred upon him.

1684, Feb. 5th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Coll. Graham.—I have received two of yours, I shall write to you at large by Colonel Finch, and send you the for yourself and my Lord Chief Justice, to whom I have written by this post. I have enclosed

some snuff, which is the best in Paris, and costs 4 pistols the pound, if you would have perfumed send me word by the next post, but everybody likes this better.

1684, Feb. 5th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to his brother, Mr. Howard.—I do not think the colds can be greater in Muscovie than they have been here for now almost 3 months. The night before the last twenty people were found dead in several streets of this city, and scarce a night passeth without 7 or 8 being found starved, tho' all the day great fires are made almost in every street.

1684, Feb. 5th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to the Earl of Dunbarton My Lord Arran had his first audience on Monday last, and I believe he will soon have that of Congé, because the voyage holds to Compiègne upon the 20th of this month.

1684, Feb. 5th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—I have yet had no answer from Mons^r. de Seigneley to my last instances concerning Radison, he not having come to Paris this week, but I hope to see him upon Tuesday next at Versailles, and by Wednesday's post I shall give you a further account of that affair. Upon Thursday and yesterday I received the honour of two of yours, one of the 14th the other of the 17th of January, the severity of the weather hindring the arrival of the post sooner. His Majesty's commands concerning the Comte d'Alby I shall with the first convenience execute, and observe what you are pleased to say seemeth to be the intention of the King as to the manner of my passing the offices. I do not know how far he may have been serviceable to his Majesty here, according to what the Marquis d'Albeville pretends, but the cause assigned by these ministers for his commitment to the Bastille was his holding intelligence with Spayne from hence, and his being in the nature of a spy for that Crown From Madrid we hear that the substance of the negotiation of the Dutch ambassador there is to press the Council to declare the number and quality of the succours which his Catholique Majesty pretends to send to Flanders, and to demand that they may explain themselves fully upon that subject The Baron Delval is said also to be at this time at the Courts of the Princes of Brunswick pressing to know what succours the Low countries may expect from that house; but he hath not yet advanced in his negotiation. The affairs of Holland seem still to be in the same position. The assembly of the allies is not yet opened, the Prince of Waldeck employing himself much to adjust and to settle the preliminaries. . . .

1684, Feb. 9th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—I sent yesterday to Mons^r. de Seigneley to know if his most Christian Majesty had yet ordered any answer to be given to my second memorial concerning the affair of Canada, and particularly relating to Radison, the chief actor in the violence offered there by the French. He replied that he had presented the memorial in Council, but that no other answer could be given to this second than had already been given to the first, since the King his master could not in justice punish Radison till he be fully informed of the circumstance of his attempt from his Governour of Canada to whom he had written for information upon this subject. His most Christian Majesty declared to the Nonce at his last audience that he would give his consent to a truce for some years if the Spaniards could not be persuaded to agree to a peace The advice of the resolution of the state of Holland, which was carried by a plurality of voices for the levy of 16,000 men, was brought here the other day by a courier from Mons^r. d'Avaux. Amsterdam, Scherddam, Delft, and some other towns are still said to dissent, as Frizeland and Groninguen still continue to oppose it Mons^r. Delval is said to be still at Hanover, where his negotiations do not advance much; the Princes of Brunswick have sent of the Hague Mons^r. de Wikdorf to assist at the assembly of the allies on their part. It is written also from those parts that it is believed that Sir William Waller will be soon chased from his government of Bremen upon what hath been represented there concerning him in his Majesty's name. . . .

1684, Feb. 12th, s. n., Paris.—The same to the same.—The Dutch ambassador is to have an audience this morning at Versailles to notify to this King the late resolution of the States General his masters, to augment their forces by the levy of 16,000 men; but at the same time he is to declare that they design not by it to give any cause of jealousy or offence to their neighbours, intending no more by it than to put themselves into a better posture for their defence. He is also to desire a further delay for the Spaniards, and to propose a cessation

SIR
F. GRAHAM
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

from all acts of hostility in Flanders by the French troops, for four, three, or two months, as his most Christian Majesty shall think fit, that in that time they may have the opportunity by the offices of their minister at Madrid of insinuating to the Spaniards wholesome council, and of persuading them at last to hearken to a peace. That ambassador told me yesterday that he had reasons to hope that his answer would be favourable. He also said that it was believed in Holland that Amsterdam and the other dissenting towns would be brought to consent to the resolution of the States General, notwithstanding that Mons^r. van Benningen continued to make all possible opposition . . .

1684, Feb. 16th, s. n., Paris.—The same to the same.—The answer which his most Christian Majesty gave to the proposal made by the Dutch ambassador at his late audience at Versailles, and which I mentioned in my last, was that he had already received advice of that which the ambassador was ordered to propose to him, and that he had sent his resolution upon it to his ambassador at the Hague, to be communicated to the States; that his intentions were good, and that he endeavoured nothing but the establishment of a lasting peace; believing at the same time that they had the same thing in their aim and view, but that in this case he was first to know what the Spaniards resolved to do . . . The Marquis Nigretti who came here from the Duke of Modena to compliment this King upon the birth of the Duke of Anjou, hath order to pass into England with the character of Envoyé Extraordinary of that Duke; he begins his journey towards Calais to-morrow.

1684, Feb. 23rd, s. n., Paris. The same to the same.—Care is already taken of what you desire to be informed of relating to the case of Monroe, and you shall very speedily have an account of it. We are in great expectation here to know what the States of Holland will resolve upon the late propositions of his most Christian Majesty, made to them by Mons^r. d'Avaux at the Hague, which, as Mons^r. de Croissy told me, were, that if first they could persuade the Spaniards to accept of any one of the equivalents formerly proposed, the King his master was willing to consent to an accommodation, tho' the *opiniastreté* of the latter had obliged him to a vast expense in making new alliances, and in raising of fresh troops. Or if the King of Spayne would not give ear to this, if he would accept of a truce for 20 years, conjointly with the Empire, his most Christian Majesty was ready to grant it; but if both these proposals were rejected, if the States of Holland would promise to assist Spayne with no men or money, nor to enable them any other way to carry on the war against France, this King was ready to promise to them to do nothing in Flanders which might give them any just cause of ombrage or offence, but he would only carry on the war as the Spaniards should think fit to direct. That is, if he was insulted or attacked he would endeavour to defend himself and to repel force by force; but of all this I know that his Majesty hath notice before, Mons^r. Barillon having had orders to communicate it to him. We have now the confirmation of the disgrace of the Marquis de la Fuente, late ambassador of Spayne in this coast. . . .

1684, Feb. 23rd, s. n., Lord Preston to Lord Chamberlain Arlington . . . I have been very much solicited by the Marquis de Quesne and his sons to recommend to your lordship's favour Mons^r. Sartre, late minister of the Protestant's Church at Montpellier, before their temple was razed. He is their relation, and a person of great learning and piety, as I am assured from many of good reputation here. Being destitute of employment he designs to pass into England and to settle there, and carrieth with him a good *fonds*. The humble desire of Mons^r. Sartre is (in which I also join, if your lordship may without inconvenience grant it) that he may have the title of chaplain to his Majesty, and be admitted only *ad honores*, without pretending to any other advantage by it. . . .

1684, Feb. 26th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—The Nonce having at his last audience made a proposition of the same nature with that lately made by the Dutch ambassador to this King, had for answer only an account of the late orders sent to Mons^r. d'Avaux, which his most Christian Majesty told him contained his resolution touching an accommodation with Spayne, from which he would by no persuasions recede.—French military movements.

1684, March 1st, s. n., Paris. The same to the same, s. d. The same to the same.—A courier dispatched from the Hague by Mons^r. d'Avaux arrived here on Monday morning. He brought advise that the town of

Middleburgh had also joined itself with that of Amsterdam to oppose the new levies of 16,000 men; that the Prince of Orange had immediately upon notice of that resolution sent Mons^r. o'dyke to the Governor with orders to put the Bourgeoisie in arms, and to let him know that himself would very soon be there, but that the Governour had answered that the danger of putting arms into the hands of the burghers was very great; because it would be very difficult to disarm them, and that therefore he thought he should serve the Prince better in not executing of his orders than in obeying them. We expect here with impatience to know what resolution the Prince will take upon this answer, with which he seemed to be very much displeased. It is also believed that other towns in those provinces may follow this example. . . .

1684, March 4th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the King.—Gives a good account of the Duke of Northumberland.—This King hath upon all occasions honoured him with particular marks of his esteem, and since the business of Courtray hath never failed to speak very advantageously of him; and I do not believe that any one hath in so short a time gained more the value of this Court (which as your Majesty knoweth is not over favourable to strangers) than his Grace hath done . . . Your Majesty, I think, could not have made choice of a fitter person than Mr. Colt to be about his Grace. . . .

1684, March 4th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Sir S. Fox.—Complimentary.

1684, March 4th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Guin.— . . . I am in great pain for my poor Lord Dartmouth, of whom we hear nothing here, but I hope he will not be long out. Mr. Seymour hath for these 4 weeks been in a dying condition, but is now something recovered; he hath at the same time been under great necessities, inasmuch, that if I had not supplied him with a small sum of thirty pistoles, I cannot imagine what he would have done. If he recovereth his health I think truly it will not be convenient to continue him longer here. You may represent his condition to his father, to whom I would do myself the honour to write if it were not on this subject. What lieth in my power for his service shall be performed with all readiness.

1684, March 7th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Lord Bishop of London.—Mons^r. d'Allemagne hath lately solicited me to write in his favour to your lordship, and to recommend his interests to you, which I know he need not do, your lordship's charity and goodness having already been so great to him. He also tells me that if I would write to the King in his behalf it might very much further his pretensions to a benefice. I would willingly do what lieth in me for his advancement, and I should not stick to do this if your lordship shall think it may be of advantage to him and fitting to be done. I shall humbly beg a line from your lordship upon this matter by the next post, and I shall be ready to observe what you shall advise in it.

1684, March 8th, Paris. Lord Preston to Mons^r. d'Allemagne.— . . . Sends him a letter for the Bishop of London, which he desires him to give, and as regards the letter for the King, which d'Allemagne has asked him to write, he will be ready to do so if the Bishop thinks fit, and if he will present it to the King.

1684, March 8th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Earl of Pembroke. I should not presume to give your lordship the trouble of this at this time if I were not solicited by Mr. Wake, who is my chaplain here, and a very good and worthy young man, to recommend him and his interests to your lordship's favour and protection. He hath desired me further to represent to your lordship, that his father having some time bought of Mr. Tregonwell the next presentation to a parsonage in your lordship's gift, called Chilmarke, with the knowledge and consent of my late Lord, your brother, and the incumbent being dead some 10 days since, that he is in hopes that your lordship will either do him the honour to present him to the place yourself, or at least you will not oppose those who by my Lord your brother's donation, have acquired the right to do it.—Asks the Earl's favour for Mr. Wake.

1684, March 8th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary.—I received yesterday your letter of the 21st of February, s. v., with a memorial enclosed and recommended to me by the Lord's Committees of Trade and Plantations concerning some English pyrates in the West Indies, who have put themselves under the protection of the French there. I shall not fail of taking the first opportunity to represent the subject of it to Mons^r. de Seignelay, and also endeavour to procure such an order from this Court in it as those Lords seem to

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
P. GRAHAM,
BART.

desire. Mons^r. de Seignelay doth at his day report at length to this King all that hath been represented to him concerning the affair of Canada, so that I hope within a few days to hear from him something upon that subject. To what you were pleased to demand concerning the authenticknesse of the petition of the master of the ship of Boston, to the Governour of Canada, I can answer that nothing can be more authentique than it is, it having been copied from an original, which I believe Radison or des Groziliers brought over hither, and which, I believe, they did not think would have fallen into my hands, because I hear they are concerned that it hath gotten abroad. As for the point, whether Mons^r. de la Barres setting free the English and their ship, be not a tacit owning of their right to the places of which he dispossessed them when he made them prisoners, and whether by the laws of the French plantations he could thus have given them their liberty, if they had unjustly possessed the same places I can only return that I cannot yet, after much enquiry, be certainly informed whether he could or not by those laws do it; but some who understand very well these affairs tell me that they believe he could not. But however, if the matter be insisted upon, the Governour will doubtless pretend that he rather chose to pass over a nicety of the law than to lose an occasion of shewing his kindness to the English, or than to give the least subject of discontent to them whilst the correspondence is so good betwixt the two Crowns.—Asks the secretary's directions.— . . . The Nonce of the Pope in Spayne hath lately written to him who resideth here that the Spaniards continue to be so obstinate against hearing of any proposal which may tend towards an accommodation, that he now began to despair that the good offices of the Pope would have any effect. This is also confirmed by the last advices from Spayne . . . The new offers lately made in Holland by the order of this King for the establishment of the peace are said to have been very well received at the Court of the Princes of Brunswicke, and it is assured that those Princes are very well intentioned towards an accommodation.

1684, March 11th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary.—Describes the French fleet designed against Algiers.

1684, March 15th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to the Earl of Rochester.— . . . The subject of the late memorial presented by Mons^r. Van Citters to the King is not at all relished here. The proposal which relateth to Germany is looked upon to be so extravagant as nothing can be more. Brisac having been yielded to this King by the Treaty of Munster, it cannot be imagined that he will easily part with it, having acquired so just a right to it. As for Fribourg, tho' 2 years since he offered to demolish it upon some considerations, yet having since fortified it at a vast expense, it cannot be imagined that he will think of parting with it. And to give up the fort of Keil he looketh upon it to be giving up of Stratsbourg. As for what relateth to Flanders, I believe your lordship will find that tho' perhaps there may be something in the proposal which might give grounds to a treaty, yet this King is resolved to recede from his former propositions at the Hague, since he seeth that by the extravagance of the offers of the allies they seem to desire nothing more than a war with France. And his most Christian Majesty hath said upon the first notice which he had of Mons^r. Van Citters' memorial that the allies seemed to speak as if they had gained already an hundred battles against him, and that he took this their last proposition as a second declaration of war.

1684, March 15th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to the Duke of Ormond.—I have at last been able to obey your Grace's commands concerning Mons^r. Viridet, your chaplain, and have enclosed this King's permission for his abiding where he is, and for his selling what he possesseth in France. I am sorry that I have not been able sooner to obtain it, but I hope it will arrive soon enough for Mons^r. Viridet's affairs . . .

1684, March 15th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary.—Mons^r. de Croissy informed me yesterday that upon the instances which I had made by the King's order in favour of the Comte d'Alby, his most Christian Majesty had been pleased to grant to that Comte the liberty of the Bastile, and that orders to that effect would be speedily dispatched to the Government of that place. I have also represented the affair of the pirates in the West Indies as it came recommended by the Lords Committees of Trade and Plantations. Mons^r. de Croissy hath promised to move this King in it. I find that the proposition lately made by Mons^r. Van

Citters to his Majesty is not at all well relished in this Court (&c., as in the letter to the Earl of Rochester). The French have already begun to throw bombs into Fontarabie, and to batter Andage, but notwithstanding all these efforts the Spaniards do not yet shew any inclination to an accommodation that I can hear of . . . Two of this King's men-of-war appeared lately before the port of Genoa; they were commanded by Mons^r. de Tourville and Mons^r. d'Amfreville; they were in pursuit of some corsaires of Algiers, who now begin to cut them out work . . .

s. d. The same to the same.—Mr. Dymmocke, son of Sir Edward Dymmocke, the King's champion, and a person of great fortune and considerable interest in Lincolnshire, died here the last night. His mother is in great affliction, and hath entreated me to procure a yacht for the transporting of his body, which I believe the King will not refuse. She desireth that it may be ordered to carry it to the port of Boston, which is near to Sir Edward's dwelling-house. If you will be pleased to move either the King or the Lords of the Admiralty in this matter I believe the thing will be easily granted . . .

1684, March 18th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Lord Pr. Seale.—Your lordship will have seen by mine of the 15th instant to Mr. Secretary Jenkins how the subject of the late memorial presented by Mons^r. Van Citters to the King hath been relished here, and that this King said openly that he took it for a second declaration of war. Since that I find that this Court complaineth much of the assembly at the Hague, because the members of it (as is said here) take upon them to treat of the affairs of the Empire, having no authority to do it, Ratisbone being the place assigned for that; to this it is answered that that assembly doth not pretend to meddle with the affairs of the empire, but that the design of composing it is to find out the means of obtaining a lasting peace, and to concert as friends the several interests: that every souveraine hath the power of doing this at all times, and in all places, and that this assembly hath made no propositions, nor will it make any. I find that the ministers of Dannemarc and Brandebourg make this Court more warm in this matter, being unwilling that any step should be made towards a peace to which their masters shall not contribute . . . Alludes to the proposed marriage between Lord Elland and Mademoiselle de Gournet.

1684, March 18th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary.—I take the liberty to enclose a letter which I received last night from Sir Sam. Morland. You will find in it what his humble request to the King is, which you will be pleased to represent to his Majesty, either by shewing him the letter or by what other way you shall think fit. His present condition requireth that something be done as soon as may be, because if this King goeth away without giving some order concerning him he will be in very uneasy circumstances. Mons^r. de Louvois hath indeed used him a little hardly, but I do not think that his most Christian Majesty knoweth anything of it.

s. d. The same to the same.—I received yesterday the honour of yours of the 3rd instant, s. v., with the answer to the Dutch ambassador's late memorial inclosed. In my last I acquainted you how the notice of the propositions which is contained had been received here; since I find that besides the rejecting of them, this Court complaineth much of the proceedings and conduct of the assembly of the ministers of the allies at the Hague, and principally because they pretend to treat of the affairs of the Empire there, which they have no authority to do, Ratisbone being the place chosen for the negotiations relating to them, &c. . . . Mons^r. de Croissy and others of the Court are at present here for perfecting of their equipages, and it is said that the King's voyage holds for the 10th or 15th day of the next month, and all the officers who are to serve in Catalonia have orders to be at their posts that day. This King hath spoken openly of some great siege which he intends to make . . . This King hath by his ambassador at Venice demanded of that Republic the reason of its entering at this time into a ligue with the Emperor and the King of Poland, and of its arming so powerfully and making so great preparations for war; it hath been answered that all this only regards the Porte, and is done for the defence of that State, and that no Christian Prince ought to be jealous of the conduct of the Republic in the present conjuncture.

1684, March 25th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Bishop of Oxford.—Mons^r. le Sueur, minister of the Protestant Church of la Fierté sur jouar, hath a design of sending his eldest son into England to be educated,

SIR
P. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

he designing him for the Church, and with your lordship's permission would settle him in the quality of a commoner at Christ Church. He hath desired me to recommend him to your lordship's favour and protection, which I cannot refuse to do, knowing him to be a worthy, sober, and a learned man, and having received civilities from him in my passage thro' la Ferté, when I followed this King in his last voyage into Germany and Lorraine. Mons^r. le Sueur hath a good fortune in land here and a good advantage by his Church, though he feareth it may be soon demolished, since it is lately questioned upon the pretext of some irregularity in its first erection. The father of the person whose letter I take leave to inclose to your lordship hath written in French the general History of the Church and Empire in six volumes in quarto for 800 years. The present Mons^r. le Sueur hath continued it with very good success for 200 years more, and designeth to go further. His book is at present in the hands of the ministers of Charenton, attending their license for printing it.

1684, March 25th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary.—I received on Thursday yours of the 16th instant. I shall as you are pleased to desire me take all possible care of Mr. Ord, the banquier. He is not yet dead, but he cannot live many days. I hope we shall not meet with many difficulties in his business, he being to be considered as a Scotch man and a merchant stranger. In the first capacity, the ancient privileges of that nation to which regard is yet had here, I hope I may secure him, and in the latter he will certainly have protection from the treaties which subsist betwixt the two crowns, all of which (as you are pleased to intimate) do especially provide for the security and the indemnity of those of his profession. Upon Wednesday last the Nonce had an audience of this King, in which he pressed him much to defer his voyage for some time, but the answer was that it was impossible to do it, and that after the late treatment which he had received from Spayne he could think of nothing but of putting in practise those measures which he had taken. The Nonce then told him that the Emperor had sent one express to Madrid to persuade the King of Spayne to accept the truce, and that if France did attack any place before his resolution was known it would inflame things more, and have as ill effects as the taking of Courtray and Dixmude had had. But these reasons did not at all weigh, his most Christian Majesty still declaring that he could no longer defer his voyage. The Nonce took the liberty in this audience to call the Prince of Orange a diabolique instrument. I am not to conceal that it hath been since insinuated to me by a third hand that if the King would hinder a speedy rupture, and prevent the ruin with which Flanders is at present threatened, it was now in his power to do it, by employing only his interest with this King to retard his voyage but for some days; in the meantime good news might come from Spayne and some expedient be found out for putting an end to the present differences. My answer in general was, that the offices which the King had of late passed in favour of Spayne, and for promoting and establishing the quiet of Christendome had been so little taken notice of by that Court, that I did not know whether he would or not at this time concern himself further, and that I should not charge myself to offer anything of this kind to him By an express which my Lord of Arran sent into England on Thursday last, I ordered an account to be given to you of the fonds which are ordered for the next month; but lest that may not come to your hands I take the liberty to repeat it . . . Great preparations are making every where for the setting of it (the French fleet) soon out to sea, and orders are particularly sent to Dunkirke for the buying up of 8,000 barrels of beef, which will be of some advantage to Ireland. I have received an account from Calais of an Irish ship laden with salmon, and some other commodities of Ireland, which hath been taken by a French ship out of Ramsgate road, and brought in thither. I intend on Tuesday to move Mons^r. de Seignelay for the release of it, which I hope will not be refused.

1684, March 29th, s. n., Paris. The same to the same.—This King's intended voyage is said to be deferred to the latter end of the next month, or the beginning of May, because the ill season has so retarded the spring, that before that time it cannot be hoped that any grass or herb will appear upon the ground. Others think that this change may proceed from another cause, that some hopes are given by the Emperor that the King of Spayne may at last be persuaded to accept of a truce as it is proposed by his most Christian Majesty; one of his couriers having passed

by this place 3 days since in his way to Madrid, having obtained the passport of Mons^r. de Louvois The only discourse at this time here is of preparations for war and of equipages. The mareschals and lieutenant generals, and other officers who are to serve the approaching campaign in this King's armies, are now named. In that which is to act in Flanders 4 mareschals will serve under his most Christian Majesty, who will command there in person, to wit (he gives the names of the marshals and other officers). The Elector of Brandebourg is said to have made new instances to the Princes of Brunswick to persuade them to concur sincerely towards the obtaining of a peace, as well by their offices at Ratisbone as at the Hague. But those Princes have not answered so categorically as that Elector could have wished.—News from Hamburg.

1684, April 1st, s. n., Paris. The same to the same.—I have received the honour of your letter of the 17th of March, and have acquainted my Lord of Arran with that part of the contents of it which relateth to his lordship. This place hath afforded almost nothing worthy of your notice since my last, more than that it is said that the intended voyage of this King is deferred till the 4th of May, and that the discourses of a war begin not to be so frequent, and those of an accommodation to be reassumed The bombs which this King's troops have lately thrown into Oudenarde have caused much disorder there, and have ruined a considerable part of that town. Matters in Holland seem still to be upon the same foot, and the appearances of reconciling of them are but small. . . . P.S. Before I received by yours the King's answer concerning the yacht, my Lady Dymocke sent me word that the corps of her son were parted from Diepe in a vessel bound for London. I am very glad that it hath fallen out so, for now there is no need of acquainting her with the refusal of one.

1684, April 1st, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to the Bishop of London.—I have received the honour of your lordship's late letter (under the cover of Mr. Secretary Jenkins) accompanied with one for Mons^r. Claude, which I immediately transmitted to him. . . . I shall observe the method which you are pleased to prescribe to me concerning the affair of Mons^r. d'Allemayn, and write by the next post to Mr. Secretary Jenkins, and I doubt not but you will be pleased to represent him and his pretensions to the King and Mr. Secretary. The bearer hereof is Mons^r. de Sartre, lately one of the ministers of the Protestant Church now demolished at Montpellier.—Recommends him strongly.

1684, April 1st, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to his Grace of Canterbury.—Recommends the bearer, Mons^r. de Sartre, giving an account of him as in the last letter. Says the great persecution under which the Protestants are here at this time hath made many of them retire already into England and other countries, and more of them to think of doing so, but he could wish that all of them carried over with them has good principles as he is sure this gentleman doth. . . .

A letter of the same date to Mr. Secretary on the same subject, and one also to his brother, Coll. Grahme.

1684, April 5th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Lord Privy Seal. I received the honour of your lordship's letter by Mr. Innis, who arrived here on Monday night. I find by him that the Lords of the Treasury are resolved to observe (at least towards me) their ancient and laudable methods. . . .

1684, April 5th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to the Earl of Carlisle.—Matters are here still upon the same foot; this King's voyage is much discoursed of, yet the desire and hopes of an accommodation are not wholly laid aside. The courier who passed by this place lately in his way to Madrid with the Emperor's despatches to the Comte de Mansfeldt, which order him to press the King of Spain to accept of a truce, as proposed by France, giveth grounds to believe that that Court will change its resolutions and enter into more peaceful measures, since no assistance can be hoped for from his Imperial Majesty whilst he hath the Turks upon his hands. In the mean time all preparations are making for war here. The officers of the armies are gone to their posts. . . .

1684, April 5th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary.—The bombs which the French have lately thrown into Fontarabie are said to have wrought no great effects, those of that place having received them with great contempt, having also found the means of returning them back to the enemy, which I believe is something difficult The affairs of the peace are not yet more advanced at the Court of Spayne than they were before; we must attend to know what good

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

influence the Emperor's late orders to his ambassador there may have upon it. Another extraordinary courier dispatched from the Nuncio at the Imperial Court to him who resideth in Spayne is passed by this place with some news of importance The project of the ligue so much discoursed of having been sent from the Emperor by an extraordinary courier to Venice is returned from thence, having received there the approbation of the Senate, so that the signing of it now only remaineth, but we are not yet informed here of the conditions of it A letter which the Duke of Hanover had lately written to the Emperor touching the conclusion of a peace with France hath not been conceived in so strong and pressing terms as it was expected here that it should have been, which maketh this Court to doubt a little of the sincerity of the inclinations of that Duke towards the interests of France. He is said in it rather to have praised and approved of the good intentions and the conduct of the Emperor than by firm instances to have endeavoured to persuade him to take good measures, and to come to a good conclusion in that matter. This King's preparation for sea are very much hastened, and the arming of 30 galleys in Provence is carried on with great diligence. Mons^r. de Seignelay leaveth this place in order to go thither on the 15th or 20th of this month. . . .

1684, April 8th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—A report which came from Versailles upon Tuesday last accompanied also with several circumstances of the discovery of a new conspiracy in England against the King's person hath very much alarmed all people here; but I, having had no account of it in my last letters, and those which should have arrived yesterday being still owing, live in hopes that either the thing is not true, or if it be, that the mischief is prevented *What I mentioned some time since to you of a design which this King was supposed to have had of besieging Luxembourg seems now not to have been ill grounded, for there are 50 pieces of cannon and 25 mortars pieces lodged at Thionville, which is not above 6 leagues from that place. Great stores of ammunition and other things necessary for a siege have been in readiness at Sedan for some months past.* The city of Amsterdam hath pressed this King very much not to enter into the Low countries, declaring that it will be the means of their ruin, seeing that by it they shall be obliged to follow the other towns and to submit themselves to the pleasure of the Prince of Orange Several officers are arrived lately here from the expedition of Oudenarde. They report that 2 third parts of that town is laid in ashes, that the magazines of victuals and ammunition, the house of the Governour, which was a noble structure, with several other private and public edifices are all burnt, that great numbers of wives and maids were violated in endeavouring to escape out of the town that they might avoid the burning, and that in fine nothing can be more deplorable than the desolation of that place There hath been for some time in this place one Carew, a person well known in England and Holland, and particularly by having been concerned in recovering the debts of Sir Wm. Courten and Sir Paul Pindar, deceased. He presented a *plant* (plainte?) some days since to this King, in which he requests his assistance for the recovery of some debts which are due to several of his Majesty's subjects in his new conquests in the Low countries, creditors to the persons above named from some merchants of Middleburgh and others the subjects of the States of Holland. His meaning is to obtain letters of reprisals against them. The answer to his petition hath been that nothing could be done in his business because it concerned the interest of several nations against whom his most Christian Majesty would not as yet by any action of importance declare his inclinations good or bad, but that when he should have made that declaration he should know what might be done or not done. He hath brought over his case printed at large in English, in which he reflects highly upon several of the Lords of the Privy Council, and particularly upon the late Lord Chancellour, for their proceedings against him. He hath dispersed Copies of it, of which I have by chance gotten one, and I hear that he is translating it into French. He hath already printed and dispersed copies of the King's letters of reprisals granted him and others some time since against the Hollander's for 150,000 and odd pounds in French, and is publishing his manifestoes here every day.

1684, April 12th, s. n., Paris.—The same to the same. —I have received yours of the 4th, and also yesterday that of the 27th of March. In the former of them I

have his Majesty's repeated commands concerning the affair of Canada, which I shall punctually perform, and I shall endeavour to know this King's resolution concerning it, before he beginneth his voyage, which holdeth still for the 22nd of next month. Mademoiselle was affianced to the Duke of Savoy at Versailles upon Saturday last, and married to him upon Monday in the castle there at high mass, the Duc de Maine being that Duke's proxy for both. The Cardinal de Bouillon performed the ceremony of the marriage Mons^r. de Seignelay goeth for Thoulon upon Monday next to hasten the putting to sea of this King's ships of war and of 30 galleys, which are all arming with great diligence. Those of Genoa have received the letters of credence of the Envoyé of Spayne lately arrived there, notwithstanding the difficulties which was at first made because the King of Spayne giveth to himself in those letters the character of Protector of the Republic. It is believed that the Genoese have passed by that, upon the hopes that that King may procure their being comprehended in the treaty when a peace shall be made A sentence hath been given in the *Chambre du Tresor* against the executors of Mr. Ord, the banquier, lately dead here, upon the account of the *droit d'Aubeine*, and they are assigned to appear this day; but it is observable that in the sentence they mention Mr. Ord only in general a stranger and not a Scotchman. Upon their application to me I moved Mr. de Croissy yesterday in the matter, and I desired him to represent it to the King his master as an infraction of the privileges which those of the Scotch nation had long enjoyed here, and which had been confirmed as by several former Kings, so particularly of late times by the Kings Henry the 4th and Lewis the 13th. He told me that it was his most Christian Majesty's intention that all the King's our masters subjects should be exempted from the *Droit d'Aubeine*, and that so often as they were troubled upon that account arrests would be granted in their favour by the Council of State. That this King having let those casualties to farm, the farmers were willing to make the best of them, and had therefore tried if by these means they could draw anything out of the executors, but that they had no other thing to do than to appear this day and to plead that Mr. Ord was a Scotchman born, and that he hoped the poursuite would cease. But if the *Chambre du Tresor* should after such a plea proceed further, he assured me that, upon the notice which I should give him, an arrest of the Council of State should be granted in favour of the persons complaining. I have again moved in the business of the master of the Irish vessel who was taken out of Ramsgate road by a privateer of Calais. I hope we shall have justice in that matter before this King goeth from hence. The poor man is come hither himself after having been very cruelly treated at Calais.

1684, April 15th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Coll. Gramme.—I received yesterday the King's orders to follow this King into Flanders from Mr. Secretary Jenkins, which I am preparing to do, but I must of necessity have some supplies, otherwise it will be impossible for me to go so soon as I would. This Court parts on the 22nd or 24th without fail, and I intend to set out the 26th or 27th. I was much surprised with the ill news of Mr. Secretary Jenkins removal; I am sure I have lost an hearty good friend, but I must endeavour to bear it.

1684, April 15th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.— . . . I do very easily imagine that the King hath not without much difficulty granted to you, sir, that permission which you have with so much earnestness solicited. His Majesty knoweth how to value those services which you have rendered to him and the nation in the most difficult times, and with what zeal and courage you have combated for him, and in the behalf of the Government against those who have designed and attempted the ruin of both. . . .

s. d. The same to the same.—I have received yours of the 31st of March, s. v., with his Majesty's commands to me to follow this King into the campagne, which I am preparing to do, and I hope to be in a readiness to set out from hence within a day or 2 after him. Be pleased, sir, to make my most dutiful acknowledgments to the King for the care which he hath been pleased to have of me in recommending my affairs to the Lords of the Treasury, and for the provision which he is pleased to order me for my support in the field The advices from Spayne inform us of no other resolution yet taken in that Council of State but that of sustaining the war vigorously which hath been declared, tho' without any means of doing it. The chiefest of the foreign ministers who reside at Madrid write that they

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

find all imaginable obstacles in endeavouring to dispose the ministers of that Court to accept either a peace or a truce. It is known that the King of Spayne wisheth an accommodation, as do also the two Queens. The Council of State there is divided, the greatest part of it is for the war, and supports the Duke of Medina Celi in that well grounded resolution . . . I shall do what I possibly can in favour of Mons^r. Duarte, of Antwerp. I have formerly moved Mons^r. de Louvois in the affair at the request of Sir Richard Bulstrode, and his answer to me was that the goods which had been stolen from Mons^r. Duarte were seized with the thief also at Cambray, but that the goods were detained as belonging to an enemy, and that his most Christian Majesty had given them to an officer of the garrison there. I shall observe his Majesty's further commands concerning the Comte d'Alby.

1684, April 19th, s. n., Paris.—The same to the same. —In your letter I received his Majesty's second commands concerning the affair of Port Nelson, and having frequently before spoken to Monsieur de Croissy and to Mons^r. de Seignelay upon that subject, from both of whom I always received the same answers, which I have formerly imparted to you, I thought it convenient to receive the final one from the King himself; I therefore demanded an audience, which his most Christian Majesty was pleased to grant me privately in his *cabinet* upon Monday last. I then recounted to him at large how this whole matter passed, and I also presented to him the inclosed memorial, which I think is drawn exactly according to the orders sent me. He received it, and what I said to him also upon the subject very well; but told me that this affair had been often under his consideration, and that he had always ordered Monsieur de Seignelay to let me know that he would take no resolution concerning it till he had heard from his Governour of Canada, to whom he had sent to know how the action passed, and that at this time he could give no other answer. I replied, &c. . . . From this, falling upon the subject of the intended voyage, his most Christian Majesty was pleased to take occasion to praise very much the prudent conduct of the King in this conjuncture. I took the liberty to tell him that I was sure that his Majesty desired nothing more than to procure a firm and well settled peace to Europe, &c. . . . His most Christian Majesty was pleased to add that he was glad to hear that I was ordered to follow him in this voyage, that I might be a witness of his conduct, and of what he did in Flanders, that so the King my master might have a just account of what passed. I was no sooner arrived at Versailles upon Monday last but the Dutch ambassador and the Envoyé of Sweden came in after me. They immediately went to Mons^r. de Croissy and desired him to procure for them an audience of the King. At their return from thence they told me, &c. . . . The Nonce is to have audience this day, and the Dutch ambassador and the Envoyé of Sweden to-morrow. By my next I shall be able to acquaint you with what passeth at both of them. When the Nonce demanded his audience Mons^r. de Croissy told him, amongst other things, that the King his master was willing to consent to a peace, but that he would have it *en maistre*. Mons^r. de Seignelay hath taken leave of his most Christian Majesty, he is now in town, and goeth for Thoulon to-morrow, and hath orders to hasten out the fleet. They begin here to whisper again as if there were some design against Genoa.

1684, April 19th, s. n., Paris. The same to the same.—I am forced to importune you again upon the account of poor Sir S. Morland, from whom I have received this day the letter enclosed. It will be a very seasonable kindness to him to acquaint his Majesty with the contents of it; he hath writ this day upon the same subject to my Lord Chamberlain.

1684, April 22nd, s. n., Paris.—The same to the same. —In my last I imparted to you the subject upon which the Nonce, the ambassador of Holland, and the Envoyé of Sweden had severally demanded audiences of this King. Upon Wednesday the Nonce was admitted to his, in which he did set forth at length the propositions of the allies, and pretended by arguments to induce his most Christian Majesty to the acceptance of them. But he returned to him for answer that if any other person had presumed to have spoken to him upon those propositions he would not have heard him, especially since the King our master, who had found them unreasonable and impertinent, would not charge himself with the making of them, and that after that it would be his reproach and shame to give ear to them. But that he, the Nonce, being his friend, he was willing to

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

grant to him an audience that he might tell him, that after having expected a long time, and with much patience, that the Spaniards would think fit to give him a just satisfaction, and seeing that they did not at all make any advances towards the doing of it, he had made new levyes and recruits, and had prepared all things necessary for the obliging of them to it, and that he could not yield those villages which they demanded without leaving his own subjects exposed to great incommodities and dangers, &c. To the Dutch ambassador his most Christian Majesty answered, receiving at the same time his memorial, that he knew the contents of it, and that he was astonished that such propositions should be made to him in the present conjuncture; he added that he had no other answer to give him. That ambassador did then offer to present to him the *cartes* on which the line was marked which is desired for a frontiers. But this King told him that it was not at all necessary that he should receive them, and that he already knew all. The Envoyé of Sweden had audience upon the same day with the Dutch ambassador, which was Thursday, and in return to what he offered upon the subject of the propositions this King said that no other answer could be expected from him than that which he had already given to the Nonce and to the ambassador of Holland . . . That the Opinionâtreté of the Spaniards was the cause of the misfortunes which would necessarily arrive, that he was now ready to depart, and that he found himself in a condition to make Spain repent of its way of proceeding. The French troops have orders to be in a readiness against the 25th instant, and to be in a condition to march within 3 hours after their orders. Since the death of Mr. Ord, a Scotch banquier here, the *Chambre du Tresor* hath adjudged all his goods and effects to be fallen to this King by the *Droit D'Aubeine*. I have had all the trouble that could be about this business, but I have yesterday obtained this King's letter to Mons^r. le Pelletier to grant a *main levée* in favour of the heirs and executors of Mr. Ord: unless some general order may be obtained in favour of the King's subjects a trouble will be entailed upon his minister in this Court so often as any other shall die here. The master of the vessel which was brought to Calais by a privateer of that place from Ramsgate Road is still here. I not having been able to obtain an order for the release of the ship; those of Calais having possessed Mr. de Seignelay, and he having reported it to this King, that she had several goods on board her consigned to the subjects of the King of Spayne . . . If in the meantime the King would be pleased to order this matter to be recommended to Mons^r. Barillon, and if he were desired to write of it hither, it might facilitate my offices. I have been more active in this affair, because I am assured from Ostend (and it is very fit that the King should know it) by some English merchants of good credit there that those of that place finding by this instance that English ships are brought up by the French under the pretence of having goods on board belonging to the King of Spayne, or consigned to his subjects, altho' belonging to the English, are resolved to seize the English ships also under pretence of their having French goods on board them.

1684, April 26th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Lord Chamberlain.—I have received the honour of your lordship's letter of the 10th current, s. v., by the hand of Mons^r. d'Allemagne. I shall endeavour to execute your lordship's commands in it relating to his Grace the Duke of Grafton as soon as I can . . . If in a month's time the passeport be not obtained, and I shall not fail to demand one so soon as I shall join the Court, which will be on Wednesday or Thursday next, either at Cambray or Condé, and to send it with all expedition to Calais.

1684, April 26th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary.— . . . What hath been spread concerning a letter which Mons^r. hath received from the Queen of Spain, in which she is said to have assured him that the truce as proposed by this King is accepted at Madrid, hath no foundation.

1684, April 29th, s. n., Paris.—The same to the same. —I am just now advertised that Mons^r. hath received advise by a courier express from his most Christian Majesty that Luxembourg was to be invested as yesterday, and the siege formed by the Mareschal de Crequy, that he with his Court would continue at Conlet, and send a great detachment of his army on the side of Luxembourg. In my last to you I acquainted you that the business of M. Ord, the banquier, lately deceased, was in a very good way, but since that I find that new orders have been given for the seizing his effects as

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

fallen to this King by the *Droit d'Aubeine*. I have inclosed an account and exact relation of all the steps which have been made in that affair The proceeding of Mr. le Pelletier in this business, after this King by himself and Mons^r. de Croissy had promised me a *main levée*, hath been a little extraordinary On Sunday last my Lord of Purbecke, Captain Kenely, and Mr. Roberts on one side, with Mr. Lutterel, Sir Thomas Nugent, and Captain Barret, all Irish gentlemen, on the other, decided by duel in the *Pais de Lieg*, a quarrel which had been begun in this place; my Lord of Purbecke is killed, and Mr. Lutterel is slightly wounded, the others are come off without hurt; they fought upon some ground belonging to the Prince of Orange, but the Government of Liege hath taken notice of the thing, which hath obliged those whose who survive to take sanctuary in an English convent in that city.

s. d. The same to Sir L. Jenkins.—I have this day received a letter from my Lord of Sunderland, in which he hath given me notice of your resigning of the seals of your office to his Majesty, I could have wished that I might have had the happiness of your correspondence longer, but since satisfaction of ease will attend your retreat I am to congratulate it with you The bearer hereof is Mr. Courteene, a gentleman who hath had obligations to you formerly, when he was by misinformation made prisoner in the Bastille He hath now the misfortune to be persecuted here by one Carew upon the pretension of his being administrator to the goods and chattells of his grandfather, Sir Wm. Courteene; Mr. Carew's character is so well known to the King and yourself, and to many others, that I need not take the pains of giving it. Mr. Courteen hath thought fit to remove into England, where he hath great reason to hope that his Majesty will grant him his royal protection: I therefore take the liberty to recommend him to your favour.

1684, April 30th, Pont S^c. Maxence.—Lord Preston to the Earl of Sunderland.— Your lordship may be pleased to assure the King that I shall not fail to continue to solicit the affair of Port Nelson in obedience to his commands. Just as I was going into my coach at Paris, in order to begin my journey, I received an advice that his most Christian Majesty had left his orders with Mons^r. de Seignelay to signify his pleasure to the Governor of Canada that the French should restore the possession of Port Nelson, and of all which they had violently taken to the English. I shall know the truth of this from Mons^r. de Croissy when I see him, and I shall transmit the account of it to your lordship. I have by this night's post acquainted Sir Sam. Moreland with his Majesty's bounty to him, for which I am sure he will not fail to make him most dutiful acknowledgements

1684, May 3rd, s. n., Cambray.—The same to the same.—I am thus far upon my voyage, and I hope to join this Court to-morrow at Condé. His most Christian Majesty is there at present, and doth resolve not to remove from thence for some days. By a courier who left the Court this morning I am informed that Luxembourg is formally besieged, and that this King declareth that he will take it to repair the expence which he hath been at in bringing an army into the field. A courier hath been dispatched to Mons^r. d'Avaux at the Hague with orders to acquaint the States General there that if they do not immediately recall their troops from Flanders his most Christian Majesty will declare the war; their answer is expected this day at Condé

1684, May 6th, n. s., Valenciennes.—The same to the same.—I arrived here upon Thursday, and I was yesterday at Condé, where his most Christian Majesty will continue to expect the answer to the memorial presented upon the 24th of the last month by Mons^r. d'Avaux at the Hague, which before this can arrive your lordship must have seen it, having been printed there the next day both in the French and the Dutch languages. All things are here at present very quiet, and will continue so till the resolutions of the States of Holland be known. It is hoped here that they will be such as may promote an accommodation. The Prince of Orange hath countermanded his equipage, which was upon the way, and hath deferred his departure from the Hague till the States have considered the subject of Mons^r. d'Avaux's memorial. That Prince is said to be much embarrassed at present, and the more since he finds that what his most Christian Majesty proposes seems to be relished by the Government and people of Holland, and that it may have good effects. He seemeth still to act by his passions, and hath lately declared in public

that he would rather choose to die at the head of 20,000 men in the field than be assassinated with only his valet de chambre at the Hague Luxembourg hath been invested for some days, and the last night the trenches before it were to be opened. There are about 35,000 foot now before it, and considerable bodies of horse are placed at Dinant and at other places near it. The besieged have adventured to make a sally, but without much success, some few of the French were killed and two or three of their party taken prisoners. By those they are informed that they already want within the town provisions for their horses, and that the garrison doth not consist of above 2,500 men at the most. The Duke of Grafton arrived here the last night, and I am just going to wait upon him to Condé. I expect the Duke of Northumberland this night.

1684, May 10th, Valenciennes. Lord Preston to Mons^r. Godet. (French.) Sends the letters which he has promised him, and has recommended him to Mons^r. Jenkins, and doubts not but that the Bishop of London and his (Lord Preston's) brother will do all they can in his service.—He also sends the passport for which he asked.

1684, May 10th, Valenciennes.—Lord Preston to Mr. Se. Jenkins.—The bearer hereof, Mons^r. Godet, who in Mr. Savil's time and mine hath had the honour to write to you the occurrences on this side, hath occasion to go upon his particular affairs into England hath desired me to give him an occasion of saluting you, and to desire your favour to him if it may lie in your way to shew him any.—Lord P. recommends him.—It is seven years since he hath been employed by the ministers of England here.

Letters of same date to the Bishop of London and to Coll. Grahme recommending Mons^r. Godet to them.

1684, May 10th, n. s., Valenciennes. Lord Preston to Sir Stephen Fox.—Says that the Duke of Northumberland had gone to Luxembourg. The Duke of Grafton went towards that place yesterday. I hope he will get safe thither, tho' there may be danger in passing the woods. He is advised to go a little about, which will be securer for him. . . .

1684, May 10th, n. s., Valenciennes.—Lord Preston to Sir J. Worden.—I have delivered the enclosed to my Lord of Arran, who arrived here on Monday, tho' much diseased with his sore leg.

1684, May 10th, n. s., Valenciennes.—Lord Preston to his Majesty.—I humbly presume to acquaint your Majesty that I had the honour to wait upon the Duke of Grafton the next day after his arrival here to Condé, where he was received with many particular marks of favour and esteem by his most Christian Majesty, and with all expressions of honour by this Court. When his Grace had delivered your Majesty's letter this King told him that Luxembourg was now invested, and that since your Majesty had sent him over to see action he thought that he would do well to go thither. His Grace replied that he came over with the design of serving his most Christian Majesty, and that he was resolved to go thither in all diligence. When my Lord Duke was going out of the room this King was pleased to tell me that he hoped your Majesty would approve of the counsel which he had given the Duke of Grafton of going to Luxembourg, since action was now begun there. I answered that I was assured that his most Christian Majesty might dispose of his Grace as he pleased, and that your Majesty would very willingly approve of any counsel which he should be pleased to give him. Upon Monday his Grace took leave of this King, of Monseigneur Le Dauphin, and of Madame La Dauphine. His most Christian Majesty advised him at parting not to take the shortest way by the forest of Ardennes to Luxembourg, for fear of boores who lie in wait in those great woods for passengers, and of some parties of the enemy, which might entrap him. His Grace is resolved to make a tour and to keep himself as near the French frontier as he can till he reach Verdun. My Lord Duke hath been received and treated whilst he remained here with great respect by Mons^r. Magalotti, the Governor of this place, and Mons^r. de Croissy told me that he had the King his master's order to write to the Marl. de Crequi to Luxembourg to hinder his Grace from exposing himself too much at that siege. I answered that my Lord Duke was infinitely obliged to his most Christian Majesty for the care which he had of him, but that he came over with a design to render him service, and that I believed he would endeavour to acquit himself as might become him there. I will not pretend to recount to your Majesty the particular instances of the Duke of Grafton's behaviour during his short stay in this Court, nor to

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

say more than that it was every way equal to his birth and quality. I have never before presumed to trouble your Majesty with anything relating to myself, but I must now take the liberty humbly to represent to you (tho' I know your Majesty's moments are precious) that I am every day alarmed, as well from home as from abroad, it having been almost a weekly subject for the foreign Gazettes, that I am not long to have the honour of serving your Majesty in this post . . . I only humbly beg that if I am to be recalled it may be with as few marks of your Majesty's displeasure as may be, for those will touch me very sensibly and will ruin my future fortunes.

1684, May 10th, n. s., Valenciennes.—Lord Preston to the Earl of Sunderland. Since my last to your lordship the freshest advices from Holland are that in the assembly of the estates 18 cities are for accepting of a truce as proposed by his most Christian Majesty, but that 12 of them are for doing it without giving communication of their opinions to their principals before the resolution be taken, and 6 are for not taking the resolution before communication be made. The time now draweth near when we may expect their resolutions from Holland upon the subject of Mons^r. d'Avaux's memorial; till these be known we shall continue in these parts . . . A courier who left Luxembourg on the 5th inst., bringeth advice that the lines of circumvallation and contravallation were but then almost finished, so that the trenches could not be opened till Sunday or Monday last, tho' the orders were sent for doing it before. The Prince of Conti was to mount them for the first time at the head of his own regiment; 36 pieces of great cannon and all the engineers were then before the place. Mons^r. de Vauban adviseth this King that contrary to expectation they have found ground before that place which will suffer them to make their trenches 8 foot deep; that he doth not find his business there so difficult as he expected, and that if his most Christian Majesty pleaseth he can shorten the siege, but for the menaging of men's lives he desireth only 18 days for giving a very good account of the place. The morning when I left Paris I writ to Mr. Secretary Jenkins an account of my proceedings in the affair of Mr. Ord, a Scotch banquier, who lately died there; Mons^r. Pelletier was not over favourable to us in that matter; but since my coming hither I have obtained an arrest of this Council of State for exempting the heirs and executors of Mr. Ord from the *Droit d'Aubeine*. The copy I enclose. I have not yet been able to do any thing towards the releasing of the English ship taken by a privateer of Calais, tho' I have used all endeavours imaginable.

1684, May 11th, n. s., Valenciennes.—The same to the same.—The person who will have the honour of presenting this letter to your lordship is the master of the ship of Corke, which was some weeks since taken out of Ramsgate Road by a privateer of Calais. After a great deal of ill usage at that place he came to Paris and applied himself to me.—Lord Preston tells what he had done in the affair . . . The master who hath followed me hither, finding that nothing at present is to be done here, hath desired me to give your lordship this account, that so the whole case may be stated and laid before his Majesty . . . At the return of Mons^r. de Seignelay I shall not fail to use all endeavours to procure a favourable end to this business, and if in the mean time his Majesty doth give me any new orders concerning it, it shall be exactly executed by, &c.

1684, May 11th, Valenciennes. Lord Preston to Mr. Holland, &c. the owners of the vessel; refers them to the master for an account of what he has done.

A letter of the same date to Mr. Motlew, &c. the factors at Ostend, from Lord Preston, to the same purpose as the above

s. d. Lord Preston to Coll. Finch.—I have received both your kind letters . . . The bearer hereof is the master of a vessel belonging to Corke . . . He desireth to deliver a petition to the King himself, which I must beg of you, as my friend, to assist him to do, either as the King walks in the Park, or when he is most at leisure. Captain Gunman will not fail to be with him at the same time. If you would also at the same time take an occasion of saying something of this business to the Duke you will oblige me. . . .

1684, May 13th, n. s., Valenciennes.—Lord Preston to the Earl of Carlisle. At my return yesterday from Condé to this place I had the happiness to find my brother Howard safely arrived in the company of my Lord of Ossory and of my Lord of Kinsale. In the afternoon they were all presented to this King at Condé, who received them extremely well. This morning they

are gone post to Luxembourg, and Mons^r. Le Mareschal de Schomberg hath obliged me so much as to recommend my brother Howard in particular to the Mareschal de Crecqui, who commands there . . . Here they make no doubt but that place will be taken before the end of this month; the besiegers having, contrary to expectation, found ground which suffers their trenches to be 8 foot deep, and when the last courier came from thence the besieged were no longer able to maintain the counterscarpe. . . .

1684, May 13th, Valenciennes. Lord Preston to the Earl of Sunderland.—We have yet received no other account from Holland of the deliberations of those States upon the subject of Mons^r. d'Avaux's late memorial than what I gave your lordship in my last. This King is resolved to expect their answer at the head of his army till the 20th instant . . . In the mean time the siege of Luxembourg is vigorously carried on, and they seem here to make no doubt of taking it before the end of this month, and so sure they seem to be of this, that they name the 26th or 27th day for it. When this great obstacle is once removed I believe that things will tend more naturally towards an accommodation. The last advices which we have from Luxembourg are not very particular; they only say that the besiegers are very far advanced, that no person of note hath been killed, and very few common soldiers, and that the besieged were no longer able to maintain the counterscarpe . . . Mons^r. de Croissy told me yesterday that either your lordship or Mr. Secretary Godolphin had spoken to Mons^r. Barillon concerning the Irish barque taken in Ramsgate Road, and that Mons^r. Barillon had written about it. He giveth me good hopes that at the return of Mons^r. de Seignelay (which will be within 14 or 15 days) an order may be given for the release of it. He also maketh me hope that at the same time a favourable answer may be given to the affair of Cavoda. My Lords of Ossory and Kinsale and Mr. Howard were presented to day to this King at Condé, and were well received; they are gone this morning by post towards Luxembourg, and several Scotch gentlemen have followed them. The ambassador of Venice is coming hither with orders to notify to that King the conclusion of the ligue betwixt the Emperor, the King of Poland, and that Republic against the Turk.

1684, May 15th, n. s., Valenciennes.—The same to the same.— . . . This morning at the break of day the French army decamped from Fresne, his most Christian Majesty marching with it, and having passed the narrow but deep river of Escault, and also another smaller river, by two bridges thrown over them, is gone to encamp within the Spanish territories, Kievrain being the last village which the Spaniards possess on this side. . . . I enclose a 2^d memorial presented by Mons^r. d'Avaux at the Hague, tho' I believe your lordship may have had it before, it having been printed there. From Luxembourg we hear that the besiegers were advanced to the first palisades: that all the shots from the town passed over their heads, they being got so near to it that very few men had then been killed, and that nobody of any consideration, except one captain, had been wounded. It is hoped here that that place cannot hold out longer than the 22th current, but Mons^r. de Vauban hath written that he apprehends the greatest difficulty may be met with in the fossée, and that if a good resistance be made there they may loose many men and the town may hold out some days longer than is expected. . . .

1684, May 15th, Valenciennes.—The same to the same.—I take the liberty to enclose a bill of my extraordinary expenses in his Majesty's service since the last day of September 1683 to the last of March 1684, which completeth 6 months. I have omitted to mention any thing in it concerning the Duke of Northumberland, who, by his Majesty's order, did me the honour to be at my table during his stay this last winter at Paris, which was near 6 months. I was obliged by his being there to keep a much greater table than I needed to have done otherwise, but I do not know what to charge for it. If your lordship will be pleased to know the King's pleasure whether I shall charge this or not you will lay a great obligation upon me. . . .

1684, May 15th, n. s., Valenciennes.—Lord Preston to Mr. Bridgman.—I have only time to acknowledge the receipt of yours with Don Pedro de Ronquillo's memorial and the answer to it enclosed.

1684, May 18th, n. s., Valenciennes.—Lord Preston to the Earl of Sunderland. His most Christian Majesty arrived here yesterday, and I believe he resolveth to continue here till the siege of Luxembourg be ended; from thence we hear, &c. . . . My Lord of Arran

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

hath obtained the King's leave to go to Luxembourg, and he is accordingly gone thither this morning. I would have sent to your lordship by this post a plan of Luxembourg, and also of the camp at Kieverain, if I could have had them copied in time, with the approaches marked which the besiegers have made to Luxembourg, but my Lord of Arran hath promised me that he will supply that omission by sending them this night either to the Duke or your lordship A courier arrived yesterday from Holland and bringeth advice that in the assembly of those States General they had deliberated upon the subject of the late memorial of Mons^r. d'Avaux, and that their resolution was that they could not engage to deliver Luxembourg to his most Christian Majesty because it belonged to Spain, but that they were not for entering into a war, and for supporting upon their own bottom; therefore, since it was necessary to give a speedy answer to his most Christian Majesty's propositions, they resolved to send orders to their troops in Flanders not to act against France. Mons^r. Fagel was commanded to dress this resolution, but he excused himself from doing it till it was communicated to the Prince of Orange. The States upon this sent their deputies to that Prince, but when they offered to inform him of what had passed he turned his back upon them and the next day went to Bruxelles, whether with a design to dispose the Marquis de Grana to an accommodation, or to put himself at the head of the Spanish and Dutch troops, and to act something on this side, is yet uncertain. This King may after the 20th instant make higher demands than he hath hitherto done. The Nonce arrived here upon Tuesday, and yesterday at his most Christian Majesty's arrival here he complimented him upon the great happiness of the conjuncture, and upon the great likelihood there is that a peace may ensue. This King answered him that he found that the more he was in a condition to oblige his enemies to accept of reasonable proposals the more averse he found them from hearkening to them. He told him then that he had an army now in the field which was capable of giving repose and peace to Christendom The peace being made with Algiers it is believed that it (the fleet) may be designed against Barcelona or some other place in Spain, this King resolving perhaps to endeavour to bring the Spaniards to reason by urging them a little on that side The passports which your lordship mentions for my Lords of Ossory and of Cornbury are expedited. I have obtained also some for the Dukes of Grafton and Northumberland and for my Lord Charles Murray. I have in my last given to your lordship an account of the affairs of Mr. Ord, which to my great ease is ended. As for what relateth to Mr. Carew I shall exactly observe his Majesty's commands concerning him. I have had certain information very lately that that person hath been the cause of the taking of several horses coming lately from England into France by the Ostenders. Some persons of desperate fortunes having of late scoured the seas under the pretence of being Mr. Carew's privateers, and under the shadow of his old letters patent from England have found them too weak to protect them, and do now seek by him to obtain further commissions from France, which have been refused them. These persons are at present at Dunquerque and Calais, where they eat and drink upon that account, and have the opportunity of sending intelligence to the Ostenders when any good prize is to be had; by the means of those persons all the horses above mentioned have been taken as prize, upon the account of their going into the French service, and they have their shares in them.

1684, May 22nd, n. s., Valenciennes. Lord Preston to Sir Richard Bulstrode at Bruxelles.—Here we continue in expectation of an answer from Holland to the late propositions made from hence, the time being now elapsed; if it do not arrive soon new measures will certainly be taken. We draw near to Mons, the French army being encamped not two hours from it, and the advanced parties go within the reach of the cannon of that place every day Mons^r. de Louvois said yesterday that he made account that upon Saturday night the second countrescarpe of Luxembourg would be carried. I have had accounts from thence which say that the besiegers have lost more men than they own, but the town must at last be taken if no succours arrive, and it is hard to conjecture from where at present those should come. I believe we may continue in this place till Luxembourg be taken. I will use all my endeavours with Mons^r. de Louvois to obtain what you desire as to the refuge, but I am in hopes there will be no need of it, for I do not think that we shall advance so far. I

wish the accommodation may be made before this King leaveth these parts, if that be, I may perhaps kiss your hands at Bruxelles, but incognito

1684, May 22nd, n. s., Valenciennes. Lord Preston to Mr. Whiting at Lisle.—I received some days since by Mr. Mawle a letter which you were pleased to convey to me from Sir Richard Bulstrode.—Cannot be answerable for the success of his endeavours.

1684, May 22nd, n. s., Valenciennes.—Lord Preston to the Earl of Sunderland.—The French army continueth still at Kieveraine. There hath been a rumour these two days here that it is to decamp soone, but I hear nothing of it. The conflicts are frequent betwixt the advanced French parties and those of the garrison of Mons; no great hurt hath been yet done, only prisoners are daily taken on both sides. The other day the Marechal de Schomberg advanced very near to that place with 4 squadron of horse to view, I suppose, the ground. The Prince de Râche, being advertised of this by the sentinels who espied the party from the walls, sent out 4 squadrons also, and every horseman was to take a footman behind him. They drawing so near that the mareschal saw the design, he thought it better to retire in good order than to engage with a double number, and so he returned safely to his camp. A courier arrived here the last night with letters dated on the 19th instant from the Hague; they give good hopes of an accommodation, but the conclusion may perhaps be deferred till the taking of Luxembourg. The propositions of France are said to have been the daily subject of the deliberations of the States since the return of the Prince of Orange to that place Advices from Luxembourg are expected every hour, we only hear from thence that two redoubts are taken, and that Monsieur de Vauban was in hopes that the second countrescarpe would be taken upon Saturday last at night

1684, May 25th, n. s., Valenciennes.—Lord Preston to Sir James Hayes.—I have seen yours of the 8th inst. s. v., to Mr. Tempest, relating to the affair of Port Nelson, and am very glad to take occasion from it to let you know from myself in what estate at this time that affair is in this Court. All the offices which I have hitherto passed concerning it are very well known to you. I having given exact accounts of them formerly to Sir Leoline Jenkins, which accounts he hath from time to time communicated to you. The answers which we have hitherto had from this King and his ministers upon the subject of our complaints are not to be interpreted a refusal of doing justice to the English Company of Hudson's Bay, they are rather dilatory and given with a design to gain time that they may see how things will turn, and if a fairer pretext may be formed to keep what those adventurers of Canada have by violence put themselves in possession of. The reason of this is obvious; for Radison and des Grozelieres have not failed since their arrival here to represent to these ministers all the advantages which the French nation may draw from this King's being master of the territory which belongeth to the English company, which will put the whole castor trade into the hands of his subjects, whose profits hath already been very great by that part of it which they at present possess The morning when I left Paris I had that account which I gave to my Lord of Sunderland of this King's ordering Radison and des Grozelieres to withdraw the French with their effects from Port Nelson, but not having it from any minister of this Court I durst not write it positively. Since my being here I have asked Mons^r. de Croissy if he had any order from the King his master concerning it, he answered No, but Mons^r. de Seignelay, in whose hand the business naturally was, might have one. Till his return, which must be within 12 or 14 days, nothing more can be known. In the mean time I think the proposal inclosed may be worthy of the consideration of the company, and I must add that it cometh to me from the hands of those who are assured that it will be made good. The time which they desire for putting the habitation and fort which they have seized into the possession of the English company seemeth long, but you will be a better judge of the reason which they give for it than I am

1684, May 25th, n. s., Valenciennes.—Lord Preston to the Earl of Sunderland.—The deliberations at the Hague seem slow, and (as I hinted in my letter of the 22nd instant) I believe they will advance equally with the siege of Luxembourg and no faster. A courier arrived here yesterday from Monsieur d'Avaux with advice that 11 of the cities had entirely declared for the acceptance of the truce as proposed by France; and that he did not doubt of the good success of this

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

negotiation, nor do they here at all seem to doubt of it. —News from Luxembourg. — . . . What I gave notice of some time since relating to the privateers of Ostend to seize upon English vessels where they should meet them upon the pretext of their having French goods on board them is now proved true, for I received yesterday a letter from Ostend which informs me that upon the 16th instant a small English vessel was brought into that place, belonging to Weymouth, which they intended to make a prize, because she either came from France or was bound to France; the person who writes to me having not then been informed whither.

1684, May 29th, st. no., Valenciennes. — Lord Preston to the Earl of Sunderland. — . . . Yesterday morning a courier arrived here from the Hague and brought advise that the resolution had certainly been taken in the assembly of the States of Holland on Friday last for the acceptance of a truce if a letter had not arrived from Mons^r. Van Citters just at the instant of their assembling, in which he lets them know that the King had assured him that after the taking of Luxembourg all disputes on this side would be ended, and that if this King offered after that to advance further into Flanders his Majesty would hinder him and put himself at the head of those who should oppose him; this letter it seemeth wrought a very great effect, for Mons^r. Fagel took the occasion from it to remonstrate that since his Majesty had given the assurance to their ambassador that after the taking of Luxembourg nothing should be attempted against these countries by this King, they had no reason to disgust their allies by coming to a sudden resolution upon so importing an affair as that which was before them, nor to abandon their allies, since the danger would be over so soon as this King should be master of that place. Upon this the assembly broke up without giving any answer to Mons^r. d'Avaux, who had then orders to have signed the truce. . . . One thing which hath contributed much to the ill success of this negotiation is the confident report which hath run at the Hague that there is a treaty betwixt the King and his most Christian Majesty which obligeth the latter to attempt nothing after the taking of Luxembourg against the Spaniards. . . . The late news from Holland hath given occasion to his most Christian Majesty to send his orders to the Marl. de Crequi to press with all vigour the siege of Luxembourg. . . . Poor Mr. Howard did on Wednesday morning last receive the shot of a musket on the top of his right shoulder, and the bullet was the same morning cut out near the reins of his back. It is thought that it hath not only pierced his lungs but his kidneys; and on Saturday when the last courier came from Luxembourg he was in a fever and it was thought that he could not live. The French fleet under the command of Mons^r. du Quesne is now before Genoa; when it appeared first off of that place the Genoese sent to know why it came there; Mons^r. de Seignelay, who was on board it, sent for answer to the Senate that they were sent there to demand satisfaction for several pretensions which the King his master had upon that Republic, and that if that Senate would treat with him upon them that he was ready to enter into a treaty. The answer of the Senate was the discharge of an 100 pieces of cannon at the fleet. Orders were then immediately given to throw bombs into the town, and a courier who came from thence on the 18th instant saith that when he came away he saw fire in three several places of it. They say here that one great misfortune of that place is that its guns will not carry above 700 paces, and that the bombs will have their effects at the distance of 1,400. . . .

A letter of the same date addressed by Lord Preston to Sir Ph. Howard, giving him an account as above of the wounds of his brother Howard. — Asks him to write to Lord Carlisle, for he cannot, that "my poor Lady" and he may be prepared to hear worse news if it "cometh."

1684, June 1st, st. n., Valenciennes. — Lord Preston to Mr. Frowde. — I have received the favour of yours with one enclosed from the Duke to my Lord of Arran, which I immediately forwarded to Luxembourg, where he now is. Perhaps by the next post you may hear of the taking of that place. I have received the ill news from thence of the death of my brother-in-law, Mr. Howard, who was killed there by a musket shot.

1684, June 1st, st. no., Valenciennes. — Lord Preston to Sir Ph. Howard. — What I told you in my last was the subject of my fears is now arrived, the death of my poor brother Howard; he died upon Monday last, and was buried before the place. He was sensible to the last, and hath disposed of what jewels and bills of exchange

he had into the hands of my Lord of Ossory to be delivered to my Lord of Carlisle, and hath given some horses and other things amongst his friends and servants. . . .

1684, June 1st, st. no., Valenciennes. — Lord Preston to the Bishop of Oxon. — I have received your lordship's very obliging letter with one enclosed for Mons^r. le Sueur, which I have transmitted to him. . . . Gives an account of the death of his brother Howard, and says "he had the happiness of being under your lordship's care long, so that I need not give you his character, but he was a youth of great hopes and is infinitely regretted by all people, but by none more than myself, for I did really love him as my own brother." . . .

1684, June 1st, n. s., Valenciennes. — Lord Preston to the Duke of York. — I was overjoyed to find by the last advises from England that your Royal Highness was once again to exercise the functions of that great charge which is only due to your birth and courage. Our sea affairs having never succeeded better than when under your Royal Highness's conduct, and our fleet never having acted more honourably than when under your command. . . .

1684, June 1st, n. s., Valenciennes. — Lord Preston to the King. — The honour which your Majesty was pleased to do me in writing to me* with your own hand, and in so condescending terms, was so great that I cannot hinder myself from taking the liberty humbly to acknowledge it. I shall leave the letter to my family as a mark of your Majesty's goodness never to be forgotten, with a lesson to those who shall succeed me ever to be loyal to those who shall reign after your Majesty, to whom I owe so much.

1684, June 1st, n. s., Valenciennes. — Lord Preston to the Earl of Sunderland. — Since my last to your lordship we have heard nothing from Holland, the late letter of Mons^r. van Citters having put a stop to the negotiation of peace there. I enclose a relation of what passed upon Sunday last at Luxembourg; — Account of the doings of the French fleet before Genoa. — . . . This day the report at this Court is that 3 parts of that great city are burnt, that two descents had been made, one from the vessels commanded by the Chev^r. de Liry Chef d'Escadre who is killed, and the other by the Duke de Mortemar, seconded by the Chevalier de Tainville, with a good body of foot. . . . It is thought that the King of Spain will never consent to a peace without the comprehension of the Republique of Genoa in the treaty, since it hath put itself under his protection, which will be a new obstacle to an accommodation. A thing which happened this day here hath brought *Le Pescheur fidel*, the famous almanack of Milan, into great request, for a gentleman shewed a place in it to this King, in which it is said that in the month of June *une superbe citée sera fort humiliée par des foudres* which is interpreted of Genoa. It is said that since the late misunderstanding betwixt the Elector of Brandenburg and the house of Luenbourg the subsidy of that Elector is to be augmented by this King, and that he is to begin to act soon in the northern parts if things be not accommodated. The cornette of the 1st troop of mousquetaires being void by the advance of officers upon the death of Mons^r. Fourbin, this King hath given it to Mons^r. d'Artagnan, relation to him who commanded the same troop at the siege of Maestricht and who was killed there. His most Christian Majesty also yesterday disposed of several vacant bishopricks. And this day being the fête de Dieu he went in procession here carrying a flambeau from the hostel de Ville to the Church of Notre Dame, being accompanied by the Dauphin, Madame la Dauphine, Madame la Princesse de Conti, and the whole Court.

1684, June 2nd, Valenciennes. — The same to the same. — This King received advice at midnight that Luxembourg had capitulated ever since yesterday morning at 4 of the clock, that the hostages on both sides had been delivered without difficulty, and that the besieged had not attended the effect of the mine which is under the bastion of Barlemot, that the demands of the Prince of Chimay were high, and that amongst other things he demanded to carry away all the cannon. . . . I forgot one particular in my last relating to Genoa, which is, that those of the city have cut the throats of all the French which they found in it. A courier is arrived here this morning from England.

1684, June 2nd, s. n., Valenciennes. — Lord Preston to Sir R. Bulstrode (autograph). — I have only time to tell you (my courier being just packing) that Luxembourg

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

* The King's letter is among Sir Frederick Graham's papers.

SIR
F. GRAHAM
BART.

hath capitulated ever since yesterday morning at four of the clock. A courier brought that news that night at midnight; I suppose before that time the place is reduced. Monsieur Lambert is named to be Governor; Monsieur le Maréchal de Schomberg was sent for by a courier express that morning at 3 of the clock from the army. He arrived at 8, and hath been with this King and Monsieur de Louvois ever since he came; doubtless he is to receive some important order.

Le Vendredi Soir (Friday evening) 2d Juin. (In French.) The news from England is good. The King my master has declared that he has spoken to Monsieur Van Citters on the present conjuncture of affairs, and that in the hope of persuading the Messieurs of the States of Holland to give their consent to an accommodation, he had said that he believed that after the taking of Luxembourg the King of France would undertake nothing. Mons^r. Van Citters has acknowledged to have written something approaching to this. Nevertheless the King my master has declared that he only wishes for peace, and that he is resolved to take all kind of measures to arrive at it, and if the Messieurs of the States will not contribute all that depends on them, he advises not to find it strange the measures that he will take afterwards . . . P.S. Burn this note if you please.

1684, June 5th, s. n., Lisle.—Lord Preston to the Earl of Sunderland.—In my last I gave your lordship an account that Luxembourg had capitulated. It is true that the Prince de Chimay did desire of the Mareschal de Crequi to consent to a truce of eight days; but Mons^r. de Crequi demanding that after that he should deliver up the place, which he refusing to do, and at the same time making proposals too great to be granted, the hostages were re-delivered on both sides, and they began to shoot again, so that the siege is not yet ended, but may continue some days. The King thought himself so well assured of the place that on Friday last the Te Deum was sung solemnly for the victory in a church at Valenciennes by the Archbishop of Cambray, where his most Christian Majesty and all his Court assisted, after having received the compliments of all the foreign ministers upon it; but before the solemnity was ended a courier arrived with the advice of the continuation of the siege, which hath a little changed the good humour of this Court. . . .

Memorandum that the 6th Mr. Tempest from Douay by the order of my Lord gave advise by a letter to Mr. Mounsteven, which was to be communicated to my Lord Sunderland of the surrender of Luxembourg.

1684, June 10th, s. n., Paris.—The same to the same.—At my arrival here yesterday I received your lordship's letter of the 19th, and also two of the 26th of May. In the first your lordship giveth me his Majesty's commands to endeavour for the immediate restitution of the Irish ship lately taken in Ramsgate Road by a privateer of Calais, with its lading, and also to demand that the party may be indemnified for the loss which he hath sustained by so unjust a proceeding. I shall not fail to execute this upon the first opportunity which I can have, and to press the execution of that part of the late treaty of the year 1672 mentioned by your lordship which relateth to this particular case, without a formal contravention to which they can have no pretence to detain the said ship. I shall also not fail to demand the restitution of the pinke called the St. George of London, taken by the French in the West Indies, according to your lordship's direction in the same letter. I am, in pursuance of the very exact and clear instructions which your lordship giveth me in one of yours of the 26th of May, preparing two memorials to be presented to his most Christian Majesty, one concerning the exemption of the King's subjects from the Droit d'Aubeyne, and the other for the confirming of the ancient Scotch privileges. I shall within a few days present the memorials and transmit the copies of them to your lordship. In your lordship's other letter of the 26th of May you were pleased to explain to me the design of what his Majesty was pleased to say to Mons^r. Van Citters upon the subject of the present conjuncture. . . . This King arrived the last night at Versailles, having lodged at Chantilly upon Thursday. The Prince of Chimay signed the capitulation for the rendering of Luxembourg upon the 3d instant, but since he had not appeared to go at the place before the 6th, the French garrison was not to enter till that day. There was a great contestation concerning two points . . . The French garrison is to be conducted to Bruxelles. Mons^r. de Vauban, who hath had the conduct of the siege, hath received 5,000 louis d'or as a gratuity from the King, and is now using all diligence to repair the

fortifications of the place, and to put it into a posture of defence, and five battalions are destined to carry on that work . . . The Marquis de Marini, Envoyé of Genoa, was sent to the Bastille upon Tuesday last, where he hath been hitherto well treated, and all people have had liberty to see him, but there is now a report that he is to be removed to the Chateau de Vincennes. If it be so I am afraid that it is of ill abode to him. Mons^r. de Seignelay is returned from before Genoa, and joined this Court at Mouchy upon Wednesday last. . . .

1684, June 14th, s. n., Paris.—The same to the same.—The Estates General have yet taken no resolution upon the French propositions; but Mons^r. d'Avaux hath given hopes here that that will soon be done, and that it may be such as is desired here; the term limited for it is still the 20th of this month, so that till that time things are in suspense here . . . The Nonce is to have an audience this day upon that affair (Genoa). It is pretended here that the Genoese have first violated the law of nations by setting a price upon the heads of all the French within their dominions. Since the retreat of the French fleet they have put themselves entirely under the protection of Spayne, having concluded a ligue offensive and defensive with that Crown. . . .

1684, June 17th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Sir N. Butler.—I did yesterday receive yours of the 2d instant, s. v., in which you are pleased to recommend to me the affair of Mr. Bankes. I had before received his Majesty's commands in it from my Lord of Sunderland, and I have already prepared a memorial (a copy of which I have sent to my Lord by this post) to be presented to his most Christian Majesty upon that subject. You may be assured, sir, that I shall not fail to endeavour to obtain a speedy satisfaction for Mr. Bankes.

1684, June 17th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Earl of Sunderland.—I have received your lordship's of the 2d instant, s. v., and I shall according to the instruction in it do what I am able in the affair of Mr. Westcombe, Consul at Bayonne, having already passed offices upon it in pursuance of orders conveyed to me by Sir Leoline Jenkins. Your lordship hath also been pleased to enclose and to recommend to me the case of Mr. Courten, to which I am no stranger; his request I perceive is to have a cause depending here betwixt him and Mr. Carew transmitted into England, in order to have it determined in some of his Majesty's Courts of Justice there. I have had the good fortune before the receipt of your lordship's, by the favour of the Lieutenant Civil here, to obtain that, he having done it at my desire with all readiness; his adversary threatens to appeal to the Parliament of Paris, but I shall take care of the affair in that Court also. Since the denial which Mr. Carew hath received of the letters of reprisal which he solicited against the Dutch in this Court he hath set on foot another project, which is the selling of a title which he pretends as administrator of the goods and chattels of Sir William Courten to the Island of Barbadoes. He is at this time very busy about it, and proclaimeth everywhere the great wrongs which he pretendeth to have received from the King and his ministers in England, of whom he speaketh very freely. I have taken care to give his exact character to Mons^r. de Croissy, and to inform him of his intrigues at Calais and Dunkirque, which hath produced this King's order to the Lieutenant Criminel to observe him well; so that, perhaps, he may act and discourse himself into the Bastille, which I am sure he deserveth. Mons^r. de la Salle, the great French discoverer in the West Indies, is now at Rochelle employed in equipping a small fleet for Canada, composed of one frigate of 36 pieces of cannon, of a flute of 18 pieces, and of some other smaller vessels. He carrieth to the number of 400 persons with him (of which des Grozeliers concerned in the enterprize of Port Nelson is one) . . . The design and course of this small fleet are very secret, but is scarce doubted but that some attempt will be made by it upon the Spaniards in the West Indies. It is believed that the 14 men-of-war which they are by this King's order setting out to sea from Rochefort and from Brest are to back and to sustain this expedition. It is likely that the Mareschal d'Esirees, who is now actually at Rochefort, will command this fleet, he is soon to go from thence to quicken the preparations at Brest. They are making at this time levies of 2,500 men to serve as soldiers and mariners upon this fleet in the parts about Brest, and of the same number in the places about Rochefort, upon the same account. It is believed that the Comte de Penna Lozza will embark with the Mareschal d'Estrees; he hath been heretofore Governor of New Mexico, and perhaps he is not unknown to the King and to the

SIR
F. GRAHAM
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

Duke, having been at London some seven or eight years since I may assure you that the last dispatches of Mons^r. d'Avaux give great hopes of the speedy success of his negotiations in Holland. The Nuncio had an audience of this King upon Tuesday last, in which he exhorted his most Christian Majesty in the name of the Pope to a peace, and to pardon the Genoese and to grant passports to those deputies which that Republic was ready to send hither It is thought that the confinement of the Envoyé of Genoa will not be long, since they are now convinced here that no violence hath been offered to the French Consul

1684, June 21th, n. s., Paris.—The same to the same.—I did yesterday put into the hands of Mons^r. de Croissy two memorials relating to the English and Scotch privileges, the copies of which I have by the last post transmitted to your lordship, and he hath promised me to present them upon the first opportunity which he can have to his most Christian Majesty.—Conversation with M. de Croissy on the subject.—I endeavoured to have met yesterday with Mons^r. de Seignelay, and to have spoken to him concerning the release of the English vessel taken in the West Indies and out of Ramsgate Road, but he was at his house in the country The Nuncio hath demanded the liberty of the Marquis de Marini, Envoyé of Genes, but it hath been refused to him. The Duke d'Estrees, this King's ambassador at Rome, hath lately had an audience of the Pope, in which he designed to have declared to him the reasons which the King his master had to batter Genoa with his *bombes*, but the Pope without hearing him put himself upon his knees before his oratory, and weeping brought forth these words, *Defende causam tuam O Domine*, and the ambassador, not knowing what to say, retired

1684, June 24th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mons^r. Godet (French). Has received two letters from him, and assures him of his continued regard and desire for the establishment of his family. Puts him in mind of their last conversation when Lord Preston gave his reasons for not writing to the English ministers in Godet's behalf, with which reasons Godet expressed himself satisfied. Has written on his behalf to Mr. Jenkins, who, although not in the ministry, Lord Preston knows has shown the letter to Lord Sunderland, and if he has not appeared disposed to support Godet's propositions he is seemingly cognizant of the King's intentions thereupon. If the King thinks fit to give Godet the commission to act for him which Godet desires, Lord Preston will be pleased; but he (Lord P.) does not think it necessary to renew his application, or propose the matter anew to Lord Sunderland, having already clearly expressed himself thereon to Mr. Jenkins

1684, June 24th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Earl of Sunderland.—Upon Wednesday at night a Lieutenant of the Guards was sent to the Duke of Mecklebourg to order him in this King's name to render himself forthwith prisoner in the Castle of Vincennes, which order he obeyed, and remaineth at present in those lodgings which the Prince of Condé had formerly It is said with assurance that his most Christian Majesty hath a design to buy the principality of Monacho, which will give him a power of bridling of Genoa. He hath already a garrison in the place since the Spaniards have been driven thence The Chevalier de Tourville, who lately made the peace at Algiers, hath, as I am certainly informed, given advise hither that those of that place told him in confidence that they are resolved to make prize of the first English merchant ship with which they shall meet, under the pretext that our slaves have not been redeemed at the time which was agreed upon. I have some intimation also of this by a letter which I received the other day from Leghorn.

1684, June 28th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Lord Dartmouth.—Mr. Wharton arrived here by post upon Sunday last, and brought me your Lordship's of May 24th. I am heartily sorry that I was come for this place before Mr. Phillips and he arrived in Flanders. I should have been ready to have done all things for them which might have laid in my power. I do very much approve of your lordship's design in sending them over. . . .

1684, June 28th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Sir Ch. Musgrave.—Giving the same particulars about Mr. Phillips and Mr. Wharton as in the letter to Lord Dartmouth.

1684, June 28th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Earl of Sunderland.—I was yesterday with Mons^r. de Croissy, who told me that he had laid my two last memorials concerning the English and Scotch privi-

leges before the King his master in the Council, and that he was ordered to let me know that his most Christian Majesty could not resolve to make any general order relating to that affair, because he thought that those privileges to which the English and Scotch nations pretend here might be better assured and settled by a new treaty of commerce betwixt the two Crowns, in which the King his master, to make appear his great readiness to comply with all things which his Majesty should propose, would not refuse to accord any thing to his subjects which could be reasonably demanded in their favour.—Their conversation on the subject.—I enclose the latest accounts from Germany, and tho' I know that Mr. Poley must have given an earlier account of the posture of the negotiations of Ratisbone, yet I will let your lordship know how the present estate of those affairs is represented hither. The ministers of the Emperor there speak of nothing but a war, and after having concluded and resolved upon the raising of the siege of Luxembourg in the time when it was capitulating, they proposed an Imperial decret, and a conclusion of the College of Princes for arming in defence of the circle of Burgundie, &c. . . . The Chevalier de Tourville cruisseth now before that place (Genoa) with 4 men-of-war and 4 galliots; the Chevalier de Villoy is also gone from Thoulon to convey 4 flutes, which are sent to Civita vecchia to bring several marble statues made for this King at Rome, and amongst others, that equestral figure which the Cavaliere Bernini hath made of his most Christian Majesty, his figure and the horse being all of one entire piece of marble Yesterday the courier from Holland was expected with great impatience, I am told this morning that he is arrived, tho' I am not sure of it. It is said that he bringeth with him the acceptance of truce for 20 years, upon the conditions proposed by this King, and also the advise that all the ministers of the allies have consented to it, except him of Spayne. Mons^r. d'Avaux hath orders to give notice to the Mareschal of Schomberg of the resolution of the States, and he hath orders to continue or to put an end to all further hostilities, according as he shall find the nature of that.

1684, July 1st, s. n., Paris.—The same to the same.—I received advise yesterday from Mons^r. de Seignelay that his most Christian Majesty had ordered the restitution of the Irish vessel lately taken in Ramsgate Road, and that on Tuesday next the Arrest de Conseil would be signed and put into my hands; a copy of which I shall transmit to your lordship by the next post. As to the affair of Petites Guanes he sent me word that it had been a custom, and established by the laws, to seize of all strangers ships trading within the Isles of America; and that so the Governor of Petites Guanes had with justice seized that English vessel, having found it actually trafficking. My Secretary whom I had sent to him, desiring Mons^r. de Seignelay to observe that it was proved by the certificate annexed to my memorial, that the master of the pincke had put into the Bay of Meriguana with a design only of taking in fresh water, he answered that that was the same thing, nothing being so easy as for a vessel to lie by under the pretence of watering, and then to traffic privately with her chaloupe; but that he had by this King's order lately written to Mons^r. de Barillon, because he had received a letter from him upon this subject; so that before this letter can arrive your lordship will have had a further notice of this King's intentions as to this affair. Your lordship will also have had, I suppose, notice of vessel of Limrick coming from the Guyne in Gallitia, and bound for Ostend, which hath been lately taken by a privateer of Dunkirque and brought into that place. I have not yet been enough instructed of the particulars to have done anything towards its release. I am to acknowledge your Lordship's of the 16th of June, s. v., which I received yesterday. Be pleased to assure his Majesty that I shall carefully watch Mr. Carew's steps in an affair relating to the Barbadoes and not fail to inform him from time to time of the progress which he shall make in it, but I believe it will come to nothing. I have a private intimation yesterday from a very good hand that Carew having found himself thwarted in all his projects here hath now declared his willingness to submit himself to his Majesty by delivering up the letters patent for reprisals, and by signing any instrument which he shall think fit, not doubting (as he saith) of his Majesty's goodness towards him for some reparations according to the circumstances of his cause. I confess I have very little confidence in him; but if the King thinketh it for his service to have those letters patent suspended, I

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

am in hopes that it may be brought about. Your lordship will be pleased to receive His Majesty's orders, if he thinketh it fit to give any in this affair, that I may be instructed how to act. Notwithstanding all the reports which have been spread here for several days that this King had received the Treaty signed from the Hague touching the truce, it is very certain that he had it not yesterday, but he hath had the assurance that it would be concluded and signed without delay. Upon which it hath been stipulated on both sides that all the acts of hostility should be suspended We must now expect the resolutions which the Emperor and King of Spain shall take during the 6 weeks of delay which his most Christian Majesty hath granted to the instances of those estates for that Two ambassadors or deputies from the Divan of Algiers arrived here on Thursday, and are defrayed and lodged by this King at the Hotel des Ambassadeurs, they will soon have their audience. I hear they make no secret of the design that the Algerines have of making war with us, but speak of it publicly Just as I am writing this, Mr. Walker, one of the executors of Mr. Orde, the banquier, lately deceased here, hath brought me the copy of the requeste of Mons^r. Fauconnet, Farmer-General of the King's domains, which I enclose. Your lordship will find by it that notwithstanding the arrests which I have obtained, sealed with the Great Seal of France, and signed by his most Christian Majesty, in the cases of my Lady Borlase, and of Mr. Ord, there is a design to deprive their heirs of the advantages which they may reap by their succession. My Lord, these are tricks, which are practised in no place of the world but here, and if some notice be not taken of it to Mons^r. Barillon, that he may represent the King's resentment of this kind of proceeding hither, and if some intimation be not given that the French subjects dying in the King's dominions shall receive the same treatment, it will be impossible to serve his Majesty as he ought to be, for we shall never know when our orders are executed, if this be permitted. One thing I shall observe to your lordship, which is that for the 3rd part of Mr. Ord's Aubeyne Mons^r. Fauconnet demands 20 thousand £ which is more than all that he hath left doth amount to, so that the design is to deprive his heirs of the whole succession. I humbly beg of your lordship to let me hear from you upon this subject upon the first occasion.

1684, July 5, s. n., Lord Preston to Mr. Charlton.—I received the favour of yours of the 19th of June yesterday Mr. Carew finding himself opposed here upon all occasions, and having railed as much as he thought fit to do, is, I hear, retiring to Dunkirk within a few days. He hath spent all his money, turned off his man Jones, and had a bill of 6 or 700 livres protested from Dunkirk. He hath made some offers of delivering up his letters patent to the King: I thought it my duty to acquaint his Majesty with it, but at the same time to let him know that no great trust is to be reposed on what he offers or says. He hath lodged his business in this Parliament, but within a few days I hope to have it thrown out.

1684, July 5th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Earl of Sunderland.—A courier arrived here on Monday morning very early from the Hague and brought the enclosed Treaty signed to the Dutch ambassador, with the orders also of the States General to him to dispatch one express to Madrid without delay with the said Treaty and with their letters and orders to their ambassador there. He sent his secretary the same day to Mons^r. de Louvois for the necessary passports, and it appeared that the said secretary was the first who had brought the news of the conclusion of the Treaty, the courier of Mons^r. d'Avaux, who came by sea, not arriving till yesterday morning, so that the passports being granted the Dutch ambassador was intreated to communicate the Treaty, which he did yesterday at Versailles. There is at this Court a great appearance of joy upon the conclusion of this Treaty, which is a great mark that both his most Christian Majesty and his ministers do very sincerely desire peace The Algerines had audience yesterday of this King at Versailles. They gave him the title of Emperor, as it had been stipulated with the Divan of Algiers. To the chief of them they have given the title of ambassadors here, tho' in reality he is only deputed by that Divan to bring hither their ratification of the late Treaty, and to carry back the ratification of it by his most Christian Majesty. . . . The Genoese have armed out two more of their galleys, and are putting to sea 3 or 4 stout men-of-war. Genoa seemeth to be a little uneasy by the Spanish garrison which it hath received, the soldiers of that nation, but above all the Neapolitans, robbing and

breaking open the houses of citizens by night and entering into the shops of the merchants in the day time and taking from thence what they like I find lately that his most Christian Majesty is more incensed against the Genoese than he was the last week, and that if the Spaniards are resolved to have them comprehended in the Treaty, it may create a greater obstacle than was at first imagined

1684, July 8th, s. n., Paris.—The same to the same.—I have received your lordship's of the 23rd of the last month with an order of Council enclosed in favour of Mr. Monroe. I am well acquainted with his case, and I shall do what I am able towards the obtaining of justice for him here; but in order to it he will do well in sending me a copy of the last sentence given against him, of which I am to demand a review. . . .

1684, July 12th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to his cousin, Mr. Grahme, of Clifford's Inn.—I have only time to let you know that there is a rumour here that Ludlow hath been privately in England for some months watching the success of the late conspiracy. I have also had notice of it privately, but I cannot say how well the advice may be grounded; I shall be as diligent as I can in enquiring further into it; and I shall endeavour to have information from Genoa concerning him, and whether he hath lately been seen in Switzerland, where he hath for a long time dwelt in a town near the Lake of Geneva. I should be glad to know if you have had any notice or suspicion of this. I have forborne to write of it to my Lord of Sunderland, because I cannot answer for the certainty of the report. If I may have a line or two upon this subject I shall write more at large to you. In the meantime be pleased to keep it to yourself, and I will be as diligent as I can to be informed whether there may be truth in the advice or not. I pray be pleased to present my most humble service to Sir Nicholas Butler, and to let him know that I received his letter of the 26th of June last yesterday. I have two posts since given an account to my Lord of Sunderland of the answer which I had to the memorial which I presented upon the subject of his friend Mr. Bank's affair, which I suppose my Lord of Sunderland may have communicated to him, and therefore I shall not repeat it here; Mons^r. de Barillon, having written hither upon it, hath orders from the King his master to justify as I believe the acting of the Governor of the Petites Guanes in that affair. Therefore Sir Nicholas Butler and Mr. Bankes would do well to be watchful and to take care that his Majesty may be thoroughly informed of the violence and injustice of the proceeding, and be pleased to assure them that if any further orders come to me I shall take care to execute them vigorously here.

1684, July 12th, Paris.—Lord Preston to the Earl of Sunderland.—I enclose the copy of the arrest granted for the release of the Irish barque lately taken in Ramsgate Road by a privateer of Calais. I have sent the original thither to the master, who is now there. Your lordship will find that there is no satisfaction ordered by it to the owners and master for the damages which they have sustained by the taking and long detention of the said barque, tho' in pursuance of my orders I did demand it. I have yesterday also received by the hands of the persons concerned your lordship's letter of the 19th of June, s. v., with his Majesty's commands to demand the restitution of the ship called the James and John of London taken lately by a French privateer and carried into Dunkirk and confiscated there, and also reparation and satisfaction to be forthwith made to the said owners for the capture and the loss which they have sustained thereby. I shall take care speedily to render an account of this affair The Genoese do their best to put the Spaniards into a condition to support the war; they have not only furnished that which was necessary for the arming of the squadrons of Naples, Sicily, and Sardinia, and joined their own galleys to them, but have at their own expence embarked upon the fleet those 4,000 Corsi and 1,000 Germans which I mentioned in my last to your lordship to be landed in Catalonia. This fleet hath appeared upon the coast of Provence and hath alarmed the people there; but it afterwards put off to sea and hath not been seen since, and here they pretend to have advise that it is returned into port The buildings at Versailles are carried on with great diligence, they are now taking away a very large hill which standeth in the view of the palace. There are 15,000 people at work, and besides these 10 battallions of Foot are ordered to go to work there.

1684, July 15th, s. n., Paris.—The same to the same.—I have received your lordship's of the 30th of the last month, s. v., and I shall not fail to obey his Majesty by

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

representing to this King and to his ministers what I am ordered concerning the privileges of the English and Scotch subjects, and particularly concerning the *Droit d'Aubeyne*. Mr. Monroe hath written to me by the last post and desireth me not to move in his business till his arrival here, he being upon the way. I am very glad that your lordship hath had orders to speak with Mons. Barillon about it, and also about the affair of Mr. Banke's ship. The Marquis de Grana is so much dissatisfied with the late Treaty concluded at the Hague, that upon every occasion in his discourse, and in his writings, he giveth it the qualification of infamous The affairs of the North are in terms of being pacified to the satisfaction of all parties. The King of Denmark hath consented to an accommodation, having sent his troops into their quarters, and declaring that he will content himself with the reunion which he hath made of the Duchy of Sleswicke to his Crown, which I am afraid will scarce recompence the vast expense which he hath been obliged to make these 2 last years in setting out of his army and his fleet Tho' it be not yet sure that either the Emperor or Spayne will accept the truce no advises having come from either Court since the conclusion of the Treaty at the Hague, yet, according to all appearances, they cannot resist long, nor oppose a good so reasonable to all Christendom, and so necessary to themselves, in which his Majesty will justly have the greatest share of the glory, having contributed more to it by his prudent conduct and his firmness than any Prince of Europe Mons^r. de Croissy hath notified to the Nonce and to the other Princes of Italy that the King his master was resolved not to carry his arms into that country, but at the same time he gave them to understand that he did not intend that the Genoese should be comprehended in the peace with Spayne, but that if they would make any propositions to his most Christian Majesty from themselves they should be favourably received. There are great grounds to believe that the Republic of Genoa doth begin to find itself incommoded by the protection of Spayne, which maketh itself too often put its hand into the purse. The Consul of France hath been put in prison there since that Republic hath had advise of the arrest of Mons^r. de Marini

1684, July 19th, s. n., Paris.—The same to the same. I am to acknowledge your lordship's of the 30th of the last month, s.v., which came to my hands upon Friday. I have yesterday in pursuance of the orders conveyed by it spoken effectually to Mons^r. de Croissy upon the subject of the privileges of his Majesty's subjects here. He hath promised to represent what I said to his most Christian Majesty, and, if the answer be not favourable, and such as may put an end to the pursuits and proceedings under pretext of the *Droit d'Aubeyne*, I shall take an occasion of moving this King himself in it, and of laying the justice of our pretensions before him. I have yesterday also demanded the restitution of the ship lately taken by a privateer of Dunkirk, which I hope will be released without difficulty, since the proofs are very clear that all her cargo belongeth and is consigned to the King's subjects. Carew after having seen all his projects disappointed here is retired 3 days since to Roan, from whence, as I am told, he designeth to go privately to England A remarkable Thesis is lately published, which the Abbé de Louvois is to sustain. The graving of it is admirable, and the design something singular. His most Christian Majesty is there seen with an air of greatness and in a military posture, having at his feet flocks of sheep feeding in peace. On the opposite side is the Emperor, the King of Spayne, and their allies, with the figure of a Spaniard making offers to draw his long sword but is hindered by the Belgique Lyon. This Thesis did hang yesterday within the Ruelle of this King's bed The Algerines, as I have before advertised your lordship, give marks of their design of making a war with England, having already taken 3 of our ships, as the last letters from Provence intimate Some vessels are lately parted from the Western parts of this kingdom with some forces on board them bound for the Islands of America. The Mareschal d'Estrées having always in prospect the making of some conquests there. Monsieur de la Salle, of whom your lordship hath been before advised, is gone to Canada with some forces to pursue that great discovery which he made the last year in those parts. As a consequence of the peace they apply themselves more and more every day here to building. That of Versailles is continued with a most incredible expense, and at the same time that of St. Germain en Laye, and of the Invalids It hath been declared to the Nonce by order of this King, that

his most Christian Majesty will not suffer the Genoese to be comprehended in the Treaty with Spain, and that he will hear nothing of an accommodation with them till they have first restored all that they have taken from his subjects since the capture. The Duke of Northumberland arrived here the last night from the camp in Flanders.

1684, July 22nd, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to the Earl of Sunderland. I have your lordship's of the 7th instant, s.v., with his Majesty's commands concerning Madame d'Aversé, which I shall take care to execute The Spaniards do still govern at Genoa, and their councils do upon all occasions obtain there. They have proposed the building of a citadel for the safety of the Republic, which if they agree to will be indeed a ready and a good way for them to render themselves masters of that city. The Chevalier de Tourville with his squadron hath made a descent upon the Island of Corsica, which belongeth to the Genoese, but the particularities of it are not yet known

1684, July 26th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Earl of Sunderland.—When the news arrived at Madrid that the Hollanders had concluded the truce with France that Court expressed a great concern, and in its discourses treated them very ill. But in the end the Pope's Nonce and the ambassador of the Emperor are said to have brought his Catholic Majesty and his ministers to consent to the acceptance of it upon the conditions of the inclusion of their allies, and of a general garentie The estates of Holland are extremely desirous that the Prince of Orange should be re-established in the possession of what belongeth to him in France and in the conquered countries, and have testified so much to Mons. d'Avaux; but I am afraid that his present conduct will not create in this King any inclination to answer favourably to such a proposal. The exchange of the ratifications hath been made at the Hague, and the secretary of Monsieur d'Avaux is expected here hourly, who is to bring them. The Prince of Orange hath hindered Utrecht to ratify, so that at present 4 provinces have only signed, but however the affair is passed by a plurality of voices in the assembly of the Estates General. Those estates have signified to Mons. d'Avaux that since they have retired their troops out of the Spanish territories they are in hopes that his most Christian Majesty will withdraw his also, but there is no appearance that he will do that before the Spaniards have accepted the truce. The article relating to the Genoese may, I am afraid, be an obstacle to this, but in that case I believe they may content themselves here, provided that the Emperor and the Empire consent to it, Holland being now out of play The expence of the buildings at Versailles is now regulated to 200,000 *frances* each week The Duke of Grafton, having taken leave of the Court, leaveth this place this night or to-morrow morning, in order to embark himself at Diepe for England. His most Christian Majesty hath presented him with a sword set with diamonds.

1684, July 29th, s. n., Paris.—The same to the same.—I give your lordship the trouble of this particular letter, because I must leave it to your lordship either to communicate the contents of it to his Majesty, or to suppress it, as you shall judge most convenient, for I have ever avoided to meddle in anything which hath not immediately concerned me as being in this poste, or to offer anything which may look like an advise, knowing that I have nothing to do but to obey those orders with which his Majesty is pleased to charge me. This being premised, I must acquaint your lordship that Mons^r. de St. Romain hath by his last dispatches given great hopes of the success of his negotiations in Portugal, particularly of that in favour of the Prince de la Rochesur-yon, that also that he hath signified that he hath lately had some discourse with Mr. Fanshaw, and that he is very well satisfied with him now, and is assured of his good intentions, tho' formerly he had intimated hither that he thought he had not executed vigorously enough the orders which he had received relating to this affair. It is believed here that his Majesty's countenance and good offices by his minister may contribute much to the success of it, for the continuation of which the Prince of Condé doth as I find in particular hope since I had the honour to assure him of them, in his Majesty's name, when this proposal was first made by Mons^r. d'Oppede before the death of the late Queen of Portugal I have grounds to believe that it would not be disagreeable here if Mr. Fanshaw might be continued at least till the conclusion of this affair for the reason which I have mentioned above.

—s. d. The same to the same.—The Emperor at

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

length is said to have made a pure and simple acceptance of the truce conformable to the electoral declaration, which I enclose. The courier whom the French ambassador sent lately to Madrid returned on Thursday last with advice that that Court insisted upon the inclusion of the Genoese in the Treaty to be made, and that it could not accept of the truce by separating itself from its allies. That ambassador dispatched the same night a courier to Mons^r. van Citters and another into Holland. Mons^r. d'Avaux hath signed a particular article in explication of the 9th of the late Treaty, by which this King engageth himself not to attack the Estates either by himself or by his allies; and they have declared that since they have no alliance offensive with any Prince they will attack the first aggressor The Spaniards continue still in Genoa, and are the masters there. It is said here that Mons^r. de Louvois is to make a voyage to Luxembourg to examine the condition of that place, and to see the repairs which are there making. . . .

1684, Aug. 2nd, s. n., Paris.—The same to the same. . . . Upon offices which the Nonce hath lately passed here in favour of the Genoese it hath been declared to him that this King is resolved not to attack Genoa nor any place upon the Italian coast; but that he is resolved by no means to agree to the comprehension of that Republic in any Treaty to be made with the Spaniards, or to have any accommodation with them till it hath made a submission and given satisfaction to him, as to the demands which he hath made.

1684, Aug. 5th, s. n., Paris.—The same to the same. . . . Mons^r. de Louvois went upon Wednesday last towards Luxembourg to view the condition of the place, and to give the necessary orders for the repairs which are to be made there. From thence he goeth to Stratsbourg, whither his son the Marquis de Courtenvaux is already gone. These movements must doubtless much alarm the Empire. . . . There appeared upon Thursday a new declaration of this King, which forbids all his subjects of the religion to assemble themselves in any places except in their Temples, which is done with design to abolish their assemblies in the fields. The ministers of Rochelle are accused for having received a relapse lately into their congregation, which it is believed will occasion the demolition of their Temple

1684, Aug. 8th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Lord Marquis of Halifax.—This morning I found this Court a little surprised with the late advice from England of Mr. Thynn's and Sir Dudley North's being added to the commission of the Treasury. It is looked upon to be of ill abode to my Lord of Rochester (in whom here they seem to repose trust), and to augur something of a Parliament. It is said to be done wholly by your lordship without the knowledge of my Lady Portsmouth, who hath (as 'tis writ from England) with great instances and many tears endeavoured to obtain from his Majesty to add no body to the commission, but to confine it still to the number of three. I endeavoured to sound Mons^r. de Croissy this day upon this affair, and find that he had been very well informed of all the particulars of it; but I could not by any means bring him to enter into conversation concerning it, he still waiving the discourse. It is the common style of these ministers and of this Court that your lordship presseth the assembling of a Parliament in England, and that you are using all endeavours to bring the King to a resolution of declaring war against France. . . .

1684, Aug. 9th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Earl of Sunderland.—The acceptance which the House of Austria and the Empire make of the truce proposed by France containeth so many clauses contrary to the Treaty of the Hague that I look upon it as scarce possible that this King should be satisfied with it. The consideration of the interests of the parties grieved, of the possession of the limits, of the place of treating of a peace, of the general guarantee, of the comprehension of the Genoese in the Treaty with Spain, and of several other particularities will certainly be an hindrance to the negotiations on foot. In the mean time orders are sent to Mons^r. de Crecy at Ratisbone to grant till the 15th of this month for the acceptance of the truce, if he finds that they negotiate in earnest; but if within that time they do not come to such a resolution as is desired here, he is to advertise the Mareschal de Schomberg at Stratsbourg, who doubtless hath his orders to that effect. . . . Mons^r. de Vauban is gone to Luxembourg to receive from the orders of Mons^r. de Louvois; from thence they will go together to Stratsbourg. . . . Sir Samuel Morland hath desired me to enclose this

petition, and I hope your lordship will do him so reasonable a favour as to present it to the King.

1684, Aug. 12th, s. n., Paris.—The same to the same. —I received yesterday your lordship's of the 28th of July, s. v., with the copy of an Order of Council inclosed in favour of Mons^r. Duarte of Antwerp, the King's jeweller. I shall not fail to repeat my instances in his behalf; but I fear they will be still ineffectual, since I know that the jewels, and the other things which were taken upon the malefactor, have been given as a gratification to the Major of Cambray, at the request of Mons^r. de Louvois Mons^r. de Louvois is returned from his voyage, having given all necessary orders to Mons^r. Vauban for fortifying the frontier places of Germany. It is assured that since yesterday the Mareschal de Schomberg hath stopped his march, from whence it is judged that the ministers of Ratisbone may have reformed their conclusion concerning the acceptance of the truce. However it is certain that the Mareschal is arrived at Ratisbone. The Pope's Nonce here hath again made new instances in favour of the Genoese, and his most Christian Majesty hath explained himself, and ordered Mons^r. de Crecy to insinuate it to the Diete at Ratisbone that he will not attack Genoa nor any other place belonging to that Republic, provided that it will make a submission

1684, Aug. 12, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to ——. Dear Frank.—. . . The new addition of the Commission of the Treasury was surprising enough, because an alteration of another nature was expected. This Court was also alarmed at it; and upon Tuesday last I was told of it there (tho' I had notice of it before) it having been represented by Mons^r. Barillon with all its circumstances. I wish to God that something were done for our poor Lord Dartmouth, I am sure he deserveth well, but he hath enemies as well as other people.

LORD PRESTON'S LETTER BOOKS.

Vol. 5.

Letters to England, 1684 and 1685.

(In Lord Preston's handwriting at the beginning of the volume.)

Most of the letters in this volume and of the others during my embassy were copied by Charles Sandford, my second secretary at Paris, Mr. Roland Tempest being my chief secretary, who is now dead, being a designing ingenious young gentleman, and son to Coll. Tempest, of Old Durham, in the Bishoprick of Durham.

1684, Aug. 16, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Earl of Sunderland.—The term being now expired which was accorded by his most Christian Majesty to the Emperor and Empire for the acceptance of the truce as proposed by his minister at Ratisbone we expect here with impatience to know what resolution may have been taken there upon that affair. The Imperial ministers have hitherto raised great difficulties upon the conditions of the truce, and above all upon the article relating to the possessions. It seemeth as if they would elude the arbitrage of the King in regard of the differences which may arise between France and Spain during the said truce, as it is established by the Treaty of the Hague, for they have proposed that they should rather be submitted to the arbitrage of the Emperor and the Empire, to which this King will never consent. Mons^r. de Crecy hath before this time declared to the Diet the resolution of the King his master relating to the article of Genoa, which is, That if the Republic will dismiss the Spanish garrison his most Christian Majesty will engage neither to attack the city of Genoa nor any other place within its territories, and that he will be willing to hearken to an accommodation with that estate if it be sought after a decent and a due manner The citadel of Stratsbourg being at present finished, the wall of the city on that side is opened for communication. Those inhabitants will now be well bridled by it. The States General on one side and the Elector of Brandebourg on the other continue to solicit this King for the restitution of what belongeth to the Prince of Orange within his dominions, tho' that Prince seemeth to be unconcerned in it. The Elector of Brandebourg acteth in this with regard to his own interest, the succession in case of the failure of the Prince of Orange's line coming to his children. The Marquis de Bethune hath lately written to this King that nothing can be in better order or more numerous than the army of Poland; it is composed of 40,000 nobles with their trains and attendance of 40,000 dragoons, and 6,000 Cossacks. The King of Poland is to march at the head of this army upon the 20th

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

instant . . . I hear that another article of the Treaty made by this King with Algiers is, that those corsairs shall take no slave of any nation whatsoever upon any French ship . . . The voyage of Chambert is declared for the 15th of the next month, tho' some say that it may yet be changed to that of Fontainebleau. Coll. Berkeley went from thence towards Lyons on Saturday last in his way to Turin.

1684, Aug. 19th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Earl of Sunderland.—A courier arrived the other day from Ratisbone with advice from Mons^r. de Crecy that the commissarie of the Emperor having upon the 6th of this month communicated to him the power which the King of Spain had given to his Imperial Majesty for the acceptation of the truce, after many difficulties they agreed to meet in a monastery of Jacobins. The Comte de Crecy in one chamber, and the Imperial commissioners in another; the several secretaries carried and reported what was said on both sides. They entered into this kind of conclave upon Tuesday last was a sevensnight, and after several contestations the Treaty was signed upon the 10th instant at eleven of the clock and an half at night. The article relating to Genoa was the most contested. The Genoese are not directly comprehended in the Treaty, but this King engageth himself not to attack them directly nor indirectly, it being still understood that they shall give the satisfaction demanded by his most Christian Majesty, who otherwise reserveth to himself the power of chastising and mortifying of them without troubling the repose of Italy.—Encloses characters of the King of Portugal and his ministers.—My Lord of Aran's page was unfortunately killed upon Wednesday last in this Fauxbourg by one Collins, who had formerly ridden in the Duke's Guard in England, who lately fled from thence for killing a man there.

1684, Aug. 23rd, s. n., Paris.—The same to the same.—The news of the acceptation of the truce by the Emperor was so long expected here and with so much impatience that this Court began to enter into some suspicion that the Imperial ministers at Ratisbone had signed the Treaty for Spain with a prospect only of gaining time to the Emperor till he might see what the success of his arms would be before Buda; but this was soon removed by the arrival of a courier from Mons^r. de Crecy on Monday last with the certain advice that at his departure from Ratisbone, which was upon the 16th instant, s. n., all the ingredients of the Treaty for a truce had been agreed upon to the satisfaction of France, and that the Plenipotentiaries on both sides were then forming and dressing of it, so that we may hope to see it here soon in good and due form . . . A ligue defensive hath been proposed betwixt this Crown and the Estates General of the united provinces. The occasion of the late voyage of Mons^r. d'Avaux to Amsterdam was to endeavour to induce that town to consent to it, and to order its deputies to propose it in the next assembly of the Estates General, but I find that he hath advised hither that Amsterdam hath at present refused to consent to any separate Treaty with France, but that he doth not despair by one way or another to bring it about . . .

1684, Aug. 26th, s. n., Paris.—The same to the same.—At length the truce is accepted by all parties, the Emperor and Empire having consented to it as well as the King of Spain. The secretary of Mons^r. de Crecy arrived here from Ratisbone with the Treaty in good and due form late upon Wednesday at night, with which his most Christian Majesty is very well satisfied . . . The Genoese seem now to think of making their submissions to this King, and by a peace to deliver themselves from the Spaniards who have not been firm to them. His most Christian Majesty now declareth that he will receive no proposals from them till the Doge and four of the principal senators come hither in person to ask his pardon; but it is thought that upon the instances of the Pope this preliminary may be dispensed with . . . P.S. (In Lord Preston's handwriting.) The Duke of Northumberland left this place yesterday, and is gone for Bruxelles; having missed his fit of the ague.

1684, Aug. 30th, s. n., Paris.—The same to the same.—Notwithstanding that I have used all possible endeavours to obtain the release of the Irish vessel lately taken near Ostend by the privateers of Dunkirque, I have not yet been able to do it, nor to procure any positive answer to the memorial which I did present some time since concerning that affair; tho' Mons^r. de Seignelay seemeth not to favour us in it, yet I hope that an end may be soon put to it, for Mons^r. de Croissey told me yesterday that his most Christian Majesty

had appointed the Chancellour himself, Mons^r. de Seignelay and another councillor to take cognisance of it, and that the day for hearing of the several parties would be soon appointed. In the meantime if your lordship would recommend the matter to Mons^r. de Barillon it might make my offices here succeed more easily . . . The ligue projected betwixt the King of Danemarke, the Elector of Brandebourg, and the Princes of the house of Lunenbourg, which I have before mentioned to your lordship, can now have no effect by reason of the acceptation of the truce proposed by France by all parties at Ratisbone. The Princes of Lunenbourg are said to have entered into it, only with a design to break it, and to sound to the bottom the measures which the other two Princes had taken or should take in relation to Sweden. The ministers of France are said also underhand to have discovered this ligue, and to have first given it air, because his most Christian Majesty, desiring peace in this conjuncture, had no mind that it should take effect . . . The Marquis de Bethune hath had good success in his negotiations in Poland, and he will in likelihood work a better understanding betwixt the two Crowns. Upon the refusal which the King of Poland hath made to suffer the Prince his son to accept of the order of the *Toison d'or* lately sent to him by the King of Spain, the Emperor's ambassador hath demanded his Congé, and will soon return to Vienna.

1684, Sept. 2nd, s. n., Paris.—The same to the same.— . . . All the late advices from Italy signify that the Genoese seem disposed to accommodate themselves in earnest with France, being now convinced that the Spaniards have taken no great care of their interests in the Treaty concluded at Ratisbone.

1684, Sept. 6th, s. n., Paris. The same to the same.—I received your lordship's of the 18th, s. v., late upon Saturday, which should have arrived early the day before. I the next morning demanded an audience, which could be appointed me no sooner than to-morrow, because the intervening days had been given to other ministers who had demanded audiences before. I shall then present that memorial concerning the withdrawing the French troops out of the Spanish low countries, of which your lordship sent me a draught. I could wish that upon his Majesty's instances the most Christian King may be prevailed with to withdraw the troops from those provinces, since their present misery according to all accounts is extremely great . . . I have in pursuance of my further instructions in the same letter laid before the Abbe Balatti the several particulars of the late horrid conspiracy against the persons of his Majesty and the Duke, which was so happily discovered the last year, intreating him to endeavour to give to the Princes his masters such a notion and impression of it as may convince them of the truth and reality of it; that being done I told him I did not doubt but that they would detest it, and refuse all sort of protection or countenance to any person who has been concerned in it; this I told him the King my master did, and had reason to expect from them as Princes and his ancient friends; he answered me that he was much surprised to find that there was any occasion to remonstrate any thing of this kind to the Princes of the house of Lunenbourg, his masters; that being at Hanover when the plot was first discovered no person could express a greater detestation of it than the Duke did, and he heard him make a declaration that if the chief person concerned in it should come to him for protection he would order him to withdraw out of his estates; and that he was sure that the other Princes of that house had the same sentiments; that himself had the honour to make the compliments of congratulation to his Majesty from those Princes upon his happy deliverance, and that he was sure that nobody congratulated with him for it with more sincerity than they did, that if anything had happened since his departure he was a stranger to it . . . He asked me then if I knew the name of any particular conspirator who might have been protected by the Princes of Lunenbourg, and said he had never heard of any disaffected person to his Majesty who had been near those countries except Sir Wm. Waller, who was at Bremen. I told him if those Princes had shewed any countenance to that person they could not have done it to one who deserved it less or who merited worse from the King than he did. A review of the sentence which I have been ordered to ask lately given here in the case of Monro, with which his Majesty and your lordship is well acquainted, is absolutely refused. The commissioners met yesterday to receive the proofs relating to the Irish ship lately taken near Ostend by a privateer of Dunkirque, so that

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM
BART.

In a few days we may hope to see an end of that business. The enclosed memorial concerning the Fubrick of Cal. is after a slow and more convenient way has been lately put into my hands. Your lordship may be pleased to shew it to his Majesty, and if he thinks it of use he will send it me who may it be produced when his Majesty pleases.

1684, Sept. 9th, s. n., Paris.—The same to the same.

—I received yesterday your lordship's of Aug. 5th, s. v., by Mr. Ackeman, which containeth orders to me to renew my instances with this King in order to obtain the taking off of 50 sols per tun, and other impositions charged of late upon the Scotch merchandises, and also the confirmation of the ancient privilege of that nation in France. I did receive about two years since the same instruction about the 50 sols per tun, and also about a duty exacted upon the Scotch ball which was usually sold at Roan; but Mons^r. Colbert did so violently oppose himself, and appeared so eagerly against us, that we could obtain nothing. I wish with all my heart that our successors may be better now. The letters which should have arrived from England are still due; I do not know whether the fault be in the masters of our packet boats or on this side, but I am sure I have scarce received twice my letters regularly for these 8 or 10 months. Upon Thursday morning this King gave me an audience at Versailles, in which I represented to him that the King my master having been informed of the great misery under which the inhabitants of the Spanish low countries laboured at present by reason that the troops of his most Christian Majesty continued there still, could not but be touched with compassion for those unfortunate people; and that since the Treaty at Ratisbone had been concluded betwixt the Crowns of France and of Spain upon the same foot with that of the Hague, by which it was stipulated that the French troops should retire so soon as the Treaty should be ratified by the Catholic King, His Majesty, being persuaded that no difficulty can be made as to the said ratification, had commanded me to acquaint his most Christian Majesty that it would be extremely acceptable to him if at his request he would give the necessary orders to his troops to cease from hostilities and to withdraw immediately from the said provinces. I added that his Majesty had reason to hope that this might be granted, because his most Christian Majesty had upon all occasions testified his inclinations towards the re-establishing of the peace and repose of Christendom, and to the end that I might better explain to him the sentiments and desires of the King my master, and also acquit myself of the commission which I had received with more exactness, I would take the liberty to put a memorial into his hands (which was that of which your lordship sent me the draught), to which I did humbly desire a speedy answer. His most Christian Majesty replied that the King my master could have no reason to be dissatisfied if he executed the Treaty of Ratisbone according to the letter; that the King of Spain had not yet sent his ratification of the Treaty in form, and that before that arrived he could not resolve to withdraw his forces out of the Spanish territories: that it was true complaints had been made of disorders committed by some of his troops, but that where there were so great numbers of men it was impossible that there should not be some *fripous* amongst them, &c., &c. . . . and that he would examine my memorial and return a speedy answer to it. After dinner I went to Mons^r. de Croissy to know if he had anything in charge to say to me in relation to the memorial which I had presented at my audience. He told me that the King his master had commanded him to acquaint me that he desired nothing more than the contentment of his Majesty of Great Britain, and that he should be extremely glad upon this and upon all occasions to be able to do anything which might conduce to it; that he is ready to withdraw his troops so soon as the ratifications are exchanged, or when the Marquis de Grana shall give good caution for the payment of the contributions now due and demanded; that the ratification of the Treaty of Ratisbone is expected here the beginning of the next week, according to the assurance which the Baron Delval had given of it to the King his master; that his most Christian Majesty had already sent his ratifications to the Hague and to Ratisbone, and that he had the draught of one ready here to be exchanged, if the ratifications came directly hither from Madrid, so that no time should be lost here, but all things should be expedited with all readiness, his most Christian Majesty designing sincerely to observe and execute the Treaties. Some other general things he added, and in the end told me that he had written upon this subject to Mons^r.

Barillon who had orders to entertain his Majesty more at length upon it. When I arrived at Versailles upon Thursday I found the Dutch ambassador there, who was come upon the same business. He told me that he had received a courier the night before, and that he was ordered to desire his most Christian Majesty to withdraw his troops from the Spanish Netherlands, and at the same time to represent some disorders which had been committed by the French troops in the country about Maestricht; he also told me that a courier had been dispatched from the Hague into England to desire the concurrence of his Majesty's offices in relation to the withdrawing of the troops. He only saw Mons^r. de Croissy, who charged himself to represent what he demanded to the King his master, and to bring him back a speedy answer, which in short was this, that if the Estates General would have his most Christian Majesty execute the Treaty of the Hague he was willing to do it, and according to the 9th Article of the said Treaty to cease from all hostilities and to withdraw his troops, but that he would still retain Courtrey and Dixmude and the dependencies upon those towns, he being only obliged by the 3rd Article to have restored them to Spain, provided that his Catholic Majesty had delivered in good and due form an Act of ratification within six weeks to be counted from the day of the date of the Treaty; but that if they would have him held to the Treaty of Ratisbone, the term for ratifying of it is not yet expired, and as soon as the ratifications shall be exchanged his most Christian Majesty will not retard one minute the withdrawing of his troops out of all the Spanish dominions Since the Genoese make no haste to satisfy this King as to the demands which he maketh, he hath sent orders to Mons^r. du Quesne and to the Duc de Mortemar to approach again to Genoa with their men-of-war and galleys to endeavour to make them explain themselves. It may also happen, as it is whispered here, that if they continue obstinate the Duke of Savoy reinforced by some French troops may attempt something against them

1684, Sept. 13th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Sir John Worden.—Upon the receipt of yours of the 18th of August, st. v., I addressed myself to Mons^r. de Croissy for a passport for 50 tuns of wine for the Duke's use, which hath been granted, and was delivered to me yesterday. I shall keep it in my hands till Mons^r. Labady doth arrive. . . .

1684, Sept. 13th, st. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Earl of Sunderland.—I did yesterday deliver a memorial to Mons^r. de Croissy, of which I enclose the copy, concerning the privileges of his Majesty's Scotch subjects in this nation. He hath promised me to lay it before the King his master so soon as he can have an opportunity, but I except no answer to it till the return of this Court from Chambort. He told me that he did believe that difficulty would be made to grant a confirmation of the Scotch privileges in general, and in particular to exempt the merchants from paying the 50 sols per tun; but he told me (as I have in some of my former letters acquainted your lordship) that all these matters might be easily settled by a Treaty of Commerce, and by it what is desired more easily obtained than by any other way. I told him that I did not find the King my master averse from hearkening to such a Treaty, but till that could be agreed upon he desired that his subjects might enjoy those privileges which have been granted and confirmed to them by several of the most Christian Kings, and which they had obtained for the service they had rendered this nation. I suppose it will be indifferent to his Majesty whether the above-mentioned privileges be assured to his subjects by a new Treaty or confirmed to them by an Arrêt of this Council of State, but I must own that I believe the end will sooner be obtained by the former method. I met yesterday accidentally Mons^r. Balatti, who told me that since I had last spoken to him he had been considering of what I had represented to him by his Majesty's order, and that tho' he had heard nothing from the Princes his masters concerning it since his being here, yet he had called to mind some things which might perhaps have given to them some subject of dissatisfaction which he would impart to me as a friend, and not as a minister. One was that he did not hear that his Majesty had returned the congratulatory compliment which had been made to him in their name, upon his happy deliverance from the late horrid conspiracy, either by Mr. Skelton, his minister, or by any other hand. Another was that he did not know whether or not his Majesty had returned an answer to a letter of notification which the Prince of Hanover had written to him upon his marriage Monsieur d'Avaux is now said to disavow that he had

SIR
F. GRAHAM
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

ever made any proposition to those of Amsterdam concerning a defensive league to be made with the States General, but notwithstanding it is very certain that he hath done it, and I have good reasons to believe that he still negotiateth it underhand. His Majesty will have greater light concerning this from Mr. Chudleigh if he be gone for Holland than I can possibly give him from this place Mons^r. de Bethune is said to have succeeded above expectation in his late negotiation in Poland; that King is said to be entirely regained to the French interest by the promise of great sums of money, a considerable part of which is already returned, and an assurance of this King's assistance towards the advancing of the Prince his son to the throne of that kingdom after the death of his father, it having been insinuated that the Emperor will certainly promote the interest of the Duke of Lorraine The Ambassador of Venice had yesterday audience of this King, in which in the name of his Republic he acquainted him with the taking of the fortress and of the Island of St. Maura by the Venetian fleet. The conquest is of some consequence, because that Island is situated betwixt those of Zant and of Corfu, and was the great harbour of pirates who invested those seas. He also informed his most Christian Majesty that the Venetian army had approached the terra firma, where it was to make a descent and to engage a body of 3,000 Turks that had appeared on that side to give some succour to the fortress of St. Maura. This King leaveth Versailles upon Monday and goes towards Chambort. The book of Gregorio Leti, called *Il teatro Britannico*, for which his Majesty ordered him to withdraw from England, hath appeared here within these few days, having been printed at Amsterdam in 5 volumes in octavo. I do not find that it is sold here by authority, but copies of it are dispersed privately, one of which is come to my hands.

1684, Sept. 15th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to his Royal Highness (the Duke of York). I have presumed at the earnest request of the bearer hereof, Mr. Monroe, humbly to address to your Highness in his behalf. He hath long endeavoured to obtain justice from this Court upon a great and inhumane violence acted upon several of his Majesty's subjects some time since by some privateers of Cherbourg, with the particulars of which he shall acquaint your Highness if he may have the honour of an audience. His Majesty's ministers here have been charged with frequent orders to demand justice in this case, and myself amongst the rest have made all possible instances for obtaining of it; but hitherto without any effect. A very disadvantageous sentence having been given in the affair in the year 1633, his Majesty did lately command me to demand a review of that sentence, which hath been absolutely refused, so that the said Monroe and the parties concerned with him have no other recourse than to the protection of his Majesty, and to the favour of your Royal Highness, to which I take the liberty humbly to recommend him. The case of two Irish merchants will also merit your Highnesses compassion; their ship and goods having been taken by a privateer of Dunkerque, and contrary to all right just now condemned here.

1684, Sept. 15th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Earl of Sunderland.—Tho' I have some days since communicated to your lordship the answer which I received to the affair of Mr. Monroe, yet I cannot refuse at his request to give your lordship a more particular account of what hath passed here relating to it. In pursuance of his Majesty's orders transmitted to me by your lordship I put the memorial into hands of Mons^r. de Croissy, of which I enclose the copy.—He gives an account of what he did, but M. de Croissy told him the King could not by any means grant a revision of a sentence so solemnly given.—Your lordship will be pleased to acquaint his Majesty with the substance of the answer given in this affair. The wrong done to the English merchants is great, and the injustice is crying. I hope some way will at length be found of righting them.

1684, Sept. 15th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Marquis of Halifax.—Recommends to his care the case of Mr. Monroe.—It is very observable that in this case the violence acted upon the people of the ship taken by the privateers of Cherbourg hath been thought here so great and so inhumane that the Sieurs Beaumont, who were men of quality and relations to the Mareschal of Belfonds, who took the English vessel, were condemned to be beheaded, but they fled and are still banished; the interpreter was condemned to be broken alive upon the wheel, which was executed in rigour upon him, and the judge of the place to be hanged, as

he actually was; and yet after all the effects of the merchants, his Majesty's subjects, were never yet restored, but are found good prize, and I believe they would be willing to hang as many more as they have done, provided that that might give satisfaction. A case parallel to this is just now depending; one Duarte, a jeweller of Antwerp, who has been for these many years jeweller to his Majesty, and is in the roll of his domestiques, was robbed about 11 or 12 months since by his servant, who carried away a considerable quantity with him of jewels and gold. Duarte pursueth him as far as Cambray, and taketh him there with the jewels and gold about him. The magistrate of the place seizeth upon the jewels, under pretence of securing them for the owner when he should prove them his own, putteth the malefactor in prison, condemneth him immediately upon the proofs brought against him to be hanged, which sentence was executed upon him. Mons^r. Duarte demands his jewels and goods of the magistrate of Cambray; the answer was, that he being the subject of a Prince who had declared war against the most Christian King the jewels and gold did belong to his most Christian Majesty, and that he had given them to the Mayor of Cambray; that justice had been done in hanging the criminal, and that he was to expect no other. Mons^r. Duarte applieth himself to his Majesty, who sent me his orders to endeavour to obtain right for him as his domestique, but tho' Mons^r. de Croissy did own to me that if he had been judge he would have ordered the restitution of the jewels at the same time that he had condemned the malefactor, yet he told me that they had been given to the Mayor of Cambray, that Duarte was the subject of a Prince who was enemy to the King his master, and that therefore restitution could not be ordered. Mons^r. de Louvois hath appeared in the thing, and therefore no other justice is to be expected.

1684, Sept. 15th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Earl of Sunderland.—I did some days since acquaint your lordship that his most Christian Majesty had appointed the chancellor, Mons^r. de Croissy, Monsieur de Seignelay and Mons^r. le Pelletier, commissioners, to examine and to judge of the affair of the English vessel lately taken by a privateer of Dunkirk, and carried in thither. The said commissioners did accordingly meet and examine, as they say, the affair with all its circumstances to the bottom, and the answer which I am to report to your lordship, and which was sent to me yesterday by Mons^r. de Seignelay is this, that the affair of the English vessel taken by the Armateur of Dunkirk having been examined by the commissioners named by the King his master for that effect, the ship hath been judged a good prize, and is declared to be confiscate to the profit of the Armateur, which judgment hath been founded particularly upon the declaration which the King our master himself hath made, viz., that every vessel which hath no passport shall be accounted good prize. I must own to your lordship that I think this one of the most unjust sentences that was ever given in any case; for besides the several proofs which we have made by authentique pieces upon oath and attested by French notaries that the ship was of English fabric and that that and the cargo belonged and was consigned to his Majesty's subjects, we have produced the passport given by the English Consul of the Groyne in Galicia, attested by Mr. Peepes, which is the only passport which the parties concerned could have, it being impossible that they should know anything there of the above-mentioned declaration. I enclose a copy of the memorial which I presented to this King upon this affair, which will fully inform your lordship of all the particulars relating to it, so that I shall omit the repeating of them in this letter, and only add that I have not omitted any endeavour by which I could hope to obtain justice for the parties concerned.

1684, Sept. 15th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Marquis of Halifax.—The bearers hereof are two of his Majesty's subjects, Irish merchants, who have had the misfortune to fall into the hands of a privateer of Dunkirk, and to have their ship and merchandises carried in thither. The said privateer hath found so great protection here from Mons^r. de Seignelay that the ship and goods are just now declared to be confiscate to the profit of the pirate, . . . I humbly beg your lordship's interposition with the King for his favour and protection to those poor injured people.

1684, Sept. 15th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Lord Dartmouth.—Recommends the case of Mr. Monroe and of the two Irish merchants.

1684, Sept. 16th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Earl of Middleton.—I did receive the honour of your

SIR
F. GRAHAM
BART.

lordship's by Mr. Aikeman. I shall take all possible care in the affair of the Scotch privileges, and not be wanting to serve Mr. Aikeman in anything which may lie in my power here. I have already delivered a memorial upon the subject of the privileges, but I can expect no answer to it till the return of this Court from Chambort. Your Lordship will now give me leave, as your old friend and servant, to congratulate with you, as I do most heartily, your late promotion to that honourable charge. Your lordship enters into affairs in a very favourable conjuncture, the peace being now concluded, which will make the fatigue of your place, at least for some time, not so great as it would have been otherwise.

1684, Sept. 16th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Earl of Sunderland.—The courier of Spain who, as I acquainted your lordship in my last was stopped at Valenciennes by order of this King, hath been released, so that we may hope soon to see the ratifications betwixt France and Spain exchanged. In the mean time Mons^r. de la Trousse and Mons^r. de Boufflers are still in the country about Gande with their flying camps, and they will continue there till the exchange be made. This Monsieur de Louvois declared the last night at Meudon to the Baron Delval, and added that the troops of the King his master should not only stay in the Spanish territories till after the ratifications were exchanged, but that they should not be withdrawn till an entire satisfaction were given to all the demands of his most Christian Majesty without the diminution of one penny, and without compensation for the pretensions which the King of Spain might have upon the subjects of France for contributions demanded. . . . The body of the late Cardinal Mazarin, which had been deposited since his death in the Church of Vincennes, was brought the other day to the *College des Quatre nations*, where it will be interred when all shall be ready for the funeral ceremonies. That College is going to be repaired, and to be regulated according to its institution, and the Doctors of the Sorbonne are to have the direction of it. It is the present Chancellor of France who payeth his respect to the memory of that minister, the late Mons^r. Colbert, who had greater obligations to him, having had no care to see it performed. . . .

1684, Sept. 20th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Countess of Carlisle.—About the burial of her brother Howard.

A letter of the same date from Lord Preston to his aunt. On the same subject as the last addressed to Lady Carlisle.

1684, Sept. 20th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Earl of Sunderland. Three of the Marquis de Grana's couriers addressed hither to the Baron Delval having been stopped the last week at Valenciennes, the Baron obtained a passeport from Mons^r. de Louvois for one of his servants to go to Bruxelles, and to return, who brought him upon Monday at night the King of Spain's ratification of the Treaty of Ratisbone. Yesterday morning he accompanied the Pope's Nonce to Mons^r. de Croissy's and there shewed him the Act of ratification, and told him that he was ready to exchange it, adding that the Spanish provinces in the Netherlands had not only given severally their obligations to the several intendants of France in those parts, but had also given for hostages some of the most considerable subjects of those countries to assure the payment of the arrears of contributions demanded by this King, so that he hoped no difficulty could be made as to the exchange of the ratifications as to the withdrawing of the French troops from those countries.—Mons^r. de Croissy made some technical objections which L^d. Preston details. The Nuncio, the Dutch ambassador and L^d. Preston agreed against them. . . . Upon the subject of the Scotch privileges, Mons^r. de Croissy told me that he did not find the King his master at all disposed to grant a general confirmation of them, because the causes were ceased for which they had at first been accorded. I then asked if any resolution had been taken in relation to the taking of the 50 sols. per tun imposed upon the Scotch vessels trading hither, and I endeavoured by particular instances to make him comprehend how much the trade of wines, salt, brandy, and coals had been diminished since that duty was laid on and exacted from the Scotch subjects, and urged at the same time that the French in Scotland were still treated upon the foot with the natives. He told me that his most Christian Majesty was resolved to have the opinion of some merchants whom he was willing to gather to consult about the commerce of this kingdom before he would come to any resolution in that matter, and he promised me to represent in Council to this

King what I had laid before him concerning it, which is all the account which I can yet give to your lordship of that affair. The Elector of Cologne is going to resume entirely the government of the city of Liege, and they have already begun to rebuild the citadel. . . . The Venetian ambassador showed yesterday letters from Vienna at Versailles, which say that the Comte Lesly had with the army which he commanded beaten a considerable body of Turks, which was assembled near the bridge of Essak with a design to succour Buda, from whence and from the junction of the troops of Bavaria to those of the Emperor it is conjectured that that place cannot hold out long.

1684, Sept. 23rd, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Johnston.—The ratifications of the Treaty of Ratisbone by this King and the King of Spain were exchanged at Versailles upon Thursday, as I suppose the Emperor is at Ratisbone before this time. . . .

1684, Sept. 23rd, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Earl of Sunderland.—I may now assure your lordship that the truce is made betwixt France and Spain, the ratifications having been exchanged upon Thursday last, and the orders given for the recalling of the French troops from Flanders, and I believe out of the other Spanish dominions, it being, however, understood that the obligations and hostages shall first be given for the arrears of contributions due to France. The Baron Delval delivered into the hands of Mons^r. de Croissy the ratifications of Spain, and he told him that the act of ratification of the King his master wanted only the seal, and that he had sent it to Chaville to the Chancellor to have it put to it, but that it should be sent that afternoon to the Nonce, who should deliver it to him, which was accordingly done. After the delivery of the ratification of Spain, Monsieur Delval saw his most Christian Majesty, who told him that tho' the Act of ratification of the King his master was not in form, yet he was willing to accept it, and to pass over those exceptions which were very justly made against it, that the sincerity of his intentions for the re-establishment of the peace and of the repose of Christendom might appear to all the world; and that on his side he was resolved inviolably to observe the truce, which he hoped the King of Spain would do also. The ratification of the Emperor and the Empire will be very suddenly exchanged at Ratisbone, if it be not done already; there was also in that some faults which have been corrected. Thus my lord the great work is at an end which hath been so long negotiated, and it is very glorious for his Majesty to have contributed more than any Prince of Europe towards the perfecting of it. It is only now to be wished that it may be durable. . . . The French fleet is thought to be at present before Genoa, where the people were extremely divided, and it is thought that that division may increase when they are fully informed that Spain hath by the Treaty of Ratisbone abandoned the interests of that Republic. . . . Mons^r. Delval hath desired me to enclose this letter for Don Pedro de Ronquillo, which I take the liberty to do.

1684, Sept. 25th, s. n., Paris.—The same to the same.—I having at present the affair of the Scotch privileges and two or three others upon my hands, concerning which I have sometime since received his Majesty's orders, have thought fit to follow this Court to Chambort to solicit them. I hope to be here again about the middle of the next week, but before my return I shall write to your lordship from Blois. Since the departure of his most Christian Majesty nothing hath happened here worthy of your lordship's remark, more than that a courier hath arrived from Mons^r. de Crecy, who hath brought hither the ratification of the Emperor and the Empire, which was exchanged at Ratisbone, and is gone with it to Chambort: he bringeth advise from Vienna that the Turks have abandoned the bridge of Esseek, which maketh us believe here that they have no more thoughts of succouring of Buda.

1684, Oct. 1st, s. n., Blois.—The same to the same.—Since my arrival here I have been at Chambort, from whence I am just now returned. I found the Court there not very well full, his most Christian Majesty having choosed and named the greatest part of those who have attended him in this voyage. There arrived with him in his own coach, Monseign^r. le Dauphine, Madame la Dauphine, Mademoiselle de Montpensier, the Princesse of Conti, the Duchesse of Arpajou, the Mareschalle of Rochefort, and the Marquise of Maintenon. The diversions of the place are hunting, balls, and comedies, with which his most Christian Majesty seemeth so much satisfied that he resolveth to continue here till the 12th of the next month, when he removeth to Fountainbleau. A courier is arrived here from Vienna with the advise

SIR
F. GRAHAM
BART.

SIR
GRAHAM,
BART.

of the junction of all the Bavarian troops with the army of the Duke of Lorraine before Buda, which giveth grounds here to believe that that place will not hold out long, if it have not already been surrendered. I advertised your lordship in my last that the ratification of the Emperor and of the Empire was arrived, I can now assure you that it is approved of and accepted here. The matter of the contributions demanded from the Spanish Netherlands is adjusted with the Marquis de Grana, some longer time is accorded to the inhabitants of those countries for the payment of them, and the French troops are now marching out from thence. The discourse of a general peace to be treated is begun, and it is said that this King seemeth inclined that Ratisbone should be the place for the Congress. . . .

1684, Oct 4th, s. n., Blois.—The same to the same.—In my last to your lordship from this place I acquainted you with the orders which Mons^r. de Chassignet had received from the Emperor relating to the affair of the Duke of Lorraine. I am now to let you know that the other day he had a conference with Mons^r. de Croissy upon the subject, in which Mons^r. de Chassignet, having expos'd to him what he had in command to offer received only from him an answer in general terms, which was that the King his master was so lawfully possess of Lorraine since the Treaty of Nimegue, and that that province did at present make so essential a part of his estates, that tho' he did not yet know his sentiments upon that subject, he could assure him before hand that neither himself nor any other of his ministers could be so much against his interests as to persuade him to the restitution, &c. . . . Madame de Montespan, during the stay of this Court at Chambort, is gone to visit her sister the Abbess of Fontevraud, and hath carried with her her two daughters and the Admiral her son; reports are running here that she is gone with a design to continue in that convent, but I find no grounds for them . . . The Genoese continuing still to refuse to give the satisfaction which this King demandeth from them, he seemeth resolv'd to endeavour to oblige them to it, taking himself to be disengaged from his word, and to be free to attack them openly, since the King of Spain hath not ratified that article of the Treaty of Ratisbone which relateth to them; in order to this they are equipping at Toulon the galiotes à bombes, which are to join the French fleet. . . .

1684, Oct. 10th, s. n., Paris.—The same to the same.—Your lordship will receive this at the same time with another of the same date, which I had sent to the posthouse before I could give to your lordship the account of that which maketh that subject of yesterday. Mons^r. de Chassignet, who was formerly secretary to the Comte de Mansfeldt, and who hath been since continued with the character of secretary of the Emperor, arrived here this night. He came to visit me, and shewed me a letter to him from the Emperor, in which he ordereth him to represent to the ministers of this King that Mons^r. de Crey, having refused to hearken to any proposition for the re-establishment of the Duke of Lorraine in his countries by the late Treaty concluded at Ratisbone, had assured the commissioners of the Emperor there by the order of the King his master that so soon as that Treaty should be finished his most Christian Majesty would most willingly admit him to expose his pretensions, and to offer what he could produce for the verifying of them. It hath given occasion to his Imperial Majesty will think fit of restoring him to the possession of those estates which have been so long detained from him, and also to send his orders to Mons^r. de Chassignet to demand in his Imperial Majesty's name that justice may be done to the Duke of Lorraine, and that his right may be speedily considered of. Mr. de Chassignet also told me that he had been advised from Vienna that the Comte de Thun would be ordered to desire his Majesty's concurrence and offices in favour of the Duke of Lorraine. He goeth to-morrow to Chambort, and I believe that I may be able by the next post to give your lordship an account how his offices have been received, and of what answer he hath had.

1684, Oct. 11th, s. n., Paris.—The same (to the same). I am to acknowledge the receipt of your lordship's letters of the 15th and of the 18th of September; the latter met me at Orleans, from whence I had return'd to Chambort to have executed the orders in it, if all things relating to the affairs of Flanders had not (as I inform'd your lordship from Blois) been adjusted and settled before, and the French troops actually retired out of those provinces. I shall as your lordship instructs me take care to pursue the directions which I have formerly received concerning the violence acted upon his

Majesty's subjects at Port Nelson, and also solicit that orders may be sent to the Governor of Canada not to continue his hostilities against them there tho' notwithstanding the plausible answer which I received to my last offices passed upon this subject, I am under fears that Mons^r. de la Barre will scarce be ordered to quit the possession of what he hath so unjustly seiz'd in Hudson's Bay; but that he may rather by sending more forces thither, as he intimateth in his letter to the Governor of Boston, endeavour to assure his conquest . . . Mons^r. de Louvois arrived here on Friday at night, and went the next day to Versailles to give orders for the repairing of the beams and roof of the great gallery there, which is in a very ill condition, and for which the late Mons^r. Colbert is very much blamed. The greatest part of the general officers of the army of Flanders, and of that of Catalonia, are already return'd to this Court, which will certainly be at Fontainebleau upon Saturday next, where the Pope's Nuncio will have an audience upon orders which he hath received the other day by a courier from Rome. It is believed that he hath something agreeable to offer, relating to the affair of Genoa. It is also thought that the Envoy of that Republic will be soon enlarged from the Bastille . . . The Chevalier de Talon who was at Hamburg with a design to return hither, having received orders from this Court for that purpose, is gone to Stockholm under pretext of his particular affairs; what he is to negotiate is yet a mystery, but it is said that his voyage is made with the consent and privacy of the Court of Denmark.

1684, Oct. 11th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Johnstone . . . Nothing in the world can be more curious than my Lord of Argyle's cypher, and nothing can be more exact than your description of it: and then all the accounts which you give, it is a pleasure to me to read them, which maketh me beg the continuance of the correspondence. I am just now returned from Chambort, where no business was to be done. This King and his Court being wholly intent upon the diversions of the country there. It will be no news to tell you that the ratifications of the Emperor and Empire are accepted and exchange'd here, as well as that with Spain. The discourse is now of a general congress for concluding a peace, and Ratisbone or Nuremberg seem to be thought of here for the place. I wish this truce may be durable, but I fear when our fortifications are finished here, and our finances a little recruited, we may think fit to begin a German's quarrel; this time will shew. I have nothing more worthy of your remark . . . P.S. If you have a mind to have the Gazettes of Paris and a Gazette à la main, which may sometimes amuse you, I will order it to be sent weekly exempt from the charge of postage.

1684, Oct. 11th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Bridgman.—I am extremely glad to find that the King and Court are returned so safely to London, and that they have been so well diverted at Winchester. I hope his Majesty will have the same satisfaction at Newmarket, with a speedy and as safe a return. . . .

1684, Oct. 11th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Earl of Sunderland.—His most Christian Majesty is expected this night at Fontainebleau, where he will continue till the 15th of the next month. The voyage to Chambort hath been fatal to several people, for besides the hurt which the Prince de la Roche sur Yon and the Duke of Lude have received by falling from their horses, the Mareschal of Schomberg is now ill of a fever which he hath contracted by a fall received in hunting, and the Marquis de Liancours, second son to the Duke de la Rochefaucault, hath had his arm broke by the same accident. Madame is going to join this Court at Fontainebleau, but Mons^r. doth not find himself well enough to go thither; he cometh this day to Paris, and intendeth to pass his time here and at St. Cloud till this King's return to Versailles. . . . This King is going to establish at Noisy le Secq, a place distant about 2 leagues from Versailles, a communauté, where an hundred and fifty young women of good quality shall be maintained, who shall have wherewith either to marry themselves from thence, or to make themselves religious, as their inclinations shall lead them. Madame du Maintenon is to have the direction of this establishment. The ministers of the Protestant Church of Rochelle, who have appeal'd from the sentence given against them in that town to the Parliament of Paris are arrived, and are sent to the prison of the Conciergerie. Their affair will be judg'd so soon as the Parliament shall assemble; but I believe they will scarce gain their process . . . The affair of Genoa is the subject of the audience which the Pope's Nuncio is to have this next week at Fontainebleau. That Republic seemeth now disposed to consent

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART. M.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

to almost all the demands which this King maketh, it only seemeth unwilling to yield to that of breaking with the Spaniards, because of the considerable effects which its subjects have within the estates of his Catholic Majesty. The Nonce acquainted Mons^r. de Croissy lately by letter that the Envoy of Genoa had now received permission from his Republic to oblige himself not to leave France without the consent of his most Christian Majesty, provided that he may be enlarged from his imprisonment, which was all that was demanded at first; but Mons^r. de Croissy hath return'd for answer that the King his master is willing to grant his enlargement from the Bastile if he will give his assurance in writing not to go out of Paris without his leave, and if the Nonce will be garant of this, which he hath refused to be without the leave of the Pope. I take liberty to inclose an account which I received the last night relating to the affair of Genoa from a very good hand; it is very particular, and your lordship hath it as it came to me.

1684, Oct. 18th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Sir G. Fletcher. At my return from Chambort, whither I have been obliged to follow this King in his late voyage, I received your last very kind letter The truce being now accepted this place affords very little worthy of your knowledge, and I thank God I am a little more now at my ease than I was when the conjuncture was more busy. I suspect that this peace will not continue long; however, it giveth a breathing time to the Spaniards and opportunity to other Princes of Europe to consider of the measures which they have to take for preventing further growth of the power of this monarch. I hope they will lay hold of the occasion P.S. The affairs of the North are accommodated, or are in a fair way to be so; this King continues firm not to suffer Sweden to be attacked by the K. of Danemarke, Elector of Brandebourg, and the Princes of the house of Lunenbourg, as had been projected by them. The Prince of Orange is like also to come to an understanding with the town of Amsterdam, as we have certain advice from thence. This you will imagine is not unwelcome to this Court.

1684, Oct. 18th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Earl of Sunderland.—I will not omit to acknowledge your letter of the 2nd instant, and also to acquaint you that I shall go very early to-morrow morning to Fontainebleau in order to execute the orders conveyed by it. If I can receive any answer in time I shall communicate it to your lordship by Saturday's post from thence; but if I have none I shall defer writing till my return to this place. I enclose the copy of a letter which I received the other day from Mons^r. Balatti, in answer to what I represented to him some time by his Majesty's order The war with the common-wealth of Genoa will not hinder the exact payment of the rents to those of that nation who have passed their money formerly in this hôtel de Ville, orders having been given for paying them regularly as formerly The Duke of Mazarine is lately gone into Bretany, and is accompanied with 12 Jesuits; his zeal obligeth him to travaile through all the low parts of that country with a design to convert people by the assistance of those Fathers. There have been great intrigues on foot in the Court of Savoye since the marriage of that Duke. The credit of *Madame Royall* his mother diminisheth daily. The Abbe d'Estrales, this King's ambassador there, having desired leave to return, Mons^r. de Breteuil, who hath for some time been Envoyé of France in the Court of Mantua is design'd for his successor. We say here that the Prince of Orange will soon have a better understanding with the town of Amsterdam than he hath had formerly, and that his late reception in his passage thro' it to an hunting house, which he hath in those quarters, by the magistrates at the gate of the town, and the other civilities which were paid him there upon that occasion give great hopes to his friends of a speedy accommodation. It is also said that Mons^r. d'Avaux did return not at all satisfied from his last voyage to that place, but of this your lordship will be better informed from other hands.

1684, Oct. 21st, s. n., Fontainebleau.—The same to the same.—Since my arrival here I have seen Mons^r. de Croissy, and have communicated to him what I have in command from his Majesty relating to the affairs of Flanders. To-morrow I shall have audience of his most Christian Majesty upon the same subject, and I shall be enabled by the next post to convey his answer to your lordship. Mons^r. de Croissy told me that Mons^r. de Barillon had written upon the same business by the last post, and that he should by this let him know his most Christian Majesty's resolutions concerning it, so that your lordship will know the sub-

stance of what I can impart to you before my letter will arrive. The Pope's Nonce hath had audience here upon Sunday last of this King upon the affair of Genoa; he hath not found him at all inclinable to favour that Republic: his most Christian Majesty having declared to him (tho' the audience was private) with a voice more than ordinarily elevated, and audible by those who were at the greatest distance, that he was absolutely resolved that that Doge should come, and in his person make the satisfaction which he required and demanded. The Nonce beginning to reply and offering to reason upon the matter, and to renew his instances in favour of the Genoese, this King told him with a smiling countenance that if they did not find their account in this they might let it alone and rely upon the protection of the Spaniards, but that he should not change his sentiments, and that he would admit of no temperament. For what relateth to the Marquis de Manin Envoyé of Genoa, and at present prisoner in the Bastile, it only now dependeth upon him to have his liberty immediately, giving a writing signed by himself into the Pope's Nonce's hands, by which he shall engage himself not to go 15 leagues from Paris without the permission of this King. It is expected here by the Italian ministers and affirmed confidently that his Majesty shall interpose his offices with the most Christian King in favour of the Genoese; but I suppose he will not think it fit to expose himself to the hazard of a refusal upon their account We have yet no account here of the taking the town of Buda, on the contrary, it is feared that the season being so much advanced the siege may be raised; the Duke of Loraine is said to be in want of everything. The conduct of the Comte de Staremberg before Buda is much reprehended, he having done several things contrary to the advice and content of the Duke of Loraine: it is said here that he hath been accused of ignorance of his charge, and of brutality in his behaviour, and that if it had not been in consideration of his merit for defending of Vienna he had certainly been arrested for his miscarriages and ill conduct. Monseign^r. le Dauphin having been yesterday hunting the wild boar in this forest several persons run great risk of being wounded; eight horses are wounded, that of the Prince de la Roche sur von very sorely, and that of the Comte de Roussy had his leg quite taken away by the tusk of one of those boars; four were killed, 3 of which were of an extraordinary greatness.

1684, Oct. 25th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to the Earl of Sunderland.—I am to acknowledge your lordship's letter of the 8th instant from Newmarket, which conveyeth to me his Majesty's commands concerning Mons^r. Pigou; I shall not fail to execute them with the first convenience. This King gave me audience at Fontainebleau upon Sunday last, when I acquainted him that Don Pedro Ronquillo, the ambassador of Spain in the Court of England, having lately by a memorial represented to the King my master the deplorable condition of the inhabitants of the Spanish low countries which rendereth it impossible for them to pay the great sums demanded by his most Christian Majesty for the arrears of contributions within the time prefixed for it, tho' the Marquis de Grana had consented to it by an inevitable necessity, and to oblige the French troops to go sooner out of the said provinces, the King my master had commanded me to communicate to his most Christian Majesty what had been represented to him by the said ambassador, and at the same time to intreat him instantly in his name to consent to a prolongation of the term, that so the said provinces might find means to satisfy the demands of his most Christian Majesty by the payment of the sums agreed upon; and also that nothing might arrive on that side to discompose the peace of Europe, which was of late so happily re-established by the conclusion of the late truce. He answered that the Spaniards made it their business to cry out against him and to represent his proceedings all ill and unjust in all the Courts of Christendom; that they had done it more in England than in any other place, and had never ceased to importune the King my master with their ill grounded complaints; that he had already enough showed his bounty and charity to the subjects of Spain in the Low countries by having remitted to them 3 millions of livres and more due to him, which example he believed was very rare and had scarce been practised, but that nothing would content them, and that they were not to be dealt with by any other way than that of constraint; that in this case he found himself in prudence obliged to hold them to what was agreed upon, and that he could not consent to any delay of the time of payment. I took the liberty to reinforce what I had before said

SIR
F. GRAHAM
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

to his most Christian Majesty by telling him that besides the obligation which the King my master would have to him if he should consent to the prolongation of the term at his request it would be an action worthy of his glory and of his generosity to have compassion upon so many unhappy persons and their families who were not at all responsible for the conduct of their Prince or his ministers, if it had not been such as it ought to have been towards his most Christian Majesty, and I did humbly intreat him to consider that as it was glorious to him to have consented to the re-establishing of the peace and repose of Christendom in a conjuncture when he was in a condition to have carried on the war with success so it would be no less to him to lighten the burden under which so many unfortunate persons must unavoidably sink if they did not soon feel the effects of his generosity and compassion. He replied that those people had already felt, and to a considerable degree, the effects of both, and that his generosity might go too far, that he was never more satisfied than when he could do a pleasure to the King my master, but that in this case he thought it prudence not to pass from what had been agreed upon, because the Spaniards would never be weary of asking graces if they found them to come readily, nor cease to importune both the King my master and himself, tho' they had dealt well neither with the one nor the other. I have had some discourse also with Mons^r. de Croissy upon this subject, tho' not much, because he is extremely ill of the gout . . . A part of those troops which were in Flanders (as I advertised your lordship before) is march'd into Franche Comté, from whence they may pass into Italy if the affair of Genoa be not soon accommodated; that Envoyé continueth still in the Bastille, the Pope's Nonce making difficulty to warrant the writing which the said Envoyé is to put into his hand, because he hath no order to receive it . . . Mons^r. du Quesne is said to be also arrived at Toulon with the men of war, where they also soon expect the Chevalier de Tourville, and orders are sent thither for disarming. The last letters from thence of the 17th instant say that the powder house, at the distance of about 2 leagues from Toulon, had taken fire by accident and was blown up, there being in it 1,800 quintals of powder; the effect of the blow was felt at Toulon, it having violently shaken the whole town . . . The Ambassadors of Siam do not yet appear nor will have their audience till the return of this Court to Versailles. I cannot accompany my letter by this post with any thing out of Germany; they discourse here so differently of the affair of Buda that one doth not know what to believe of it. It is reported here that the Serasquier Bassa did, at the time that he was engaged by the Duke of Lorraine, send by a private a strong body of horse towards Buda, and that 14,000 of them had entered the town, having forced their way into the town and cut to pieces 2 regiments of Infanterie which opposed them in the trenches; if this be so the siege of that place is undoubtedly raised. The Baron Delval is expected here within few days to endeavour to remove the difficulties concerning the rend'ring of Courtray and of Dixmude. It hath been lately insinuated by Mons^r. de Croissy to the Nonce that the King his master expects that the Genoese should satisfy the Comte de Fiesque upon the pretension which he hath upon that Republic, he told him also that the affair might be terminated by judges, provided that they would in the mean time give to him an 100,000 crowns.

1684, Oct. 28th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Coll. Grahme.—I have enclosed letters for the Duke, Lord Chief Justice, H. Thynne, Mr. Scrimshire and Mr. Jackson, all which I have sent unsealed that you may dispose of them after you have read and sealed them. I have also this day sent an admirable manuscript concerning the laws of France as a present to my Lord Keeper, with a letter to him by a particular hand, because you have told me before that he hath been kind to me.

(1684), Oct. 28th, Paris.—Lord Preston to the Lord Chief Justice.—. . . I received a letter lately from one Mr. Foster, a justice of peace in Cumberland, and a neighbour and tenant of mine. I do not know the particulars of his case, but he saith he hath been misrepresented to your lordship; if he hath been any way wanting in his duty to the King, or hath not executed the laws against dissenters or other delinquents as he ought to have done, I do not pretend to intercede for him, but if there be nothing of this, and if there be any room for the showing to him favour, I do humbly recommend him it.

s. d., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Thynne.—Com-

plimentary and congratulations on his Majesty's late favour

s. d., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Gwynne.—. . . We are all surprised at the daily alterations in our Court, and with the noise of more expected; if all turn to the advantage of the King's affairs particular men's interests are less to be considered. I assure you I drink my dear Lord Dartmouth's health and yours as often as you can drink mine, but I hope the time will come when we may drink it together in England.

1684, Oct. 28th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Earl of Sunderland.—The letters from England which should have arrived here yesterday are still owing. Mons^r. de Louvois is now at Versailles to hasten the repairs there; after his return to Fontainebleau the day of this King's departure will be fixed, for yet there is nothing certain concerning it. In the mean time his most Christian Majesty diverteth himself much there, passing a great part of the day in hunting and the evening at play at the Comedie or at balls . . . Mons^r. de Quesne the younger hath taken a Felucca upon the coast of Genoa, and with it a courier of that Republic with the dispatches of that Senate to the King of Spain. They were sent to Fontainebleau upon Wednesday last, and the contents of them are yet kept private . . . The news of the entrée of a considerable succour of men and of amunitions into Buda is confirmed from all hands. The Duke of Lorraine hath been of opinion to raise the siege, but the Elector of Bavaria is obstinate to continue it, which hath made the counsel of the Emperor resolve to send a reinforcement of 6,000 men to please that Prince, tho' the hopes of taking the place are lessened. This is what is said at this Court, but the truth is that the reports are so various here concerning that affair that we do not well know what to believe. The account which I enclose from Vienna of the 12th instant seemeth not to make the matter so desperate . . . I enclose, my lord, a copy of the arrest for the condemnation of the merchandizes in a vessel taken off of Ostend belonging to his Majesty's subjects by a privateer of Dunkirk. I have some time since written to your lordship upon this subject. You will observe that the ship is ordered to be restored to the owner, but the cargo is condemned notwithstanding the clear proofs that all belonged to his Majesty's subjects. I have done what possibly I could do in this matter; I moved this King himself in it upon Sunday last, and delivered the petition of the owners to him for a revision of the sentence, but I have yet had no answer. I do assure your lordship that the injustice is manifest and crying, and the case is very worthy of his Majesty's consideration and resentment, the poor owners relying now wholly upon his assistance. I hope your lordship will have orders to speak home to Mons^r. Barillon upon this subject, that he may represent it hither, and your lordship may assure him that there have been very foul practises by some in this Court relating to this affair, which may, if it be thought fit, laid open.

(Autograph.) 1684, Oct. 28th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Lord Keeper North.—The bearer hereof, Mr. Gosnald, being to pass into England, I think fit to take that opportunity of conveying safely by him a manuscript to your lordship, which is much esteemed here, and very difficultly to be obtained. It is a *proces verbal* of a conference betwixt that King's Commissioners and the Deputies of the Parliament of Paris, for the examination of titles proposed for the composition of an ordinance for proceeding in criminal causes. It is a very delicate part of the law of that nation which maketh me believe that the communications of it may not be disagreeable to your lordship who is so knowing in that of your own. Your lordship will, I hope, be pleased to give it a place in your cabinet, and I shall only beg at my return into England the liberty of taking a copy of it to remain my own. I have collected several other pieces here which regard the *finances*, the policy, and the laws of this nation which are not easily to be come by, of which, if your lordship pleaseth to have copies, you shall most freely take them at my return home. I send to your lordship the printed ordinance also, which was the product of the abovesaid conference. . . .

1684, Nov. 1st, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Earl of Sunderland. Being just returned from Fontainebleau, I have only time by reason of the departure of the post to acquaint your lordship that this King doth now make several additional demands to his former from the Republic of Genoa. The first is that it shall disarm those 6 gallees the arming of which hath given so much cause of complaint to this Court. The next is that it shall dismiss the Spanish garrison at present within

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

the city; and the last is that it should positively restore the *Comte de Fargus* to his estate situated in its territories if he can make out his title well to it; but that since it is an affair which will require much discussion, the Republic shall pay him down (as I intimated to your lordship before) the sum of 100,000 crowns. This King hath also ordered Mons^r. de Croissy to acquaint the Pope's Nuncio that if the Doge and four of the principal senators of Genoa do not come soon hither, that he shall prefix a time for their coming. . . .

Lord Preston to Sir N. Butler.—I shall not fail to do all that lieth in my power in the affair of Mr. Bankes, for besides the commands of the King and the justice of the cause, your recommendation of it must work much with me. I intend to go the next week to Fontainebleau, where I shall press the ministers upon it, and I shall endeavour to obtain as speedy an answer as I can. (Note by Lord Preston.) This was copied by Mr. Wake, my chaplain at Paris, now Dr. of Divinity, &c.

1684, Nov. 4th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Earl of Sunderland. (Note in margin in Lord Preston's hand, "This is the hand of my Bror. Fargus Grahme.")—This King may continue all this month at Fontainebleau, because of the repairs that are making at Versailles. Monsieur de Louvois is gone thither again to hasten them. . . . The truce being at present established, this King doth not think fit to pay the same subsidies to his allies which he paid in the time of action. Those which the King of Denmark drew from hence are reduced to the half, so that instead of 400,000 of crowns he will now receive but 200 thousand, which is the occasion of the reforming of his troops. They seem, however, to be well satisfied with that King here, and are resolved to entertain amitie with him because the alliance is concluded for 10 years, and because they have always found him ready to second the design of France. They are not upon the same foot with the Elector of Brandebourg and the princes of the House of Lunenburg. . . . There are some advises from Poland, as if the Tartars had designed to make an irruption whilst the army of that crown was out of the kingdom; this may oblige the King of Poland to a speedy return. The accounts from Buda continue still to be uncertain; it was resolved to give a general assault to the place, since the entry of those 12 or 1,400 men mentioned in one of mine of which we are to expect the success till this time. They have had no other advice at this Court; the last letters from Vienna say that the Marquis of Baden was sent from the Emperor in diligence to the camp before Buda. It is believed here that he is to command in the place of the Duke of Lorraine, who is again indisposed, or at least, as they interpret here, feigneth to be so. I enclose a relation of what hath of late passed before Buda, which came to my hands but late the last night; it hath been copied in haste, so that I believe there may be many faults in it, tho' I hope they are only literal ones. It is ample and very authentique, coming from Mons^r. Bielke, who was ambassador of Sweden in this Court at my first arrival here, and who is at present a volunteer before Buda; if there be any *suite* of it I shall not fail to transport it to your lordship. The English letters which should have arrived yesterday are still due. P.S. I enclose a billet which is come to my hands just as I am closing my packet, so that I have not time to have what is material in it copied fair; I transmit it to your lordship full as it is, because of the accounts in it from Toulon and from Canada.

1684, Nov. 8th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Earl of Sunderland. The great snows which have fallen here lately, and the likelihood of the continuance of the ill season, have obliged this King to shorten his stay at Fontainebleau, so that we are now to expect him upon the 15th instant at Versailles, tho' that place is at present not fit to receive him. Since the reform of the land forces a resolution hath been taken here of reforming those also of the sea, it being now no more necessary to entertain so great fleets. . . . A project of a ligue of association and of *garantie* upon the subject of the late truce lately proposed to the Estates General of the United Provinces by the House of Austria hath given some alarm here, but I perceive that Mons^r. d'Anaux doth give hopes that these estates will not hearken to it. . . . I enclose the freshest accounts from Germany, from Hungary, and from Venice. They seem yet to give hopes of the taking of Buda, tho' they say here that the illnesses of the season and the obstinacy of the defenders may yet break the measures of the Elector of Bavaria and of the Duke of Lorraine for the taking of that place. Mons^r. de Cressy, governor of the French colonie of St. Domingo, hath advised by his

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

letter dated the later end of June last, that he had had advise about a month before by 3 Frenchmen who had passed to Jamaica that the English to the number of 500 were gone from thence to make a *descente* upon Panuco, which province covereth New Biscaye on the side of the Golfe of Mexico, and upon some part of the country lying upon the Rio Bravo, which is in Florida; if there be anything of this your lordship will have had an account of it from Sir Thomas Linch before this time. The English letters which should have arrived on Monday are not yet come in.

1684, Nov. 11th, s. n., Paris.—The same to the same.—The Pope's Nuncio hath again passed offices in favour of those of Genoa, but this King continueth resolved that their Doge shall come hither accompanied with 4 senators, and that they shall agree to his other propositions, and hath given them till the last day of the year to consider of them. We shall soon see what end this affair may have. The Spaniards use all endeavours to persuade that Republic not to submit itself to France; on the other hand, people being wearied with the interruption of their commerce and with the stay of the Spanish troops amongst them, maketh great complaints, and it is likely that if they were not disarmed they might oblige the senate by giving satisfaction to the demands of this King to put an end to their misery. . . . The dispute which the Duke d'Estrees hath lately had concerning a printer arrested within his quarter is not yet accommodated, his most Christian Majesty resolving not to yield at all in what relateth to the honours, franchises, and prerogatives of which his ambassadours have once been in possession, nor to consent to any change in the *ceremoniale*. . . . This King cometh on Wednesday to Versailles, Mons^r. de Louvois having been there since Tuesday to put all things in condition for his reception. The mists and the great snows which are fallen here have rendered Fontainebleau insupportable. The *Regiment du Roy*, which hath been encamped and which hath wrought all this summer till now at Versailles for the removing of an hill which offendeth the prospect of that castle, is decamped, and those of Dauphine, of La Ferté, and of Languedoc have relieved it. As they are at present ingenious here in finding out all ways to increase the finances, so amongst the rest one hath been proposed which will bring in considerable sums; it is that all officers of justice of this kingdom shall be admitted to the payment of the annual duty of the *paulette* as it is termed here, and by this means they shall assure their charges to their heirs. The *paulette* is the 60th part of the price of his office if it were to be sold, which every officer of justice in this Parliament and of the finances pay to this King at the beginning of every year, upon the consideration that within the year, he shall have liberty to dispose of his office. This duty was called *la paulette*, from one Paulet, a *Secrétaire de la chambre du Roy*, who about the beginning of this century invented and first proposed it, and it was authorised by an arrest of this Privy Council in the year 1604, and declared by the said arrêt that if any officer dieth without paying the *paulette* his office shall be lost to his heirs and forfeited to this crown. There arrived here some days since a French gentleman called Marlot, from Holland, who hath been long in the service of the Prince of Orange; he was sent to the Bastile on Wednesday last. The reason of his imprisonment is not yet known, but since he is a person who was 3 years since banished this kingdom and conducted to the frontier of it by one of this King's footmen, with defense never to return, it is probable that being come hither without permission he hath drawn this ill treatment upon himself. He is of Poitou, and one who is said to be very well qualified and to have long entertained great correspondence in this kingdom. I enclose the copy of another letter of the 9th of Oct., from Mons^r. Bielke, from before Buda, and another of the 24th of the same month, which I have just received, which your lordship will find giveth hopes of the taking of the place. I hope by the next post to send to your lordship a plan of the place. Our English letters which were expected yesterday fail again. P.S. I am told that the Baron Delval is coming to reside as Minister of Spain in this Court.

1684, Nov. 15th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Sir John Worden.—I received yours yesterday with one inclosed for [from?] the Duke to the Duke of Mazarin. I have enquired after him, and I can find nobody that knoweth where he is. Some say he is preaching in Brittany and converting the Bas Bretons; others tell me he is gone towards Naples, but the Duchesse of Barillon hath addressed me to one who I believe will convey the letter safe. I shall not fail to take all imaginable care of it.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

1684, Nov. 15th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Bishop of London.—I have received your lordship's with one enclosed for Mons^r. Alix, which hath been delivered safely. I beg of your lordship to make no apology to me for any commands which you lay upon me, for there is no man upon earth who will execute them more readily than I shall. . . .

s. d. Lord Preston to Mr. Robson.—I have sent inclosed my bill of extraordinaries which you will deliver with the letter to my Lord of Sunderland after you have sealed it. I have also written to Sir S. Fox about the Duke of Northumberland's being with me so long, and for which the King promised to consider me, but as yet I have had nothing. I pray seal the letter and deliver it to him, and press the matter a little home.

[1684, Nov. 15.] Lord Preston to the Earl of Sunderland.—I have very little to communicate to your lordship by this post; however, I would not omit to impart what I have. The English letters which I expected on Friday last arrived not here till late yesterday, and the letters of Monday are still owing. I have received your lordship's of Octr. the 27th, and am glad to find by it that your lordship hath had orders to speak to Mons^r. Barillon concerning the English vessel lately condemned here. I shall not fail to second your lordship by my offices with these ministers for the obtaining of a revision of the sentence. A courier arrived here the day before yesterday from Rome, with a dispatch for the Pope's Nuncio; he keepeth the subject of it secret, because he hath not seen this King since, and all that is yet known of it is that it relateth to the affair of Genoa. The Spaniards are now marched out of that city, and out of all the places belonging to that Republic where they had any troops; some say that those people are not yet disposed to give satisfaction to France, and that they expect the success of the siege of Buda, which they may know before the end of the term given by this King, which ends with this current year inclusively, as I informed your lordship in my last letter; yet I am of opinion that this courier may have brought advice of some accommodating resolution which may have been taken at Genoa, for he had the Pope's order to pass through that place in his way hither, and according as he found matters disposed there he was either to return with his dispatches to Rome, or to continue his way to this place. He hath brought letters also from the Republic to the Envoyé of Genoa, who is still in the Bastille, because these ministers have disapproved of the several draughts which he hath made of that writing which he is to put into the Nuncio's hand before he can have his liberty. Mons^r. de Relingue is arrived at Toulon with a flute charged with the equestrial statue of this King, done by the hand of the Cavalier Bernini at Rome; he is to convey it to Havre de Grace accompanied with the Comte de Bethune, Chef d'Escadre, with 6 men-of-war which he hath brought from before Genoa . . . His most Christian Majesty will arrive this night at Versailles. The Comte de Roze arrived here yesterday from the Court of Denmark, and goeth this day to Versailles. This King hath named the Chevalier de Chaumont, a man of quality and a Captain of a man-of-war, for his ambassador to the King of Siam; he hath assigned him a vessel to transport himself and the ambassador of Siam thither with very considerable presents. Those ambassadors have not yet had audience, but they have been highly treated by Mons^r. at St. Cloud, and by the Prince of Condé at Chantilly, and by this Premier President at dinner, after they had assisted the other day at the opening of this Parliament.

1684, Nov. 16th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to his Royal Highness.—Mr. Aikeman, the bearer, will have the honour to communicate to your Highness two memorials upon the subject of the Scotch privileges in this kingdom, one of which I have already presented to the King, and I am resolved to present the other so soon as I can find a fit opportunity. Mr. Aikeman came here a little too late, for this Court was just removing to Chambort when he arrived, where very little business could be done. I expect that many difficulties will be made as to the confirmation of the privileges, but I shall omit nothing which may depend on me towards the obtaining of what is desired. I shall presume to give your Highness an account of what passeth in relation to this affair.

1684, Nov. 16th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Sir G. Drummond, Lord Provost of Edinburgh.—I received yours by the hand of Mr. Aikeman, which was extremely welcome to me, because it gave me an occasion of shewing my zeal and readiness to render any service

to the Scotch nation. Mr. Aikeman will acquaint you with the progress which is already made in the affair which you were pleased to recommend to me in the name of the royal bourroughs of Scotland, and concerning which I have received his Majesty's commands. He will also communicate to you two memorials, one of which I have already presented upon that subject to the most Christian King, and the other I shall present upon the first occasion. I was in hopes to have given you a further account of this business before this time, but the absence of this Court from this place and the late voyages which this King hath made have put a stop to almost all business here. I could have wished that Mr. Aikeman had arrived a little sooner than he did, but tho' his arrival was something late, yet I assure you, sir, his industry and his care of this affair have been very great, which testimony in justice I am obliged to render of him. I am very sensible of the honour which the royal bourroughs have done me by the confidence which they seem to repose in me, and which they signified by your hand. . . .

1684, Nov. 18th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Marquis of Huntley . . . The small services which I have been able to render to Mr. Innis, and to that college of which he is the rector, do not deserve so great a return as your lordship is pleased to make and of which I am extremely sensible. Mr. Innis' merits are very great, and I am very glad that he hath the honour of so good a patron as your lordship is. . . .

1684, Nov. 18th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Earl of Sunderland.— . . . The Protestants have lately here demanded by Mons^r. de Ruvigny, their Deputy-General, permission to hold a Synod, as they have usually done, which hath been refused. It is now certain that the negotiation of Mons^r. de St. R main in Portugal hath failed, and he only stayeth there this winter to endeavour to give the exclusion to the Prince of Newbourg, whose pretensions are supported by the House of Austria, they liking rather the alliance with Tuscany than that with the above-mentioned Prince. The Envoyés of Siam had audience upon Thursday last of Mons^r. de Seignelay; he received from them the presents destined for the late Mons^r. Colbert, his father; they consisted in a cabinet of china, two skreens of Japan, and in several vases of philigraine work in gold and in silver. They are soon to see his most Christian Majesty, and are to return home in the month of February. His most Christian Majesty designeth to send this year some vessels into China, Japan, and other Islands of the East with intelligent persons, who shall draw observations and remarks from the several countries where they are to go, which may be useful towards augmenting commerce, the art, sciences, and manufactures within this kingdom, that so he may render it more flourishing and take the advantage which the long truce may afford to him for doing it. The merchants of St. Malo and of other places in France, who by reason of the sudden departure of the Spanish fleet could not embark their merchandises upon it which they had designed for the Indies, propose to themselves to carry them upon their own vessels to Peru. The Conseil for sea affairs are going to deliberate upon this matter, it being not without difficulty, because the Spaniards and the Portuguese have long been masters of the commerce of that country; besides, the French masters of ships are not over expert in the navigation of those seas. For the greater advancement and utility of trade it is proposed to this King to make the River of Loire navigable much higher than it is at present, which proposal is now under his consideration.

1684, Nov. 22nd, s. n., Paris.—The same to the same. —We have now been 14 days without receiving one letter from England. . . The most Christian King having known some time since that the Prince of Carignan of Savoye had an intention to marry, gave him to understand by the Abbe d'Estrades, his ambassador at Turin, that his Majesty did desire for several weighty reasons that he would make choice of a wife no where but in France, pretending that in this he should follow the example of the Dukes of Savoye, who for a long time had married in this kingdom; but since it being known that notwithstanding what had been remonstrated to the said Prince by the said ambassador, and also some menaces which had been made, he continued to treat of his marriage with the Princess of Este, cozen to the Duke of Modena, and sister to Prince Cæsar of Este, his most Christian Majesty let him know a second time that if he did not comply with his intentions in what related to his marriage that he should highly resent it; and to the end that if possible the conclusion

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

of the marriage might be prevented and hindered. Mons^r. de Croissy, by the order of the King his master, writ a letter to the Abbe Rizzini, Envoyé of Modena in this Court, dated of the 6th current, by which he acquainted him that his most Christian Majesty did desire that the Duke of Modena would reject all manner of propositions relating to that marriage. The said Abbe in his answer assured Mons^r. de Croissy that the Duke of Modena his master would absolutely hinder the marriage, provided that he knew the intentions of the most Christian King before he had engaged himself so far that he could not retreat, which yet he hoped that he had not done, because that he had had no account from Modena of any thing relating to this affair. The copies of the letter and answer I send to your lordship; whilst this was passing, and about 8 or 10 days after that the letter of Mons^r. de Croissy was written, a courier arrived here from Turin with advice that the marriage had been consummated upon the 10th or 11th of this month at Reconigi, a house belonging to the Prince of Carignan at the distance of some miles from Turin, and that the matter had been done so privately that the Duke of Savoy knew nothing of it, and that the Princess of Este had arrived at Reconigi in a post caleche accompanied only with one woman, her *escuyer* and her page. This King believing himself offended by those who have had any hand in conducting this affair, as principally by the Princess of Carignan, and by the Princess of Bade, her daughter, he sent Mons^r. de Croissy on Sunday last to this place to denounce in his name an exile to the Princess of Bade, and to let her know that he had relegated her to Nantes in Brittany, and to order the Princess of Carignan to appear no more before him at Court. That Princess told Mons^r. de Croissy that since his most Christian Majesty had given Nantes for a prison to her daughter she hoped she might have liberty to accompany her thither, and farther also; but it is believed they will not be suffered to go out of the kingdom. The same night Mons^r. de Croissy sent for the Abbe Rizzini, and declared to him that the King his master would have no more to do with the Duke of Modena, and that he, his minister, was to retire himself with all haste out of the kingdom. He hath endeavoured to obtain some time for putting his affairs here in order, and for advising the Duke of Modena of what hath happened, but they have only given him till Thursday to continue here. He resolveth I hear to go from hence into England, he is a person for whom this King hath had an esteem, and indeed every body else, he having behaved himself with a great deal of prudence during his ministry here. I am obliged to give his Majesty an account of the reasons which some Italians give of the great endeavours which this King hath used to hinder the conclusion of this match, tho' I will not undertake to say how well they may be grounded. These people being naturally suspicious and *fin* which giveth them a belief often that they see deeper into things than really they do The Duke of Savoy hath declared by his letter to the most Christian King that the whole business hath passed without his knowledge, and that he was ready to disgrace the Prince of Carignan if his most Christian Majesty think it fit; but they will not be paid with that coin here, &c. . . . This affair will, without doubt, have unhappy consequences; for the marriage being certainly consummated, tho' the Duke of Savoy would endeavour to break it, the Pope most assuredly will never agree to it. This Nonce having again received a courier from the Pope with order to renew his instances in favour of the Genoese, and to endeavour to obtain some moderation of the demands of this King, he had audience upon Monday last; his most Christian Majesty having heard him quietly, as he useth to do, aswered with a kind of an indifference that if the Genoese did not resolve within the term of the delay that he had granted, which ended with the year, to give him that satisfaction which he expected, he would attack them and make them pay the expenses of the war; so that the Pope's courier having been sent back with that answer, which I take to be final, it resteth upon the Republic of Genoa to take its measures upon it The raising of the siege of Buda is now confirmed from all hands, and it is said that the Emperor hath resolved to treat of a peace with the Turks. It only resteth now that we should know the truth of the particulars; there being some letters which say that it was raised with confusion, and that the horsemen took every one a *booty* behind him; however the action hath passed, it is rather a great weakness in the two Empires, that one could not with all its forces take the town of Buda,

and that the other could not with all its troops raise the siege . . . The Comte de Refuge and his wife have both made abjuration of the Protestant religion, and by that means have saved their lives, having been convicted of coining, which this King seldom pardoneth. P.S.—The enclosed letter for the Duchess is from the Envoyé of Modena, to which he hath desired me to give a cover.

1684, Nov. 22, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to her Royal Highness.—I presume to give your Royal Highness the trouble of this address at the request of the Abbe Rizzini, Envoyé of Modena in this Court, to give a cover to the inclosed letter. By it your Highness will perceive that a misunderstanding is unhappily arrived betwixt this King and the Duke of Modena, and that the Abbe Rizzini hath received orders to quit this kingdom, no longer time having been allowed than to-morrow to put his affairs here in order. I have in my letter to my Lord of Sunderland by this post represented the affair at large, so his Majesty may be fully informed of it. I have also already, in pursuance of an original instruction which I have from the King, to support the interests of the Duke of Modena in this Court passed some offices in favour of the Abbe Rizzini, but I am afraid that this case will require more particular orders, which I suppose the King will not refuse to the request of your Highness. I shall be ready to execute them here with all diligence and readiness, and I should esteem it extremely glorious for me to be able to render service to a Prince so nearly related to your Highness.

1684, Nov. 25th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to the Earl of Sunderland.—Upon Wednesday last an extraordinary Envoyé arrived here from Savoy, he having been admitted to the audience of this King the next day, when he assured his most Christian Majesty that the Duke his master had not counselled the Prince of Carignan to marry, nor had permitted the marriage to be performed at Thurin, but that the thing having been done he could not hinder himself from approving of it, believing that in this he should not displease his most Christian Majesty, since in consideration of this request he had approved the marriage of the Comte de Soissons which was altogether unequal, whilst this of the Prince de Carignan was by no means so. The answer which hath been given by this King to the said Envoyé is not yet known. It is further observable that the Nonce of the Pope residing now in the Court of Savoy did perform himself the ceremony of the marriage of the said Prince, after which there is no cause to doubt but that the Pope will confirm it . . . They say that nothing could have hindered the Comte de Soissons from attaining to the succession of Savoy but this match, because they are assured here that the Duke of Savoy will have no children because of a sickness which he brought into the world with him, and of which he was ill cured, as also that the sterility of the Duchess of Savoy is believed, as well as that of the Queen of Spaine; other things of this nature are said, which I pass by because I do not know how well they may be grounded. Prince Philip of Soissons having retired hither after the affair which he hath lately had at London hath not at all found his account here; he hath been threatened that if he did present himself at this Court, or did appear, that his *proces* should be made, and that all his abbies should be taken from him, which is all that he hath, and amount to 50 thousand francs of revenue, so that to avoid this treatment he hath again left this kingdom, being gone as it is said towards Savoy. The edict which this King hath made against duels, and which he hath sworn to observe inviolably, is so severe that it giveth defence to all his subjects to fight duels either within or out of his dominions; therefore Prince Philip, finding himself within the comprehension of the edict, may be questioned as well as if he had fought in France. By the death of Mons^r. Barriere there will return to this King a pension of 10 thousand francs which this King paid him yearly in consideration of the abjuration which he made in France of his religion, he having been before a Lutheran . . . The ill success of the siege of Buda giveth no great occasion of discontent here, because that enterprise hath put the Emperor in such a condition as is pretended that he shall not be able to re-establish in a long time his forces even tho' he should make a peace with the Ottoman Porte . . . P. S. In Lord Preston's hand.—I was just now informed that the last night an expresse passed by this place into England from Thurin. Carew died the last week at Dunkirke.

1684, Nov. 29th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Earl of Sunderland.—I am to acknowledge your lord-

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

ship's letter of the 13th instant, s. v., which brought inclosed another order of his Majesty in Council relating to the affair of Mons^r. Duarte of Antwerp; I shall in obedience to it renew my endeavours for the obtaining justice for him, but I foresee that the answer will be the same which I have formerly received and imparted to your lordship, vizt., that the jewels were seized in the time of war as the goods of an enemy; that as such the King had given them to the Major of Cambray, and that the malefactor who stole them had been condemned to die, and had been executed. I have yesterday received an answer to the memorial which I have lately presented concerning the Scotch privileges here from Mons^r. de Croissy, which is that he had laid before the King his master my memorial, and that he hath represented to him at length the reasons which I had offered to him for the confirmation of the said privileges, and particularly for the taking the 50 sols per tun imposed some time since upon the Scotch merchandises imported into this kingdom, but that he could now return me no other answer than what had been formerly given to the several instances which I had made upon this subject, to wit, that what was demanded would be more easily regulated by a Treaty of Commerce than by any other way, that what was demanded particularly relating to the exempting the Scotch nation from the duty of 50 sols per tun would naturally fall within the bounds of such a Treaty, and that in fine it was impossible to regulate this matter by any other means. In answer to what I had represented to him concerning the revision of the sentence, which I was ordered to demand, given against the English vessel taken by the privateers of Dunkirk, he told me that the sentence upon which a revision was demanded had been given after that the affair had been examined by the Chancellor, two Secretaries of State, and by the Contrôleur General of the finances, which was looked upon to be so solemn and so great a tribunal that no revision of their sentence could be reasonably expected. . . . It is the Comte de Pertingue who was in England who hath been sent hither extraordinary upon the affair of the Prince of Carignan. He is said to have spoken very well, and with much firmness to this King, and to the purpose which I mentioned in my last. The answer which he received is kept yet very privately, but the ambassadour of Savoye in his discourses seemeth to hint that he believeth that his most Christian Majesty will be appeased, and that the matter will be accommodated. The affairs of Genoa seemeth still to be in the same condition. This *Nonce* is always making instances concerning it; but I do not find that he obtaineth any thing; he hath lately said that he hath great hopes that those people will send their Doge hither, but there are other advises from Italy which say that they do not seem at all disposed to submit themselves, and that they are fortifying their places and ports. In the mean time the term allowed to them by this King runneth on; . . . The mandarines of Siam saw the day before yesterday, in passing by, his most Christian Majesty in the gallery of Versailles. When he was about 10 paces from them they threw themselves upon the floor, and covered their faces, and being bid three or four times to rise they would scarce do it. . . . The Emperor hath lost at the siege of Buda 360 officers, which is a great loss, and not reparable in a long time. Notwithstanding all this, the Council at Vienna never seemed to carry it higher, and the partisans of the house of Austria at Ratisbone have proposed to the Diette that France ought to restore their privileges to the 10 towns of the Prevosté of Alsace. One may conclude from this that anger unarmed is extremely vain. The Chevallier Balatti, Envoyé of Hanover, receiveth this day his audience of Congé at Versailles; he goeth into Spaine to solicit the arrears of subsidies which are due from that crown to his master.

1684, Dec. 2nd, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Earl of Huntingdon.—The person who will have the honour of presenting this to your lordship is Mons^r. de Feuquieres, who because of his religion hath been obliged to quit France and to seek a retreat and an establishment for himself and his family in England; he is in order to that extremely desirous to serve as a gentleman pensioner in the band which your lordship commands, and only wants your lordship's permission to treat for a place in it. He cometh so well recommended to me by persons of quality and of condition here that I cannot refuse humbly to recommend him to your lordship's favour and protection. . . .

1684, Dec. 2nd, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Earl of Sunderland.—Since my last to your lordship the reports have been so various here concerning the affair of

the Prince of Carignan that I can at present say nothing certainly of it. On one hand it is said that since the audience of the Comte Pertingue orders have been sent to the Abbe d'Estrades to moderate his demands, and not to press the Duke of Savoy to the rupture of the marriage. On the other hand it is assured from Versailles that a courier arrived yesterday morning there from Turin with advise that the Prince de Carignan was disgraced and banished from that Court, and that the Princess of Carignan had been placed in a convent. If the Pope persisteth to refuse bulls to those prelates of the last assemble of this clergy who have been named by his most Christian Majesty to archbishopricks and bishopricks, it is resolved to push affairs yet further at the next assemble, which is to be held here in the month of March next. A book written by the Abbe Maimbourg, which hath appeared here within these 10 days under the title of a "*Traité Historique de l'agrandissement de l'Eglise de Rome et de ses Evêques*" is the forerunner of this. All the advices from Germany and Hungary by this last post confirm that the Serasquier Bassa did not at all attack the Imperial Army in the retreat which it made from before Buda. The Aga who commanded in that place hath been declared Bassa of Caramania. The Grand Seigneur hath also recompensed the principal officers and augmented the pay of those Janissaries who were within Buda during the siege. Prince Adolphe of Sweden hath lately sent an agent hither to solicit his pretensions concerning the Dutchy of Deux Ponts; he brought me a letter from that Prince, in which he intreateth me to pass offices in his favour pursuant to the instructions which I received when I was last in England to recommend his affair in the name of the King to his most Christian Majesty. I, remembering well what your lordship said to me in relation to the intentions of his Majesty concerning this matter, have told the person who gave me the letter that I remembered well that his Majesty had given me his orders to support the interests of Prince Adolphe in this Court, and that I knew that his Majesty had a great deal of consideration for his merit and his quality, but that since I received those orders the affairs of Europe have been very much altered, and the conjuncture is wholly changed, so that not knowing what the intentions of his Majesty may be at present in relation to the affair of Deux Ponts, I durst not, upon the foot of my old instructions, presume to meddle in a matter so delicate and of such consequence, that the pretensions of both the Crowns of France and of Sweden are to be considered in it. I treated him civilly, and since have heard nothing of him. The letters which should have arrived yesterday are still owing.

1684, Dec. 6th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Sir D. English.—I have instructions and order from his Majesty relating to your affairs and pretensions the most favourable that can be, but such are the difficulties which they make in this Court towards the granting of what is justly demanded on your behalf, that I almost despair of doing anything. . . . My Lord of Sunderland hath of late conveyed his Majesty's orders to me in your favour, by which I am commanded to support your interests upon all occasions, as also to endeavour to see you righted by the authority of this Court if any injury or injustice have been offered to you. My Secretary being out of the way I cannot by this post return those papers which you sent me, but he shall look them out, and I shall convey them to you.

1684, Dec. 6th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to the Earl of Sunderland.—I received your lordship's of the 17th of the last month, s. v., which should have arrived here upon Friday last, but late upon Monday. The Spanish ambassador's late memorial requesting his Majesty's arbitrage in several matters, as also the answer return'd to it by your lordship, were enclosed. I communicated the chief article of the said memorial to Mons^r. de Croissy, tho' not the memorial itself; and I imparted to him what had been given in answer to it. At the same time I told him that his Majesty, continuing his care and zeal for the preservation of the peace of Europe so lately and so happily re-established by the conclusion of the truce, doth hope that all care will be taken here that nothing may happen which may disturb or interrupt it. I added that I had his Majesty's particular command to recommend this to his most Christian Majesty in his name, and that I hoped he would exactly represent it to him; he promised me to do it, but at the same time told me that the Spanish ambassador's memorial consisted of several points; the only question now was about the sufficiency of the cautions, the sum for the arrears of contributions demanded, the time and the places of payment being agreed of, and hostages being given; that

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

the King his Master had been always ready to submit all his pretensions to the arbitrage of his Majesty of Great Britain; that he is now, &c., &c. . . . I replied that the most Christian King could not have so much right to retain Contray and Dixmude as the Spaniards had on their side, because he was obliged to restore them after the ratifications of the Treaty were exchanged, otherwise that he would make a formal contravention to it, but that the Spaniards were not obliged to pay the money before the time agreed upon for the payment, and that this King, having taken cautions and received hostages, had nothing to demand of Spaine till the expiration of the term. I added that, as to the expedient which he proposed of the re-entry of the French troops into the Spanish territories, it was such as neither I believed, the King of Spaine nor his neighbours could approve of; he said it had been practised before, and therefore might not unreasonably be proposed now. In relation to the affair of Genoa, I told him that his Majesty was much concern'd to hear that it was in so ill a posture, that he apprehended that it might occasion new differences, the effects and consequences of which nobody could divine, and that his Majesty hoped that some temperament might be found to adjust the matters in dispute, and to prevent the dangers which seem to threaten the quiet of Christendome. He answered that the King his master and that Republique were upon a different foot, and that it was very fit that an ample satisfaction should be made, to which I did agree, but told him that I hoped that, in consideration of the instances of the King my master and for the establishing of the quiet of Europe, his most Christian Majesty would think fit to lessen his demands. He then made excursions concerning the passage of salt at Savona, the arming of the gallies, and the Genoese being supported under hand by Spaine, and in the end told me that, whereas it had been given out that the King his master designed the re-establishment of the Comte de Fiesque in all his lands within the territories of Genoa, that he could assure me that it was only intended that 100,000 crowns should be paid to him for all his pretensions, and that this was only demanded because he could not leave that Comte unprovided for whose family had been ruined for his affections to France. He promised me to represent also to the King his master what I had said to him upon this subject. If I may offer my belief to your lordship, I must tell you that I believe the Genoese will never submit but at the last extremity to the sending hither their Doge. If I did not before mention it to you, I must acquaint your lordship now that when the Nonce represented to the King that the Doge, when he should be here, would not be Doge of Genoa because, by a fundamental constitution of that estate, so soon as he set his foot out of the territories of that Republique he was no more to be reputed their Prince, His most Christian Majesty answered that he would have him come hither Doge, and that, notwithstanding their laws, he should return so. They seem much to wonder here that the Genoese should deliberate so long about their submission to the King, since so many Sovereign Princes have come in person to excuse themselves here; as the Duke of Savoye in the time of Henry the 4th, the Duke of Lorraine in the time of Louis 13th, and Pope Alexander the 7th, by the Cardinal Chigi, his nephew and his legat a latere in the reign of this present King. Since this King hath taken a resolution to oblige by all sorts of means his subjects of the reform'd religion to embrace the Catholique, Mons^r. de Louvois, who accommodateth himself in all things to his pleasure, hath proposed for the doing of the King at once, the cassation of the Edict of Nantes which is the only bulwarke of those of the religion; but Mons^r. le Chancelier, who foreseeeth better the consequence of it, is of a contrary opinion, so that this matter is not to be executed at present. In the mean time the Spaniards, who seem to take advantage of all things, seem by a new pragmatique sanction published lately at Madrid, to invite the French Huguenots to take refuge in Spain, because by one of the articles of it, it is permitted to strangers of whatsoever religion to go and inhabit in Spayne without danger of being questioned by the Inquisition for their private worship. The Prince of Carignan is banished Savoye and is arrived at Bologne. The Duke of Savoy hath answered that as to the demand of breaking the marriage it was not his affair, it being in the hands of the Pope, but that he would make the affair be examined by his Divines.

1684, Dec. 9th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Coll. Grahme.—I received, dear brother; one from you after we had been 15 days without letters from England. In it you tell me that the King hath re-assumed his

thoughts of sending the Duke of St. Albans hither, and you also desire to know what convenience I can afford him in my house. You may acquaint his Majesty that I am ready to do my Lord Duke any service which may lie in my power, and that if he be sent hither during my stay here I shall take all imaginable care of him, being obliged to pay all manner of service to one in whom his Majesty is so much concerned. The house in which I am at present is too little to afford his Grace any convenience, because it doth but just hold my own family, tho' I am lodged very much at my ease. The last year I was in the Hotel de la Tremouille, which was much bigger, and which I took by the King's command on purpose to receive the Duke of St. Albans, but his Grace not coming, I thought fit to put it off again, because it was too big for me. I should be glad to know his Majesty's intentions as to this matter, because I am at liberty to leave this house in which I am at Easter next. I took it till that term only, not knowing how his Majesty may dispose of me then at the expiration of my 3 years residence here. When you know his pleasure I pray let me hear from you, that I may be able to take some measures in relation to my affairs in England, which are in disorder enough (as you know), occasioned by the expense which I am forced to make here, and which almost weighs me down. . . .

1684, Dec. 9th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to her Royal Highness.—I have received the honour of your Royal Highnesses letter of the 20th of the last month. My Lord of Sunderland conveyed to me his Majesty's farther and more particular orders concerning the Duke of Modena's affair by the last post. Your Highness, I am sure, will be so just as to believe that I will execute them with all imaginable care and diligence, yet nothing can be done here very effectually till the return of the courier from Modena, whom the Abbé Rizzini dispatched before he left this place. He will, I suppose, return very speedily, and I shall not fail to transmit the dispatches which he will bring into England by the first opportunity. I hope before this time the Abbé hath had the honour of kissing your Highnesses hand. I am sure he deserveth all the favour which can be shewn him in England, there being no person more beloved and esteemed here than he is by all who know him. . . .

1684, Dec. 9th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Earl of Sunderland.—I have received your Lordship's letter of the 20th of Nov., s. v., and I shall not fail, according to the orders in it, upon all fit occasions, to support the interests of the Duke of Modena and of his family. Nothing as yet can be effectually done in that affair till it be known how that Duke will excuse himself, which will not be till the return of the courier whom the Abbé Rizzini hath dispatched to Modena. I shall also communicate the contents of Sir Thomas Linch's letter to Mons^r. de Croissy, and endeavour that orders may be sent to the Governor of Petit Guanes such as are desired. (The demand which this King hath made to Madame de Montespan of her apartment gives occasion to several reflexions, especially since Mademoiselle de Levinstin is for the most part of her time lockt up in her chamber, sometimes upon one pretext and sometimes upon another. Madame de Maintenon begins to work at her seminary at Noisy, of which she is to have the direction.) There passeth already a secret correspondence, by letters, betwixt this King and the King of Poland, and it is not doubted but that the amity will be renewed betwixt them more strongly than ever.—He mentions the conditions which are to cement it They make every day here some attack upon the Protestants. The temple of Sommieres in Languedoc hath been razed, and that of Nismes is shut up. Within these 3 days a new declaration of this King's hath been published which imports that for the future they shall hold their consistorys only every fortnight, and that in the presence of the Judge Royal of the place. This declaration seemeth to be the forerunner of the abrogation of the Edict of Nantes. This King hath the other day given a sum of 80,000 francs to be distributed amongst the hospitals and the poor of Paris, who are ashamed to beg, of which there is a great number

1684, Dec. 13th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Earl of Sunderland.— . . . The truce having been published in all the Spanish dominions in Europe, they are using all endeavours in Spaine to make their traffique flourish more than ever it did. In order to this they are resolved to receive the Jews and Mahometans, who offer great sums to be admitted, and to have the protection of the King of Spaine. It is the Marquis de Los Balbases who proposeth the thing, together with a Jewish merchant who is extremely knowing in the affairs of commerce The King

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

Cypher.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

seemeth satisfied with the excuses which the Duke of Savoye hath made upon the late marriage. I doubt not but that he will receive also the excuses of the Duke of Modena, and that the business will be accommodated by the banishing of Prince Caesar of Este for some time out of that Duke's estates . . . The disputes with Rome seem to be in a better way than before; this King having remitted something of his demands in the affair of the printer since the receiving of a bull from the Pope. This maketh it believe that the other differences which depend at present may also be accommodated. The divisions at Genoa are very great, the people wishing an accommodation with France, and the nobility opposing the making of it upon the conditions proposed by this King. The last advises from Milan says that the Genoese having entered into a deliberation whether or not they should send their Doge hither as the most Christian King demands, it had been unanimously concluded in the negative: whether they know this certainly or not here I cannot tell, but they at present making great preparations for the attacking of Genoa, both by sea and by land, and if something be not done soon and some interposition be not offered speedily in favour of that Republic they will begin very early with them . . . The affair of the passage of the salt at Savona being laid aside, the demands of this King from the Genoese are four. 1st, that they shall send their Doge hither to ask pardon, accompanied with four of the principal senators. 2ndly, that they shall disarm their six supernumerary galleys. 3rdly, that they shall dismiss the Spanish troops at present in Genoa; and lastly, that they shall renounce their alliance with Spaine . . . Mons^r. de Croissy telleth me that Mons^r. Barillon hath orders to speak to his Majesty upon this affair and also that of Flanders, of which I have already spoken to Mons^r. de Croissy. I shall only now observe to your lordship that they are a little surprised here that his Majesty should appear in behalf of the Genoese, and that they are a little startled at what Mons^r. Barillon hath written from England, and at what I have said here upon that affair. I should have mentioned above that in order to the chastising of these people they are preparing of bombes of a new invention, which they pretend shall carry yet 400 toises farther than those which they made use of the last year . . . Madame de Montespan hath already quitted her apartment at Versailles, being gone down to that of the Baths. There are great reasonings and descants upon this change at this Court, as your lordship may easily imagine . . .

1684, Dec. 16th, s. n., Paris.—The same to the same.—I have received your lordship's of the 1st instant, s. v., in which you are pleased to let me know that his Majesty cannot acquiesce in the answer which I have received to my memorial upon the subject of the Scotch privileges, and that he doth not think it satisfactory: his Majesty doth judge very rightly of it; for it is by no means conformable to the Treaty which subsists at present betwixt the two Crowns. I shall, in obedience to his Majesty's commands, continue my endeavours for the obtaining of a just settlement in this matter, which is indeed of great importance to the Scotch subjects, and I wish with all my heart that they may have success. I shall also, as your lordship directeth, prepare a memorial forthwith upon what the Hudson's Bay Company have represented to the King in their petition, a copy of which I have received, and I shall demand reparation against the persons named in it . . . Since the raising of the siege of Buda the Tartars who are in the army commanded by the Serasquier Bassa have made great incursions and have carried into captivity several Chistians out of the hereditary countries of the Emperor. Mr. Robson hath acquainted me that your lordship hath been pleased to pass my bill of extraordinaryes, for which I humbly thank your lordship. P.S.—I beg of your lordship to send the enclosed to Mons^r. Rizzini.

1684, Dec. 16th, Paris.—Lord Preston to l'Abbe Rizzini, Envoyé from Modena.

1684, Dec. 20th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Marquis of Halifax.—I have received the honour of your lordship's of the 1st instant, s. v. I have had so often reason to suspect that my letters have been opened both in coming and going that I am very cautious of what I hazard by the post . . . The late misunderstanding with Savoye being accommodated nothing now seemeth more to threaten a rupture and the disturbance of the peace of Christendom than the affair of Genoa. I shall not here repeat the demands of this King from that Republic, because I have mentioned them in some of mine to my Lord of Sunderland, but I must observe to your lordship that this King seemeth very firm yet

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

in his resolution of having that Doge and Senators to come hither, and the Genoese seem as resolute never to agree to that, saying that if he were at their gates he could demand no more, and that it would be time enough to ask that then. If his Majesty hath any consideration for those people it is high time to interpose his offices. The enclosed relation of the estate of Genoa appeared in public the other day, and was presented to this King on Monday last. It hath been written by order by Mons^r. le Noble, Procureur General of the Parliament of Metz, who is the famous person who hath mesnaged the reunion of the dependancies of the three bishopricks of Metz, Toul, and Verdun, and other places to the obedience of this King, which has brought so great an addition of territory to France, and which hath ruined so many great families, who have enjoyed for hundreds of years the estates which by the Arrêts of the *Chambre Royale* established at Metz are now ravished from them. I enclose also the famous Almanack of Milan, whose prophecies are much taken notice of here, tho' I think sometimes the prophet speaketh too much French. The calling of a Parliament in Scotland, and the noise of one to be in Ireland, maketh it believed here that one may be soon assembled in England. I shall take liberty to let your lordship know by my next how it relisheth here . . .

1684, Dec. 20th, s. t., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Earl of Sunderland.—The Pope's Nuncio hath demanded an audience of this King, and it is feared that the news which he is to relate from Genoa is not too good, since by advises from other places it is known that those people have taken their resolution rather to perish than to send hither their Doge. However this King, having it in his head that this action will not only embellish his history but make also one of the most glorious parts of it, is said to be resolved not to recede from this article of his demand, and in order to execute his resolution he intends to make his troops to the number of 25 thousand foot and of 8,000 horse, to pass into Italy, without counting the troops of the Duke of Savoye, whom they will easily engage in this war by giving him a share of the conquest; besides that it is believed that there is a Treaty already concluded to this effect. The Genoese have already demanded more troops from the Spaniards for the augmenting and better providing for their garri-sons. I enclose a relation of the estate of Genoa which appeared in public the other day, and was presented to this King upon Monday last . . . I enclose also two of the Almanacks of Milan, one of which is for his Majesty. The young du Quesne, who commands a man-of-war of 36 pieces of cannon, having met at sea eight galleys of Genoa, he hath treated them very ill and hath given them the chase . . . The Emperor having communicated to the Pope the reasons which carry him to an accommodation with the Ottoman Porte, the Pope did immediately assemble all the cardinals of the Austrian faction to take their advises upon it; but the result of that council is not yet known . . .

1684, Dec. 20th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Lord Dartmouth.—I am intreated by the poor owners of the vessel which was taken by a privateer of Dunkirke, and hath since been condemned, to address once more to your lordship. The case is now referred by order of King and council to Sir Thomas Exton, and they humbly desire your lordship to move him to report their affairs as speedily and as favourably as he can. I have wrote to him to this purpose this day that I am convinced that the goods belong only to them: they are infinitely obliged to your lordship for the countenance you have already given to them, the continuance of which I beg of you on their behalf . . .

s. d. Lord Preston to Sir Th. Exton.—Having had advise from Lord Sunderland that the King had recommended to you the consideration of the case of Mr. Allen and Mr. Stritch, two of his subjects whose goods have been lately condemn'd at Dunkirke. I think myself obliged to inform you that the marchandises condemn'd do certainly belong to no other person than Allen and Stritch, a quantity of brandy only which was aboard, which belongs to the English consul at the Groyne in Gallicia, excepted; this appears by very authentic papers, and also by a letter addressed from the said consul to me, and by the quality of the goods themselves. The sentence of condemnation hath been the more unjust because it appears, by the attestation of several of the parties concerned in the *Armateur* before a public notary at Dunkirke, that they were so well satisfied that the goods were English that they were willing to quit their share in them; the said Allen who is here at present hath also offered to make oath that the said goods belong only to himself and Stritch,

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

but I not being qualified to administer oaths here must remit him to do it elsewhere.

1684, Dec. 20th, st. no., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Frowd. The enclosed packet is from the Court of Modena to Mons^r. de Rizzini, who is now at London. It is of great consequence to the Duke of Modena, therefore I pray you deliver it to Mons^r. de Rizzini, and also acquaint the Dutchesse that you have received it. I could not send it in my packet to my Lord of Sunderland because that is already too big. There is another packet of this day to the Duke, which I pray you to deliver to him . . .

1684, Dec. 23rd, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Earl of Sunderland.—The Pope's Nonce is to have audience very soon upon the affair of Genoa, which goeth very ill as your lordship may perceive by my last. The Court of Rome is said to be dissatisfied with the conduct of the Nonce here, because he doth not appear to be vigorous and resolved enough in the business of the Genoese, and he is there thought to be rather the Nonce of this King than of the Pope, as Pasquin hath expressed himself upon the occasion; but I must confess that I do not see any reason for its entertaining this opinion of him, since he hath ever seemed to act fairly and concernedly enough in the affair of Genoa, and in all others with which he hath been charg'd. The affair at present which giveth the greatest variety of matter for discourse and reasoning here is that of the war against the Turks. The question is now whether the great ligue betwixt the Emperor, Poland, and the Venetians shall subsist, or whether a pence will be concluded. Whatever may ensue the preparations are great which are made on both sides against the next campagne . . . There are at this time several intrigues in this Court, which furnish subject of discourse enough to this city. The affair of the Marquis de Termes, who going some nights since from this King's supper to his own lodging at Versailles, was taken out of his chair by a good number of persons in disguise, and was very well beaten, as they told him for a song which he had lately made, to the tune of which they said that they would make him dance, is but one of the least of those subjects. There are several young men of the first quality extremely dissolute and free in their expressions. His most Christian Majesty is informed and may for a time dissemble his resentment, but in the end it must break out, and according to all appearance we shall soon hear of some people banished from this Court. Madame de Montespan receiveth every day some new mortification, she being scarce any more considered. She found great difficulty some days since to get a place in the lower chapel of Versailles to hear the sermon, no person offering to remove for her, whereas before it was otherwise. Great endeavours is used by several persons to be admitted into the *communauté*, which is now establishing at Noisy le Secq, under the direction of Madame de Maintenon. Besides that nobody is to be received who is above the age of 15 years; by another constitution those who enter are to produce the proofs of their nobility as the Knights of Malta are obliged to do . . .

1684, Dec. 27th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Sir St. Fox.—Having received his Majesty's orders to pass into England, I design God willing to set out from hence on Saturday next, so that I shall defer to give an answer to your letter from hence, hoping to have the honour of seeing you so soon. We may then fully discourse the affair of the Duke of St. Alban's for whose service I am ready to do anything.

s. d. Lord Preston to Coll. Grahme. I have received the King's permission, dear brother, by my Lord of Sunderland, to go over, and resolved to set out soon on Saturday next, and to pass the Friday after in the packet boat, so that I hope on Sunday or Monday come seven night to be with you at London. I should have set out sooner but that I am detained by the affair of the Duke of Modena, which I hope to settle before I come away, being to have audience of this King upon it either to-morrow or Friday. I pray take me a lodging as near St. James as can be, either in the Pall Mall, or in St. James's Street, but rather in the latter.

1684, Dec. 27th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Sir C. Musgrave.—I am very well pleased with the honour that his Majesty hath done me in making me Recorder of Carlisle. I intreat you to make my compliments to my Lord Keeper, and to my Lord Chief Justice for their favour to me. I must also own your kindness in it, because I know very well how much you have been concerned for me. I am very willing to make Mr. Aglinby my Deputy, and therefore you may be pleased to let him know so much, and that I shall be ready to

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

sign a deputation when it shall be offered to me. I shall say no more at present, because I hope to have the happiness of seeing you soon at London . . . P.S. Tell my cousin Musgrave that my Lord Irwin sets out on Saturday also; but he goeth post.

1684, Dec. 27th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to the Earl of Sunderland.—I have received your lordship's letter of the 8th instant, o. s., which bringeth me the King's permission to make a short turn into England for my own affairs, for which I return my most humble thanks to his Majesty, and I shall prepare accordingly to leave this place on Saturday next. Your lordship's of the 11th current is also come to my hands, with copies of the Spanish ambassador's late memorial and letter, and of your lordship's answer to his letter, for all which I return my humble acknowledgments. The Abbé Melani, who in the absence of the Abbé Rizzini correspondeth with the Court of Modena, hath received a dispatch from Prince Cæsar d'Esté, which containeth a justification of the procedure of the Duke of Modena, in the affair of the marriage of the Prince of Carignan. He hath communicated the contents of it to me, and they import &c., . . . All this in pursuance of his Majesty's orders, I represented yesterday to Mons^r. de Croissy, who received it well, and told me that he would represent it to the King his master, but he seemed to insinuate that he was much offended with Prince Cæsar of Esté, and I believe it will be required that he should be banished. I have also, that I may do the thing effectually before I leave this place, demanded audience of this King, in which I shall at length expose the Duke of Modena's justification to him, and just as I am writing I have advise from Mons^r. de Croissy that to-morrow morning is appointed for it. I hope all will go very well, and that by Saturday's post, before I leave this place, I may give your lordship a good account of this affair. The Pope's Nonce having again demanded in the name of the Pope that his most Christian Majesty would moderate the satisfaction which he demandeth from the Genoese, and that he would grant to them a new delay, the one and the other hath been refused to him, and this King hath ordered since 30,000 bombes to be ready to be used against the city of Genoa. The Pope is extremely enraged against a book lately published here by Mons^r. Maimbourg, an account of which I have given to your lordship in a former letter, and he is going to censure it . . . Orders are given to all the ports of France not to permit traffique with the ships of Rotterdam. The reason of this is not yet published, but it is certain that this hath theady been executed at Rouen, where some of the said ships having begun to unload their merchandises, were obliged to recharge them. The people of Amsterdam guard with the great care all the *avenues* of the Pampus, and are fixing pallisades all bout their own; we seem here to be ignorant of all this. The discourse hath been lately reassumed of the marriage of this King with the Infanta of Portugal, and there are letters from Lisbon which assure that the affair is much advanced.

1684, Dec. 30th, s. n., Paris.—The same to the same.—I received yesterday your lordship's of the 15th instant, s. v., and being just now leaving this place myself, I shall leave the necessary instructions with my secretary for the obtaining of his most Christian Majesty's order to the magistrate of Dunkirque to deliver up Mr. Carew's letters patents and his other papers sealed, and now in the custody of the said magistrate, in order to their being sent to England, as his Majesty directs. I had upon Thursday last a very favourable audience from the most Christian King upon the affair of the Duke of Modena. In it I represented to him the reasons which that Duke allegeth for the justification of his conduct in what relateth to the marriage of the Prince de Carignan, and which I mentioned to your lordship in my last. I also presented to him the enclosed memorial upon that subject, which he received very well. It is drawn almost word for word from the dispatch of Prince Cæsar of Esté to the Abbé Melani, of which I also advised your lordship in the same letter. The answer which I received was to this effect, that whatever came recommended to him, either from the King my master or from the Duke or Duchess of Yorke, was very agreeable to him, that their intercession should be ever prevalent and powerful with him; that he saw that I endeavoured to justify the conduct of the Duke, and of the house of Modena upon their conduct in the affair of the Prince of Carignan's marriage, and that I had explained the whole matter very well to him; that he would make the dates of the letters and *memoires* which I had mentioned be confronted, and my memorial be examined, and that he would order answer to be

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

given to it. I then did humbly desire him that if it were possible he would be pleased to let me know the answer before my departure, that I might be the carrier of it to the King my master, and to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Yorke; he replied that he doubted that could not be, but that if I were not here it should be given by his ambassador in England. I added, that I had great hopes that it would be favourable, since the sincerity of the Duke of Modena's intention could not but plainly appear to his Majesty; to which he made little answer, but seemed very well pleased. I am to remark to your lordship that the night before my audience his most Christian Majesty said to the Cardinal Bouillon, and several others who were present, that he was resolved to receive no justification from the Duke of Modena without the banishment of Prince Cæsar of Esté, and that he did not doubt but that I had orders to offer him that; but after he had heard the reasons of the Duke of Modena he mentioned nothing of that to me, so that I hope his anger against him is disarmed, and that his resentments are appeased, and that this affair will soon have a very good end. A courier arrived the day before yesterday here from Genoa with a dispatch for the Pope's Nuncio, upon which he hath demanded audience; he bringeth advise that the Genoese have taken the resolution to send hither instead of their Doge a solemn embassy of 4 of their principal senators, who shall be charged to give the satisfaction demanded, if this King will accept of it, and that they resettle all their affairs upon the foot which they were upon the first day of January 1683, which was before the arming of their galleys, and before they had made any alliance with France against Spaine, or received any Spanish troops. . . . The interdiction of commerce, which is made to these of Rotterdam in the ports of France, proceedeth from no other thing than the resentment which they have against them, because they are not so good Frenchmen as their neighbours of Amsterdam. The Baron de Stenkalefeldt, Envoyé of the Elector Palatin, is arrived here the other day, and hath demanded audience. P.S. I hope to pass with the packet boat on Friday next, and to be at London upon Sunday or Monday.

1684, Dec. 30th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Mons^r. L'Abbé Rizzini (French). Says it would be useless for him to speak of the success of his late audience on the subject of the affairs of the Duke of Modena, as he forwards a letter from the Abbé Melani, which will instruct him in all that has taken place. He hopes that he has given satisfaction to the Duke and Duchess of York, and also to the Duke of Modena. In a postscript he says that the Abbé may be surprised to find his letter open, that it was the result of an accident, for he (Preston) not observing the address opened it. Excuses himself, and says that Mons^r. L'Abbé Melani calling upon him had previously read him the letter before closing it.

1685, April 28th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to the Earl of Sunderland.—I have yet had no audience of this King, but I suppose it may be designed for Monday or Tuesday, so that by the next post I may give your lordship an account of my reception. This King having had advise that the King of Spaine designed to yield the sovereignty of the Low countries belonging to him to the Duke of Bavaria, or at least the government of them, when he shall have married the Arch-Duchess, Mons^r. de Ferquiers did by order present the enclosed memorial to his Catholic Majesty, and had the subjoined answer to that, and to his letter written to Don Pedro d'Arragon upon the same subject, both of which were brought hither by a courier who arrived from Madrid upon Wednesday last. Mons^r. de Fenquieres had orders also to declare to that King that the King his master should take the least innovation which should be made in regard of the commerce which is now carried on betwixt the subjects of both Crowns as a rupture and a formal contravention to the truce, which he hath done, and hath received for answer that his Catholic Majesty doth design to make no alterations in what relateth to the commerce betwixt the Spanish and French subjects. These answers to what relateth to the pretended donation of the Low countries of Flanders to the Duke of Bavaria in favour of his marriage, as also to the affair of commerce, have produced directions to Mons^r. de Boufflers to return, who marched actually with a body of near 12,000 men towards the frontiers of Spaine, and to which those troops which were in quarters in Guienne, Lanquedoc, and the other neighbouring provinces were to have joined. The Doge of Genoa hath not appeared nor received any visits since his arrival here. He and the four senators who accompany

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

him are lodged at the Hostel de Beauvais in this Fauxbourg. They are making a very magnificent equipage for their appearance, and will have as it is said to the number of 150 very rich liveries. The Doge will not be ready to see his most Christian Majesty till the 12th or 14th of the next month. He is to be covered, and is only to make a compliment, and not to ask pardon. His stay here after the performance of this will be very short. The presents of a chaise of a rock chrystal and of a service of gold plate, &c., which he is said to have brought for this King, are a pure invention, he having only brought with him 100,000 crowns for the Comte de Fiesque. The carousal which should have been performed for the entertainment of the Doge will be deferred till the month of June, but it is thought that indeed it will be wholly laid aside. And tho' they pretend to give other reasons for it, yet the true one is, that those who were to have appeared and acted in it are found to do it with so little address that his most Christian Majesty is rather willing to lay aside the thought of it than to expose so many young men of quality. Mons^r. de la Salle, who parted from France upon the 1st day of August of the last year with four ships, and one of this King's frigates mounted with 36 pieces of cannon, named *le Joye* did arrive at St. Domingo the 27th of September following. . . . This la Salle who goes to discover by sea the mouth of the river of Mesisipeque, which he had before discovered by land to the westward of Canada at the distance of more than 700 leagues from Kebecque, (Quebec), parted from St. Domingo for that expedition upon the 15th of January last with his three remaining vessels, upon which were 200 soldiers, and near 300 persons more, as well volunteers as others with arms, ammunition, cannon and equipage, to make considerable establishments upon the banks of that river, whose entry into the sea is not, by estimation, distant above 70 or 80 leagues from Penuco, the last of the Spanish towns of Mexico lying towards Florida. The Marquis de Maintenon going with his wife and family to the Isles of America upon a French vessel belonging to Dunkirque, was taken upon the 7th day of February last at the distance of about 6 leagues from Martinigo by an English corsaire, who robs all nations, even his own, and is said for some time to have very much infested those seas. He throws the men which he taketh without mercy into the sea, and was doing the same thing to the Marquis de Maintenon and to his wife and attendants, when three or four of his own seamen, who had served before a Boucaniers under the said Marquis for seven or eight years, when he was of that profession, did obtain by great intreaties that they should be set on shore at Martinigoe, which was done after that they had robbed them of all that belonged them. This King hath given orders to arm out 2 frigates to go in quest of this pirate. . . . They begin now to find difficulties which were not foreseen in bringing of the Eure from Chartres to Versailles, the success of the enterprize seems now something doubtful; however, 10,000 men are constantly at work at it, and now instead of 6 months, which they proposed at first for the finishing of it, they allot 8 years, and a vast sum of money besides. I enclose 2 letters from the Duke of Mantua for the King and the Queen, to notify the death of his mother. They were delivered to me by the Envoy of Mantua here, he having kept them some time in his hands in expectation of my return. The other for his Majesty is from Prince Adolphe of Sweden, and was put into my hands yesterday by his agent here. Mons^r. Richard, the director of the English post here, was with me the other day, and told me that he was afraid that his Majesty had conceived a hard opinion of him, by reason of what had passed betwixt him and Mr. Frowd lately upon occasion of the Spanish letters, and intreated me to inform his Majesty that what he did as to that affair was done without design of giving any offence to his Majesty, and that he always was and shall ever be ready to receive his commands, and to promote his service in whatever may lie in his power, and within the sphere of his employment. I promised him to represent this to his Majesty, and shall humbly intreat your lordship to acquaint him with it.

A private advice to the King.

1685, April 28th, s. n., Paris.—Your Majesty may be pleased to remember that some weeks since I acquainted you with an advise which I had received that a considerable sum of money was returned from hence into England immediately after the death of the late King. I am now, sir, assured of the truth of it, and that it was remitted by the Court banquier, Mons^r. Gruslé. I cannot possibly assign the sum to your Majesty; but by conjectures which are something probable it should

SIR
F. GRAHAM
BART.

have been about a million of this money, which is about 80 or 80,000 pounds of ours. I know also that one of Mons^r de Croissy's servants went about that time into England, he being not willing as it is likely to have trusted such an affair to the ordinary post. That I might have better grounds for what I inform your Majesty of, I have privately informed myself by some bankers how the Exchange went about that time betwixt London and this place; and they all agree that some weeks after the King's death the Exchange fell considerably, because that the great need which they who remitted the money had of bills obliged them to take them at any rate, but the remitting was quickly at a stop, and in 8 or 10 days the Exchange mounted to its ordinary train. I will not presume to write my conjectures to your Majesty for what use this money may be designed, and I wish and hope with all my heart that my jealousies may be in vain. But perhaps your Majesty will think fit to have an eye that no practices may be set on foot with our new members of Parliament. I hope, however, no great ill of that kind can be done, since by good fortune we shall have very few of their old pensioners amongst us.

1685, April 28th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Gwynne.—Dear Franke, I must beg of you to deliver the enclosed with as much secrecy as you can to the King, and to choose your time when neither of the secretaries are by. I beg your pardon for the trouble, but one can trust few in this world. It relateth to his Majesty's own affairs.

Addition to the last letter to my Lord Sunderland. I find not that the negotiation of the marriage with Portugal is more advanced than it was a year since. The squadron which is to be commanded by the Mareschall d'Estrees is ready to set sail. Some painters and gravers were sent the other day to the Bastile for having made a ridiculous picture in which the Doge of Genoa was represented upon an ass, with a house of which the 4 senators held the 4 corners. . . . The Abbé Roussel, who was lately sent to make the compliments of Mons^r. de Bouillon to the King our master, doth extremely value himself upon the honours which he received in our Court, and giveth out that they were such as he pretended to. Being pressed, however, by one of my acquaintance to explain himself, he said he had been conducted to audience as the Envoyé of the Prince of Orange was, and with the same honours. Inasmuch that having spoken to several persons upon this subject, who do not understand the ceremonial of England, it is generally believed that he hath received all the honours due to the Envoyés of Sovereign Princes. But I knowing this to be false have already taken care and shall take more to disabuse all people who may be possessed with the belief of it.

1685, April 28th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mons^r. de Rizzini, the Envoyé from Modena to the French Court.—(In French.)—My voyage has been long, and I have only been here 3 or 4 days, and I shall not have my audience before Tuesday or Wednesday in the next week. This is why I cannot yet tell you anything regarding the Duke of Modena. You shall hear all in good time, for I shall not fail to speak of it and to do all that I ought in the matter.—Please acquaint the Queen with what has taken place.

1685, April 28th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Spanish ambassador, Don Pedro Ronquillo Marquis de la Fuente.

1685, May 2nd, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Earl of Sunderland. Upon Monday I had audience of his most Christian Majesty at Versailles, when I presented my credentials to him, at the same time assuring him of his Majesty's royal amity, and of the desire which he hath to establish a firm intelligence and good correspondence with his most Christian Majesty which is so useful and necessary to the interests of both kingdoms, and which will be so disadvantageous to the designs of the enemies of both crowns. I added that the King my master desired nothing with more passion than the firm establishment of the peace and repose of Christendom, and that he was ready to do all which might depend of him, and to take all measures as the late King his brother had done, with his most Christian Majesty which might conduce to so good and glorious an end; his Majesty not doubting but that he on his side would contribute all his endeavours and designs as well towards the attaining of that as to the settling of that good correspondence which his Majesty so much desired. This being the sum of what I then said, the most Christian King received all with much civility, and told me that all his measures had ever tended to the establishment of the peace of Europe, and that

they should always do so which should appear upon all occasions, that he desired nothing more than to have not only a good understanding but a true amity with the King my master; that he on his side should cultivate it, and that he hoped the King my master had the same good intentions and sentiments, and that his inclinations had been always kind to the person of his Majesty; he would endeavour that they should ever be so. To myself he was pleased to say that he was very glad to see me sent back with a new letter of credence; that I was very agreeable to him, and to add some other things with which it is not very material to charge this letter. I made his Majesty's compliments also to Monseigneur le Dauphin, Madame la Dauphine, to the Dukes of Burgundy and Anjou, and also to Mons^r. and to Madame, who all received them with great civility and respect. . . . It is here pretended that since the signing of the Treaty with the Genese, those people have taken several French ships, which if true may have ill consequences, especially since the most Christian King hath their Doge in his hands. The day is not yet named for the Doge's audience, but the Envoyé of Genoa is to have audience of this King upon Thursday next to acquaint him that the Doge will in a few days be ready for it, so that it is believed it may be about the 12th or 13th of this month. . . . Mons^r. de Croissy told me that a courier had been dispatched to Mons^r. Barillon with orders to acquaint his Majesty with what I mentioned in my last relating to the late memorial of Mons^r. de Feuquieres at Madrid.

1685, May 2nd, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to l'Abbé Rizzini (French). I had my audience of the most Christian King the day before yesterday, but I had so many things to say to him relating to the interests of the King my master that I could not speak of those of the Duke of Modena as I had proposed. I have asked for an audience expressly for this, which I shall have immediately; I hope to let you know soon that things passed there in a manner to give all kind of satisfaction to the Queen and to the Duke of Modena; for I ought to tell you that, having had an interview with Mons^r. de Croissy on this affair at the conclusion of my audience, I learnt from him that his most Christian Majesty was as well disposed as we could wish to terminate it, altho' he was very displeased at the conduct of Mons^r. le Prince Cæsar, whose banishment he wished; but out of the particular consideration that he has for the Queen he is willing to overlook this, to make her mistress of all things. I have stated to Mons^r. de Croissy that the Queen would take no part as regards Prince Cæsar, so that need not give any trouble to his Majesty.—This is why this difficulty being got over I do not see any others which can stay the good tendencies in which on this point Mons^r. de C. told me the King his master found himself. I hope then that all will go according to our wishes. You can assure yourself at least that it rests not with me, for I will not lose any time nor fail to tell you of all that passes. For what affects you personally, Mons^r. de C. has expressed to me that the King his master entertains sentiments of esteem and consideration for you, and that if you have received marks to the contrary, it was not from any dislike that his Majesty had for you personally, nor that he attributed to you any share in the non-fulfilment of the engagements which were entered into for M^{te}. de Bouillon, but only on account of the proceeding and conduct of Prince Cæsar.—This is all that I can say to you on these two matters.

1685, May 5th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Sir E. Sutton.—I have his Majesty's commands to return to the Parliament, when I hope I may be able to serve you more effectually than hitherto I have been able to do. I know the King hath a very good opinion of you, and believe that I will not fail to employ what interest I may have to do you service.

1685, May 5th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Earl of Peterborough.—I have received the honour of your lordship's of the 17th of last month, containing his Majesty's command to procure here some roots and seeds of flowers mentioned in M^{te}. de Vaur's letter enclosed, which I shall not fail to obey with as much care and diligence as I can, and I shall be careful to have them chosen by some persons knowing in things of that nature.

1685, May 5th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Earl of Sunderland. The day is not yet fixed for the audience of the Doge of Genoa, he being ill of the gout, but I believe it may be about 15th of this month. The M^{te}. de Marmi, Envoyé of Genoa, here addressed a letter the other day to Mons^r. de Croissy, which was intercepted and occasioned a message

SIR
F. GRAHAM
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

to be sent to him from this Court with a demand whether or no there were another Doge of Genoa than he who was at Paris, and to let him know if there were another he must come hither in pursuance of the Treaty. The Marquis de Marini answered that he knew of no other Doge than he who was now in Paris, and that for what related to the address of his dispatch, it was according to the ancient style of the Republic, and that he could not alter it. It is said here that Mons^r. de Guilleragues, this King's ambassador at Constantinople, is lately dead of an apoplexy. Affairs in Poland seem not to go to the satisfaction of this Court, the instances of the Pope having been better received of late than they have been formerly there, and the Diette of that kingdom continuing to prosecute the late treasurer Morstein with all severity, notwithstanding this King's letters to the contrary, signifying his high indignation at such a proceeding against a person whom he honoureth with his protection. The Doge hath paid upon Wednesday last an 100,000 crowns to the Comte de Fiesque, as it was stipulated by the late Treaty.

1685, May 9th, s. n. A private advice to the King.—I do not know, sir, if what I am to acquaint your Majesty with may have come to the notice of Mr. Skelton in Holland, and that so by that way you may have been informed of it, but if Mr. Skelton hath had no advice of it, it is very fit that your Majesty should know it, that you may make your use of it. I am certainly informed, and from hands who cannot be deceived or mistaken in this matter, that the Hollanders are resolved to put an end to the affair of Bantam, and as they perceive well that it will cost them something, they are resolved to sacrifice a sum of money, which shall not be great, towards the accommodating of it, but fearing that it may mount too high if your Majesty and this King jointly demand a satisfaction, they intend to use their endeavours to content and satisfy your Majesty separately and apart, which if they can bring about they will not trouble themselves much for satisfying of France. But if they find that they cannot agree with your Majesty upon this foot, they will try to make up the business with this King, being not willing to satisfy both. They think themselves strong enough in the Indies for their own defence (as I think indeed they are), but it is necessary for them to be assured of one of your Majestys for their interests and affairs in Europe, they preferring however your Majesty's amity to that of the most Christian King. As to the King of Denmark, who hath also an interest in this affair, they make no manner of reflection upon him, nor seem to consider him as to the satisfaction he may demand, but the Danish minister here is using all his endeavours to engage France in the affair for the King his master. Your Majesty may rely upon it that this is the secret of this affair, and if the Dutch commissioners who are to treat of this affair are arrived yet in England, I am persuaded that your Majesty may soon see the truth of this by their way of negotiating. I have been informed of this in very great confidence, and also been intreated to impart it immediately to your Majesty, and to no other person. Upon Saturday was a seven night another great sum of money was remitted by Mons^r. Gruslé to England, amounting to it may be near 100 thousand crowns, and I am told that on Saturday last another great sum was, or was to be, returned. I forgot before to acquaint your Majesty that the Dutch ambassador here hath, as I have great reasons to believe, received orders, already to feel the pulse of this Court in this affair, but he is to press nothing till it be known how the commissioners may succeed in England. The late memorial delivered by Mons^r. de Fenquieres at Madrid concerning the cession of the Spanish low countries to the Elector of Bavaria is not approved of by all the ministers of this King, his most Christian Majesty having only followed the advice of one or two in it. They say they think the mask is pulled off a little too soon, and that he had better have taken Navarre, or what he had a mind to on that side, upon any other pretence than to have declared himself so freely in a conjuncture which is so delicate as the present one.

1685, May 9th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to the Earl of Sunderland.—The time of the Doge of Genoa's audience doth now approach, tho' I do not hear that the day is yet named, but it is concluded that it will be some time of the next week; he hath received several little mortifications since his arrival here, and particularly the other day it was intimated to him that he should order the pulling out the great nails which went round the upper part of his coach of state, because it was permitted only to those of this royal family to

have them so here . . . Letters of the 10th and of the 12th of March do confirm the news of the death of Mons^r. de Guilleragues, this King's ambassador at Constantinople, upon the 8th of the same month . . . The Chimean hath since his death complimented Madame de Guilleragues in the name of the Grand Vizir, and hath assured her that she and those of the French nation shall be considered as much as they were during the life of Mons^r. de Guilleragues. This King hath named Mons^r. de St. Amant, who was lately his ambassador in Morocco, to go in the same quality to Constantinople . . . The enclosed letters for the Queen are sent to me by the Envoyé of Mantua.

1685, May 16th, s. n., Paris. The same to the same.—Mons^r. de Croissy was advertised the last week by Mons^r. de Marini, Envoyé of Genoa in this Court, that the Doge of that Republic was ready to receive audience of his most Christian Majesty when he should be pleased to admit him to it. At the same time Mons^r. de Marini was instructed to enquire after what manner the Doge's reception should be; it was answered to him generally that he should be received as the ambassadors were who were sent from those who were not crowned heads. That the Doge when he made his harangue should be covered, and that he should be conducted to audience in the King's and Madame la Dauphin's coaches by the Mareschal d'Humieres, who should go to receive him at his own house. The Marquis de Marini remonstrated then that if the Mareschal d'Humieres did go to receive the Doge at his hôtel he could not give him the right hand there, because that he gave it to nobody at Genoa, not even to the Pope's Nonce; that lately he had not given it to the Prince de Monaco there, and that besides he had particular orders from his Republic not to yield it to any person here. The said Envoyé also pressed much that the 4 senators might be covered before his most Christian Majesty. Mons^r. de Croissy replied that he wondered that the Doge and senators should start so many difficulties as they daily did about the manner of their reception, but that however he would acquaint the King his master with what Mons^r. de Marini had represented to him, and that he should speedily know his Majesty's pleasure. This he performed, and the answer was to this effect, that since the Doge made a difficulty to give the right hand to the Mareschal in his own house, that he did resolve that he should not be conducted by a Mareschal of France, but only by the ordinary introducers of ambassadors, and that the senators should not be covered before him. These preliminaries being adjusted, tho' not to the satisfaction of the Genoese, his most Christian Majesty appointed yesterday at 11 of the clock for the audience of the Doge, but at the same time sent Mons^r. de Boneuil to him for a copy of the speech which he intended to make, because he would know before hand if it were conformable to the Treaty. Accordingly the Envoyé of Genoa carried a copy of it upon Monday last, which was perused and approved of in this counsel; matters being thus settled the Doge with 4 senators arrived at Versailles about a quarter before 11 of the clock in one of this King's coaches, which held 6 persons, the 6th being Mons^r. de Boneuil. The Envoyé of Genoa and Mons^r. Girault followed in the coach of Madame la Dauphine. These were followed by 4 coaches belonging to the Doge, and by one belonging to the Envoyé of Genoa, there being a considerable cortège besides. The equipage of the Doge was extremely magnificent. His coach of state was richly gilded and curiously carved and painted, lined with rich brocard, and the curtains cloth of gold with the fringe of gold. There was no *Imperiale* of velvet, as it is called here, because he was ordered to take out the nails, the carrying of which is permitted to no one below Mons^r. and Madame here. It was drawn by 8 horses richly harnessed. The other coaches were proportionably rich. He had 48 laquais and 12 pages on horseback, which with his other liveries, which were all very rich, amounted to the number of one hundred. His other attendants were numerous. Being arrived in this manner about 12 o'clock he was ordered to audience, thro' a prodigious crowd of people from the *Salle des Ambassadeurs*, where he had reposed himself, to this King's great apartment. When he arrived, and when he crossed the court he did not find the French and Suisse Guards standing to their arms, with their drums beating and colours flying, as they do when ambassadors from Kings are received. In ascending the great stairs, he only found the *Cent Suisses* in order, tho' without their habit of ceremony, and in the *Salle des Gardes* he found the *Guardes du Corps* in rank, and the Duc de Duras, captain of that

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM
BART.

Guard then in waiting, ready at the door to receive him. He passed thro' all the greatest apartment, which was magnificently furnished and adorned with a prodigious quantity of vases and other ornaments of silver and of marble, to the long gallery, in which all the conquests and triumphs of this King are represented in painting. At the end of the gallery his most Christian Majesty appeared, surrounded by Monseign^r. le Dauphin, Mons^r. le Duc d'Orleans, and several other princes and noblemen standing before his throne, all of massive silver, elevated upon an *estrade*. He was uncovered whilst the Doge was approaching him, and so soon as he began to speak they were both covered. The speech your lordship will see, I suppose, in the next Gazette of Paris. It was only a civil compliment without asking pardon, and this King made as civil a return to it. After which each of the senators made his compliment in particular. The habit of the Doge was a robe of crimson velvet, with a bonnet of the same, and a ruffe about his neck. The senators had robes and bonnets of black velvet after the same fashion. At his return from audience a dinner was prepared for the Doge and his company, which, being ended, he was obliged to compliment every one of the royal family in particular, tho' no foreign minister in this Court ever saluteth any of them below those of the family of Monsieur. Before the Duc de Chartres and Mademoiselle, the Prince of Condé, the Duke and Duchesse of Engueen, the Princess of Conti, and Mademoiselle de Montpensier, and Madame de Guise the 4 senators were covered. The Court seemeth to have been very well satisfied with the behaviour of the Doge, which was indeed easy and free, and yet very honourable and decent, and agreeing with his character. He is to have a private audience without ceremony with this King upon Friday or Saturday, and he prepareth himself within a few days to take leave. Thus, my lord, this affair which hath entertained the world so long is passed, and the Genoese may (I suppose) at least for the present enjoy that peace and repose which they have purchased at so great a rate. I am to inform your lordship that the Duke of St. Albans being at this audience, it was insinuated to him by the order of this King that he might be covered when the Doge and other Princes put on their hats, which he was. I being in the *Salle des Ambassadeurs* when the Doge and the senators returned from their audience, and they being told who I was, received a compliment from each of them severally, in which they acknowledged in very obliging terms his late Majesty's favour and kindness to the Republic. Mons^r. de Palavicino is expected here every day on his way to England, he being going to compliment his Majesty in the name of the Republic of Genoa The Protestant cantons of Switzerland have lately written to this King to desire him at their instance to suspend for some time the execution of his late edicts against the Huguenots of France, which he hath taken very ill from them, and hath testified his displeasure to them for having presumed to concern themselves in an affair of that nature. A Muscovite ambassador is now at St. Denis, and is to make his entry into this city on Thursday; I am afraid you will be troubled with him in England. P.S. The Envoyé of Mantua gave me the enclosed letter for the Queen.

Mem. I sent the speech of the Doge by the post which arrived after my paquet was sealed from the Envoyé of Genoa.

1685, May 16th, Paris.—Lord Preston to l'Abbé Rizzini (in French). Complimentary.—I have had the honour of an interview with his most Christian Majesty about the affairs of the Duke of Modena upon an occasion which offered itself quite à propos. The following is what occurred.—I informed the most Christian King that the Queen was extremely grieved that her brother, the Duke of Modena, had so behaved as to render his conduct disagreeable to and suspected by his most Christian Majesty; but that she could assure him that the Prince had been thus unfortunate rather thro' the advice of certain ill regulated persons than by his own inclinations; as she did not think him capable of doing of his own accord anything displeasing to his most Christian Majesty, &c. . . . The King answered me upon this that in truth the conduct of the Duke of Modena had much displeased him, not only in this affair of Prince Caesar, but also for what had passed concerning Mlle. Bouillon, but that he had so much regard for the Queen that he would always willingly make her the mistress of his feelings, being persuaded of the good intentions she had and still has to bring Monsieur de Modena to a better train of conduct; but

nevertheless he pressed for the exile of Prince Caesar. I told him that the Queen took no side with regard to the fall of that Prince, and that she would do all she could to obtain from his Majesty all the submission that he could pretend to in the matter. In a word the King was firm, and insists on his exile. This is the substance of what passed on that matter. In other respects his most Christian Majesty expressed all kinds of regard for the Queen and very good intentions towards the Duke of Modena, &c.

1685, May 19th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to the Earl of Sunderland.—Since the disgrace of the Duke of Medina Celi all public affairs seem to be at a stand in the Court of Spain; tho' that King hath declared that he will govern himself and have no more a chief minister, it is yet feared that he is scarce capable of supporting so great a weight as is that of the government, and especially in a conjuncture so delicate, in regard of Spaine at least, as the present is. . . . The Doge of Genoa had yesterday a private audience of his most Christian Majesty, and I think he was at his leveé. He saw the waters, they having lately finished one of the best fountains on purpose to be shown to him. He goeth to-morrow to St. Germain, and afterwards to St. Cloud, to see the beauties of that place. It is not Mons^r. de St. Amant who goeth to Constantinople, but it is said to be one Mons^r. de Bruauté. . . . The deputies are now arrived from almost all parts for the assembly of the clergy, which is to begin the 22nd of this month at *St. Germain en laye*, where the archbishop of Paris will reside; the assembly will be held within the castle. The Muscovite ambassador made his entry from St. Denis accompanied by the Marescal d'Humieres upon Thursday. He sayeth that he is come on purpose to offer the amity of the Czars his masters to France, and that for that reason he is to go to no other place, so that for this time you will not be troubled with him in England. They think of sending an ambassador into Muscovy so soon as this ambassador shall leave this place. He is to have his first audience on Monday at Versailles. The Englishmen who have with great success raised the water of the river of Seine and brought it into the gardens of the Cardinal de Bouillon at the Abbaye de St. Martin near to Pontoise have desired me to transmit to your lordship the description of a new engine which they have invented for the security of ships against the accidents of leakage or of fire. Your lordship will be pleased to shew it to his Majesty, and if he doth approve of it, the persons are ready to attend his pleasure.

1685, May 23rd, st. no., Paris. The same to the same.—I received your lordship's of the 7th instant yesterday, with Mons^r. Barillon's memorial concerning the Hudson's Bay Company, and also the answer to it enclosed. I shall take effectual care to execute his Majesty's commands concerning this affair before I leave this place. I have yesterday spoken to Mr. Arthur concerning the business of Father Patrick's estate, and I shall take care in it to-morrow at Versailles. I hope upon Saturday to leave this place. There hath been some disorder at Genoa upon a report which the Spaniards had spread amongst the people that the Doge and the senators had not received the honours which they hoped for. A great many ridiculous stories run at Genoa upon this occasion, and the partie which opposed the accommodation insult over the others, and exhort them not to disarm; that the Doge will not be suffered to leave this place till the galleys of Spaine, which are now in the Darse, have left that station. Notwithstanding this, he and the senators are to take leave upon Friday or Saturday next, and they are only to visit his most Christian Majesty, Monsign^r. Le Dauphin, and Madame La Dauphine, and not all the other Princes whom they saluted at their arrival. They are invited this day to Versailles to see the waters, and there is to be a great ball there this night for their entertainment; they leave this place within a few days. The Prince of Carignan, by the intercession of this King, is to be recalled from his banishment, and the Princess of Bade is to return from Rennes, to which place she was relegated. The Cardinal Homodii being lately dead at Rome, there are at present 26 caps void. The Muscovite ambassador had audience of this King upon Monday at Versailles, and made his usual present of furs, &c. The subject of his commission is not yet certainly known. The ouverture of the assembly of the clergy is to be upon Friday next at this archbishop's palace, and will be continued on Tuesday at *St. Germain en laye*. There have lately been embarked at Calais great quantity of ammunition to be transported

SIR
F. GRAHAM
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

to Bayonne, as if there were a design to make war towards those frontiers.

1685, Aug. 22nd, s. n. Paris.—Lord Preston to the Earl of Sunderland.—I received by the last post your lordship's of the 6th instant, accompanied with 2 orders of council, the one relating to an English ship lately carried into Port Louis and detained there, the other to some pieces of damaske made at Genoa by order of an English merchant seized at Thoulon and detained by the intendant there. I have passed offices in both these affairs yesterday, with Mons^r. de Croissy, and I hope we shall obtain justice for the parties concerned The accounts from Spaine are still very dissatisfactory to this Court, which I suppose your lordship will receive more early by another way than I can communicate them from hence to you. The apprehensions of all people are great for the Queen of Spaine, and indeed not without cause, for tho' by examination of all the persons accused her innocence doth appear, yet the manner of treating her giveth great reason to herself and to others to suspect that her life may not long be secure from some attempt, either by poison or some other way; she hath written to this purpose to Mons^r. and Madame, which hath given to both of them great occasion of disquiet. I suppose to-morrow or Friday I shall have my audience of congé, and I am preparing to leave this place the next week.

LORD PRESTON'S LETTER BOOKS.

Vol. 6.

Letter Book.

1682, May 30, n. s.—1685, May 23. (149 pp.)

These letters are all in French, except when stated to be in English.

1682, May 30, n., Paris. Lord Preston to M. de Croissy, *Sécretaire d'état pour les affaires étrangères*.—Complimentary on succeeding Mr. Savile.—Asks for a passport for the baggage of the Duchess of Monmouth who is leaving.

1682, June 10, n. s., Paris. The same to the same.—Thanks for sending the King of France's orders to give Lord P. satisfaction for the insults to his servants. Requests that a day in the following week may be fixed for him to have an audience of the K. of France. Asks for a passport for 6 horses and some books which are coming to him from England.

1682, June 13, n. s., Paris. The same to M. Giraud. Is sorry that the passport for the Duchess of Monmouth has come so late, for she has gone; so he sends it back as useless.

1682, June 14, n. s., Paris. The same to Mrs. Sydrophen (Siderfin) at Calais.—He has heard from Col. Riche and from Secretary Jenkins of the insult to her. M. de Ruvigny's son has told him that his father had received letters that a lady and 4 gentlemen had had protection in his house for 4 days, and that they had removed thence, and that the lady was in the hands of the magistrates of Calais, and that the men who called themselves Capt. Clifford and Capt. Sarsfield had escaped. Says that he will solicit her release and receive her into his house if she should come to Paris, and that if she returns to England she shall be protected there. Says he is known to Col. Riche and Dr. Hooper.

1682, June 16, Paris. The same to the Duchess of Portsmouth. Regrets he did not arrive at Paris soon enough to kiss her hands, but as he hears of her intentions of being soon there will not fail to visit her. The last letters from England give news of the King's perfect recovery. Sends some letters for her and Lady Pembroke, which he received in his last packet, on to Bourbon, in hopes they may reach her before she leaves.

1682, June 21, Paris. The same to M. de Croissy.—A sudden indisposition prevents him going to Versailles to speak with M. de Croissy on the subject of orders from England to obtain compliance with the memorial which he encloses, and on which he begs M. de Croissy to obtain the French King's orders.

(Enclosure.) Lord Preston's memorial to the K. of France, asking that he will give orders to the governor and magistrates of Calais to have Captains Clifford and Sarsfield arrested, and direct that Mrs. Siderfin may be delivered to those who are coming for her, so that she may be taken to England in one of the King of England's yachts.

1682, June 16. Copy of Lord Preston's harangue (at his audience) to the King of France.—Compliments

from King Charles, and letters from him and his Queen and the Duke of York.

Same day. His harangue to the Queen of France.

Same day. His harangue to the Dauphin.

Same day. His harangue to the Dauphiness.

June 23. His harangue to Monsieur at St. Cloud.

Same day. His harangue to Madame.

Same day. His harangue to Mademoiselle.

1682, July 7. Memorial presented to the King at Versailles about Mr. Bedford Whiting's complaint of his daughter being carried off to a convent in order to make her change her religion. Whiting was an English merchant residing at Lisle, in Flanders. He contends that the ordinance of June 1681, that the parents of children of the reformed religion should give pensions proportioned to their means to such of their children as should be converted, only applies to French subjects, and does not apply to non-naturalized strangers. Prays that Whiting may be discharged from the pension imposed on him, and that the garrison put in his house may be withdrawn, &c. (4 pp.)

1682, July 7. Memorial presented by Lord Preston to the King at Versailles: For the expediting justice in the case of James Monro, W. Ranger, and others English merchants whose ships were taken in 1676 by Cherbourg privateers, the cargoes pillaged, and the masters and sailors treated with great cruelty.

1682, July 12, Paris. Lord Preston to M. de Croissy. Says that he has received letters from the Secretary of State in England telling that the King of England is urgent about Whiting's affair.

1682, July 21. Memorial by Lord Preston to M. de Croissy for a passport for the Marquis of Winchester to return to England, which should include also the silver plate which the Marquis brought from England. (Tempest writes in the margin, "Not signed by my Lord.")

1682, July 23. Lord Preston to M. de Croissy. Asks for the passport in conformity with the above memorial.

1682, July 28. Lord Preston's memorial presented to the King at Versailles. About the insults offered more than 2 months ago to his servants by the Count of Nassau's livery servants.

1682, Aug. 5. Memorial to M. de Croissy asking for a passport for the wife of Viscount Hyde, first minister of State to the K. of England (and his horses, goods, and equipage), she intending to go to Bourbon to drink the waters.

Same date. Memorial to the King to the same effect.

1682, Aug. 5, Paris. Lord Preston to Madame le Jeune, at Dieppe. Asking her to deliver the passport into Lady Hyde's hands as soon as she arrives, and to render her all the assistance possible.

1682, Aug. 6, Paris. Lord Preston to M. Bonceil, *Introducteur des Ambassadeurs*.—Congratulations on the accouchement of the Dauphiness, and begging him to procure an audience of the King of France if any other foreign ambassador asked for me.

1682, Aug. 11. Memorial not signed, presented by Lord Preston's order to M. de Croissy, asking justice for an insult to M. Godet, one of Lord P.'s servants in his house, who, on pretext of small debt owing, was on the 10th assaulted in the street by one Cabot, aided by 15 or 16 men armed with swords and pistols, and grievously wounded in the hand, and dragged prisoner to St. Martin des Champs.

1682, Aug. 19, n. s., at Versailles. Copies of Lord P.'s compliments to the King, the Queen, and Monseigneur on the occasion of the accouchement of the Dauphiness.

On the same day he notes that he had audience of the Duke of Burgundy, of Monsieur and Madame, but that they were much to the same purpose, and extempore; that Madame la Marechâle de la Motte, governess of the young Duke, answered for him; and that he (Lord P.) complimented Monsieur and Madame only upon the birth of the Duke and the increase of the Royal family, and not upon the accouchement of the Dauphiness.

1682, Aug. 22, Paris. Lord Preston to M. de Croissy.—Hears that it is intended to print Primi's book at Geneva, and that one of them has been sent (*et qu'on en a envoyé un*) to a printer. As the matter concerns the King of England, he asks that a royal order may be sent to the French resident at Geneva to speak to the magistrates of that town, so that the book may not be printed.

1682, Sept. 4. Memorial by Lord Preston to the King

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
T. GRAHAM,
BART.

at Versailles. Asking for justice on the assailants of M. Godet. (Sent with the next letter.)

Same date. Lord Preston to M. de Croissy. Encloses the memorial about Godet, his French secretary. At the instance of the Duke of Ormond, Viceroy of Ireland, he asks permission for the Sieur Bachelier to go to England with his family into the Duke's service.—Hears, while he is writing, of the death of the Countess of Salisbury, which obliges the Earl to return into England.—Asks for a passport for the Earl, his equipage, and silver plate, &c.—Knows that M. de Croissy has given orders for his satisfaction in the matter of the Count of Nassau, but thinks they are a little neglected.

Same date. Memorial to M. de Croissy for a passport for the Sieur Bachelier.

Same date. The like for the Earl of Salisbury.

1682, Sept. 25. Lord Preston to M. de Croissy. Has received letters by the Duke of York to be presented to the King, Queen, Dauphin and Dauphiness, and asks him to learn the King's pleasure how they shall be presented.

Same date. Lord Preston to M. Boneuil. Asks him to give the enclosed to M. de Croissy, and ascertain the King's orders regarding the presentation of the letters.

1682, Sept. 17, Paris.—Lord Preston to M. de Croissy. The gout has confined him to his room, so he is obliged to write.—The Dutch have asked the King of England's good offices to obtain the removal of the French troops placed in the town and principality of Orange, and the reimbursement of the losses to the Prince of Orange and the burgesses and inhabitants. It is considered a contravention of the Treaty of Nimègue. Asks an answer from the King of France, so that it may be remitted to the King of England. Again presses the business of Bedford Whiting, who is still harassed.

1682, Sept. 26, Paris. Lord Preston to Mons^r. de Verthament, Conseiller des Roy en ses conseils, et Maître de Requetes ordinaires en son hostel.—In behalf of Mr. Monroe and his associates.

1682, Oct. 10. Lord Preston to Mr. Colbert, Ministre et Secrétaire d'Etat.—Complimentary, and asking a passport on behalf of the Duke of York for 50 tuns of wine of Cahors which he had purchased.

1682, Nov. 2, Paris. Lord Preston to the President of Calais.—Thanks for what the president had done for Mrs. Siderfin. Asks favour for Hendry Tailleur, a Scotchman, who had been imprisoned, and whom the president had released. Tailleur has been recommended to Lord Preston by persons for whom he has great regard, who say he is incapable of the action whereof he is accused. Tailleur's partner Thody left England ten or twelve years ago on account of some rascality. Asks the president to extend his protection to Tailleur as far as justice allows.

1682, Nov. 2, Paris. Lord Preston to M. de Croissy. The Chevalier Morland,* an English gentleman of rare merit, who has an admirable genius and consummate experience in water-works, has come express to offer his services to the King of France, and to receive orders from de Croissy's brother. Lord Preston asks favour and protection for him.

1682, Nov. 9, Paris. Lord Preston to —, merchant, at Rouen. About passing through the Custom house of Rochefort a barrel of bottles of Spanish wine, a barrel of Rhine wine, a barrel of cheese, and a box of tobacco pipes, which he had ordered for himself.

1682, Nov. 11, Paris. Lord Preston to M. Le Bel, concierge du Chateau de Versailles.—Asks when the waters and apartments of Versailles can be seen, and if he can go on Saturday to see all their beauties, in accordance with the permission which he has asked from M. Bontemps by M. Geraud.

1682, Nov. 17. Memorial by Lord Preston, presented by order of King Charles, that the King of France will permit Robert Lang to be English Consul in the town and port of Marseilles in the place of Sir Richard Colston, who was long resident there. King Charles hopes that the King of France will not delay the necessary confirmation.

1682, Nov. 17. Another memorial by Lord Preston about Bedford Whiting, who is still harassed.

1682, Dec. 25, presented at Versailles.—Lord Preston to M. de Croissy for justice in regard to Mr. Monroe's merchandize.—The bearer will speak on Lord Preston's part regarding a passport for Lady Hyde.

1682, Dec. 25, presented at Versailles.—Lord Preston to M. de Croissy. Wishes to

know what the King has answered on the matter about which Lord P. asked de Croissy to speak.

n. d. Lord Preston to Mons^r. Foscari, the Venetian ambassador.—Sends the memorial which he promised yesterday. Has not received a copy of the other, which King Charles's envoy has presented at the Hague.

1682, Dec. 15, Paris. Lord Preston to Col. Lacy, at Roussillon. Thanks for the box of *eau de cette* sent from Montpellier . . . At Versailles nothing is thought of but divertissements, and they will be continued all the winter. Nothing in the world is finer or more agreeable than what is seen there. The illuminations, the decorations, the music, the comedy, the opera, the fêtes all conspire to feast and surprise the senses.

1682, Dec. 18, Paris. Lord Preston to Lord Ferrers, at Marseilles (in English) . . . Every post brings us an account of the good estate of his Majesty's affairs in England, and of the advantages which he gains daily over the disaffected party there.

1682, Dec. 6, Paris. Lord Preston to M. Boucherat, Conseiller du Roy és les conseils d'Etat.—The King of France has favourably received Lord P.'s applications for justice to Mr. Munro and his associates. He asks M. Boucherat to contribute his assistance.

1682, Dec. 15. Memorial by Lord Preston to the King of France for permission to the Sieur François Amonet (Ammonet in the margin) to reside (with his wife and family) in England, in the service of King Charles, as one of the gentlemen in ordinary of his Privy Chamber.

1682, Dec. 15, Paris. Memorial by Lord Preston, accompanying the demand (*see next paper*) of some merchants of the Isle of Jersey for *mainlevée* and restitution of some coined money seized by the receiver of the bureau of Coutances, in Normandy, under pretext of the transport of gold and silver out of the kingdom being forbidden. He refers to the last Treaty of Commerce between the two Crowns in February 1677.

1682, Dec. 15, presented. The request of the Jersey merchants mentioned in the foregoing memorial. (3¼ pp.) The remonstrants were David Patriarche, Abraham Aubin, Michel du Pré, Rachel de Carteret, Henry Salenoue, and George du Maresq. From time immemorial they have traded in France with stockings and other goods of wool and silk made in the Island, and have always brought back their money earned without interruption. But, in November last, on their return they put into the boat at the port of Containville divers bags of money, with their respective marks, containing in all 5,200 livres, for transport to Jersey; the King of France's receiver at Coutance seized them. The remonstrants say it is in contravention of the Treaty of 1677, the fourth clause of which declares gold and silver, coined and uncoined, not to be contraband. They pray restoration.

1682, Dec. 16, Paris. Lord Preston to M. de Croissy.—Again, on behalf of Monroe, at King Charles's instance.

1682, Dec. 19, Paris. Lord Preston to M. le Camus, lieutenant civil.—Asks him to attend to the cause of Mr. King, an English gentleman, against one Chapolle.

1682, Dec. 22, Paris. Lord Preston to Mons^r. le Chancelier. Complains of the inattention of M. de Verthement to his applications in the affair of the English merchants [Monro and others]. They are now reduced to present a *placet* to the Chancellor. He requests the Chancellor's favour for it.

1682, Dec. 24, Paris. Lord Preston to M. de Croissy.—He returned yesterday well satisfied with the way in which the King received his representations about the Jersey merchants.—Hears that the Marquis de Bligni has complained to the King that he (Lord P.) has given asylum to the Marquise de Bligni in his house. He does not know either the Marquis or his wife; but hears that the Marquis has been making enquiries of his (Lord P.'s) servants, and offering them money to make them say she is there. Asks de Croissy to disabuse the Marquis, and to justify him (Lord P.) to the King.

1683, Feb. 5, n. s., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Bernard Howard. Sorry not to see him the other day at Versailles; hopes to meet him there on Tuesday. Sends 100 louis d'ors by the bearer, Lord Drumlanrick, son of the Marquis of Queenborow, Lord High Treasurer of Scotland. Asks Mr. Howard to endeavour by the favour of the Marechal de Belfond, or some other friend, to get him (Drumlanrick) into the appartement at the ball, and also to see the opera.

1683, Jan. 28. Lord Preston to M. de Croissy.—Remonstrance against a second insult, M. Godet having been taken out of his coach, while on Lord Preston's affairs, and taken to prison.

SIR
F. GRAHAM
BART.

* Sir Samuel Morland.

† This date is cancelled by Lord P.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

1683, Jan. 30. Lord Preston to M. de Pierceville, Gouverneur de Dieppe.—Asks care for Lady Preston if she should land at Dieppe.

1683, Jan. 30. Lord Preston to Le President de Calais.—Thanks for the politeness shewn to Lady Preston while she was at Calais.

1683, Jan. 30. Lord Preston to Madame le Jeune, at Dieppe. Thanks for her care at the landing of his goods.

1683, Feb. 5. Lord Preston to M. de Bonneuil. Asks him to allow the bearer his (Lord Preston's) relation to see the beauties of Versailles.

1683, Feb. 8. Memorial by Lord Preston (not addressed directly to the King). Asks the King to procure satisfaction to be given to Mr. Doughty (an Englishman) in his claim against Mr. Napier, an Englishman naturalized in France, in the assembly of the Marshal's of France. King Charles is convinced that Mr. Doughty's conduct is honourable and Mr. Napier's the reverse.

1683, Feb. 17. Lord Preston to M. Bouchard. Thanks for attention to his recommendations in the matter of Mr. Munro and his associates.

1683, Feb. 19. Lord Preston to M. le Chancelier. Thanks for the like attention of the Chancellor. Hopes that the Chancellor will enable him to give King Charles an account of the favourable termination of the affair.

1683, Feb. 19, n. s. Lord Preston to M. Colbert. In favour of Mr. Munro and his associates, and complaining of the chicanery of their adversaries in the law courts.

1683, March 26, presented at Versailles. Lord Preston's memorial to the King, asking him to give orders to the Marshals of France to take cognizance of the dispute between Mr. Doughty and Mr. Napier.

1683, April 6, Paris. Lord Preston to M. de Croissy.—Asks satisfaction for violence committed in an English lady's house. Asks for permission for certain persons to remain in England in King Charles's service. (In the margin "the 2 memorials for Lady Harvey's coachman and Mr. Guil's Congé.")

1683, April 5, Paris. Lord Preston to M. de Croissy. Asks for orders to facilitate the transmission of wines, liqueurs, and other things, which King Charles had commissioned M. Cottureau to procure for him.

1683, April 6, presented at Versailles. Lord Preston's memorial to the King, asking justice for the insult to Lady Hervey by priests of the parish of St. Roch and others forcing themselves into the room of her English coachman who was at the point of death.

1683, April 14, n. s. Lord Preston to Mr. Lang, consul at Marseilles. (English.) Telling what he has done in the matter of the detention of Mr. Ellyot; and telling Lang to endeavour to procure the release of certain Englishmen, who were then slaves at Marseilles, they having served above the time for which they were condemned to the galleys.

1683, April 2. Lord Preston to the Mayor of Dieppe. Assures him that Mr. Forrest, a Scotch gentleman, who has been arrested on suspicion of being a Frenchman, is a subject of King Charles, and begging that he may be allowed to go to England.

1683, April 12. Lord Preston to M. le Doux, conseiller en Parlement à Paris. Earnestly asking him to expedite the affairs of M. Deyos de la Mellville, the justice of whose cause the Presidial of Angers had recognized.

1683, April 12. Lord Preston to M. de Croissy. I am informed that the officers of Marseilles have kept back Mr. Ellyot, an English gentleman, who was dispatched in a vessel sent express by Vice-Admiral Herbert, commanding a squadron of King Charles's ships before Algiers, with a packet of importance which he had orders to carry with all speed to his Majesty as soon as he landed. The pretext was that he came from a place where there was a contagious disease. He has not put foot in the land of the Algerians, who are the common enemies of both Crowns.—Asks that orders for Mr. Ellyot's release may be procured.

1683, April 16, n. s. Lord Preston to M. de Croissy. Requests him to get the King's permission for his Italian comedians to spend some time at the Court of King Charles.—Asks for the packet addressed to the King, taken from Ellyot, at Marseilles.

1683, June 27, n. s. Lord Preston to Mr. Bridgman, at Marseilles.—Has written to M. de Croissy to get the King's order to procure Bridgman's release.

1683, June 27, Paris. Lord Preston to M. de Croissy. Would not have troubled him, but that he had been informed that M. le Comte de Broille, Governor of Avennes, had arrested Mr. Bridgman for having walked on the ramparts, thinking him to be a spy: but Bridg-

man was ignorant of the regulations regarding fortified places.

1683, June 27, n. s., Paris. Lord Preston to M. le Comte de Broille, Lieutenant-General des armées du Roy et Gouverneur d'Avennes.—Is going to meet the King in Alsace in 2 or 3 days, and to speak to him on the subject of Mr. Bridgman. In the meantime begs favourable treatment for Mr. Bridgman.

[1683], July 24, Paris. Lord Preston to M. de Ruigny. Begs that he will not trouble the Marquis d'Estrades to come and see him, as he (Preston) is quite satisfied with the disavowal which Ruigny says the Marquis's son has made on the subject of Preston's complaint.

Letter to the Envoy of Genoa, detailing M. de Croissy's answer.

That the Republic of Genoa, in order to put itself on a good footing with the King of France, had only to alter its conduct and behave respectfully in future. That the King of France had reason to be displeased with that Republic for increasing the number of its galleys and having recourse to other powers; but that he was ready to sacrifice his resentments in consideration of his (Preston's) master's representations in favour of the Republic, and would not do anything to stay the negotiations on the tapis for establishing the peace of Christendom.

n. d. Lord Preston to M. le Chineye. On Tuesday he presented to M. de Croissy, at Versailles, a memorial for a passport for Lord Northumberland.

Tuesday morning. Lord Preston to M. l'Ambassadeur d'Espagne. Introduces Lord Douglas, who has come from King Charles to condole with King of France on the death of his Queen.—Asks for a copy that day of the letter which M. de Staremberg has written to his Highness of Lorraine.

n. d. Lord Preston to M. de Boneuille. Will communicate to Lord Douglas what B. has written touching the audience, and Lord Douglas will wait the King's orders. Thinks it will not be necessary for himself to appear at Fontainebleau to introduce the English envoys, since he has not had the honour to receive permission to make his condolences, altho' other foreign ministers have had that honour, to his exclusion.

1683, Dec. 1, Paris. Lord Preston to M. Bomeney. Thinks that Bomeney has already received a letter from Secretary Jenkins requesting him to go immediately to London on King Charles's private business. Bomeney will be well contented for his pains. If he wants money for the journey Preston will supply him.

On application made to the King and council by Lord Preston for a *mainlevée* from the goods of the deceased Lady Alice Bankes, widow of the late Sir John Borlase, Bt., seized at the request of the farmer-general of the domains on pretext of *droit d'aubaine*, Lord P. applied to the Marquis de Croissy, and after telling him that there could be no difficulty about the *mainlevée* on the terms of the Treaties he put into his hands.

A memorial to the King referring to Treaties between the two Crowns, dated 1606, 1625, 1629, 1632, 1644, and 1655, which declared that the *droit d'aubaine* should not apply to English merchants and other subjects of the K. of England living in France, and citing decisions by the Council of State in conformity, and praying a *mainlevée*. He appended copies of the decisions above-mentioned. M. de Croissy neglected to move the matter in Council, so Lord Preston conferred with him; when M. de Croissy said that the Treaties were not then observed in that point, because Frenchmen got naturalized in England, and Englishmen got naturalized in France, which would not be necessary if the Treaties were in force. Lord Preston insisted that they were observed, citing the decrees in council, the latest being in 1676, ordering *mainlevées*. M. de Croissy said the council would not give a general decision on the point, but would only make an order for a *mainlevée*. This Lord Preston thinks to show that they intend to make a favour of it every time the case arrives. On another occasion M. de Croissy said that the English council avoided the advances made by the French for a new Treaty of Commerce, in which the difficulties in the old Treaties would be removed, and that the French council had or seemed to have reasons for not determining the point of exemption by the decree which had been issued about the goods of Lady Borlase.—Then come extracts from the registers of the Council of State; comprising the decree for the *mainlevée*, the royal warrant of 21st Dec. 1683, and extracts from divers Treaties.

n. d. Lord Preston to Le President de Calais. Hendry, the Scotch tailor, who in his process against Thandé Colman had been obliged to deposit money in order to

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

be released from custody, but had procured a *mainlevée*, found difficulty in recovering the money. Lord Preston prays the president's favour for the man.

n. d. Lord Preston's memorial to the King about the affair of Canada. The Hudson's Bay Company had complained to King Charles about cruelties of the French at the river in Port of Nelson, where the company have had an establishment by virtue of letters patent under the great seal for more than 60 years since the said river was discovered by Sir Thomas Button. The assault by the French Canadians is thus described: they burnt the company's house, took prisoners the Commandant John Bridger, and the servants of the company, and planted the King of France's standard there, saying they did all by order of the Canadian Government; and they changed the names of the two branches of the river, calling one Port Bourbon and the other Port Louis. In August following they seized an English ship called the Batchelor's Delight, &c., &c. Lord Preston prays satisfaction.

n. d. Memorial by Lord Preston to the King of France for justice against Radison, the leader of the assailants at Port Nelson.

n. d. Lord Preston to M. de Seignelay, recommending his attention to the preceding memorial.

n. d. The like to M. de Croissy.

n. d. Memorial by Lord Preston to the King about the *droit d'ambrière*.

n. d. Memorial of Lord Preston to the King against the making the Scotch pay new imports in the French ports; it being in contravention of privileges given and confirmed by divers French kings, particularly by Louis XIII. in 1613; and citing two arrêts of 1659 and 1663 in conformity.

n. d. Memorial by Lord Preston to the King on the subject of an Irish vessel taken by a Calais privateer.

n. d. Memorial by Lord Preston to the King on the subject of an outrage by the Sieur de Tranquay, the King's Lieutenant-General in Little Guiana (Petites Guanes), by seizing the ship of John Banks and other English merchants.

1684, June 24, Paris. Lord Preston to M. de Seignelay, requesting him to present to the King two memorials enclosed.

Memorial by Lord Preston to the King in favour of William Allen and Stephen Stritch, merchants of Limerick, owners of the ship James and John of London, laden with goods belonging to the English Consul at Corunna, and bound for Ostend, which at a mile and a half from port was seized by Jean Doublet, captain of an armed Duakirker: he prays justice.

Memorial by Lord Preston to the King (nearly 5 pp.). In 1627, Thomas Marteau and Pierre Cadeau, bourgeois of Paris and André Launay, bourgeois of Rouen, got letters of marque against the English to make reprisals on sea and land for vessels taken by the English; they attached amongst other things a sum of 22,000 livres in the hands of Louis Wescomb (deceased), agent of some English merchants at Bayonne, and other sums belonging to other English merchants, in the hands of Humphrey Wilet (deceased), an English merchant at Rouen. These proceedings were annulled by the Treaty of peace of 24th April 1629, confirmed by one of 29th March 1632. Nevertheless, Marteau and the other two continued the processes against Wescomb and Wilet; Sir Isaac Wake, then the English ambassador in France, complained to the King of France, and obtained an arrêt declaring that their processes were comprised in the revocation and Treaty of 1632. The English ambassadors and residents obtained other arrêts annulling the proceedings which Marteau and the other two or their heirs still continued. At length Lord Montagu in 1671 obtained an arrêt that the decree of 1632 should be observed and executed, and a *mainlevée* was ordered, and Marteau and the others were prohibited from proceedings, and were condemned to restitution and costs. But in 1683, Jean Gouault, bourgeois of Paris, and Marianne Treflé, his wife, daughter of Nicolas de Treflé, and Anne Marteau, calling themselves heirs of Pierre Marteau, who was heir of Thomas Marteau, snatched a decree for the said goods. John Wescomb, English consul at Bayonne, son and heir of the said Louis Wescomb, insisted on the arrêt of 1671; the Lieut.-General of Bayonne remitted the affair to the King and council, and divers proceedings being had, King Charles directed his Envoy, Lord Preston, to demand that the arrêt of 4th Feb. 1671 should be carried out. (This memorial was later than 24th Feb. 1684, a proceeding of that date being mentioned.)

1684, Sept. 23rd, n. s., Paris. Lord Preston to M. Roux. Yesterday I received your letter from Calais,

and at the same time another sent by the Countess of Carlisle. I have written to the Governor of Luxembourg, who will have that letter delivered to you; I am sure you will need it. I am sorry for the sad occasion of your journey. I will do all I can for the success of what you have undertaken. The King has gone to Chambort, three good days' journey from here; and this is the reason I have not sent the passport; but that of the Marquis of Lambert will do as well.

n. d. Lord Preston to M. Talon, Advocat General. Has called on him to recommend the business of Mr. Courten against George Carew. Since the process was commenced at the Chatelet I have sent Mr. Courten to England with letters for the King my master. He has obtained directions for me to support his right. It is about a remission to our English judges of a cause which you will see is entirely within their jurisdiction. I shall be obliged if you will get it adjudged before the vacation.

1684, Sept. 15th, presented.—Memorial by Lord Preston to the King in the matter of Frederick, Monro, and others whose 6 ships were pillaged by Cherbourg privateers in 1676. The King ordered M. Dreux, Intendant de la Generalité de Caen, to proceed against and try the criminals, and in Aug. 1676 the Sieurs de Beaumont in contumacy were ordered to be decapitated; Pantonnier to be broken alive; and Jacques de la Fontaine, bailli de la haute justice de Cherbourg, to be hung. On the 3rd of Sept. 1676 the merchants obtained a *mainlevée*; but the greater part of the goods had been pillaged. In August 1677 they obtained from the King's council an arrêt, whereby M. Meliand, the then Intendant of Caen, was to proceed against any who had taken, sold, or kept any of the goods. In consequence, information was taken, and although by the depositions of 91 witnesses, Rene de St. Germain, Procureur du Roy de l'Amirauté de Chertney, Jean Bernard, greffier of the said Admiralty, Guillaume de Seelliere, vicomte of the said town, Philipps Lohier, Etienne Languevin, Louis Bondet, merchants of the said town, and Marie La Moyne, widow of the de la Fontaine who was hung, were proved to have kept, sold, and disposed of the goods in question, without legal authority, and without its being known how much each had, yet after a five years' process M. Meliand in the last of March 1681 discharged some of the accused, condemned others personally in trifling sums not amounting to 600 livres for principal and costs, and threw the remainder on the 4 captains condemned to death and fled, altho' by the sea laws, ancient and modern, he ought to have condemned the accused jointly and severally (*solidairement*) to restitution of the goods and in costs. Against that decision the merchants appealed, but are so unfortunate as to find it confirmed by an arrêt of March 1683. Lord Preston says that his master tells him to ask for a review of the business.

1684, Sept. 7th, presented. Memorial by Lord Preston to the King. As the truce between France and Spain is now determined on at Ratisbon on the footing of that concluded a short time ago at the Hague, where it was agreed that if Spain ratified the truce the French troops should retire from the Low countries, King Charles has sent word that he hopes the King of France will remove the troops as soon as possible.

1684, Sept. 5th, presented. Lord Preston's memorial to the King. Jacques Duarté, jeweller to King Charles, was robbed by his valet, named Keyndrick, of sums of money of which a list is appended; the valet was arrested at Cambrai, and on the prosecution of the jeweller the judges condemned the valet to be, and he was, hung. Duarté's jewels and money found on the valet are detained by the King's officers of justice, notwithstanding that the Marquis de Louvris has declared them to be exempt by 2 orders. Lord Preston asks for an order that the jewels and money may be delivered to Duarté.—A list of the jewels, comprising 6 jewels, with diamonds, rubies, and emeralds (for each particularly described); a double gold chain, with a medal of the Duc de Neubourg, weighing 2 ounces; a medal on the peace between Spain and Holland, 4 ounces; a Louis d'or of Louis XIII., 2½ oz.; a gold sovereign, worth 60 guilders or 5½ pounds sterling; a piece of gold of Charles II., King of England, weighing 1 oz., and some other Spanish, Portuguese, and English gold coins.

[1684] Oct. 17, Fontainebleau. Lord Preston to M. de Louvois. Sends the request of an English gentleman, whose affair is known to M. de Louvois; M. de Barillon having written to him about it at King Charles's request. Hopes that he will attend to it, out of regard to King Charles, and also to the Duke of York, who has written about it.

n. d. [Lord Preston] to Prince Adolphe of Suedland.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
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F. GRAHAM,
BART.

—M. Illini has given him (Lord P.) the letter which the Prince has written touching the succession of the Duchy of Deux-Ponts. Lord P. will do all he can to forward the directions which King Charles has sent. Illini says that the Prince's affair has been put into the hands of M. de Louvois.

n. d. Lord Preston to M. de Croissy.—The bearer, Mr. Temple, has informed Lord P. that M. le premier President has said that before a definitive sentence can be given in his (Temple's) affair the King's pleasure must be known. As King Charles is much interested in Mr. Temple's favour, Lord P. prays M. de Croissy's exertions.

Lord Preston's speech to the King at Versailles on the death of King Charles II., and the accession of King James II., and the desire of the latter for the continuance of good relations between the two crowns; and presenting a letter of credence. (2 pp.)

1685, May 7, presented. Memorial by Lord Preston to the King; in favour of Allen and Stritch, whose ship had been taken by a Dunkirker. The ship's papers shewed that the ship and its contents, except a little brandy, belonged to English subjects, and the majority of the owners of the Dunkirker had by a signed instrument agreed that it should be restored to the English owners; but the French Commissioners condemned the cargo as a good prize, and by the same sentence acquitted the ship. King Charles (having taken the opinion of his Advocate-General, which is appended) asks a revocation of the sentence.

n. d. [Lord Preston] to the King. Memorial pressing the case of John Bankes and other English merchants whose ship had been unjustly seized by the Sieur de Frenqueray, Lieutenant of the King of France in the Little Guiana.

1685, May 23, presented. Memorial by Lord Preston to the King; on the outrage to the Hudson's Bay Company. (See above.)

1685, Aug. 22. Versailles. Autograph note by M. Bonneuil, saying that the King had appointed the morrow morning for Lord Preston to have his *audience de Congé*.

1685, August 23, s. v. Harangue au Roy tres Chretien en prenant mon audience de Congé a Versailles. (2 pp. entirely in Lord Preston's handwriting.)

Loose in the volume are (on one sheet of paper) drafts of the following undated memorials by Lord Preston to the King.

I. The ship content of Brighthampton going from Charente to London was obliged by stress of weather to put up in Croy roads, near Port Louis, whose Governor took the ship into port, pretending that there were passengers on board. The master obtained the King's order for the Governor to release the ship, but the Governor would not obey, and demanded a large sum of money. Lord Preston asks for a summary order to the Governor.

II. A London merchant, named Mascall, gave orders to his correspondent at Leghorn to have some mixed damask made for him at Genoa. Three pieces were put on board The Mary, commanded by Capt. Walle, and on its way to Leghorn the ship was seized by the French and taken into Toulon, where the damask is detained by the King's intendant. Lord Preston prays relief, and appends the proof of the English ownership of the damask.

LORD PRESTON'S LETTER BOOKS.

Vol. 7.

1682, May $\frac{17}{27}$, Paris.—Lord Preston to his Royal Highness (the Duke of York). After a tedious journey I arrived at this place upon Monday last, where I received the unwelcome news of your Highnesses misfortune at sea, tho' the same post brought an account of your happy escape, which gave great joy and comfort to all your servants here, amongst whom no one can wish your health and prosperity with more truth and sincerity than myself. I find myself very well received here, and also infinitely obliged to your Highness for those recommendations which you have been pleased to give me, which are the greatest advantage that can be to me here. I cannot give your Highness so perfect an account of affairs here at present as I hope to do hereafter.—Promises to write constantly, and for the future will not subscribe his name.—Every day since my arrival here there hath been variety of reports as to the designs of this King relating to peace or war; but it is most likely that at present he is inclined to the former, notwithstanding his new levies of men, and that he is only resolved to be upon the defen-

sive. I am informed that the Marquis de Boufflers, who is general of all the dragoons here, has ordered his equipage of 60 horse to be ready to go this day from this place, but whether towards the frontiers of Germany or Flanders is not known. The Marshal de la Feuillade is said to be going to a country house of his in Poitou for 12 days or a fortnight; but, doubtless, he hath other orders and another design than that of taking the air at this busy time. The Prince of Condé has appeared at Court of late more frequently than he used to do, so it is thought he will be general of the army in Germany, and that the Marshal de Crequi is to command under him. The Duchess of Monmouth begins her journey for England on Tuesday next, and the Duchess of Portsmouth is expected here in 10 or 12 days, and designs after a very short stay at this place for England, tho' yesterday it was reported she would continue this summer here or at Aubigny, and take the advantage of drinking the Bourbon waters in September again, not having found any considerable effects now. P.S. Mons^r. Courtin hath been just now to visit me.

1682, June 16th, n. s., Paris.—The same to the same.—I have received the honour of your Highness's letter. This day a courier arrived from Vienna, and brought the news that the Empress was brought to bed of a son. It is also advised from Vienna that the Emperor hath 60,000 effective men of his own troops, and that 30,000 are now upon their march toward the Rhine; before this time they must be near it. Their rendezvous is at Treves. It is reported this day that 15,000 more of the Imperialists are to march into Italy to be ready to assist the Spaniards to preserve the Milanais if there be occasion, but this wants confirmation. A thousand Swiss, 15,000 French foot and 500 horse are ordered to go with those 6,000 men already commanded into Italy. All the troops are commanded from Languedoc, Provence, and Dauphiné thither also, and in all they make 9,000 men; those troops of the King's household which were quartered in Lorraine are all upon their march towards Strasbourg. The Emperor it is said hath ordered some of his troops to march towards Brisgow and the forest towns. Several of the new raised companies have already been mustered, but Mons^r. de Louvois is not pleased with them, for they are generally ill-mounted and ill-clothed. It begins now to be whispered at Court that there may be war, but it cannot be imagined that any great thing should be done this campaign, because all necessary orders have been given from this place to prevent the designs of their enemies. It is believed that if there should be war it will begin in Italy. Tho' the clergy hath been forbid to assemble here by the King yet notwithstanding they meet, tho' not so frequently as they used to do.

1682, July 18th, Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—I must with all imaginable gratitude acknowledge the favour of your last, in which you are pleased with so much kindness to shew me my mistakes, and also how I may avoid them for the future. I must confess that some of the objections occurred to me before I presented the memorial. At first the length of it, and then the matter of argument in it, and next the particular presentment of Mr. Whiting upon Mons^r. Pelletier, which I did think not proper to be inserted; but the haste I was in, and the opinion I had that by saying so much upon the subject I might sooner have a position, and also the importunity of Mr. Whiting did make me pass this memorial without the consideration which I shall always use in matters of consequence hereafter. I am also at the same time to own the great obligation which you lay upon me in concealing my errors by not having shewn the memorial to the King.

1682, July 28th, s. n., Paris. —Lord Preston to the Earl of Halifax. Thanks for his last letter and for past favours.—so I do with much resignation submit to those reasons which your lordship was pleased to give against what I propose to you, and shall move no more in that affair. All things seem to go very smoothly here, the ministers and all other people declaring the King's great inclinations towards peace, and his resolutions not to disturb any of his neighbours, if he be not attacked, but if that should happen he doth certainly put himself into a very good posture of defence. In my last to Mr. Secretary I told him of a discourse we had here of a league concluded betwixt the Kings of Sweden and Poland for the defence of their frontiers, but I am assured this day that it is not perfected, tho' at this time the negotiation is a going on. I did also give him an account of a most scandalous book printed here by Mons^r. l'Abbe Primi, which doth reflect highly upon our

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

English councils. I find several copies of it are now abroad. I am endeavouring to get one to transmit to your lordship. I suppose since it is gotten abroad the King will take some notice of it, and I doubt not your lordship hath had a fuller account of this matter in my letter to Mr. Secretary. Madame la Dauphine is not yet in earnest, tho' she hath given several alarms to the Court, but she cannot go many days.

1682, Aug. 12th, st. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the King.—I have given to Mr. Secretary Jenkins an account of an information lately given me which if true is of the greatest concern to your Majesty. I will not undertake for it, but it is brought to me with those circumstances which make me believe that it is not to be slighted. Some considerable men of Ireland are accused to me by name, but they are none of those whom your Majesty is pleased to honour with any employment of any kind in that kingdom. If your Majesty thinks fit to take any notice of the matter . . . and if you command it, the person shall with all secrecy be sent over to you, provided that he may be assured of your Majesty's protection.

1682, Aug. 12th, st. no., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins, sent express by Mr. Deanes with the letter above to the King.—I am so fearful of giving alarms and so cautious of sending expresses that if I had thought I could with any safety to the King's affairs and myself have dispensed with doing it I had not done it now. Within these few hours a person well esteemed of here, whom I have known before, came to me and desired to speak with me in private. When we were withdrawn he told me that he had an affair of the greatest concern that could be to the King my master to discover to me; but that I must assure him of secrecy, and that I would communicate what he should say to me to nobody but to the King or to the minister with whom I correspond. I did assure him of both, but withall told him that so many people of late had pretended to make discoveries in England that I knew the King my master would require very good grounds for what he believed, and therefore if he were not well assured of the truth of what he was about to tell me, I desired him not to go any further, for it would prejudice both himself and me, if he should say, or I should write, anything which could not clearly be proved. He gave me the greatest assurances that could be given that he would not impose upon me, and particularly he said that if there were a God in heaven what he should say was true, and that he would make it out by undeniable proof to the King. He began then to tell me that this King had been long weary of being forced to court the King of England, who was alone able to oppose his designs and that he was now resolved as soon as possible to send to put himself into a condition that he should not need to do it; and in order to that he had a design to possess himself of Ireland, by which he should curb England, and make it subservient to his ends. That he had already formed the design, and that he was resolved to begin by sending 10 or 12 ships of war provided of all sorts of arms, of workpieces and engines of war to the coast of Ireland, that upon the first appearance of them there, great numbers of the natives were to rise, and to be armed from those ships, and to join with the French forces and to possess themselves of Cork, Limrick, and Galloway, and this to be done upon a Sunday or market day, if possible, when people are most busy or most secure, and that no quarter is to be given to anybody who will not join with them in destroying the English government and setting up the French. He says that many great men of that nation are engaged in this conspiracy, some he hath named to me, but he hath engaged me not to name them till I have a return from England. There is no person who is now concerned in the government or in the King's service in that kingdom named or accused by him. He says that this is to be executed soon, and that the blow will be given speedily if not prevented, and that the business is now very nobly solicited and that some persons are now in London who are the most deeply concerned in it. I asked him how he came to be informed of this, and I must confess he hath given me such accounts of this, and he tells me circumstances which, being compared with the observations I have made of the carriage of some people since my arrival, makes me believe that that information is by no means to be slighted. If the King doth think this account worthy of notice or consideration I do not doubt but to have the person safely and secretly conveyed to England, provided care may be taken of him there. One thing I must add that he is not a person inaccessible, but able to live here comfortably enough. I am bound up by him

not to write more, particularly at this time. I must desire you, sir, if you think that there is any weight in the business, that nothing relating to it may be written by the post, for I know most letters are opened here, and even the most difficult cyphers decyphered. I must also desire that no person at present may be acquainted with the subject of this letter but the King . . . P.S. The gentleman whom I have sent is very faithful and honest, and will obey any command you may have for him upon this occasion with great secrecy and trust.

1682, Aug. 27th, st. no., Paris.—The same to the same. (Sent express by Mr. Tempest, my secretary, Aug. 28th, 1682), with the following informations concerning Ireland enclosed in the same packet.—I received yours of the 12th current, o. s., yesterday morning about 8 of the clock, and in it his Majesty's reflexion upon the late information given into me here, and his orders concerning it, which I shall punctually obey. I have made inquiry of the country, course of life and habits of the informer, and of all things concerning him as nearly as I can, and the best account that I can have of him is this: he is of Ireland, where his father lives at this time, his name is Roger Tilly alias Shelton; he hath heretofore been page to the present Earl of Denbigh, and when he left his service he put himself into the French Army, where he served for some time very well and received several rewards; at length he came to be captain of horse in the regiment of bivouac, but he was some time since reformed and hath ever since in consideration of his services had 5th per diem paid to him, which is yet continued, upon which he lives very well and hath admittance to the Court, and to Mons^r. de Louvois. His allowance is more than is generally given to reformed captains of horse as I am told. I cannot learn if he hath been any way blemished, but that he hath behaved himself fairly and well. I asked him how he came to go by two names since that might occasion some suspicion of him, and he told me that he only fancied his mother's name, which was Shelton, to be better than his father's, and that therefore he took it upon him when he came into France. I cannot find by any inquiry that he had any other reason or occasion to conceal or change his name. His original information I have inclosed, which I must desire you to keep safe, because it is acknowledged and signed by himself, as you will find when you have perused it . . . I was forced to take it in haste as he dictated it to me, and so had not time either to methodize it or to write it fair; I keep a copy of it by me. I have also sent two informations which he hath given me since, but they are not signed by him, but when he comes next to me I will make him sign them. I am of his Majesty's opinion that at present he may do him more service here than he can do by going over; but after some time, if what he says be found to be true, I believe it will necessary that he should be sent for. I cannot answer for the truth of the information. I shall not move in the matter but as the King shall send me his orders, which I shall observe. I confess after some late pretended discoveries in England men cannot be too cautious in what they believe; but whether that be true or false it cannot hurt his Majesty to be upon his guard at sea, and to secure the places mentioned, and to search all people at their landing, either in England or Ireland, of whom there may be any cause of suspicion, or who cannot give a very good account of themselves. The King I doubt not will be very much surprised to find the names of some people in this information, I am sure I was. One of them not long ago had a falling out with Mons^r. de Louvois here, as you may have heard, but some people say that the quarrel was not altogether so hearty as it seemed to be. I write not that upon my own knowledge. I am told that there is to be an extraordinary council that night, but the King is not to be there; the gentlemen thinks it may be about that business; he hath promised to let me know to-morrow at Versailles what he can learn, where I am to go with my Lord Feversham to audience. You will find in that information which he hath given to me this day the name of one Everard, a priest, whom he saith he believes his Majesty hath heard of; he is to go over into England and so into Ireland under the disguise of a merchant, and that as such, he saith, he will desire a passport of me. If he comes, if you think fit, I will grant him one, and give you notice when he gets out that he may be seized at landing. It may so happen that I may give you notice of his going to ward by the post; and if I do this . . . shall be the cypher for his name. I shall make all possibly inquiry after the march of the forces and the prepara-

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

tions of that King for sea, and with the first give you an account of them, tho' I believe you may have notice of that better from the coasts. I am very glad, sir, that you have made no entry of my letters. I have taken care that my secretary nor any other should not know of the matter, for I have with my own hand written and copied everything relating to it. I have been forced to send Mr. Tempest, because I could not well trust any other person, with these papers. I was apprehensive that his going might give some alarm, but I have ordered him so to disguise his errand that I hope it will not be much taken notice of. Here hath been a little fellow, one Murray, an agent of my Lord of Shaftesbury's, for some time about the town; and I am certainly informed that he is come with some instructions, and hath something to do here. I hear that he talks very freely against the Duke and the administration of affairs in England, and that he endeavours to blow up the Protestants here, and to assure them that nothing is to be expected by them from thence, and that nothing is designed there but the introducing of Popery. He hath been once or twice at my house, and I have used him something civilly in hopes to have gotten something out of him, but in vain, tho' I am well informed by others of his practises. I hear he goes for England soon, and if at his landing he were searched, I fancy something might be found about him which might give some light to the affairs and intrigues of that party, which most assuredly are not confined to England. P.S. I must humbly desire that the person who informs may not be named whilst he is here, for he certainly dies if he be known.

These following informations I sent with the above written letter to Mr. Secretary Jenkins by Mr. Tempest, my secretary, from Paris, Aug. 28th, 1682, st. n.

Captain Roger Tilly, alias Shelton, doth inform that one Richard Bourke, of the County of Tipperary, now married to the daughter of Sir Tho. Orby, and Mr. Harvey lately accused by Mr. Oates, and himself, did go to the Cardinal de Bouillon to propose to him their design of putting Ireland into the French King's hands, which they made appear to him a very easy thing, they being furnished only from hence with ammunition, arms, and some men of experience and understanding to manage their business and to conduct them, and one to command in chief, they desiring to have the D. of Luxembourg the person, which proposition was received very well by the said Cardinal, who told them that he would acquaint the King with it, and if he would not accept of it, he would acquaint the Pope with the easiness of bringing about the design and that he would employ all his interest and fortune in it, and so he dismissed the said gentlemen for three days; when that time was expired he sent for them to meet him at a place called Trap, 4 leagues from Versailles, where he received them with much joy, and treated them very well, and told them that all things went as he could desire, provided that they were assured of able men in the country, that would undertake to have men in readiness to join with them, and provided also that they could give him any just account and propose to him any reasonable method by which they could bring about their design. The first person whom they named to him, and of whom they told him they were sure, was the Earl of Clanrickard for the county of Galloway. The next whom they named was Coll. Maccarty for the county of Cork, and they told the Cardinal that he himself should give him an assurance of his readiness, and accordingly he went to him the next day, which was a few days before he went for England. The next person whom they named for the county of Limerick was one Mr. Lacy, father to Lieutenant-Colonel Lacy, who was Lieut.-Coll. to Sir George Hamilton's regiment when his brother commanded it, and is now lately made so to Count Coningsmarke. He went over immediately upon that to England to endeavour to persuade his father to undertake this business, who was there in prison in London. All this was transacted about the time that the King went to Strasbourg the last year, since which time they had considered of the matter otherwise, and did send one Captain Kennedy, who commands the English company in Conismarke's regiment, into Ireland to visit the towns of Galloway, Cork, and Limerick, and several other places upon the coast, and also to endeavour to make sure of my Lord of Clanrickard and Mr. Lacy, and to engage them to be in readiness at all times till they should hear from him, he being appointed to give you the signal. He told you that they need only to provide men; and for arms, ammunition, and money they need not to trouble themselves, for all that should be taken care for. The Lord Kennedy is returned within these 2 days, and is this day gone to his regiment, which is

now in Catalonia, whither 3 other regiments of foot are now marching, and also two others of horse, and one Monsr. Cameline, the chief engineer and contriver of the new invented fireworks, is sent thither, and hath been gone near a fortnight. The way proposed to the King of bringing that about by Coll. Lacy was to seize upon the 3 towns of Galloway, Limerick, and Cork, at the same time upon a Sunday, when the people are at church and most secure, and to seize upon the ports, and that no quarter should be given to anyone who would not join with them. And that the castle of Limerick was to be surprized by persons who should go in one by one pretending a design only of seeing it, and that when their number was come in they should seize upon the officers and soldiers and kill them. That a number of men-of-war on whom the arms and provisions were to be sent were to come to the coast, but to keep off at sea until they saw their opportunity. And they were to send in a ship laden with merchandise, which was to lie at the mouth of the river of Limerick, and when the searchers were to come on board they were to be clapped under deck, and 3 cannons, one after another, were to be shot off to advertize their party that it was time to fall on, and that the ships were near to assist them. The ships of war are to carry the King of England's colours, and the Irish forces which have been in the French service are to be on board ready to enter when they have their signal given. The said regiment is to be broken soon, and that is to serve as a pretext for their going in so great a number home. He says that the King will pretend to know nothing of it, but that it is to be managed by the Pope and the Cardinal de Bouillon, but notwithstanding the King furnished all the provisions, and if the affair succeeds he will find his time to own it. "I have given this information to my Lord Preston, your Majesty's Envoyé in this country, the which I am ready to depose upon oath when your Majesty commands me." Versailles, August the 15th, st. no., 1682.

"Roger Tilly alias Shelton."

1682, Aug. 24th, st. no., Paris.--Captain Roger Tilly, alias Shelton, further informs that Mr. Bourke, son to the Lord Castleconnel, is appointed to manage the business for France in the county of Limerick; that Boark's brother to Ricard Bourke, mentioned in my other information, is designed to carry on the affair in the county of Clare with his uncle Mr. Magra, who lives at a place called Jersymore in the said county. One O'Shannasse and Macnemarra of Donymulmichel, and another whose name at present he cannot remember, with several others, are appointed to have men in readiness in the said county of Clare, to be armed from the ships when they arrive. He says farther that several arms were already landed somewhere in the county of Kerry or Limerick, but in which he cannot say.

1682, Aug. 27, st. no., Versailles. One Glesam, a priest, formerly chaplain to Sir George Hamilton's regiment, and since to Coll. Maccarty (which priest hath 800 crowns pension from the King) is the common conveyor of intelligence and messenger of the correspondence betwixt this Court and Ireland. He hath a letter which he hath seen from the Pope, and another signed by the Cardinal de Bouillon, and the Archbishop of Paris to recommend him to all persons of quality and others for their charity, for the carrying on of a work of great consequence to the church, all which money is to be employed this way. One Everard, a priest, formerly mentioned in the Gazetts of England, and for the discovery of whom money was offered, is ready now to go over into England as a merchant, and from thence into Ireland to preach to the people, and to put them in mind of what they ought to do upon that occasion.

This following information was not sent by the last express, with the 3 others above written, because it was given in to me after the departure of Mr. Tempest.

1682, Aug. 31, st. no., Paris. Captain Roger Tilly, alias Shelton, further informs that immediately after he had parted with me at Versailles, upon the 27th current, he and Everard and Glesam went to the Cardinal de Bouillon, who was then there, and he ordered them to be to his house at Pontoise on Saturday, whither they went, and there Everard assured him that all people in Ireland were very well disposed to the business, and ready to rise when they should be ordered. The Cardinal on his part assured them of all readiness in the matter, and of all assistance from hence; he further told them that they had but two little things to do, in which if they succeeded, and were favoured by the weather and the sea, they would immediately go about this work, which if they could compass they would have but very

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

This which is marked was written by Capt. Shelton's own hand,

This, with the other following informations, were sent with my brother, Col. Graham, in a despatch to Mr. Secretary Jenkins, Sept. 19th, 1682.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

little consideration for England. He said that the Cardinal said these things which they were to do were to surprise Luxembourg and Nieuport. He saith it was then pressed that either the Duke de Bouillon (for they had laid aside the thoughts of the Duke of Luxembourg) should command, or a German officer whose name he hath forgotten, but he remembers that the Cardinal named him, and that he is one who hath been disobliged in his own country. He further saith that Everard for this service is already made titular Bishop of Waterford by the Pope. That he speaks very good Spanish, and that he will pass for a Spanish merchant, and will be much at the Spanish ambassador's chapel.

1682, Sept. 9th, st. no., Paris.—Capt. Roger Tilly, alias Shelton, informeth that he asked Glesam what they would do with that great number of fireworks which was prepared. He answered that they would be useful for taking of places, or for defending them if they should happen to take them, for they were resolved to lay hold of the first opportunity, and not to stay for the landing of the French; for if they were once possessed of any considerable places they had men enough to maintain them till the French succours came, who would be sure to lose no time when they heard of their success. He saith further that M. Bourke, son to the Lord of Castleconnel, settled in Ireland lately, upon the account of carrying on this business, which he hath not been for a considerable time before, and that Coll. Maccarty and Mr. Bourkes and Mr. Kerney desire to do the same. He saith that several arms are to be sent over in the ballast of ships; and that one O'Brian of the county of Limrick did lately come over hither, and that he had an audience of the Cardinal Bouillon; that he went upon the 8th of the month to Nancy upon something relating to that design, and that from thence he was to go in diligence for Ireland, but hath orders to come back hither soon. He saith he hopes that at his return he shall have a list of the names of all those who are concerned thro' the whole nation.

Paris, Sept. 1682.

These following names Captain Sheldon delivered to me written with his own hand. Following are some of those who are these persons engaged to carry on the business in the counties of Wickloe and Wexford.

James Birne, John Birne, William Birne, John Lotrel, Alexander Lovel, John Coussey, William Hussey, John Hussey, Edward Nagh, Luke White, Richard Botter.

Versailles, Sept. 15th, 1682, st. no.

He saith that 6,000 arms are sent to Nantes in Bretagne, and are now upon the road to be shipped off for Ireland, and to be conveyed in the ballast of ships, and that Everard is to go over soon, whom he brought with him to demand a passport of me.

"Versailles, Sept. 15th, 1682, st. no.

"I have delivered in these above written informations "to my Lord Preston, your Majesty's Envoyé in this "country, and am ready to tell his lordship the rest as "soon as occasion serveth, and am also ready to justify "it when your Majesty pleaseth.—Roger Tilly, alias "Sheldon."

All this marked was written by Capt. Sheldon's own hand under the paper of informations.

1682, Sept. 15th, st. no., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins, sent by Mr. Lamb, the Queen's book-keeper, Sept. 16th, st. no., 1682.—Yesterday at 10 of the clock in the morning Mr. Tempest arrived here from London, and delivered me your dispatch. I shall within very few days give you answers to those several things of which you desire to be informed, and of some other particularities, I shall charge my brother with the letter, who leaves this place on Monday or Tuesday next. I am just now come from Versailles, where I met with the person you know of; and he brought Everard to me (or at least one whom he called so), he is a little withered old fellow, and speaks English very ill, and with the tone of the common people of Ireland. He desired a passport of me by the name of John Browne, merchant of Waterford in Ireland, and I promised him one if he would call of me to-morrow at Paris where I expect him. The person who brought him assures me that he goes away that week, and that he hath sent his things to Roan, so that doubtless he goes to Diepe, and in all likelihood may land at Rye, but I doubt not care is taken both there and at Dover, and all other places upon the coast, for the securing of him. He saith he doth not know that any letters will be found about him, but he questions not but that he will confess if he be secured and pressed hard. I hope care will be taken not to name the person to him, if he should be taken, nor to give him any cause to suspect him, for if he hath any light

concerning him it will soon be known here, and prove very fatal to him. One thing I am to advertise you of, that the person told me that day that he is pressed hard to go to the army, and that he shall find it very difficult to excuse himself fairly any longer; if he doth go, I can expect to have no more correspondence with him, nor information from him; but he hath promised me to stay till I have a return out of England. You may be pleased to acquaint his Majesty with this, and to let me have his orders as soon as you can upon this head. Murray is gone from hence a week since. You shall hear from me more at large by my brother.

1682, Sept. 20th, st. no., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins (sent by my brother Coll. Graham, Sept. 21st, st. no., 82, when he went with Lord Feversham for England).—I hope my letter was safely delivered to you by Mr. Lamb, in which I acquainted you that Everard (or one who personated him) had demanded a passport from me, I expected that he would have come the next day for it, but he did not. On Thursday, Capt. Shelton was here, and asked me if he had yet been with me? I told him no, and with all that it gave me some cause of suspicion that I was not well dealt with; he said he would go and inquire after him, but I have not heard of either of them since. He told me that Everard was certainly to go within very few days, and as soon as I know any thing certainly concerning him, I shall not fail to acquaint you with it. If he should go over and be known at his landing, I shall humbly propose to you, whether it would not be the best way to not to seize him immediately, but to order some person to observe him well, and (if possible) to accompany him to London, without giving him cause of suspicion, and to take notice where he goes, and to whom he applies himself first at his arrival, and then to take him into custody. I offer this, because I do not think that he will dare to charge himself with many letters; and because by this means judgment may be made of the truth of the information, if it be found that he goes to any one mentioned in it. But if his Majesty thinketh it fit that he should be apprehended at his landing, I believe it would not be amiss to have notice taken whether he yields himself with any willingness, or shews any forwardness to give up himself (he being one so criminal as I am told, and so obnoxious to the laws of England); it may give some reason to suspect that there may be a contrivance amongst these men to get money or pardons by informing, tho' I must confess that if this information should not prove true, I cannot think it unlikely that this King should have a design upon that kingdom, considering the great advantage which he might reap by being master of it, for he having at present so great a number of ships which he cannot at this time use in these seas, and that island affording so many good ports, if he once became possessed of it, he would think to have the absolute empire of the sea, and consequently that of commerce, which would also facilitate to him the conquest of the West Indies, which is no modern project of that Court. I have (according to his Majesty's commands) assured the captain that all care is taken for the concealing of his name; and for his going over, neither he, or I, think of it till his Majesty shall think fit to order it. I have sent you 3 several informations which have been given in to me since my last dispatch to you, viz., one of Aug. 31st, st. no., another of Sept. the 9th, and the last of Sept. the 15th, all which (with the 2 former which I sent you) are signed by Capt. Sheldon's own hand, whom I sent for the other day in order to the giving satisfaction to his Majesty in the several points which you were pleased to propose in your last.

1. I asked him what inducements he had to suppose that the extraordinary council, which was called at Versailles on the 27th of August last, might be about the business? and whither it was called upon the return of Kennedy out of Ireland, and his communicating with the cardinal or other great men?—He saith he was induced to believe that the council was called upon this affair, because Kennedy told him that it was to meet. And afterwards meeting him in a room not far from the council chamber, he told him that he was to go in with the Chancellour, which he saw him do. He says it was after the return of Kennedy out of Ireland, and that he knew that he was with the Cardinal till 12 of the clock the night before.

2. I asked him why the plotters proposed the Duke of Luxembourg to be their leader? (and I informed myself by other hands whether he was restored at that time to the King's favour, and I find he was not) but his answer was that they, viz., himself, K. Bourk, Kerney, and the Lord of Castleconnel's son proposed him, because they

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

knew that he was exiled from the King's graces, and that he was one that could then be spared.

3. I asked whither Coll. Maccarty was proposed by the plotters to the Cardinal by any commission from himself? and whither he went by their advice and consent to England so soon after he had spoken to the Cardinal? and whither they, or any of them, heard from him or spoke with him since he spoke with the Cardinal?

He saith that he was not so intimate with Coll. Maccarty as to know much of what he designed then; for all that was done or is now doing did pass betwixt him and Mr. Lacy, jun., who received all letters from him. This is the only answer which I can get from him to that head.

4. I asked him whither he had any account from the younger Lacy of his father having embraced that proposition which he made to him? He assures me that he heard from Lacy, jun., that his father had accepted of it, and that the father had a pension now paid to him in England.

5. I told him that he in his first information had said that since the voyage of Stratzbourg *they had considered of it otherwise*. I asked him who *they* were? whether it was formed before Kennedy went for Ireland, or since his return? whether the Cardinal was privy to this new plan? And now that Kennedy is gone to Catalonia and not like to return in haste whether any body be intrusted to give the signal that he hath given?

He saith that it was Mr. Lacy by letters from Coll. Maccarty and his father who considered of it otherwise. That the Cardinal did know of it. He saith further that it was formed before Kennedy went to Ireland. And to the last question he answereth that he doth not yet know whether anybody be appointed to give the signal or not.

6. I told him that he had declared *that the way proposed to the King of bringing this about by Coll. Lacy was to seize upon the 3 towns, &c.* I asked him then whether Lt.-Coll. Lacy himself proposed it to the French King or else to the Cardinal or to the plotters?

He saith that Lt.-Coll. Lacy proposed the seizing of the 3 towns to the Cardinal, for that it was but of late that he had access to the King. And he remembers that about 3 weeks since, he standing accidentally in a place by which the King passed to mass, he heard him say to Lt.-Coll. Lacy *I am very sorry that I have not found an occasion before of being kind to you.*

7. I asked him if he had heard anything of late concerning the breaking of the Irish regiments. He said he had not, nor doth he know whether it would be broken or not, but that he was very sure that it was proposed. But if this happens I shall not fail to advise his Majesty with all speed and secrecy when and where it is to be done, and also how the officers and soldiers do upon their reducing dispose of themselves, according to the best informations which I can have.—I have endeavoured to inform myself as exactly as I can of all the circumstances of Gleson, and I have this account from one whom the King knoweth very well, and who I know he will trust of him that he is a very extraordinary rogue, and one that is fit to undertake any mischief in the world. I cannot find that any other chaplains in other regiments in French service have such pensions when they are reformed, nor is it to be imagined they should have so good payment for doing no service, when (according to my best information) few of them have above an 100 crowns a year besides meat and drink when they are actually attending upon their regiments. Capt. Sheldon saith that before this business Gleson never had any acquaintance with the Cardinal; but that now he is very often with him. He is looked upon to be a very cunning fellow by all, and not to want wit. I find he is very well known here; he hath been concerned in business of Sir G. Hamilton's since his death, and that he, upon that account, hath had occasion to address to my lady, who is now married to Coll. Talbot. He converseth most now with one Dr. Smith, an English physician here, who lived formerly with Dr. Tabor. Much of this account of him I have from another hand, but Capt. Sheldon tells me that his chief correspondent is Coll. Maccarty, that he entertains a correspondence also with Mr. Lacy, senr., and the Lord Castleconnell's son with Richard Borck's brother, with Macnemarra and O'Shainesse, mentioned in the informations, and with several others; he tells me that he is assured that Coll. Maccarty hath his pension yet continued to him; and that this was told him by one Mons^r. Fleurus, cousin to Mons^r. Fremont. I find there is one Mons^r. Fremont, who is father-in-law to the Mareschal de l'Orge and one of the General Fermers,

and I have ordered one to inquire whither or not he hath any such cousin; which I will not fail to let you know, for in a thing of this nature we cannot be too exact in looking in to the least circumstances which may give any light.

1682, Sept. 20th, st. no., Paris. Lord Preston to his Royal Highness the Duke (of York) sent by my brother.—Compliments and expressions of devotion to the Duke for kindness to himself and his brother.—I did deliver your letters to the King, Queen, the Dauphin, Monsieur, and Madame, from some of whom I return inclosed the answers. I could not deliver that to Madam la Dauphine, because she hath been very ill, but I shall do it as soon as possible. . . .

1682, Sept. 20th, st. no., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Lord Marquesse of Halifax (sent by my brother).—Congratulations on his new accession of honour.—I have given to Mr. Secretary a full account of what informations I have received since concerning the affair of Ireland; I cannot answer for the truth of anything which I have transmitted; I have only endeavoured to do my duty to the King, and what may be safe to myself. I must confess I believe this King would be very glad to possess himself of a country so advantageously situated for his designs, but whether or no he will endeavour to do it so hastily is what is to be considered. . . . I have sent your lordship some paper by my brother; it is such as is used here by the men of business; it is better than that which is gilded; if you like it, I will send more.

1682, Sept. 20th, st. no., Paris. Lord Preston to Lord Viscount Hyde (sent by my brother). I hope your lordship hath received all the letters which I have sent to you from my lady; I have taken care to transmit all yours to her with all diligence.—I have enclosed to Mr. Secretary Jenkins some other informations relating to the Irish affair . . . I have sent by my brother an account of my extraordinaries for 6 months. I am none of those who will ever importune your lordship; you may do with me what you please. The place I must say is expensive, but I will not complain, but endeavour to serve the King as faithfully and honourably as I can, and I know your lordship will think upon me when you see your time. . . .

Inclosed in cypher is a letter to Mr. Secretary Jenkins, in a paper by itself, and sent it by the post. Sept. 26th, st. no., 1682, Paris.

Everard on Thursday last came to me for a passeport; he told me that he was to go away within 8 or 10 days; he goes by Roan, and so I believe may land at Rye.

All these following informations relating to Ireland were given me by Capt. Sheldon, &c.

Paris, Oct. 7th, 1682, s. n.—In cypher to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—I send you an account which was given me the other day; of what weight it may be I cannot tell, but that the thing happened is most certain. Four or five days since a priest, accompanied with two or three seculars, came into a merchant's shop in the Rue St. Honoré, to buy a quantity of cloathes and stuffs more proper for the man of the world than for those of his character, which was wondered at, but one of his company told another, whom he knew and found by chance in the shop, that these merchandizes were bought to clothe several priests and monks who were to pass disguised into England, and that above 150 of them were to go over very suddenly. He bought above 300 ells of stuff. I received the cypher which you were pleased to enclose in your last. Everard is not yet gone. I saw him yesterday and asked him when he went; he told me he was detained by some business, and designed soon to go by Roan. One White, who goes by the name of Comte D'Alby, brother to the Baron de Wite, and brother-in-law to Sir Robert Walsh, well known in England, was some years since clapped up in the Bastile as a spy for the King of Spain; I am told he is come out soon as a proper instrument to be employed in the affair of Ireland. But I have made a private enquiry yesterday, and find he is still in the Bastile. If he doth come out I shall have notice; I believe he is a proper instrument for the business.

I having by haste mistaken something in my cypher, Mr. Secretary writ me word they understood not which was the street. I returned the following answer in cypher:—

Sir,—Perhaps being in haste I might mistake in my cypher concerning the priest who was said to be designed for England. The great emplette of clothes was in the Rue St. Honoré, to make them secular habits. The person to whom the information was given is my domestique, for whom I will answer, and neither he nor the person who told him of it knoweth that I have given

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

any account into England of it, or that I have at all regarded it, so that their lord-ships and yourself may be assured that neither a reward was, or is hoped for, nor any trick designed in it by the informer.

Paris, Oct. 10th, 1692. st. novo. (In cypher.) Everard is still here; I was in great hopes to have the other day a letter which is, as I am informed, lately written by the Pope to the clergy of Ireland, and in his custody. His pockets were picked for it, but by mistake of the seal we only got the original of this paper, which was a licence from the superior of his order to go as a missionary into England, of which I send you a copy. The original itself shall be sent you by the first safe hand. By this you may see how he hath been employed. I will once more try for the other paper. I should be glad to know if you have any light out of Ireland. I am pressed by the informer to know if the King resolves any thing concerning him, for I find he hath thoughts of leaving Paris.

Paris, Nov. 11th, st. no., 1682. Written in cypher to Mr. Secretary Jenkins. I have every day accounts from Capt. Shelton, who doth still give me the greatest assurances that can be of the truth of his information. I taxed him with Everard's not going over. He saith that measures have been altered, and he cannot help it. He gave me early notice that Glesam was preferred to a priory within 15 leagues of this place, worth 2,500 livres per annum, and his pension he saith is continued. I have enquired of this, and I am certainly informed, by one whom I know the King trusts, but who knows nothing of the affair, that it is true, and further that all people wonder how he should have it from those who are not very kind to strangers. Doubtless this fellow is mesnaging some design at home, for he hath not this for nothing. He saith that so late propositions have been made by him to the King (which I shall insert in French below), the 24th of October last, who received them very well, and that the King hath promised a considerable sum of money. He saith that ships are lading with arms in Brittany, and he could show them to anybody. The accounts which I have given you of great preparations to have two fleets at sea for next season, and of fortifying their coasts, must portend something. I shall write to you more particularly by the next safe occasion, for I avoid as much as I can the putting of his Majesty to the expense of expresses.

What followeth hath not been sent. Capt. Shelton, alias Tilly, further informs me that 11 propositions have been made to the French King the 24th of Oct. 1682, by Colls. Talbot and Glesau. They are as followeth:—

1682, Sept. 7th, st. no., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins. . . . I am forced to give you this trouble by reason of a report which hath long been spread here, and having grown much hotter, that I am to be suddenly recalled and sent elsewhere to make room for my Lord Sunderland, or for some other person who may be more grateful to this Court If, sir, his Majesty hath any thoughts of this, I shall intreat the favour of you not to oppose it, for I am ready to serve his Majesty in any capacity and in any station which he shall think most proper for his service, &c. All, sir, that I desire, if anything of this kind be designed, is that you would let me know as early as you can because I would order my affairs in England accordingly, and also save the expense which I should be at in the bringing over my wife and my family this winter as I designed. . . .

1682, Oct. 18th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to his Royal Highness the Duke (of York). I have received the honour of your Highness's of the 28th of last month, and should sooner have acknowledged it if your Highness in it had not told me that you were going to Newmarket; and if I had not been also called upon his Majesty's business to Fontainebleau, from whence I am but newly returned. I shall not fail, sir, to take all possible care of that business which your Highness is pleased to recommend to me relating to Mrs. Fairfax, as I shall be of all the commands which you are pleased to lay upon me. I think she hath a great deal of justice on her side, and that it will be impossible for my Lord of Abergavenny to avoid the contract. As soon as I receive the King's orders, which I expect by every post, I shall move in it. I received from Mons^r. de Croissy at Fontainebleau a passport for 50 tons of Canary wine for your Highness's use, which I have delivered to Mons^r. du Pins to send to Mons^r. Labaddy, who is now upon the place If his Majesty thinks it for his service I am willing to remove from hence, and to go into any part of the world where he shall send me It is very certain that great preparations are making

for a fleet to be put out to sea the next summer, and the treasurer *de la Marine* hath an order already upon the Treasury Royal for 800,000*l.*, and great funds are preparing for that purpose. The King also designs to make another attempt upon Algiers with the first of the season, they attributing the ill success of Mons^r. du Quesne to his going out too late. There is lately made in the Isle of Rhé a new citadel, and other considerable fortifications are also carried on there, as well as at Bayonne and Rochefort, and the late design of making a harbour near Calais, which most people thought was abandoned, is now resumed. A ligue is lately concluded betwixt the King and the Duke of Savoye, for the defence of Pignerol and Cassal, which was declared at Fontainebleau by the Duke's ambassador the other day. The last letters from Rome say that the Pope persisteth to demand of the most Christian King that what relateth to the regale may be settled upon its ancient foot, and that all the acts of the late assembly of the clergy may be abolished. We daily expect Mons^r. Heinsius who comes Envoyé Extraordinary from the States General expressly upon the affairs of Orange. But I must needs say to your Highness that I am afraid his success will not be great here, for I doubt that this King hath great prejudices against the Prince. Matters betwixt this Court and Sweden go ill, for Mons^r. Bassa the French ambassador there hath left Stockholm without having an audience, and it is reported here that the Elector of Saxony hath promised to enter into the ligue of association and guaranty with Sweden.

1682, Nov., st. no., Paris.—The same to the same.—I received the honour of your Highness's of Oct. 26th, o. s., yesterday, because the packet boat hath been stopped by contrary winds for some days. The news which you were pleased to send of the election of Sir Wm. Pritchard is very acceptable to all those who wish well to his Majesty's affairs. I wish he may have the same success against all those who design to trouble him and them. I gave his Majesty some posts since an account of the proceedings here against the Prince of Orange in the affair relating to that principality. Since I hear that by the order of this King an instruction of the whole matter with the genealogy of the Dukes of Longueville is sent to him. They have drawn up an *arrest*, but they have deferred to publish it till they may receive his Majesty's answer. I am very much afraid that they design to push the matter to extremity against the Prince. That which your Highness writes concerning the great preparations for war at Constantinople we have been assured of here this good while, and it is confirmed by every courier that comes from thence. The horse tails (which are the usual signals for war) have been set up before the seraglio, and in the quarters of the principal bassas this long time. The affairs of the Emperor were certainly never in so ill a condition both at home and abroad as they are now. But whoever may at present reap an advantage by the Turks pressing the Emperor at this time, it will doubtless sooner be found necessary for all the Powers of Europe to endeavour to arrest the progress of his arms; for they are strange advances which he maketh daily, and such as may within a little while bring him into the heart of Germany, if he doth not meet with more opposition than he hath hitherto done. The Court will be at Versailles upon Monday next; then I may be able to give your Highness some more particular accounts. I am, &c.

1682, Nov. 4th, s. n., Paris.—The same to the same.—A letter of recommendation for Mons^r. d'Almagne and asking his Highnesses countenance and protection for him.

1682, Dec. 4th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Coll. Legge.—I have received yours of the 20th of November, s. v., which was very welcome to me The honour which his Majesty designs me in putting my Lord Burford into my hands, I receive with all the gratitude and submission in the world, and I assure you I am extremely sensible of his favour in reposing so great a trust in me. I shall endeavour to the best of my knowledge to serve my lord, and to acquit myself with all faithfulness in everything relating to him, if his Majesty will be pleased to give me his commands and instructions how I shall govern myself and what methods shall be taken in his education as well in his learning as his exercises. I shall immediately take a house and furnish an apartment which may be fit to receive him; as for those people which are to be about him, I shall not presume to name them, because I hope care will be taken that they may be such as are fit to be about him, and as

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

may be easy in an house, and I hope whoever they are his Majesty will give me leave to remove them, and change them if there be occasion: and also that they may know so much before they come, otherwise I shall scarce be able to give so good an account of him as I desire and hope to do. I shall take care that the best masters of all sorts be provided for him here, and I shall particularly so that they do their duties. I must also desire to know what equipage and number of servants his Majesty will be pleased to order for him, that I may take my measures in providing for him accordingly against his arrival. My wife thinks of coming soon, and I believe she is in readiness for her journey; but if his Majesty designs my lord shall come over with her she will observe his time. As for what you write me about Sir R. Carre, I am very well satisfied with what his Majesty hath done and shall never dispute his pleasure; he hath already done for me beyond what I could ever merit from him, and if I can by my service deserve more, I know he will not forget me when he hath an opportunity . . . P.S. I have just received a letter from Sr. Henry Goodrick, by a carrier from Tangier who is going with an express to the King, to let him know that the Emperor of Morocco refuseth to sign the last Treaty concluded with his ambassador at London. Sir Henry hath been very ill used, and I am afraid is so that I cannot hear from any hand but he hath done what became him.

1682, Dec. 4th, st. no., Paris.—Lord Preston to the King.—I have received a letter by the last post from Colonel Legge, in which he acquaints me with the honour which your Majesty designs me, in intrusting me with the education of my Lord Burford, which I receive with all submission and acknowledgement imaginable, I shall endeavour to do him the best service I can, and to acquit myself with all faithfulness in everything which relates to him and to give your Majesty a good account of him. I have written to Coll. Legge more fully; and have offered some things to him with which I will not trouble your Majesty, because I presume he will impart them to you. I shall only desire to receive your Majesty's commands how I shall govern myself in what relates to the education of my lord, and what methods you will have taken in instructing him as well in his learning as his exercises, and whatsoever your Majesty is please to order shall be exactly observed.—Expresses his devotion to the King.

1682, Dec. 4th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Duke.—I have received from my brother an account of your Highnesses care of me upon the death of Sir R. Carre; though your endeavours have not succeeded, yet my obligations are as great as if they had, and I am as true and humbly thankful. The employment would have been convenient enough for me as laying in the north, but I am very well satisfied with what his Majesty hath been pleased to do, and shall never dispute his pleasure.

1682, Dec. 12th, s. n., Paris. The same to the same.—I have taken the confidence humbly to recommend the bearer himself, Mr. Deanes, to your Highness's favour, He is one, sir, of whom I suppose you may have taken notice of when you were in Scotland; and who hath ever been very affectionate to your interests . . . If his Majesty is at any time pleased to alter my character here, I should be very glad if he might be thought upon as secretary of the embassy, for which employ I know him to be very well qualified, as being able to speak and write in the French language perfectly well, and also very knowing in affairs here. Sir And. Forrester I know will also give your Highness the same account of him and confirm everything I have said of him.

1682, Dec. 12th, st. no., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Deanes. Encloses the above letter and acquaints him with the contents of it.—This is the substance of what I have written, which you may communicate to Sir Andrew; but by no means deliver till you find whether my business will do or not, and I pray you be very secret to all. I have not thought fit to write to Mr. Secretary yet till I have some light how I shall succeed in what I am pushing; but I tell you plainly (as I told you here) I will not stay long if I am refused it, for I am resolved to take the first occasion of quitting. I pray deliver this enclosed to Dr. Turner.

1682, Dec. 12th, s. n. Paris. Lord Preston Mr. Secretary Jenkins (in cypher).—I pray, sir, be pleased to ask the King privately if he remembers one Capt. Mortimer, who hath heretofore had some command in his fleet, but being a R. Catholick was forced to quit the service, and had the King's recommendation to the King of

Denmark. When I have that answer you shall know why I ask this. I do not know how it happens, but I making a visit yesterday to a foreign minister, I found that notice of the memorial which you were pleased to write me word Mr. Chudleigh is to present, hath been given here some days since, and I have been asked about it, but seemed to know nothing of it.

1683, Jan. 27th, st. no., Paris.—The same to the same (in cypher).—I have enquired about the Prince of Saxe Bysnach, and have endeavoured to inform myself of him with all secrecy and exactness possible; and I am sure nobody can suspect anything of the reason of my enquiry. I find from those who knew him here, and also from the academy where he learnt his exercises, the character which you have had of him, and which you inclosed to me, confirmed. All agree that great care hath been taken of his education, and that he hath extraordinary qualifications. This King had great consideration for him in the time which he stayed here, which I believe was about two years. He was almost always at Court, and much with the Dauphin . . . I do not find that he is very considerable at home, for his fortune or his interest. The forces which his father is able to maintain I am told are some few regiments, and his revenues are not esteemed by his countrymen here to be above a 100,000 crowns per annum. Yet notwithstanding this he is the eldest branch of that Electoral House, and how his predecessor was put by his right, I think in the time of Charles the 5th, the history of that time will inform. The two cadets are but lately gone from hence. I met the eldest of those once at a place where I made a visit; he is but little, but well qualified also, and is very well esteemed of by all people. The youngest I have not seen, but I do not hear so good a character of him. They have a sister who is handsome, and whom the Elector of Bavaria would have lately married if she would have changed her religion. I believe it will be necessary to use another cypher sometimes, and not always one, and therefore I shall send you one soon by a very trusty hand, and you will be pleased to let me know if you approve of it. It is much shorter than this, and I think very difficult to be found out.

1683, Feb. 15th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the King.—I have according to your Majesty's command sent over Captain Shelton, and I do not question but when your Majesty hath once spoken with him that the bottom of this business will appear, I was surprised by the notice which I had from Mr. Secretary that Stepkins was in England; he is a very notorious knave, and by no means to be credited. Captain Shelton for these two or three months hath upon several occasions addressed himself to me, and still pretended to give in new informations, and to make farther discoveries, but I never thought fit to trouble your Majesty with anything that he hath said, because I have found him in so many several stories, and so often to contradict himself that I am apt to believe that the whole matter is a fiction. Some parts of his story your Majesty will find to have been well enough contrived, which makes me believe that other heads then his own have been employed about it. I writ by the last post to Mr. Secretary Jenkins more at large concerning this affair, in which whatever it may prove I hope your Majesty will believe that I have acted only as my duty obligeth me.

1683, Feb. 15th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to his Royal Highness.—Mentions Shelton, alias Tilly's discovery of the French King's designs upon Ireland.—I believe the whole thing will be found to be a trick to get money and a mere fiction. However, I would not be wanting to acquaint your Highness with it.

1683, Feb. 15th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—I writ to you at large the last post concerning Captain Shelton, alias Tilly. I have very little to add to that by this: I have acquainted his Majesty that he hath several times applied himself to me within this 2 or 3 months, and pretended still to make new and considerable discoveries, but I have never thought fit to impart anything from him to you, because I have found him so often tripping, and so egregiously in the matter of Everard's pretended voyage. He delivered me a paper of propositions from the conspirators of Ireland to this King, and which he pretended were presented to him at Fontainebleau in August last; I suppose he will not fail to deliver them to you, either with his own hand or by Mr. Stepkins, but lest he should not I have sent you them, as he delivered them to me, the handwriting is his own. I have been forced to give him very good words, and he doth promise me to go directly for England. I have put him into the hands of a very honest gentleman, the bearer, who will have a strict eye upon him, but I have some apprehensions that he may

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

play him a trick; however. I have taken all possible caution to prevent it. Mr. Deanes will give you some account of what his reputation is here. I have given him a letter to you, which I suppose he will give you at his arrival; you will be pleased not to own to him that I have written any other to you; this gentleman being obliged to come post upon this affair, I have thought fit to give him an allowance for it, though his own occasions have called him to London. I question not but that the bottom of this affair will soon be found.

1683, Feb. 15th, s. n., Paris.—The same to the same. —In obedience to the King's command, the bearer hereof, Captain Shelton, hath undertaken a voyage to England, and is ready to give to his Majesty what farther satisfaction he shall require in what relates to the late information which he gave into me here, and of which I have some time since given you an account. I have assured him of his Majesty's protection and favour if he merits them, which he saith he shall endeavour to do.

Same date.—The same to the same.—I know very well that I shall pass my time very uneasily in this Court, when it is known that I have appeared in such an affair as this is. I hope, sir, you can bear me witness that I have done no more than what I was obliged to by my duty to his Majesty, to whose service I hope I shall never be wanting; if they go well I am satisfied.

A letter of the same date from Lord Preston to the Earl of Rochester, telling him about the coming to England of Captain Shelton, and adding that "your lordship will I hope easily believe that the necessary expenses of this place are great, and that the extraordinary ones also are not small, which makes me hope that you will not forget me. I shall make no complaints to your lordship of any kind, nor will I ever trouble you with many requests; if my own estate could longer supply me, I should not apply to your lordship, but I have so long relied upon that, that I must own without your assistance it will be impossible for me to subsist longer here; I doubt not of your lordship's kindness, and I hope you never will of the service and affection of him who is, &c.

1683, Feb. 10th, s. n., Paris.—The same to the same (in cypher).—Having received yours on Tuesday by Capt. Mathewes, I dispatched away one very early the next morning to find out Captain Shelton, but he could not be found till I sent another messenger the next day who knew his haunts and brought him with him. The messenger told me he made several excuses that he could not come then, but would be with me the next day, and when he pressed his accompanying him he seemed so much disturbed that tears came into his eyes. However, about 5 of the clock on Thursday night he came to me. I received him well, and acquainted him with the contents of the letter which you writ with your own hand, and to work upon him more, I showed it to him, and finding that it took with him kept up the letter which you writ to himself, not knowing what use he might make of it, and shall send it to you by the next opportunity. When I broke the business of his going over to him, he said he was willing to obey his Majesty, but he could not go yet, and he must endeavour to get leave for so long a voyage; I told him if he did not go immediately hereafter it would signify nothing to the King's affairs, and for the matter of leave if it were necessary he might do as he pleased, but for so short a time as he was like to stay I thought he need not much trouble himself. In short he promised me to go, and that he would certainly be with me yesterday about 11 of the clock, but that he was to go to Versailles that night. I had him dog'd from my house by Luxembourg as far as the Louvre, where I believe he went to a blind lodging that he hath there about, but it growing dark, he could be observed no farther. The next day betwixt 12 and 1 a clock he came to me; he told me he had got leave from Mons^r. de Louvois to go to Calais to meet some horses that he had to come over, that he would take that pretext and go into England, and that he would be ready when I pleased, I told him I was glad that he was so ready to obey the King's commands, and also to justify himself, and gave him many fair words, as I am forced to do yet; he then took occasion to tell me that his loyalty was so great, and his affection also to his Prince, that nothing could discourage him to take this journey, though he did foresee that he might run hazards. And told me farther that his confidence was so great in me that he would shew me a letter which he received the day before by a particular hand from Mr. Stepkins, which I read, in which he told him that he was arrived at London, and had applied himself to his Majesty, but that he had found no great encouragement; that he had believed before that letter could reach him

that he would have an invitation into England, but he advised him to consider well whether or no it would be for his interest and his safety to go thither. To be short after much discourse upon this he promised me to go, and is to be with me this day again. I hope to get him away upon Monday or Tuesday next. I told him if he wanted money I would furnish him for his journey, so I intend to let him have 8l. or 10l. here, and to give him a bill for 20l. more at Dover, for too much must not be put into his hands at one time. The gentleman who first carried over the letters concerning this in the month of August having occasion to go for England, I have engaged him to accompany him, and also to observe him, and his discourses upon the road. I shall write more at large to you concerning him by that gentleman. He hath been several times with me for these 2 or 3 months last past, and hath pretended to discover several things more relating to this business, and particularly gave propositions pretended to be presented; but since the business of not going, and other things which I have observed of him, I have not heeded much what he said, nor troubled the King with any thing concerning him. I am forced to watch him, for I apprehend that we may yet have difficulties before that be done. As for Stepkins I know him to be a great knave, and to have an ill-reputation every where; he left England for some notorious cheat as I am told, and with money which he got that way he bought horses, and brought hither to sell: for some time he hath driven a trade here, having a stable upon the Plain de Granville. I never spake with him but once, which was upon this occasion; Capt. Shelton having desired me if I had any occasion to send an express into England to employ this man, I told him I never employed any upon those occasions but those I could well trust, that I had heard a very ill character of him, and therefore would have nothing to do with him, nor have him come near my house; upon this, one day after sermons, Stepkin spoke to me as I passed by him, and desired me not to have so hard an opinion of him as he heard I had, that he was a gentleman, and his family had suffered for the King. I told him I did not meddle with his pedigree, but his reputation was very ill, and therefore I desired to have no concern with him. I never heard of him since till you mentioned him in your letter; he is by no means (in my opinion) to be trusted.

1683, Feb. 17th, st. no., Paris.—The same to the same. —My letters have been ready ever since yesterday morning to be sent with Mr. Deanes, who was to have accompanied Capt. Shelton; the Capt. hath delayed till now and is just now to tell me that he will go, but that he cannot go post, and therefore he will go easily on towards Calais, and be there on Saturday night, to be ready to go over with the next packet boat. Mr. Deanes follows him post to-morrow, and will go over with him. I cannot tell what to say, I am apprehensive he may play a trick, but I have taken all imaginable caution to prevent it. I cannot force him here to go any other way than what he proposes. I have given him but 5 pistoles here for his journey, and told him that at Dover I had ordered Mr. Deanes to furnish him as far as 20 pistoles goes. I have written more at large by Mr. Deanes, who I hope will be with you on Monday or Tuesday. I do not at all like the business, but I hope his Majesty will now see the bottom of it.

1683, Feb. 22nd, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to my Lord Halifax. Alludes to the great expense of his position.—I have been here now almost 10 months without having received one farthing, either for that or for my extraordinaries, the greatest part of which are allowed of Mr. Secretary, and have been for some months before the Lords of the Treasury, and my other bills are ready to be delivered in. I do not form this as a complaint to your lordship, I only represent it to you that your lordship may see that I have some thoughts of returning home with the permission of his Majesty. . . . I shall before I go farther humbly desire your lordship's advice in it, and also to know if your lordship doth not think fit that I acquaint the Duke with this, who is very kind to me upon all occasions, and who hath ever given me his protection. Your lordship would very much oblige me if I might receive the honour of a lien or two from you upon this subject as soon as your great affairs would permit. I have often wished for an opportunity of entertaining your lordship for an hour upon the affairs of this place; some particulars are to be observed here which cannot so well be taken notice of at a distance, it is neither easy nor pleasant to put down in writing what is thought and said of us by this Court, and how perhaps we shall be used by it, when we can be no more useful.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

1683, March 6th, st. no., Paris.—Lord Preston to his aunt, Mrs. Graham, Family matters.—I received letters yesterday from Madrid, which tell me that the 28 of January last my Lady Goodrick left Madrid and joined Sir Henry upon the road some ten leagues from thence, and continued their journey together homewards. I expect them here in a few days, having yesterday received a packet of letters for Sir Henry from Spain.

1683, March 10th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.—Asking for leave of absence for a week or 10 days from the King, to arrange some of his private affairs which have been long out of order.

A letter of the same date addressed to the Earl of Rochester, asking his lordship's favour and assistance towards the procuring his Majesty's permission for leave of absence to go over to England.

1683, March 10th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Marquis of Halifax.—I received yesterday the honour of your Lordship's letter of Feb. 22nd, s. v., for which I am to return my most humble acknowledgments, for nothing can be more obliging than it is; I am also to acknowledge your lordship's kindness in resolving to keep the subject of my last secret till I have the honour to see you, which I am in hopes may be soon, for I have his post by a letter to Mr. Secretary Jenkins begged his Majesty's permission to go over into England for a week or 10 days upon the occasion of my private affairs, I must also beg your lordship's favour and assistance in this.

1683, March 24th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to the Marquis of Halifax.—I did by the last post receive his Majesty's answer to my request of going into England, which was that he did not think it fit that I should be absent at this time when this Court is in motion, and giveth allarms to all its neighbours, but as soon as it was settled in any place his Majesty would willingly grant what I desired. I guess from whence this proceeds; however, I shall attend the King's pleasure and observe his time as to this matter, tho' it confirmeth me in what I proposed to your lordship some time since; I had some thing to have said to your lordship if I had had the good fortune to have obtained his Majesty's leave for a week, but since I am disappointed of that I shall rather defer it, since it is not very pressing, than hazard it by the post. Some thing I must communicate to you, and I have adventured to hazard this letter under an other cover in hopes that it may get safely to your hands. The grand prier leaveth this place to go for England within a day or two. He quits the Court seemingly in disgrace for a folly that he committed some weeks since in the apartment at Versailles; some people say that he is sent for, you will imagine by whom; others whom I have found very often to guess right say that he doth not go over without a commission, and that he is ordered to give some measures from hence, and some hints concerning our affairs to some people who have a great power with our master. I have some reason to believe that they are not designed either in favour of your lordship or of Mr. Secretary Jenkins; you have both of you the misfortune not to be too much in the good graces of this Court, I would not write this to your lordship if I had not some grounds for it, and am mighty sorry that I dare not be more full and plain with you now; it can do your lordship no harm to be upon your guard, and to keep your eyes open for a while, and I hope your lordship will endeavour to keep your ground for the good of England, tho' it be to your own loss. I am a stranger to many things which pass in England at present, but I am very well satisfied of your lordship's care of us all, and I wish your designs success. If this reacheth you I hope your lordship will let it pass no farther.

1683, Aug. 14th, s. n., Paris. The same to the same.—I have been thus long silent, because I have not had the opportunity of such an hand as I liked of conveying a letter to your lordship; and I will not by the post write to your lordship some things which are very fit to be communicated to you, but I rather choose to attend some more sure conveyance. I have found a great deal of that true which your lordship was pleased to advertise me of concerning a certain person at my departure. The advise of caution was as necessary as it was kind, for if your lordship had not given it to me I had not been (I must own) so much upon my guard to that person as I have been since I had it; and I do assure your lordship that he will have nothing from me which will help him much in making his Court to those persons who (I have some reason to believe it) had an hand in sending him. I must beg of your lordship to let me know soon if there be any hopes of a fair occasion of calling me home. I

did, when I last had the honour of seeing your lordship, endoctrine you upon that subject, and did also leave the management of it entirely with your lordship. I have now more reason to press my return than ever, because I think few have been used so ill as I am. I have been here 16 months and have not received one farthing of the King's money since I came hither. The Treasury, indeed, when I first came away gave me 950*l.*, which did not pay for my equipage, and since that time I have an arrear of above 4,000*l.*, of which I have received nothing. When I last left London the Lords of the Treasury desired me to go to Paris, and to continue my voyage towards the King, and they assured me that before the end of June they would order me 1,800*l.*, but there is not yet any of it paid in. I have written this day to them, and if they do not deal better with me I must make more noise and move the King in it. For that reason, unless my character may be changed, or some other way found out, I must beg of your lordship to endeavour my recalling from hence if it may be done fairly and without offending the King . . . I should be very glad to know if your lordship moved the King as to the reception of the Chancellorship of the Duchy.

1683, Sept. 15th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Deanes.—I have received your last kind letter when I was at Fontainebleau, for which I heartily thank you. . . . The thing which I told you of is granted to me, I mean the reversion of the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster. I had notice of it 3 days ago, and I shall not fail if it happens to take care of you to your wishes and advantage as I promised. I pray you inquire privately and as if you knew not me and as if nothing were, what age Sir T. Chicheley is off, who is the present chancellor, and how he is in health, and let me know by the first occasion; but be sure it be betwixt you and me.

1683, Oct. 5th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to the Lord Marquis of Halifax.—I did receive the honour of your lordship's of Aug. 5th, s. v., from Mr. Goslin, and I had sooner returned an answer to it if I had not attended the opportunity of my Lord of Dumbarton's departure for the conveyance of it. I should oftener impart things which are observable and of consequence to be remarked here if I had not found that advices of this kind are not agreeable at home, and that I have suffered by sometimes giving of them, so that I may freely say to your lordship I am often more solicitous what to suppress than what to write, therefore nothing but your lordship's commands (to whom I have so many obligations) could have drawn from me at this time some things which will make the subject of this letter . . . The first notice which I had, my lord, of the late conspiracy in England met me upon the road in my return from the camp of Bouquenon. The next day I had occasion to have an audience of his most Christian Majesty at Metz; he asked me concerning some particulars of it which were not clearly enough expressed in the accounts which he had had of it. I recounted to him all that my letters mentioned of the discovery, and of the conspirators. I must say to your lordship that I thought that I observed a sudden alteration in his look, which expressed a more than usual concern. I took notice of this to a friend (whom I dare trust) when I came out of his bedchamber, and who I am sure will remember it. But this might only be my fancy or mistake; and therefore though I design to proceed sincerely with your lordship, and to recount to you even the smallest circumstances and accidents from which I may imagine that any light may be drawn, I would by no means urge this or lay any stress upon it; yet some things which are come to my knowledge since make me believe that the notice of so fatal a blow to the factious party amongst us as that discovery gave was not too agreeable news to this Court at that time. Your lordship (and indeed every man who pretends to think or know) cannot much doubt of the encouragement and support which these people have received from France upon many occasions, and it hath been more than evident that they have been supported (to say no more) from hence upon this, tho' perhaps the business went farther than they designed it should. Some of the knowing men here do sometimes let fall expressions by which one may make judgments. By one of them it hath been said in confidence that if this King had not had as much fear of a Republic at least as of the King our master's peaceable power, he might have caused the rebels to have proceeded more swiftly, and his Majesty might have been cut off before the discovery of the design was made; but that being afraid of a Republic, as was said, and, perhaps, having some remains of respect for the King's person and dignity, and

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

some horror of so execrable and lamentable a fact, he caused them to drive slowly, which he thought would put them under a necessity of being discovered, and give the King and nation occasion enough, by the breach which such a discovery would make, to do the business of France, and which would be more safe to him than the cutting off the Royal line, and the totally overthrowing of the Government; but, however, said he, to provide against all hazards, and least some hot spirits might have driven faster and further than he wished they might do, he had forces ready, in case that they had cut off the King, to have seized upon England during that confusion. And by way of prevention he had instruments amongst the rebels to keep them in dissention, and from coming to any sort of resolution upon a certain form of Government which might put the nation into a condition to resist a sudden and well mesnaged invasion. It is the ordinary language of this place, that if the King our master would be in no danger of plots he must be firm to France, for since he had embraced other interests he hath been ever embroiled, and ever would be so notwithstanding the endeavours of the loyal party, unless he would resolve to keep close to that measure: tho' it doth seem invidious to say that the most Christian King hath been privy to the practises of the ill people amongst us, yet it doth not seem unreasonable to judge it, since nobody hath intrigued and corresponded more with them than his ambassador hath, as your lordship and others very well know. We have some of the disaffected party here, and those none of the least busy, English and Scotch, are constantly passing and repassing betwixt this place, Holland and England; some of whose names I know, others I cannot learn. The handful of them who are here (and whose motions I watch narrowly) seem to be as confidant of their cause as ever, which confidence must be grounded upon encouragement given to them. They make no difficulty to say that new businesses may be cut out soon for the King in England, and when some people would have deterred them from those thoughts by mentioning the death of my Lord Russel, they said they knew that some men's lives must be spent before the good cause can take effect; and they are so impudent as to laugh at all the proceedings of the King and his ministers, and to say that a day will come when they shall pay all. I am thoroughly persuaded that there are agents here from the faction party of England and from Argile, who (if I am rightly informed) after having had a consult with some of his friends in Holland is gone back into Scotland, and is about taking of new measures there; and some of his friends do not stick to say that they hope to see him here soon. I do not despair of knowing who the persons said above to be employed are in a little time. I find that some who are here have great correspondence at Geneva, at Montauban, at Basil in Switzerland, as likewise at Hambour and other Republican towns, from which places I am apt to believe that they draw money and transmit it to their friends in England. . . . The factious English here continue their own arts of making false reports to run, as that a ligue offensive and defensive is made betwixt the King our master and this King: That Monsieur Telladet had lately offered in England the assistance of France to his Majesty by men, or money, or both towards the making of him absolute; but I need mention no more of these because they harp upon the old thing of fomenting jealousies and fears which have been the chief ferment all along of our unhappy disturbances. . . . Monsieur de Croissy congratulating with me one day the discovery of it (the conspiracy), told me that the King my master had a very fair opportunity now of establishing his authority and of increasing of it; I told him that the authority of a King of England by our laws was so great as that I was sure the King my master would desire it to be no greater; that having peace and war and all other prerogatives necessary to royalty in his hands, and also the purses of his subjects in his power, as his Majesty had, having the hearts of the best of them, which I thanked God was much the greater number, no Prince in Europe could be more absolute than he was. I said further what your lordship may imagine one might say upon this subject, and I found more and more that it was the hopes of this Court that his Majesty would attempt something at this time upon the liberties of the people which might put within that breach what would be a great measure made, and through which it hopes one day to attempt upon us. Another minister upon the same occasion at another time said that the King my master had a fair opportunity now of establishing his authority, and since he could not trust to his own subjects, he would do well to call

in foreigners and to establish a guard of Swisses, who are faithful and trusty, and would stand by him, and keep his subjects in order. Your lordship may imagine that I told him that the King had faithful subjects enough to whom he durst confide his person, that foreigners would not pass their time well in England, and that I added some other things to that purpose: by these discourses your lordship may guess at something, and may (tho' darkly) perceive what kind of advices are given and insinuated for the embroiling of us. By what hath happened it appeareth that your lordship hath judged very justly that in likelihood France would fall upon Flanders this year: this King hath chosen his time well, when the Emperor and his allies (tho' the siege of Vienna be raised) are in no condition to assist the Spaniards. He hath also reaped the harvest of that country, and with the corn filled his magazines too, that he is able to make his troops to subsist there, where no other troops can, and by hindring the people from sowing this season he will make it impossible for any assistance to be given it the next year. He attacketh those countries because there will be no corn nor other provision for men or horse to live upon, so that the damage which he hath done by sending his army thither now is greater than if he had taken 2 or 3 of their best towns; and after all this it is pretended that no acts of hostility are committed, nor that any contravention hath been made to the Treaty of Nimegue. The arbitration, be assured my Lord, is the last thing that will go down with the Spaniards, because Luxembourg, which they think must be sacrificed by it, is the last place that they will yield. The reason which Spain giveth for it is shortly this, that if the King continue in possession of Strasbourg, and maketh himself master of Luxembourg, or causeth it to be raised, he will to curb the three Ecclesiastical Electors, and the Elector Palatine, that they shall not be able to move any way; as is evident, for it is all a plain and open country from Luxembourg to Cologne, and he who is master of four of the seven Electors will have a very fair pretension when a King of the Romans cometh to be elected. It is thought here that if the French troops do anything this year in Flanders they may have in their eye to surprise Newport or Ostend, or both, to which places they have a great desire; for then, say some here, we shall not need to care for the mediation of the English, nor for their enmity if they should break with us upon this occasion; this design is thought here feasible if well managed by reason of the present posture of affairs in England, and if it be not executed this year it may be another. Your lordship knoweth the importance of these two place as to us, and I wish an eye may be had to them. I believe they press it more at present by reason of a report which is here that the Spaniards would be willing if we give them assistance to put them into the King our master's hands; but your lordship knoweth if there be any trust in this or not. Yet after all this, my lord, it is very certain that his most Christian Majesty dreads nothing more than a war at this time, and tho' the vast levy of 40,000 men is talked of, with a design if possible to fright the Spaniard to a compliance, it is impossible for him to raise them, for the finances are drained, credit is broken, and the people of the provinces are in so miserable a condition that they have scarce meat or clothes. The next voitures of silver and gold which go almost weekly into Italy, Germany, and into other countries, and which come slowly back, hath in some measure cleared the country even of the species of money. The shutting up of the *Caisse des Emprunts* hath occasioned the breaking of several of the farmers, and tho' it hath been open for some days no body is paid, tho' most people press hard for their money. And the last *arrêt* which declareth that this King will settle the fonds of the *Caisse des Emprunts* to the 20 millions hath given great frights here, because that sum is to lie as dead there, and never to be drawn out, the interests being only to be paid so long as his most Christian Majesty pleaseth; this your lordship will find to be true. I think all danger of a war in the north is blown over at this time; the King of Dannemarke dare certainly not move, having the house of Lunenbourg so powerfully armed before him. The King of Sweden having a good army in Schonen, and a considerable fleet at Carlskrona, and that Holland is having new another at sea; and I believe that Danmarke will have difficulty against the next year to make preparations equal to those of this, for French money will not flow in upon him again with so mighty a tide as it hath done.—Comments on the raising of the siege of Vienna.—They are much disturbed at this Court about some papers and letters which have been taken in the Grand Vizir's tent. By

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

them what most people suspected doth now clearly appear, which is that this King hath all along fomented the rebellion in Hungary and the proceedings of Tekeli. The instructions have been seen, and the commissions which were given to Mons^r. de Vernay (some of whose letters were intercepted in Poland some 7 or 8 months since, as your lordship may perhaps remember that I writ), who lately parted from Dantzick, having been a commander amongst them for that effect. I am pretty well assured that Tekeli had an agent here just at the time when this Queen died, who carried away with him in specie to Hungary 8,000 louis d'ors and bills of exchange for much a greater sum. Your lordship will hardly imagine what methods have been taken for diverting the succors of Vienna. If that place had been taken, say they here, Germany would have been forced to have chosen the most Christian King for their Emperor, as the only person able to defend them. This certainly was the design, in vindication of which they say, when it is urged that it is ill done of Christians, and chiefly of the most Christian King, to contribute to the increase of Turks in Christendom, that a great good cannot be effected without suffering some ill, and that an universal monarchy is the greatest good that can happen to Europe, as being the only thing which can put the Christians in a condition to destroy the Turks. This is their just and honest way of reasoning here upon this subject I hope the King our master will think of some effectual and speedy means for settling the peace of Christendom, which doth expect such a settlement by no other means than that of his Majesty's interposition and travail. If a war breaketh out the effects of it must be fatal to most parties, and I must confess I am amazed to find that any one amongst us can imagine that if that happens England can be a quiet spectator without bearing a share in so universal a calamity. I wish that such men may not broach and insinuate such opinions with a design that we may be found unaimed and unprovided when that day cometh The acts which are set on foot here to avoid the prejudice which France may receive by our being too much united at home are many and various; nor are those instruments few which they employ to mesnage the ill-humours of England, and to work them to a crises, that they may be ready to be made use of by them as the King our master shall give them occasion. They do upon every opportunity endeavour to improve the little dissatisfactions which are betwixt Spain and us, and they would have the public believe that no less effect can be produced from thence than a ligue offensive and defensive betwixt us and them. They say that the King our master ought openly to demand satisfaction of the Hollanders for the affront done to his subjects at Bantom, and that it is dishonourable for him to sit down with it. I am sorry that the Duke thinketh that France is firm to him. If I see anything, notwithstanding all promises, the old rancour against him remaineth; still I know that Mons^r. Courtine and the Mareschall de Humieres and some others have licence to correspond with him, and to talk for his interests here; but the bottom is French and consequently unsound. I wonder that the practices about the bill of exclusion can so soon be forgotten, and other marks also of kindness which he received from hence in his distress—but of this enough—Mr. Montague continued not here long; but by what I learnt, I believe he was glad to be on this side the water. He came to see me, and I returned his visit; but did not find him at home. If he had commerce here with the Court (as I verily believe he did not come without some errand) it was very secret, for I had him observed as much as could be, but I could never discover any thing material. He commended Mons^r. de Croissy very much to me; and his sister, my Lady Hervey, when she was here was almost constantly at his house and table, both here and at Versailles. Mr. Hampden had certainly negotiations here, whether it is believed in England or not. Mr. Algernon Sidney is much admired and spoken of by the French. Doctor Burnet is already as busy and as well acquainted here as in England, and hath been extremely well received at this Court, and every where. I wish his Majesty had not permitted him to come out of England, for he is certainly more capable of doing mischief here than there. I hear that he doth insinuate every where that he is very well with the King our master, and that it is only the Duke who oppreseth him. I met him at Fontainebleau, where he had been some days. He told me that he was to go away the next day, but I left him there two days after. I was surprised at an audience which I happened to have there to see him in the King's bedchamber, and within two or three persons of him. That day he went to the Arch-

bishop of Rheims and after an extraordinary reception he was with him for about two hours. I have had an esteem for Doctor Burnet heretofore, nor would I now prejudice him; but I would have your lordship judge if all this carressing of a stranger in a Court which naturally hateth and despiseth us doth not speak something. Here is one Fletcher, Laird of Salton, lately come from Scotland, he is an ingenious but a violent fanatick, and doubtless hath some commission, for I hear he is very busy and very virulent. I have some grounds to believe that Messieurs de Ruviguy, the father and son, are deputed to treat with these people, and to mesnage our turbulent and mercenary spirits. They are chosen as having habitudes in England, and knowledge of our English affairs, but concerning this I hope soon to have more light. This King desireth nothing with greater earnestness than to prevent the calling of a Parliament in England, and, doubtless, all his usual instruments will be set on work for the end; but if they should not prevail they are prepared as to the measures which they are to take: for words to the following effect have been let fall lately by a person of account here: That nothing but the King our master's good stars could effect the assembling of a good Parliament, and being asked why he thought so, he replied that France had instruments amongst us who, notwithstanding the King's advantages will prevail for a considerable number of contrary elections; that it hath others who in all these commotions have seemed firm to the King's interests only to give notice hither of the Courts measures, that they may the better countermine them. He continued that the King our master was persuaded of this, and that therefore he was afraid to call a Parliament yet, though there be great necessity for it, and tho' the people's affections be so warm towards him that it seemeth to be the critical minute for it. He said further that if a Parliament should be now called tho' of never so loyal men, before the examinations of the persons concerned in this plot should be done, they would so mesnage them with specious pretences, that they should be pressing to have the examination of that affair, which whether granted or denied would do the business of France. But I believe the other game of hindring the assembling of a Parliament is better liked here at present, because the people's affections towards the King may cool, and timely it may be given to malicious spirits to work them to another temper. They are very solicitous at this time to know whether one will be called soon or not, and they are very much surprised that his Majesty hath been able, without one, to arm out so considerable a fleet at sea, as is that under the command of my Lord Dartmouth. Thus they reason, thus they design, and thus they argue here against us; may God direct the King and his ministers to the best means for our safety and preservation. I cannot observe that the French clergy trouble themselves much about this business of the conspiracy, or that they seem to aim at any advantage by it for their religion in England; they are not so much concerned for religion as men generally imagine that they are; they make it truckle to their King's will and subservient to their temporal ends, making more account of one of his edicts (by which generally they steer their consciences) than of the Pope's Bulls; we have a company of ignorant poor English clergymen here in convents, and in other places, who are foolish enough in their wishes and discourses upon this subject; but they are extremely illiterate, and inconsiderable, and what they say is not worthy to be mentioned. The reconciliation of the Duke of Buckingham, by what I hear, netleth them a little at this Court, as fearing that he may discover some of their intrigues, but yet they seem to slight it. Since I have gone thus far with my letter, there is a report begun (and believe that it may be true) that this King hath recalled his troops from Flanders. By conversation which I have had since with some persons, I have had some greater lights concerning that design than I had before. It is certain that what was done in sending the French troops thither, and in giving them orders to raise contributions, and to make military executions there, was in the view that Vienna would be lost, and that England and Holland would be under an impossibility of being able to oppose this King's designs powerfully, or in time enough upon so sudden a disorder as would have followed thence in the empire; but the sudden relief of Vienna hath disappointed them strangely; An accommodation I may almost assure your lordship is desired here now more than it seemeth to be, and the King our master cannot have a better opportunity to press it than this. Mons^r. de Louvois who before pressed a war, as much out of pique to Mons^r. Colbert as in

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

consideration of his master's interests, would now, since the finances, buildings, and all other affairs of this King's are in his hands, and in those of his creatures, be extremely glad to bring off this King handsomely in this business of Flanders. I have already touched to Mr. Secretary Jenkins upon a report that hath run here of a ligue offensive and defensive concluded betwixt England and France. It is now discoursed of with all the confidence in the world, insomuch that I begin to fear it; and I should be obliged to your lordship if it be not so, to put me out of my pain. It is said that Monsieur de Barillon (who is a favourite and a kind of a relation to Mons^r. de Louvois, and a most intimate friend to Madame de Maintenon, as having known her in her younger days) hath mesnaged this ligue, and that Danemarke is also come into it. The method is said to have been this, that he hath had orders to induce the King our master to favour the French pretensions about the dependencies of Alost, and so to oblige the Spaniard either to that cession or to refuse the mediation of England, and so by degrees to some little piques against the English which might give occasion to his Majesty to depart from his ligue with them, and to desist from his mediation, and in fine to enter into a new ligue with the French. To this end, it is said, Mons^r. Barillon had orders to promise that nothing should be done against any maritime town; and the proposal of this ligue was to be but an amusement, if Vienna had been taken, but to be really concluded if it were relieved as now it is said to be. And Mons^r. Barillon, by the credit of Mons^r. de Louvois and Madame de Maintenon, is to have Mons^r. de Croissy's charge in reward of that service. This I write to your lordship as the discourse of this place, hoping to hear something from you by the first opportunity upon this subject. I find that your lordship lies still under the same misfortune of being no favourite to this Court, and Mons^r. Barillon dare not do you the honour to shine upon you, since his master frowneth. They know very well your lordship's qualifications, which make them fear, and consequently hate you. And be assured, my lord, if all their strength can send you to Rufford it shall be employed for that end. Two things I hear they particularly object against you, your secrecy and your being incapable of being corrupted. Against these two things I know they have declared. My Lord of Sunderland's being for them they openly avow, and their relying upon him; but believe it, there is another of our ministers who maketh much Court at the end of the gallery for whom they have no great veneration; believe my lord that I speak these things knowingly. I am to add that Mons^r. de St. Romain's negotiation in Portugal will be to demand the Infanta for this King in marriage; an express is gone to him lately upon this subject to meet him there at his arrival.

1683, Oct. 16th, s. n., Paris.—The same to (the same). Having the opportunity of conveying this safely to your lordship by the hands of Mr. Forbes, son to my Lord of Grenard in Ireland, I was very willing to embrace it, and to give you some informations which I am not willing to adventure to send by the post. Upon Thursday or Friday last Doctor Burnett went to Versailles (as I believe by invitation) where he had the greatest reception imaginable; the King took very great notice of him; he was presented to the Dauphin, caressed by people of quantity of both sexes to the greatest degree that could be. The waters played for him through all the gardens, and there was one of the Dauphin's coaches ready to carry him to see them, and he made use of it. Monsieur l'Angeau accompanied him thro' all places. The apartments and cabinets were open to him, and nothing was left undone by which any civility could be expressed to him; care was taken also to intimate that the King had not ordered more to be done to the Prince Borghese when he went some months since to see Versailles than was done for him. This particular circumstance I had from one that was with him, and who heard it. Whatever use this Court may have of him, I do not think this conduct at all prudent. I have not failed whenever an occasion hath offered to give the character of the doctor and to let all people know upon what terms he is with his Majesty; the Marschal de Belfond hath often been to visit him, and to carry him abroad in his coach. It hath been also told him that this King hath a great regard for him upon the account of his History of the Reformation, and he is generally complimented upon that subject, which maketh me believe that they may have some design by it to give a little ombre to the Nonce, that he may take notice of it to the Pope, who is too firm to the general Catholick interest to be well here. I thought fit to give your lordship notice of these particulars that you may at

your leisure make your reflections upon them. I shall only add that no minister of the King's hath had, that I hear of such a reception. I was told upon Sunday last by a minister, that they have had accounts from England that upon a consultation whether the King should at this time call a Parliament or not, your Lordship and Secretary Jenkins were for it, and that my Lords of Sunderland and Rochester opposed it, which method I assure your Lordship is making of Court here. The Laird of Salton, who I mentioned in my last to you, is gone to make a little tour, but I hear he is to return soon. Doctor Burnet talks of going into England suddenly. I am extremely loth to name any persons to their prejudice, if it be not very clear to me that they are faulty. I mentioned in my last to you Monsieur de Rauvigni and his son as two with whom those of the party here treat; I am again assured of it, tho' upon my own knowledge I can say nothing, and that Mons^r. Justel is also a little busy in England, and corresponds much with him; but I am also told that he never writes himself any letters wherein is the least mention of State matters, but only takes notice of curiosities of nature and new inventions, managing his correspondence by less suspected hands. I know that my Lord of Essex was his great patron. I tell your lordship what I hear, and from some hands who have no interest to lie to me. It can do the King no harm to have eyes upon foreigners who must naturally have a love for their own country. Some of our fanatics here I find are a little troubled at the raising of the siege of Vienna, and speak in the language of this Court that the Turks will certainly return in the spring time with a very formidable army. I am told that very lately persons have been secretly dispatched to hinder Tecklies (Tekeli) submission to the Emperor if possible, and to endeavour to keep the Turks in heart. Mons^r. de Vergy who negotiated heretofore in Poland is returned to Court as being too much known there to do any more business; but others are said to be sent thither, with instructions to promote jealousies in that kingdom, in the absence of the King, by insinuating to the Republic and people that his design in this war is onely to make himself absolute, and to make the Crown hereditary to his family. I have inclosed a little book which is very authentic, and makes out clearly the intrigues of this King's former agents and ministers in Poland. I have great fears that there is a design to excite troubles in England, and particularly in London, because I am assured that good sums of money will be returned over soon, and some of it I believe may be for Argile. I mentioned in my last the correspondence of some of the disaffected English here, at Basil, Hamburg, and Dantzick, and in Holland I have reason to believe that the return of the money may be made from those places to avoid the suspicion of its being sent from hence; it is impossible for me to write positively to your lordship of these things, and to assure you that they are true, but I have very reasonable grounds for some of them. Very extraordinary means are used at present to procure money, and all preparations are making as if a war were certainly to be; the proceedings of the Spanish in Flanders alarmeth them much here, and continue a little longer may insensibly engage Europe in a war.

1684, Feb. 19th, st. no., Paris.—Lord Preston to Lord Privy Seal.—My last indisposition hath hindered me from having the honour of writing to you so often as I should have done if I had been well, but I thank God I am now in a better condition of health, and I shall not fail so often as anything happens worthy of your lordship's remarks here to inform you of it. The bearer hereof, Mr. Innis, is a person in whom I very much confide as to my affairs here; and have ordered him to acquaint your lordship with some things relating to myself which are too long for a letter.—Says that his great expenses will oblige him to beg the King's leave to return home . . . It may be of importance to your lordship to have a person in this post in whom you may confide, and who may give you true and perfect accounts of what passeth here. And if I might take the liberty of naming one to your lordship who I think is very well qualified for the affair, and who I am sure hath abilities for it, and will make them appear whenever he shall be employed, it should be my Lord Eland; I should not, as well for the King's sake as for your lordship's and his own (for both whom I have so great an honour) offer this, if I did not know that he would acquit himself every way well, and besides his other qualifications, bring industry and application with him . . .

1684, Dec. 13th, n. s., Paris.—Lord Preston to his Royal Highness. I, having been here for almost 3 years, and

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
GRAHAM,
BART.

being now sinking under the expense which I have been obliged to make, believe it may not be improper to inform His Majesty of my condition, and humbly to make a proposal to him, which, if he resolveth to continue me in his service here, I hope he will not think unreasonable. I have sent it by this post to my brother who will have the honour to communicate it to your Highness. I do most humbly beg of your Highness to consider of it, and to further it with his Majesty. I am extremely willing to serve his Majesty here or in any other place of Europe, where he shall think fit, and I know he intends that those who have the honour to serve him should have an easy subsistence, without which it is impossible to serve him well. If what I offer may be countenanced by your Highness and approved of without my stirring from hence I should be very well satisfied, but if it be otherwise, I shall humbly beg of your Highness to obtain leave for me from his Majesty to make a short voyage into England, upon the account of my private affairs, which are at present in some disorder, upon the assurance that I shall be ready to return hither after a very short stay there. Expresses his gratitude and devotion to his Highness.

1684, Dec. 13th, Paris.—Lord Preston to Coll. Grahme.—I have inclosed a letter, dear brother, for the Duke, which I pray you to read and afterwards to seal up. I enclosed a proposal to the King, if he intends I should stay here, I hope he will not think it unreasonable. I pray you communicate it to the Duke, and do what you can for me. If it be granted, I shall be able to live comfortably and do the King's business, I hope to his contentment, and I shall be in a condition to receive the Duke of St. Alban's as he desireth I should; but if it be rejected it will be impossible for me to continue longer here. By the proposal his Majesty will see that I only desire to subsist honourably and not to get much; I beg of you to push this affair with the Duke, and if you find it absolutely necessary that I should go over, I hope the Duke will ask leave of the King for me. If any difficulty be made as to the having an ambassador here upon the ceremonial account (as perhaps there may), and upon the precedence of the coaches of these Princes of the blood at his entry, I will engage to shew expedients for the regulating of all that with all safety to the honour of his Majesty . . . P.S. I pray let none but the Duke or King see this enclosed proposal.

Memd. that this was added to the foregoing letter to the colonel.

You will observe that if the King approveth of this proposal that it is to be understood that I must have advance money for my equipage, the allowance of extraordinary expenses as I have now, and that also I must have plate and those other things which are given to other ambassadors; but you need not to mention this to the King at first, afterwards we can demand them of right.

The Lord Preston, the King's Envoyé Extraordinary to the most Christian King, doth most humbly represent to his Majesty (after alluding to his great expenses), that whereas his Majesty heretofore hath always allowed to his ambassadors who have resided in this Court the sum of 100*l.* per week, which in the year doth amount to 5,200*l.* sterling. If his Majesty will double his ordinary allowance paid to him as Envoyé of 5*l.* per diem, which in the week will amount to 70*l.*, and in the year to 3,640*l.* sterling, and which will save his Majesty the sum of 1,560*l.* in the year, the said Lord Preston will serve in this Court as his ambassador in ordinary.

LORD PRESTON'S LETTER BOOKS.

Vol. 8.

Letters from Paris to Foreign Ministers, 1682—1684, and letters to Lord Lieutenants in 1688.

1682, May 29th, n. s., Paris. Lord Preston to Sir R. Bulstrode, at Brussels.—I have received the honour of yours and shall be very glad to hear from you as often as occasions will permit, because I know it will be for the advantage of our master's affairs that we should frequently correspond. I shall not fail to give you particular notices and accounts of all that passeth here, and shall be ready to do you any service in this place which you shall command me. . . .

1682, June 12th, Paris. The same to the same. . . . This Court at present seems to be in a settled tranquillity, they speak more of peace than of war, for they persuade themselves that their enemies are not in a condition to enterprise any thing upon them, nevertheless they act as if they did apprehend something. . . .

1682, July 6th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Monsr. Petit, secretary to Mr. Skelton, at Hamburgh.—I have

received both your letters I have given Mr. Skelton an account of what is worth sending from this place. . . .

s. d. Lord Preston to Capt. Skelton. The King's Envoyé Extraordinary to several Princes in Germany, he residing at Hamburgh.—I have received your honour of the 16th of June We hear yet nothing in particular of what hath passed betwixt the King of Denmark and the Elector of Brandenburg, but the general discourse of this Court is, that the resolutions which they have taken are very advantageous for France, &c. They talk of an accommodation betwixt the Pope and this King, the Pope being to send hither the Cardinal Rospighiosi to adjust all matters in dispute.

s. d. Lord Preston to Sir Rich. Bulstrode. We begin to talk very hotly of war here, the preparations for it having been made before. The voyage of Monsr. de Louvois hath also occasioned variety of conjectures and discourse. People imagining that he is not gone upon any slight errand.

s. d. Lord Preston to Mr. Poley, the King's resident at Hamburgh It will be very acceptable to me to hear from you what passes at Franckfort, and in return I shall not fail to transmit to you what is worthy of your knowledge here.

1682, July 27th, n. s., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Skelton.

1682, July 27th, n. s., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Poley.—I am extremely obliged to you for the favour you do me in giving me an account of what passeth with you at Franckfort, I shall not fail to give you notice of what is done here with all exactness. At present there seems a very great inclination to peace at this Court, and it is my opinion that there will be no war, at least this year, if France be not attacked, for without doubt a little breathing time is very necessary at present for this King's affairs. . . .

n. d. Lord Preston to Sir Rich. Bulstrode.—I have received the favour of your last, and had sooner made a return to it but that I have been extremely busy in passing betwixt this place and Versailles upon business of concern almost ever since.

1682, July 27th, st. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Petit.—This place at this time is very barren of news; but what there is worth writing I have communicated to Mr. Skelton, who I know will impart it to you. . . .

1682, Aug. 2nd, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Sir Henry Goodrick, Envoyé Extraordinary at Madrid.

1682, Aug. 31st, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Skelton.—I have received both yours, and had sooner answered them if I had not been taken up most part of the last week by performing of ceremonies to the King, Queen, &c. upon the birth of the Duke of Burgoyne, and in presenting my Lord Feversham and my brother, who are come from the King and Duke to make their compliment upon the same subject. I have not yet spoken to Monsr. de Croissy about the Duke of Holstein's affair, but I intend to do it on Wednesday, and by my next you shall have an account of it. I yesterday imparted the contents of your last letter to the Envoyé of Holstein and made him sensible first how zealously you had endeavoured to serve his master, and that your orders which I had received were (as Mr. Secretary Jenkins had written to me) obtained purely by your just means, and therefore you were a little surprised at the Duke's late carriage towards you, the particulars of which I mentioned to him in as soft and smooth a way as the business required; he seemed very much surprised at it, and spoke with much kindness and respect of you; he said he would not fail to represent the matter to his master as from himself, and he did not doubt but you would receive all civility and satisfaction from him.

1682, Oct. 16th, s. n. Paris.—The same to the same— The Envoyé of Holstein was several times to see me when I was ill, but my condition was such that I could see nobody. . . . The Duke of Savoy we hear recovers, and begins to disengage himself from the government of his mother, who is wholly supported by this Court The differences betwixt this Court and Rome seem to be much heightened of late; the Pope having declared that if the late propositions of the clergy here be not abolished, and affairs settled upon the old foot, he will proceed to censure them, and some say he threatens excommunication. The great expectation of all people now is what the Spaniards will do in the affair of the mediation offered by our master. The French are ready to begin with them if the time given them should be lapsed before they accept it. For their late prohibiting of provisions to be carried into Luxembourg is a kind of a beginning of a blockade, and doubt-

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

proposals
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SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

less the first moment they are at liberty by the Spaniards' refusal they will besiege it.

(Autograph.) This day I writ also to Mr. Poley, the King's resident at Frankfort, in the same words that I did to Mr. Skelton, except the matter relating to Holstein.

1682, Oct. 16th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Sir R. Bulstrode. I am extremely sorry to hear of your late accident, tho' I am glad at the same time to have occasion to congratulate with you your recovery. . . .

1682, Nov. 20th, s. n., Paris.—The same to the same.—The Court arrived at Versailles from Fountainbleau upon Monday night. I went thither on Tuesday, and I find that the Court hath yet had no account of any resolutions taken in Spain concerning the late proposition made there by the King our master; nor do I expect at present that any very direct answer is expected, so that I question not but that measures are taken against the expiration of the term lately limited. The ministers here declare the great inclinations which their master hath for establishing of a lasting peace upon all occasions, and say that for a very small consideration he is ready to quit all pretensions which he may have upon the Spaniards. What the consideration expected may be it is hard yet to know, but I am sure peace is the interest of our master at least, and I wish with all my heart he may succeed in his endeavours for it. . . . The affairs betwixt this Court and Rome seem at present to be in a little better posture than lately. Its said that the Pope intends to send the *Langes Benites* with a magnificent present to the Duke de Bourgogne, and that the Nonce who brings them shall reside here. . . .

1682, Dec. 7th, s. n., Paris.—The same to the same.—I have deferred to answer your very obliging letter till this time, because I had nothing worth troubling you with, for this Court seems now to mind nothing less than business. Operas and comedies are the great divertisement of it, and a continued *rejouissance* is designed the whole winter. But you will imagine very easily that business goes on too, and that there is a mixture of *utile* and *dulce*. . . . The Spa Ambassador (as I know you have heard), presenting lately a memorial to the King our master, by which he desired his Majesty to interpose his offices with the most Christian King for the prolongation of the term limited (though in terms something too fine, according to his custom) his Majesty was pleased to acquaint Mons^r. de Barillon with it, and also to desire him to intimate his desires to his master that he would yet accord a delay. At the same time also he commanded me to do offices in this Court, and to let the King know that the great passion he had always testified to see the peace of Christendom upon a sure foot did oblige him to demand it of him. The instances which were made were very well received, and accordingly (as I know you have heard) the term is prolonged till the 15th of Jan. next. Mons^r. le Baron Delvall was the other day with me before I sealed my packet, by the order of Mons^r. de la Fuentes, to let me know that Mons^r. de Croissy had made upon Friday last a visit to him the ambassador, and did by the order of his master acquaint him that he was very much surprised with the late answer which he had given to the letter which Mons^r. de Croissy had written to him by his order. That he had given notice of it to all the Courts of Europe, and also ordered his officers in those parts of Flanders to resist the march of any troops through his countries, and to repell them by force who-soever they were. The answer of the ambassador was in short this, that whereas he had been pleased to let him know that his Majesty was much surprised with what he had written in answer to the letter which he had been pleased to write to him, he was no ways surprised with those menaces nor with the resolution he had taken. The ambassador not proceeding, and Mons^r. de Croissy expecting that more should have been said, he went away in some heat. . . .

1682, Jan. 4th, n. s., Paris.—Lord Preston to Coll. Kirke, Governor of Tangier. Captain Nicholson having some time since put into my hands the favour of your letter from Tanger, I take the liberty of charging him with this to return you my hearty thanks for it. . . .

s. d. Lord Preston to Sir H. Goodricke, at Madrid. I had not so long been wanting to write to you if I could have believed that my letter would have come safe to your hands. I was extremely glad to receive yours by Captain Nicholson, and was preparing to have answered it when the account of your late barbarous treatment arrived here. All the world is amazed at it, and can look upon it as no other than an open breach of the law of nations, of which the privileges and rights of ambassadors make a considerable part, and have always been extremely sacred even amongst the most barbarous

nations. I was apprehensive that after so great a violence they might not suffer you to write, or at least to convey to his Majesty our master an account of it. I have, therefore, some time since written the exact narrative of their proceedings to Mr. Secretary Jenkins, which will not be much to their advantage. One thing ought to support you much in this affair, which is that by all my letters I find the king and the ministers not at all dissatisfied with your proceedings, and you may be assured that in this place, or wherever else I am, I will take care that justice shall be done you in representing your proceedings and carriage in it. . . .

1682, Feb. 7th, n. s., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Skelton.—Things in this Court continue in the same posture that they have been in for some time, and it is the opinion of most people that there shall be no great action this year, but that if any happen to be it will rather be on the side of Italy than Flanders, and 'tis thought that under the pretext of Algiers Genoa is aimed at. . . . Monsieur Haythausen is returned from our Court, and much satisfied with the kind reception which he met with there, as well from the King our master as from the ministers. The answer which was given him I know you have, and you will perceive that besides a wall of assistance (which you know cannot well be given at this time) nothing more could have been done in that affair. . . .

1682, Feb. 6th, st. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Poley.—I have received yours from Ratisbone. . . . I was very glad by it to find that you were safely arrived there, where I wish you all success in your negotiations, and that they may be for the King our master's service and satisfaction (as I am sure you will endeavour they shall be), and also for your own advantage. This Court seems to be persuaded that a treaty doth advance a pace where you are, and that the proposal of France will be accepted. On the other hand, the Imperial and Spanish ministers sustain that the Emperor will hold firm, and not treat but in conjunction with his allies; but a little time will clear this matter. . . .

s. d. Lord Preston to Sir R. Bulstrode.—. . . Things in this Court continue in the same posture. . . . (Gives the same news as in the two previous letters to Mr. Skelton and Mr. Poley.)—Mons^r. Delval (as I believe you may have heard), applying the other day to Mons^r. de Louvois by the order of the Marquis de Grana, to complain of some new pretensions to several places in the county of Nanur, and set on foot by a French intendant in those parts, was answered that the Marquis de Grana ought not to believe rumours and reports, for that the King his master was resolved to observe the declaration which he made at the raising the *Blocus* of Luxembourg, which was that he would keep what he then possessed but that he would attempt nothing anew till all differences betwixt him and the Crown of Spain were terminated either by the arbitrage of the King our master or by some other mean. . . . I will very speedily send you both sand and wax as you desire, and as soon as I can get them bound I will send you the works of Pere Maimbourg.

1683, April 11th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Fanshaw, Envoyé Extraordinary in Portugal.—. . . The great discourse of this Court at this time is of war. Great preparations are making for it. Five campements are to be made; one upon the Saone, commanded by Mons^r. de Boufflars; another upon the Saar, where the Duke de Villeroi commands; a third is to be betwixt the Sambre and the Meuse, where Mons^r. de Mondar is to command; and one is to be in Alsace, and another in Flanders, where Mons^r. de Sourdes and Mons^r. de Montbrun command. Some people think the design is upon Genoa, others upon Luxembourg, which I confess is my opinion, if the Turks enter Hungary, which in all appearance they will do.

1683, April 22nd, n. s.—Lord Preston to Coll. Kirke.—I have lately received two of your favours, one by the post and another by Captain Nicholson, and I take the opportunity of this gentleman's passing your way the more willingly because he is very particularly recommended to me as one who, being sent express from this Court to Portugal, has a curiosity to see Tangier in his voyage, and will deserve the honour of your acquaintance. His name is Mons^r. de la Neuville, and is of a very good family, so if any occasion offer wherein your countenance and protection may stand him in stead, I beg you will honour him with it. . . .

1683, Aug. 23rd, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Poley.—Whilst you travail for peace at Ratisbone we are here giving the signal of war, for which now nobody doubts since the Duke de Ville Roy and Mons^r. de Boufflars are marching towards Flanders with the troops which were this summer encamped upon the Saar and

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
GRAHAM,
BART.

the Saone. . . . The squadron which the King our master hath lately put to sea under the command of my Lord Dartmouth occasions much discourse in Europe, and particularly here. Some people think that it is gone to the Baltique to assist and join the French and Danish fleets there; others it is gone into the Mediterranean to watch the motions of the Spanish fleet there, which I look upon as more probable, because we believe that those people will lose no advantage which by any means they can gain upon us, since they have been industrious upon all occasions to treat us with indignity. Witness the affair of Sir Henry Goodricke, and in a late rencontre where the Spanish Admiral at his coming out of Cadiz obliged one of the King's ships to strike to him. . . .

s. d. Lord Preston to Sir Rich. Bulstrode.—Giving the same news as in the letter to Mr. Poley.

s. d. Lord Preston to Mr. Skelton.—Containing the French news as above.

1683, Sept. 27th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Poley. I arrived late the last night from Fountainbleau, where I have been obliged to continue for some days. At my return I received yours of the 16th current. . . . The account in it concerning Vienna was very acceptable to me. On Tuesday last the news of the raising of the siege arrived at Fountainbleau, but the particulars of the action were very obscurely and uncertainly related by Mons^r. de Seppeville.—Gives the names of the Lieutenant Generals of the French King's army. . . .

s. d. Lord Preston to Mr. Skelton.—A short letter giving the same news as in the foregoing letter.

s. d. Lord Preston to Sir R. Bulstrode.—Nearly the same as the above.—. . . I shall not fail to send you with the first some of the Queen of Hungary's water. If you could procure me a little chocolate you would oblige me, for we have none here.

1683, Nov. 8th, s. n., Paris. The same to the same.—Mons^r. de Croissy, by order of the King, told me the other day that the small inclination which Spain shewed to an accommodation had obliged the King his master to send orders to the Mareschal de Humieres to besiege Courtray, but that so soon as it was taken he was resolved to submit that, and all his pretensions which he might have upon Spayne to the disposition and determination of the King our master; that he had acquainted Mons^r. Barillon with this resolution and the reasons of it by a courier express, which he was to impart to his Majesty; that he had also done the same to Mons^r. d'Avaux, and sent him this King's order to notify it to the States General at the Hague. And to make his great design which he hath to establish the peace of Christendom appear to the whole world, the King his master had ordered him further to declare to me, that if Spayne would give him any equivalent for the just pretensions which he hath upon the *Pais d'Alost* and the *Vieux bourg de Gand* that he was willing to accept it, and that he would propose 3 ways for it, that Spayne might choose that which should be least inconvenient to itself. The first is, that he will be willing to take Luxembourg with the walls and fortifications razed, with 12 or 13 villages about it such as he shall name; or in the next place he will take Courtray and Dixmude, with some villages which depend upon them; or if the King of Spayne be not willing to give him an equivalent in Flanders, he will accept of Puicerda in Catalogne, with that part of the county of Cerdagne which yet remaineth to the Spaniard. And to make it also appear that he hath no design to attack the empire, when he shall have adjusted differences with Spayne, he is willing to grant a truce to it for 30, 25, or 20 years, as the matter shall be regulated by the Diete at Ratisbone. This is what Mons^r. de Croissy told me, but whether Spayne will hearken to it or not you are better able to judge than I.

s. d. Lord Preston to Mr. Skelton.—Almost word for word as the preceding letter, but at the end he writes—This, sir, is in effect what he [Croissy] told me, but what resolutions the Spaniards will take upon it cannot yet be known. For my part I think it impossible to avoid a war, if the King our master doth not interpose very powerfully and very soon. I hear he doth design to send a minister soon into Spayne, but I do not yet know who it is.

On Monday the 6th of February his lordship writ a letter to Mr. Fanshaw, Envoyé Extraordinary in Portugal, in behalf of Monsieur Genderaud, who accompanied the Marquis de Torsy to that Court, but there was not time to copy it.

1684, March 27th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Sir R. Bulstrode. . . . Great preparations are now making

here for war both by land and sea. . . . The Nuncio had an audience at Versailles upon Wednesday last, in which he represented the desire of the Pope to this King that he would retard his voyage for some days because the Emperor had sent one express to the King of Spayne to endeavour to persuade to accept of a truce as proposed by France. His most Christian Majesty answered that he had already taken his measures, and that it was impossible to do it, so that I believe he may give you soon a visit in Flanders.

s. d. Lord Preston to Mr. Skelton.—Great preparations are making here as well by sea as by land, the King resolving to have a fleet of 40 men-of-war, and of 30 galleys in readiness for action before the beginning of May; accordingly, Mons^r. de Seignelay immediately after Easter goeth in post to Thoulon, where, as also at Marseilles and at Brest they are using all diligence in preparing what will be necessary for putting the fleet to sea. Commissions are given for buying great quantities of beef and other provisions in all places, and particularly orders are sent to Dunkerque for buying 8,000 barrels of beef, which will make well for Ireland. Nothing can be more relished here than the late proposition made by Mons^r. Van Citters to the King. This King saying that he took his memorial for a second declaration of war, and that the confederates treated him as if they had won a hundred battles against him. . . . I hear Sir Wm. Waller governeth highly at Bremen, and that he hath given retreat to Sir Thomas Armstrong and Fergusson and the rest of that loyal society. I should be glad, sir, to hear some particulars of this from you. I am also told that you are marked out by them for a sacrifice when opportunity serveth. I know this will make you more active and vigorous in pursuing such bloody villains, whom the justice of God will pursue and overtake in time.

1684, April 28th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Sir R. Bulstrode.—I have endeavoured several times to meet with Mons^r. de Louvois to have spoken to him about the business you were pleased to recommend to me but could never yet have an opportunity of finding him at home, either at Versailles or here, his business having been extraordinary for these 3 weeks past, but I shall not fail upon the voyage to speak to him, and to recommend your affair. . . . I have received the King's commands to follow this King into Flanders, and I design to leave this place in order to it to-morrow, and if there be any possibility of corresponding with you there I should be extremely happy to hear from you.

1684, April 28th, s. n., Paris.—Lord Preston to Mr. Poley.—. . . This King on Saturday last began his voyage towards Flanders, which hath occasioned a great scarcity of news here. . . . The designs of this King are yet very mysterious, but it is not doubted but that he designeth to attack some place, and I have reasons to believe that it will be Luxembourg, but a few days will decipher the secret. The Spaniards still continue obstinate, and by all the advices which we have here from Madrid I cannot perceive that the council there hath made any step there towards the accepting of a truce as proposed by France.

1684, April 28th, s. n., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Skelton.—A short letter containing the same news as the above.

Dispatches to Lords Lieutenants in 1688, Lord Preston being Home Secretary.

1688, Nov. 5th, London. Lord Preston to the Duke of Norfolk.—The bearer, Mr. Chappell, was formerly concerned in drawing the leases of her Majesty the Queen Dowager's jointure, in which employment he acquitted himself very well, and for his health is removed to Norwich where, at the expense of 500*l*. he was settled in the town clerk's place, and, upon the restoration of its charter to that ancient city Mr. Chappell is apprehensive of some difficulties that he may meet with from some who may have an eye upon his place unless he have the continuance of your grace's favour. I know him to be an honest and a loyal man, and therefore take the liberty to recommend him to your grace.

1688, Nov. 6th, London. Lord Preston to the Duke of Beaufort.—I have received the honour of your grace's letter of the 3rd instant. . . . I am to acquaint your grace that I did, immediately upon the receipt of it, lay the contents of your letter before his Majesty, and he hath commanded me to let you know that he did very well remember his promise to your grace concerning Sir Henry Chancey, and that he hath now performed it; Sir Henry having kissed his hand for the employment to which you recommended him within an hour after the arrival of your letter. I am sorry that

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

it doth not fall out so at present, as I might be serviceable to Mr. Rumsey for whom I have a very great esteem, but whenever any occasion shall offer itself he shall find me very ready to serve him. It hath not yet pleased his Majesty to declare his pleasure concerning Mr. Serjeant Geeres, nor Mr. Hopson, but I shall take the first good opportunity of knowing it, and shall not fail to impart it to your grace. I am farther to acquaint your grace in answer to what you write concerning Sir Robert Owen that I found his Majesty very ready to have complied with your request concerning him if he had not some time before the arrival of your letter had advice of the death of my Lord Bulkeley, and also disposed of the Vice-Admiralship of North Wales to Sir Wm. Williams his lordship's son-in-law. His Majesty hath also commanded me to let your grace know that he doth receive very kindly the expression which Sir Robert Owen makes of his duty and loyalty to him in his offer of raising £00 men for his service in this hazardous and troublesome conjuncture, and tho' at present he doth design to make no more levies, yet he shall not fail upon the first opportunity to let Sir Robert find the effects of his favour and kindness. He doth order your grace to give him thanks in his name, as also to Mr. Pugh and Mr. Mostin, whose seasonable and dutiful offers, tho' at present he doth not accept them, his Majesty will by no means forget. I have acquainted the King with what your grace writeth concerning Coll. Carne, and his Majesty ordereth me to let you know that he would not have him proceed in his levies till his further order be signified to him. The King is very sorry to have so ill an account of the inclinations of some of his subjects in those countries where your grace at present is, but he commands me to let you know that he is very well pleased with your grace's care of his concerns there, and that he doth not doubt of your continuing it, he having an entire confidence in you, and tho' he should be very glad to have you with him if he goeth into the field, yet your presence where you are is so absolutely necessary to the welfare of his affairs in those countries that he cannot think of removing you. My Lord Stowell is made Lord Lieutenant of Somersetshire in the place of my Lord Walgrave, and I believe there will be an alteration speedily in Wiltshire. My Lord Delaware is Lord Lieutenant of Hampshire in the place of the Duke of Berwick. We have this afternoon advice that the Prince of Orange hath been seen with his fleet upon the coast of Devonshire, and his Majesty hath commanded me to let your grace know that he is sending troops towards you at Bristol, which are now upon their march.

1688, Nov. 6th, London. Lord Preston to Sir Robert Holmes, Governor of the Isle of Wight.—I received yours of the 4th instant, which I immediately laid before his Majesty. We were in great apprehensions for you lest they might have made some attempt upon your island, but this afternoon we have had advice that the Dutch fleet did appear yesterday near Torrebay, so that we do not doubt, but that they land upon that coast, and that their first attempt will be either upon Plymouth or Exeter. If you have any further notice or account of that fleet it will be very satisfactory to his Majesty that you impart it with all diligence.

s. d. Lord Preston to Lord Langdale, Governor of Hull, at Hull.—I am commanded by his Majesty to let you know that it is his pleasure that if any of the militia forces of Yorkshire be marched into Hull your lordship should immediately dismiss them, or if they be not yet with you that you should take care that notice be given through the East Riding that there will be no present occasion for their service in that garrison.

s. d. Lord Preston to Sir John Reresby, Bart., at York. I received the favour of yours of the 3rd instant and did lay it before his Majesty in Council, who is very well pleased with the account you give of the affairs in Yorkshire, and is extremely satisfied with the care you have of what relateth to him in the absence of the Duke of Newcastle (to whom I have written by his Majesty's order this night) which he doth not doubt but you will continue. As to the orders which you mention to have been sent to the Duke of Newcastle concerning some of the militia troops to be marched into Hull, I am to acquaint you that they are superseded this night by his Majesty's commands signified by me to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle and to my Lord Langdale, the safety of that place being otherwise provided for.

1688, Nov. 8th, Whitehall. The same to the same.—I have received your letter of the 5th instant, and have laid it before the King, who is very well satisfied with

your care and diligence in his service, and does not doubt but you will continue the same for the future. I must desire that you will still let us hear from you as often as anything happens fit to be communicated to his Majesty.

s. d. Whitehall. Lord Preston to Sir Robert Holms.—I have received one letter from you of the 5th and two of the 6th of this month, and have laid them all before his Majesty, who having considered what you write concerning that island and the defence of it commands me to tell you that you shall very speedily receive his orders in this matter by Mr. Blathwayte.

1688, Nov. 13th, London. Lord Preston to the Duke of Newcastle.—I have obeyed your grace's commands in acquainting his Majesty with your grace's humble suit to him that you may be employed where there is action. He hath commanded me to assure you that he confideth in the fidelity of no person more than your grace's, and that tho' he could be extremely glad to have your grace with him in this expedition, yet your presence is so absolutely necessary to his service in those countries where you are that he must deny to himself the satisfaction of having you to accompany him.

1688, Nov. 15th, Whitehall.—Lord Preston to the Chancellor of the Duchy.—Recommending to him Mr. Thomas Eyre, one of the Queen Dowager's tenants, who, as he is informed, has been at great expense in maintaining her Majesty's right and title.

1688, Nov. 16th, Whitehall.—Lord Preston to Sir Edward Hales.—The King having been moved upon the enclosed petition of George Vanderstraten, commands me transmit the same to you, and to acquaint you that his Majesty has granted unto the petitioner the Dutch fisher boat mentioned in the petition, and would therefore have you give orders for delivering the same with her furniture too to him.

1688, Nov. 17th, London. Lord Preston to Lord Dartmouth.—I have received your lordship's very kind letter of the 15th instant. . . . I wish you all the success that may be in whatsoever you undertake, and I must assure you that notwithstanding the malice of a party at Court, which hath already almost wrought our destruction, your lordship is extremely safe and happy in the King's justice to you, who knoweth and hath declared publicly and privately that it was impossible for you to take other measures than you did when the Dutch passed by you. He is this afternoon gone for Windsor, and hath taken the Prince with him in order to leave him at Portsmouth. The Queen stayeth here for some time. God give him good success and grant him a safe return. God of heaven send us a good meeting and preserve you. You may be assured that I shall be watchful over whatever concerns you.

s. d. Lord Preston to the Duke of Beaufort.—I am commanded by his Majesty to transmit to your grace the enclosed extract of a letter which I have received from the Marquis d'Albeville. Your grace will observe the importance of the advise if it be true. His Majesty's direction therefore upon it to you is that your grace take care that Sir Hugh Owen, whom we believe to live in Pembrokeshire, be strictly observed, and that if he be found to act any way contrary to his duty your grace would be pleased to give notice of it to his Majesty either by my Lord Middleton or myself.

s. d. Lord Preston to the Duke of Newcastle.—So soon as I did receive the honour of your grace's letter concerning Mr. Dand, who was appointed sheriff of Nottinghamshire, I did lay the contents of it before his Majesty, who hath been graciously pleased to excuse Mr. Dand at your grace's request, and to appoint another person to execute that office.

s. d. Lord Preston to the Lord Aston.—Relating to his lieutenancy and the militia of Staffordshire.

s. d. Lord Preston to Sir John Reresby.—Upon the receipt of your letter I did lay the contents of it before his Majesty, who is very well pleased with the account which you give of the readiness which the gentry of our country show towards the carrying on of his service. He hath commanded me to signify to you his pleasure to let them know that he doth receive this expression of their duty and loyalty with great satisfaction, and that he will be ready to acknowledge it to them upon any occasion which shall offer itself. I have further in charge to let you know that what hath been done in relation to the commission of the peace of the West Riding hath been by mistake, for the rectifying of which order was immediately given. His Majesty knows nothing of it, but it was done according to the late scheme, which hath had the effects of which you have heard through the whole nation. His Majesty hath not

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

yet given me a positive answer to what you have written concerning your son, but I shall desire me Lord Middleton who attends the King in this voyage to put his Majesty in mind of it, and I shall not fail to give you an account of what may be done in it.

1688, Nov. 18th, London.—Lord Preston to the Earl of Middleton.—I hope this will find his Majesty safely arrived at Salisbury. I hope God will protect him and give him good success, and to all you a happy and safe return. All things passed here yesterday with great quietness, there having been no disorder that I have heard of in any part of the city. There were very good guards posted in all the quarters of it, and the officers civil and military were very watchful in their several stations. . . . I did last night send to Mr. Frowde a packet to be sent to Windsor, in which was enclosed a letter from the Marquis d'Albyville to his Majesty, and also that which he writ to me. My Lord Godolphin tells me that they were not received before the King left Windsor, which I wonder at, but I hope they were conveyed after him.

1688, Nov. 19th, London.—The same to the same.—I can repeat to your lordship the assurance of all things being very quiet in the city of London at this time, and of the great likelihood of their continuing so. The magistrates are very watchful in their several charges, and keep very good guards in every place. This morning we had advice by the post that my Lord Delamere had declared for the Prince of Orange by assembling of all his tenants and others who had any dependance upon him at a certain place of rendezvous, where he made to them a speech upon the subject of the Prince's intentions in landing in England. This advice was confirmed this night by one Mr. Gorman, lieutenant to Captain Lee of the Earl of Montgomery's regiment, who arrived by post about 5 of the clock and came directly to me. His information I transmit to your lordship to be laid before his Majesty, by which he will see that this design is laid deeper than at first could be imagined. I have acquainted my Lords of the Committee for Foreign Affairs with the substance of it, and they have thought it fit that I should this night write down to my Lord of Derby, the Lord Lieutenant of Cheshire, to use what means he can for the suppression of this rebellion, tho' we hope he hath already done what he can towards it, as also to the Duke of Newcastle and the Duke of Beaufort, with copies enclosed in their several letters of those accounts which we have received, which I have accordingly done; and also directed Mr. Frowde to give notice to all the post-masters upon that road where we are sure they are to pass, and also upon those roads where in likelihood they will cross the country in order to their joining the Prince of Orange to let him have an account of their motions, that so his Majesty may be informed how to take his measures in order to their apprehension, which I should think might not be difficult by sending some bodies of horse upon those ways where they are most likely. I send enclosed to your lordship the information of Lieutenant Gorman as also the copy of a letter which I have just now received from my Lord Chancellor, which was written to a gentleman of Gray's Inn from a tenant of my Lord Delamere. My Lord Thomas Howard arrived here yesterday, and has this day taken post for Salisbury. Coll. Nicholas hath desired me to intreat your lordship to acquaint the King that 7 companies of the Regiment of Cornwall, which his Majesty hath now been pleased to bestow upon him, are arrived here this night, but are in so ill a condition by their long march and the illness of the ways, and loss of men in the journey, that he doth believe they are in a very ill condition for service. He begs of your lordship that he may receive the King's order concerning them by Mr. Blathwayte. I enclose a petition said to be that of the bishop's and some temporal lords to his Majesty which hath appeared this day in print. I send the enclosed letter which I have just now received from Sir John Talbot, which your lordship will be pleased to lay before the King, and to know his pleasure in it.

1688, Nov. 19th, Whitehall.—Lord Preston to the Duke of Newcastle.—My lords of the council having this afternoon received advise that the Lord Delamere is raising forces to go to the Prince of Orange, as your grace will see by the enclosed copies their lordships have thought it requisite to advertise you thereof that you may give the necessary orders within your lieutenancy as well for the stopping and opposing the said Lord Delamere if he attempt to come away as for securing the peace of those parts and preventing any persons from joining with him.

The like letter at the same time sent to the Duke of Beaufort at Bristol.

s. d. Lord Preston to the Earl of Derby.—A similar letter to the two last asking him to endeavour with the assistance of the militia to suppress the said insurrection if possible.

1688, Nov. 20th, London. Lord Preston to Lord Middleton.—Since my last to your lordship I have received no letters from abroad or from any home parts, every thing yet continues quiet here and I hope will do so. Mr. Musgrave hath this night attended the lords of the committee, and hath acquainted us that Sir Edward Hales has demanded from the officers of his Majesty's ordnance two mortar pieces of ten inches diameter to be mounted upon two platforms towards the city, with 100 grenado-shells, and as many carcasses, for which he allegeth his Majesty's verbal order. The mortar pieces, granado-shells and carcasses are in readiness in the magazine for his Majesty's service; but the officers of the ordnance are enjoined by his Majesty's instructions under his sign manual not to issue any guns, mortars, stores, ammunition or habiliments of war but by warrant from himself, or the lords of the privy council, lord high admiral, or commissioners of the admiralty for the time being, so that they think themselves not sufficiently warranted to comply with the demand of Sir Edward Hales, unless his Majesty will be pleased to send his order in form to them. I will presume also to add that there being no absolute necessity for planting of these mortar pieces, which may be mounted in three or four hours' time, I hope his Majesty will consider whether it be fit to give such an allarm as this may do to the city of London at this time. Your lordship, however, will be pleased to transmit his Majesty's orders by the first occasion, which I shall convey to the officers of the ordnance. I send your lordship enclosed the copy of the Bishop of Bristol's letter to me, which you will be pleased to lay before his Majesty. I also send a letter which was directed to the Bishop of Chester from York, which will give his Majesty some account of the temper of that country. But I must acquaint your lordship that I am informed this day that a petition for a Parliament is forming there, and that perhaps it will be perfected at the meeting mentioned in the letter to be designed at York on Thursday next . . .

1688, Nov. 21st, London.—The same to the same.—I have received your lordship's of the 20th instant, which giveth the good account of his Majesty's safe arrival at Salisbury; may God give him a safe and a happy return hither. I dined this day with my lord mayor, who assureth me that all things are in a good posture in the city, and that there seems to be no tendency or inclination in any one towards a disturbance. I wish with all my heart that I could give you the same account from other parts of the kingdom, but you will find by the enclosed letters that in some counties 'tis much otherwise. Mr. Lob was with me this morning and desired me to write to your lordship, and to desire you to put the King in mind of one Mr. Isaac Polewhele whom he recommended to his Majesty to succeed the Archbishop of York in the deanery of Burvian in Cornwall, which his grace held in commendam. Your lordship will be pleased to know his Majesty's pleasure concerning him, that it may be declared to Mr. Lob.

1688, Nov. 22nd, London. The same to the same.—Your lordship's of the 21st instant I received this morning, and am very glad to find by it that his Majesty is so well after his bleeding at the nose. God continue his health to him, and may the war end as prosperously as it is begun. I enclose the several accounts which Mr. Frowde hath transmitted to me from Coventry, Derby, and other places. I wish his Majesty could spare troops to put a stop to the progress of my Lord Delamere, and of those who join with him. I am afraid that the troops which my Lord Deputy of Ireland is ordered to send into this kingdom may be intercepted in their passage hither, if the news be true which is reported confidently here this day, that the Prince of Orange hath sent some of his frigates into the Irish Seas to hinder the transport of any more forces into England. Mr. Hall, the late sheriff of Gloucestershire, did write the enclosed letter to your lordship, which my lords of the committee did take the liberty to open, because the messenger who brought it did tell us that it did relate to the business of my Lord Lovelace. Your lordship will be pleased to let us know his Majesty's pleasure upon it. . . . P.S. The petition of the bishops with the King's answer I enclose to your lordship. It is printed with allowance, but of whom I know not.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
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F. GRAHAM
BART.

1688, Nov. 23rd, London.—The same to the same.—I am to acknowledge the favour of your lordship's of the 22nd instant, which I have this night laid before my lords of the committee. We have thought fit to desire to speak with Sir Edward Hales, and to acquaint him with his Majesty's pleasure in relation to his designs of mounting the mortar pieces at the tower, and therefore have given him notice to attend at your office to-morrow night. I must acquaint your lordship that since my last to you Mr. Musgrave has been over-ruled as to the delivery of them, with the bombes and carcasses, they having been ordered out of the stores by a warrant signed by Sir Henry Tichburne and Sir Edward Sherburne into the hands of Sir Edward Hales. But no progress is yet made towards the mounting of them so that there is time enough to prevent it. Orders are given for the publishing of the pardon in the English and French Gazettes to-morrow, as also for reprinting the petition of the lords, with his Majesty's answer as you have sent it to me. All I thank God as yet is quiet here, and no appearance of any disturbance. I enclose to your lordship the accounts which we have received from all parts since my last.

1688, Nov. 24th, London. Lord Preston to the Lady Marchioness of Powis.—I presume to give your ladyship the trouble of this only to give a cover to the enclosed from her Majesty. We are rejoiced here with the accounts we have of the continuance of the Prince's good health, tho' the air is not so good as that which he used to breath. His Majesty is returning with his army from Salisbury, and is expected here the beginning of the next week. I pray God to give a good and speedy end to all these troubles.

1688, Nov. 24th, London.—Lord Preston to the Earl of Middleton.—This is only to acknowledge the receipt of your lordship's of the 23rd current, and to give a cover to the enclosed letter to his Majesty; for since his return is like to be so sudden I shall defer to give your lordship any further accounts from hence. We are in hopes to see the King here about Tuesday. God send him a safe journey and his troops well back. I shall add nothing, but only enclose a letter which I have received from Sir Richard Grahme, the high-sheriff of York-shire, by which you will see what passed upon Thursday last at York.

1688, Nov. 25th, Whitehall.—Lord Preston to the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.—The King having received an account that my Lord Churchill, captain of one of the troops of his Majesty's guards, Mr. Rogers and Mr. Cole, 2 lieutenants of grendeeers in the horse guards, are gone over to the Prince of Orange, his Majesty has thought fit that the goods belonging to the said persons should be forthwith seized for the security of the pay of those troops remaining in their hands. And my lords of the council have therefore desired me to acquaint your lordship with it that you may cause such writs to be issued to the sheriffs of Middlesex as shall be necessary for seizing the goods of the said Mr. Rogers and Mr. Cole; and likewise for seizing the goods of Mr. Chudleigh, clerk of my Lord Churchill's troop, for securing the pay remaining in his hands, and that your lordship will issue a like writ to the sheriff of Hertfordshire for seizing my Lord Churchill's goods at St. Alban's. My lords do likewise desire that you will give order to Mr. Grahme and Mr. Burton to take care that the said writs be duly and effectually executed.

1688, Nov. 27th, Whitehall.—Lord Preston to the Bishop of London.—The bearer hereof having a son James Ellis, who was taken prisoner by a Sally man-of-war above three years since, and hath ever since remained in captivity at Makennis in South Barbary, and being informed that there is a sum of money designed for the redemption of poor captives, whereof your lordship hath the disposal, I beg leave to recommend it to you that such part of that money may be applied to the redemption of the said James Ellis as you shall think fit.

1688, Nov. 29th, Whitehall.—Lord Preston to the Bailiff and Magistrates of Andover.—The King commands me to acquaint you that he has received your letter of the 27th instant, and that he is very well pleased with the expressions in it of your duty and loyalty, and with the signal proof you have given of both in suppressing the late disorder and tumult in your town . . .

1688, Nov. 30th, Whitehall.—Lord Preston to the Mayor and Justices of Northampton.—A similar letter to the last.

1688, Dec. 1st, London. Lord Preston to the Duke of Newcastle.—I am to acknowledge the honour of

your grace's letters. That in which your grace is pleased to transmit to me the copies of your letters to the Earl of Devonshire and my lord Fairfax, I laid before his Majesty as I had done your former, which required no particular orders from him. He doth very well approve of your grace's actings upon the occasion, knowing that it was impossible for you to dissipate those numbers who had assembled themselves in your lieutenancies without more forces than you could then draw together. I am further to acquaint your grace in relation to the proposal which you make of constituting the D. of Norfolk lord lieutenant of all the ridings of Yorkshire in your place, that his Majesty will by no means hear of it, and that he hath more confidence in your grace than to believe that at this time you will quit his service. His Majesty hath appointed the Marquis of Hallifax, the Earl of Nottingham, and the Lord Godolphin his commissioners to treat with the Prince of Orange upon the present unhappy occasion of his invasion. They go to-morrow towards Redding (Reading) to attend the Prince of Orange's passport for the continuing of their journey towards him.

1688, Dec. 1st, London. Lord Preston to the Duke of Beaufort.—I am to acknowledge your grace's last letter to me, and also to acquaint you that I have just now received a petition signed by your grace and several other persons of quality of the county of Gloucester to his Majesty for the speedy calling of a Parliament which I did present to him, tho' thanks be to God he hath anticipated the answer by ordering writs to be issued out upon Friday last, which will certainly be sealed upon Monday; however, he took it in very good part and commanded me to let your grace know so much. . . .

s. d. Lord Preston to Sir Geo. Fletcher, at Hutton.—You will have notice from all hands by this post that the King hath ordered writs to be issued out for a Parliament, which are to be sealed upon Monday next, and that to be assembled upon the 15th of Jan. next. I hope you will be mindful of my brother James as to Carlisle; he hath written to you, to Sir Christopher, and to the city by this post, and I have written to Sir Christopher. . . .

s. d. Lord Preston to Sir Chris. Musgrave, at Eden Hall.—Mentions the proposed assembling of Parliament and asks assistance towards the electing of his (Preston's) brother James for one of the citizens of Carlisle.

1688, Dec. 4th. Lord Preston to the Earl of Dunbarton.—I am commanded by his Majesty to enclose a passport to your lordship which hath been demanded by the Prince of Orange for a person whom he intends to send into Holland. Your lordship will be pleased immediately upon the receipt of it to dispatch it to my lord the King's commissioners, either by a trompette or by any other messenger who will convey it safe and may return to give you an account of the delivery of it, which your lordship will take care to signify to me.

1688, Dec. 4th, Whitehall.—Lord Preston to Mr. Harbord.—I have just now received your letter of the second instant, enclosed in my Lord of Dunbarton's packet to my Lord Middleton. I am sorry to return to you the enclosed for Mad^e. Benting, because 'tis near 7 or 8 days that we have had notice from the Hague of her death. I have sent yours to Mrs. Harbord this night for Holland, and I have recommended it so that I hope it will safely reach her hands.

s. d. Lord Preston to the Earl of Dunbarton.—I received a letter in your lordship's packet from Mr. Harbord, who is now with the Prince of Orange, with two letters inclosed, the one for Madame Bentincke, and the other for his wife. I have shewed them all to the King, and he hath given me leave to write back to Mr. Harbord. I must therefore entreat you upon the first occasion which you shall have to enclose the letter to one of my Lords Commissioners to be delivered to Mr. Harbord.

1688, Dec. 10th, London.—Lord Preston to the Bishop of Exon. I writ to my Lord Middleton at Salisbury to acquaint his Majesty with your request concerning the living which the Archbishop of York held in commendam with the Bishopric of Exon. His lordship returned for answer that the King would consider of it. But upon your lordship's last letter to me I have again moved his Majesty, who hath very readily granted your request, and accordingly the warrant is drawn, and shall be signed forthwith . . .

s. d. Lord Preston to the Earl of Feversham.—I am commanded by his Majesty to acquaint your lordship that he hath thought fit for the safety of the Queen and Prince to send them beyond the seas, and that accordingly they are this night gone from hence, which

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giveth him more liberty to look after his troops. He therefore designeth to-morrow about eleven of the clock to be at Uxbridge, where he would have your lordship and as many more of the general officers as are within distance to be there to meet him, his Majesty being determined to take then his resolution concerning what is to be done relating to his army in this unhappy conjuncture.

LETTERS OFFICIAL FROM ENGLAND.

1682, March 22nd, Whitehall.—H. Ball to Lord Preston.— There is very little news stirring here at present, by reason of the retirement of the Court to Newmarket, from whence they return the next week; and after a short stay here go to New Windsor for 3 months. Yesterday my Lord of Rochester returned from thence, and to-morrow the Treasury are to meet, but I do not hear of any money preparing for the foreign ministers, who are not now paid so well as heretofore, of which I hear your lordship hath had some experience, but we hope much amendment in a little time, if the two great bidders for the farm of his Majesty's whole revenue succeed, who they say offer his Majesty 105,000*l.* per mensem for the same, to advance 600,000*l.* at 6*l.* per cent. to pay of debts and contingencies, and to make the chequer the bank for the same. This is said to be the Lord Privy Seal's friends proffer, and they give out my Lord of Rochester's friends go higher, but to what particulars we hear not. That which pleases the Court is his Majesty's declaration (to the aldermen and commoners at Newmarket, when they presented him with their late address) that he was well assured he had very many loyal citizens in London, of which they were reckoned among the chief, but that he was sorry to find a report spread cunningly abroad, as if his Majesty designed to slacken the laws against Dissenters, which he assured them he had no thoughts of, nor would do in the least; they also say the address was not so welcome as they expected, by reason lawful heirs were not more largely explained, and that his Majesty knighted none of them, which some expected would have been done. The Scotch letters speak of our being likely to be troubled with some of their zealots, who are weary of their own country through the briskness wherewith the laws are put in force against them; and that 12 guns heretofore lent the Earl of Argyle against the Macklands are not to be found, nor do his tenants discover the intrigue, but those matters I cannot but think are better told your lordship by other hands. The council sat yesterday, and by reason Thompson the news printer hath not abstained from the same tho' in prison for it, they have ordered him to be brought next council day to answer the matter further to the board, their lordships resolving to silence him if possible. Some fresh complaints were brought in for misdemeanours of the Governor of Barbadoes, which his friends fear may out him. My Lord Duke of Somerset's young son is christened and called Charles after his Majesty, but the godfathers were the Earl of Essex and the Countess of Northumberland godmother P.S. My Lord Duke of Bucks is said to be restored into his Majesty's favour.

1682, March 26th. The same to the same.—My last gave your lordship the best account I could of all that passed here, and since that we have had the ill news from Newmarket of the fire (which broke out there on Thursday night and burnt down in 7 hours the north side of the town, and the King on that resolved to go forthwith to Cambridge and so return hither; but the King's house being saved and the flames ceased, his Majesty stayed there till this day, and about 2 this day came hither with his Royal Highness, and the Queen and Duchess not long after; and after a fortnight's stay here they say the Court will remove to Windsor. They say that the Lady Herbert (daughter of the Lord Chandois) was absent from her house on Sunday night, but is since returned; its said is married to an Irish gent, which she yet does not publicly own. But the Dissenters are much ashamed of the trick put on them by Mr. Dangerfield, who has stolen and married Mrs. Onslowe (the famous preacher's daughter) who is a very considerable fortune. They say his Majesty refused to let the excise at Newmarket to the citizens that went thither and proffered very considerably for it, declaring he could at his return let it publicly in council, but its said to be only a delay till he sees what the general proposition, which my last mentioned, will come to. All this week the town has been filled with a report that two tradesmen were gone down to Newmarket to swear treason against the Lord of Clare (which they supposed to be the Earl of that name, but its now said to be

against the Irish viscount of that title,) and that they are two of his tenants, but are not credited. The Dutch have sent to their ambassador an account of the taking of Bantam, with a command that he should wait on his Majesty therewith, and which would clear them from the imputation of any design therein, and with a proffer of restoring us to the moiety of the trade there, which raised the actions to 160*l.* per cent., but now they are at a stand, and its thought may fall by reason one of their factors (called Vincent), whom the company sent for in custody, stands on his own defence and will not restore the fort he commanded, which may be of dangerous consequence.

1682, May 10th, London. Hen. Savile to Lord Preston.—I should of myself have endeavoured to have been one of the first to bid you welcome to Paris, but that I may the better justify my haste I send you the enclosed as I received it last night from Mr. Chiffinche, who your lordship knows to be a man of so absolute authority that foreign as well as domestic ministers are to obey his commands. You will hear from all hands the danger his Royal Highness has escaped; his ship (the Gloucester, a good third rate) struck upon the Lemmon and Ore, 16 leagues off of the mouth of Humber, on Friday night; she did not leak till Saturday morning at 6, which makes us hope that all the passengers are safe; but we have yet no certainty but that the Duke himself is well and sailed in his yacht towards Scotland on Saturday at 10 in the morning; this account comes straight from Hull; we have yet none by sea of it, and you may easily imagine our impatience to know more perfect circumstances, which if they come before to-morrow night I presume you will have them from the office; but I am to go with the rest of the Admiralty to attend his Majesty to-morrow about the Algerine Treaty, so that I shall not be here to give you a further account of it myself. The Ambassador of Bantam is to have audience on Saturday next. Suffolke, Harry Howard's wife, is dead. Cradock has obtained in Westminster Hall to day that the jury that tries the cause betwixt him and my Lord Shaftesbury shall be chosen of men inhabiting twenty miles from this town. My Lord Duke of Ormond arrives here this night.

1682, May 15th, London.—The same to the same.— There is no part of human commerce more depraved than that of certificates; every knave thinks he has a right to be recommended as an honest man, and it is thought either ill manners or ill nature to refuse it. I am so pressed to give you a good character of a man who has a very ill one, that intending by the next post to write to you in his favour, I give you beforehand the truth as it is. I never had anybody that I called my secretary, but one Gaudet sometimes called himself so, because I sent him upon some errands, and had done more for him had not I found him tripping in many cases. 1st, I found (tho' late) that he gave an account to other ministers of all that was done in my house. 2. I heard that old Ruvigny had threatened some years since to have him cudgelled for having cheated some English gentlemen that had trusted him. 3. Several people had bid me have a care of him in all kinds. 4. Every 3 or 4 months he was put in jail for debt, and I was forced to give him great advances to get him out of it; all this I could the better suffer because I trusted him accordingly, but your lordship, who will be a little new at first, and must therefore put yourself more in his hands. I confess I never had the force to recommend him to you, for the truth is I can not answer for him, tho' I intend to tell you that I can in my letter by him, which is forced from me by some people who look upon him only as a Protestant, and forget he is a knave; so that if your lordship think fit to take him, remember I am not his caution; if you do not take him you may excuse it upon your being otherwise provided, and I shall neither hurt you nor disoblige those who press me upon this occasion, but do my duty to both.

1682, May 15th, London. The same to the same. (In French.) This letter will be given to you, my lord, by Mons^r. Gaudet, by whom I have been very usefully served in many things. He will be wanting in nothing where he is to work for your service, and where fidelity and industry are necessary you can hardly choose better. He wishes to enter into your service, and if you have a vacancy which he could fill, I think myself obliged for many reasons to earnestly recommend him.

1682, May 15th, Whitehall.—L. Jenkins to Lord Preston.—(Partly autograph and partly cipher deciphered.)—Just as I was going to put a pen to this paper I had the honour to receive your lordship's letter from Dieppe, which gives me occasion to congratulate, as I do with all my heart, your safe arrival

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in France. I have nothing particular relating to your province; the question here is whether the King of Spain will compromise the matters in difference between him and 'he Crown of France into the King our master's hands, as the most Christian King is willing to do. We have no light out of Spain upon this point; however, all that can be is to be done in the court where you are that they do not take any delays that the Spaniards may be guilty of, for a refusal of the King's offices, and consequently begin again par *les voyes de fait*. It is advisable that your lordship *decline the use of the word arbitrator or arbitrage in all you conversations on that side. His Majesty will do his mediatory offices most readily, but to take upon him the figure of an arbitrator will be of such consequence as to embarrass him very much.* His Majesty hath last night and this evening declared publicly a particular resentment against the Duke of Monmouth. It seems there came some overture from him that he would make his submissions to his Majesty, (if he should so please), but would make none to his Royal Highness. This offering to capitulate his Majesty took in great indignation, and hath declared that he will take it as a great offence done to himself for any that hath dependance upon him in any kind to have commerce with the Duke of Monmouth.

n. d. (Indorsed, Mr. Secretary Jenkins cypher.) Cipher deciphered.

1682, May 18th, Whitehall. O. Wynne to Lord Preston. This is only to give your lordship notice that the Court of King's Bench has resolved in the case between my Lord of Shaftesbury and Mr. Graham that the *Venue* must come out of an indifferent county, and not out of London or Middlesex; this is matter of great consolation to the King's loyal subjects, and something of reputation to the amending of affairs here, which your lordship will take some pains to make them understand of that side, and to render this judgment at this time not only just but necessary. There were two verdicts given by an ignoramus jury at Guildhall upon two indictments against a couple of Whiggs, that all the standers by stood amazed to see, that upon the fullest and clearest proofs imaginable the jury brought them in not guilty. What may add vigour to the King's cause is, that we hope to have one if not two good sheriffs for this next year. My Lord Mayor having this day drunk to Mr. North, which according to custom is the nominating of him to be one of them, tho' the fanatics will oppose and decry even law as well as custom when it makes against them. The enclosed I received just now from Windsor. I hope it will find your lordship arrived in good health at Paris.

1682, May 22nd, Whitehall.—Sir L. Jenkins to Lord Preston.—Acknowledges his of the 17–27th instant.—Sir Henry Goodrick writes on the 4–14th that there was no resolution taken at Madrid whether they should accept or refuse the French proposal, and that there would be none in all likelihood, unless notice were first given in form of such a proposal made; and that they did not own to have had any such proposal, either from Mons^r. de la Fuente, or any else. The King as I may tell your lordship did communicate to the Spanish ambassador the notice that he had had from Mons^r. Barillon of the most Christian King's offer to compromise the difference into his Majesty's hands. That ambassador did it without any memorial or other form than making a relation of his master's resolution, and at the same time giving in copies of two letters, the one from the most Christian King to the Marchal de Crequi, the other from Mons^r. de Louvois to Mons^r. de Croissy, both purporting the resolution of that King to withdraw his troops from before Luxemburg, and to compromise all matters in difference, and especially of arbitrating an equivalent to his Majesty's hands. His Majesty having done this in the most free and ample manner to Don Pedro Ronquillo, and Sir Hen. Goodrick having orders to communicate the copies of those two letters and the overture of Mons^r. Barillon upon them to the ministers of Madrid, it is not easy to conceive what else may be done by way of formal notice of the French proposition from his Majesty; 'tis true his Majesty is most ready to enter upon any office that tends to heal and to accommodate, but possibly as he cannot erect himself to be a judge between two so potent monarchs, so perhaps he doth not think it decent for him to ask either party to make him a judge, for so an arbiter is in effect, tho' the other hath shewed a mind to defer to him. This your lordship may please to make the subject matter of a conversation with Mons^r. Fuentes there, and to assure him that his Majesty is ready to enter upon any offices that shall

contribute to the preventing of all breaches and all further misunderstandings between those two Kings.

1682, May 25th, Whitehall. The same to the same. (Holograph.) I am sorry you have so soon met with the lot of foreign ministers, which is to have scuffles with punctilious great men, but I am glad to find there was none killed outright; and that your lordship did so prudently put the affair into the hands of the proper officers. Immediately upon the receipt of your letter I sent an extract of it to the King; I have no answer upon it. I suppose there will be some kind of submission or asking pardon offered; your own generosity will not suffer you to be difficult as to your own share in the injury; but you will easily judge that the first thing that is to be provided for is, *que la dignité du Roy soit mise à couvert*. You will not do amiss if you receive visits or even messages of civility, if any be made or sent you in order to make up the matter, but your lordship will be pleased at the same time to declare.—1. That your part is nothing but what they may dispose of as they please. 2. That you not daring to determine what shall amount to a satisfaction to the King's honour in the point, all that you can do is to lay it fairly before his Majesty, and to wait to know his pleasure; thus a door will be left open for the wrong-doers to make their peace. When you have anything certain of Arnaud's book I'll endeavour to get you his Majesty's directions upon it; in the meantime 'tis very well done of your lordship to have an eye to such things. I have often heard that the late Earl of Leicester was very much to blame for that he being ambassador there when the book of Messrs. Dupuis, called *Traitéz des droicts du Roy tres Chretien*, &c. came out, he did not complain of it. Since it pretends to give that King title to this Crown, and baffles (as 'tis pretended) all that hath been said of the title of our King to the crown of France and to so many provinces.

1682, May 22nd, Whitehall. Jo. Cook to Lord Preston. We are this day full of dispatches for the streights, ratifications, recommendations, and recredentials, and such things as are to pass his Majesty's hand tomorrow at a special council summoned to meet at Hampton Court, whereby as the time affords little, so our leisure admits less of news. All that we look after and by anticipation talk of, is the safe arrival of their Royal Highnesses, who we have embarked upon his Majesty's ship the *Happy Return* this day sennight in Leith Road; but the wind was not then so favourable as to bring them out of sight of that port the next day, nor has it yet been so kind to us as to bring us any news of their approach to our river or to our coast. Which yet, the weather being fair, we hope will be the more secure and acceptable by being a little delayed. There are some stories brewing about the Duke of Monmouth, but because they are yet neither well boiled in the fat nor ripe enough to be broached out of the vessel, I shall forebear giving your lordship a muddy taste of them at present.

1682, May 25th. Ascension day with us. Whitehall.—Jo. Cooke to Lord Preston.—If I had not been provoked and rather commanded by your lordship's of May 30th, st. n., I should hardly have written this day.—Says their Royal Highness have not yet arrived.—That they came well from Leith 11 days since we are assured, that 4 days after that Col. Legg was set ashore from his Royal Highnesses ship upon Holy Island we are well satisfied, but from that time they having taken the German shore, and no account come from thence, we are in pain till we hear something from them or see them here. This is so great a point with us as all other things seem nothing, even what Mr. Secretary may, and I hope will tell your lordship, of a late rencontre between the Duke of Monmouth and the Earl of Halifax. . . .

1682, May 29th, Windsor.—Hen. Savile to Lord Preston.—I have the honour of your lordship's letter from Paris where I am glad you are so safely arrived. As for your dispute with the Comte de Nassau, I do so little doubt of your being fully satisfied with the behaviour of the Court towards you that I am not at all in pain concerning it. I should have dilated more upon other matters, but that we are here in such an alarm about the King's indisposition that we can think of nothing else; he found himself chill yesterday morning at church; he went immediately to bed, but had not signs enough of an ague to declare it one; he continues yet a little feverish, but more hearty than he formerly did on the like occasion. . . .

1682, May 29th, Whitehall.—L. Jenkins to Lord Preston (Holograph).—I have not had the opportunity to lay before his Majesty the reparation offered you by the

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* Note all between the asterisks is in cypher.

SIR
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Count de Nassau, because of the indisposition that took him yesterday before the hours of the Committee of Foreign Affairs. The matter, to my thinking, is in as good a way as can be wished; you are but to expect his Majesty's allowing and accepting of what is done, laying all the stress upon the concern that the kingly honour hath in such incidents, and that you must not take upon you to determine what amounts to satisfaction; but expect to know the King's pleasure, making little or nothing of your own share in it. Your lordship may rely upon the account enclosed of the King's state of health

n. d. Colbert de Croissy to Lord Preston (French).—He has heard with much joy by the letter which Lord Preston wrote to him of his (Preston's) arrival in Paris, and he will be pleased on all occasions to merit his favour.—Mentions the insult offered to Lord Preston's servants, which, when he gets the particulars from the officers of justice, he will report to his Majesty, and will inform Lord Preston of the result.

1682, May 31st, Windsor. The Earl of Conway to Lord Preston.—His Majesty being informed of a very great violence committed upon a young lady, tho' a widow, of a very considerable fortune both in money and land of inheritance, who going to London in her coach was met upon Hownslo heath by one Capt. Clifford and twelve others, and by them violently carried a ship board and landed at Calais, of which you will see a more particular narrative in this enclosed, which is writ by Coll. Rich, a very worthy person, to Will Leg; His Majesty hath thereupon commanded me to write to your lordship to desire you to use your endeavours to rescue this lady, Mrs. Sydrofen, from the violence which is upon her. Mons^r. Barillon hath also written to the Governor of Calais upon his Majesty's request to the same effect. Some of the complices are apprehended here, and are under the prosecution of the law, but I have no order to say anything to you concerning those that are in France; but if your lordship finds the lady to be forcibly detained, that you would be pleased to get her delivered from it and sent safe into England.—Is glad to be the first conveyer of the joyful news of his Majesty's perfect recovery, who this morning received the compliments of all men upon that occasion, and was dressed and walked out of his chamber, and looks and is as well as ever he was in his life.

1682, June 1st. (Coll.) P. Rich to Lord Preston.—Wrote last post about a distressed lady, Madam Silderfin, who has been most barbarously used by Capt. Fra. Clifford, Capt. Sarsfeild, and other his accomplices, exposing the poor lady in an open shallop belonging to the Lord Mordant unto the sea, and carried her to Calais. This is by an express who has letters of recommendation from Lord Conway by his Majesty's command and from honest Capt. Legg

1682, June 1st, Whitehall. O. Wynne to Lord Preston.—I acknowledge, with all humble thanks the honour of your lordship's letter of the 2^d, and can add to it the good news of his Majesty's being now in perfect health. Their Royal Highnesses are gone this evening for Windsor to pass there till the Duchess be brought to bed about the beginning of August. This morning Mr. Smyth went hence express in quest of the rich young widow that is spirited away. My lady Ogle was married two days ago to the Duke of Somerset, to the disappointment of C. Konnigsmark and others, as much as the stealing of Mrs. Syderfin was of Capt. Legg. Best, the Protestant hop merchant, was condemned in 20*l*. for striking one that refused *pious* Colleges health; there is since an indictment found against him (and that at Guildhall) for so zealously adoring the memory and actions of an executed traitor. There happened this morning an ill favoured incident, which is, that the Duke of Albemarle and Sir Walter Clarges fought in duel against Lord Grey and Captain Godfrey. Clarges wounded Godfrey in two places, but was disarmed, and then Lord Grey, as his second, turned points against the Duke, which, according to the custom (it seems) of duelling, obliged his grace to deliver his sword. We know not yet how his Majesty will resent this, nor what the ground of the quarrel was, tho' it's said the Duke challenged. P.S.—I send the ordinary prints to Mr. Tempest, and will continue if your lordship thinks fit.

1682, June 1st, Whitehall. L. Jenkins to Lord Preston. This bearer goes first to Calais in pursuit of a young widow of fortune that hath been taken up by force out of her coach between London and Windsor. I need not tell you the particulars, because he will do it at large. Having hazarded the life of this poor lady in carrying her over sea to Calais, in an open chaloupe,

your lordship will imagine that if the ravisher have not his will there he will go on to further extremities, and in all probability carry her to Paris. It is there (or, indeed, any where else in France) that her relations do implore your lordship's protection to this widow in so great a distress. I think no justice (especially not Messrs. du Chastelet) will refuse to arrest the man and sequester the woman, so as to put her under the protection of justice, till she and her relations be heard in full freedom, and in the way of justice and judgment, whatever pretence he may have of consent (which cannot be as long as she is in the same clutches that were first violently laid on her) or of marriage, which your lordship will find cannot be solemnised between strangers in that country without such requisites as they (tho' she were willing) can perform either in the reformed or Roman Communion. More of this your lordship will find upon your first looking into it than I am able to discourse by letter. You have the King's pleasure already by my Lord Conway, so that I have nothing to add.

s. d. The same to the same.—I know you cannot but have a great anguish of mind in reference to his Majesty's health, which my letter on Monday told you was in some danger, but, blessed be God, all the fears we were in are fully over; 'twas dreaded it might prove an ague, but it was no more but a great cold taken on the water. His Majesty was let blood on Tuesday morning, but had nothing like a fit or grudging towards it that day, which, had it been an ague, would have then appeared, it being the third day; this day was the next alternate, but his Majesty was perfectly well at the hour of the fit coming on, if any fit had been to come.

1682, June 8th, Whitehall. The same to the same (but written by Mr. Wynne, and only the ending in Mr. Secretary Jenkins' hand).—His Majesty, finding that the insult upon your lordship's servants is directed by the most Christian King to be prosecuted in good earnest, is pleased to direct that your lordship would forbear all rigours and pursuits on your part, and gives you leave to be as gentle and generous as you would be in your own case when you were satisfied that the party offending is either mortified or penitent to the full. I am commanded to transmit the memorial that goes herewith to your lordship's hands; I can say no more of its merits than the paper itself speaks, but certainly the party concerned, which is Mr. Whiting, a merchant stranger in Lille, is one that hath done no act that should subject him to the French laws relating to religion any further than not to give offence. The memorial is a little too sharp, it being of Mr. Whiting's own drawing, to be put in that Court; therefore I would humbly offer my thoughts that you would be pleased to write to him at Lille, whither he is returned but a few days since; you'll have thereby this advantage as to know Mr. Whiting's present circumstances, and consequently to suit your addresses there to the exigencies of them. The news from Spain is still the same; that is, no resolution is declared whether that King will accept or refuse the arbitrage; if you have not letters constantly from Sir Henry Goodrick and Mr. Chudleigh, I will get you all the copies I can of Mr. Chudleigh's to my Lord of Conway, and will give extracts of Sir H. Goodrick's to me.

1682, June 15th, Whitehall. The same to the same.—Encloses a petition from Sir John Frederick and Company, persons of the chiefest rank and wealth in London, as well as of a general credit all Europe over. It is his Majesty's pleasure that Lord Preston afford them and their agents his best assistance to the procuring them satisfaction for the ship Green Dragon and its lading (which was unjustly taken and even by torture inhumanly wrested from them) after so tedious and chargeable a delay in the courts of justice there. They have some hopes that, by his lordship's warm applications, their proceedings will be quickened and the case brought to some good issue Says that Sir John Frederick and Company supplied him with large credit for several years in his Majesty's service abroad.

1682, June 15th, Whitehall. (Holograph.) L. Jenkins to Lord Preston.— We have no news but that the confederates are strong, and that France watches upon the defensive, but intends not long to do so, but either to come to a good understanding in all things or else to make a rupture; but more of this by the next.

1682, June 15th, London.—The Earl of Halifax to Lord Preston.—Complimentary.—The Court of France doth wisely to wish peace, and at the same time to prepare for war.

1682, June 15th, London.—Hen. Savile to Lord Preston.—Coming late last night from Harry Coventrye's

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

lodge, where I had staid three days, I found your lordship's letter of the 16th . . . I will only beg the enclosed may be sent to Sir Richard Mason. I hear not one word of the ultra-marine you sent me word I might expect by some of the Duchess of Monmouth's servants Mons^r. Verio presses me daily for it, so that your lordship would do me a favour to tell me some tidings of it. I never doubted but all imaginable satisfaction would be given you in your dispute with the Comte de Nassau, and now that he has made his submission, I presume your orders from hence will be to shew mercy on your side.

1682, June 19th, London. Leyenburgh (L'Envoyé de Suede) to Lord Preston.—Complimentary.—We have no news to entertain your lordship with, having been these four or five days absent from Court. All the other publique ministers are here also, and I think will continue so till the next Monday, since no foreign news obligeth any of us to make any haste for Windsor; and we being all credibly informed that the King intends to be here next Friday morning, and to continue till Monday next following.

1682, June 19th, Whitehall. Jo. Cooke to Lord Preston.—His Majesty will be here on Friday next the 23rd instant, and the Queen the day before. The cause of his Majesty's coming is this; on Saturday last, the 17th instant, a council being held at Hampton Court, the Duke of Ormonde presented a paper there to his Majesty, setting forth certain scandalous and injurious reflexions, which he thinks the Earl of Anglesey hath made upon the late King, and upon his grace the said Duke of Ormonde, with divers other loyal persons, in a little book the said Earl hath not long since published by way of animadversion upon the Earl of Castlehaven's memoirs concerning the wars in Ireland. Your lordship, I suppose, may have seen a letter from the Duke of Ormonde to the Earl of Anglesey upon that subject, and the Earl's answer to his grace, which have both served to enflame the mutual disgusts, so that now those matters are to be brought to examination and debate in a full council on Friday next, his Majesty being present, who will continue here till Monday . . .

1682, June 25. Tho. Jackson to Lord Preston.—I left my lady and children very well at Nunnington Sunday last; her ladyship intending for the north next week. (The rest of the letter is about private business.)

1682, June 26th, Whitehall.—William Blathwayt to Lord Preston.— . . . I have sent the enclosed relation of Saturday's adventures, to which I have to add that the King, taking great offence at those tumultuous proceedings, commanded my Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and Aldermen to attend him this morning in council, which was extraordinarily called for that purpose, whereupon several witnesses were examined and plainly proved the riotous behaviour of the sheriffs, and it being further made out that the sheriffs have no right to call or adjourn a common hall without the directions of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, much less to continue an assembly contrary to their order, and even after they had dissolved it; upon these grounds a warrant was signed in council for the committing of the two sheriffs to the Tower of London for promoting and encouraging a riot to the endangering the public peace; and it is further ordered that Mr. Attorney General exhibit an information in the King's Bench against the sheriffs and such others as he shall think fit for this riot. It was observed at the Hall that my Lord Gray, Lord Stamford, Sir T. Armstrong, and others of that gang were very busy with the sheriffs, and taken into council by them, so that perhaps they may be found to have participated of the riot. This business has hindered the King's going to see the ship launch at Chat-tam, and delayed his return to Windsor. My Lord Scarsdale has surrendered his captainship of the band of pensioners to my Lord Huntingdon.

1682, June 26th, Whitehall. Sir L. Jenkins to Lord Preston.—I have two letters of your lordship's of the 24th June and 1st July, n. s., now before me; in the first, his Majesty having it read to him, finds an account of your audience, wherewith he is very well pleased . . . I shall not fail to write to Sir Hen. Goodriq and Mr. Chudleigh to correspond with your lordship with all exactness, it being the custom of all ministers belonging to one and the same Prince, as well as the instruction of all his Majesty's ministers that are now abroad. I send your lordship two papers that the Spanish ambassador put into my hands containing matter of complaint and infractions of the treaty of peace at Nymeguen in the neighbourhood of Namur. I give copies of the same to the French ambassador here with his Majesty's desire by word of mouth to the most Christian King,

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

that Mons^r. Barillon would inform the most Christian King of it, and desire his most Christian Majesty to give his orders that no such infractions as are complained of in that paper, or innovations of any kind be suffered, much less authorised, to the prejudice of the Crown or subjects of Spain. Your lordship may please to do the like offices with Mons^r. de Croissy, and leave with him copies of the papers I now send you relating to this subject. We having had no memorial from the Spanish ambassador on this side, but myself a letter only, I cannot say before I have his Majesty's direction that they need accompany these papers with a memorial there. I send your lordship likewise a copy of a letter to Mr. Vice-Chamberlain from poor Mr. White, of Lille; I pity his case with all my heart, and the more in that upon my frequent speaking, which I did this day and yesterday with all earnestness, to the French ambassador, I can have no reason from him, but he will needs have it, that it is Mr. Whiting's only way to come off for one certain sum with those people; he insists upon the law of the place, by which he would have alimony payable unavoidably to any child, tho' it be a disobedient one. I insist upon the law of nations, and upon the Treaties between the two Crowns, whereby merchant strangers are to be free, and to have nothing imposed upon them in relation to religion; 'tis in vain with him to urge any thing of very evil example that this will give not only in Mr. Whiting's family, but in the family of any other merchant stranger in his circumstances. Your lordship will do well and agreeably to his Majesty's sense if you use the best and most officacious offices you can with Mons^r. de Croissy in this business. Mr. Saville was fortunate in 2 or 3 instances to get some kind of declaration, or rather an owning that the King's subjects are exempt from having any part of the Popish religion imposed upon them; nor is it material to say that this girl was born at Lille, for she was born under the roof of her father to whom these exemptions do belong, and to all that being born the King's subjects are of his family. I have not leasure now to look into Cromwell's Treaty of '54 with France, the equity of which Treaty I take to be still in force where the benefit is mutual in favour of commerce. The French ambassador gave me an *item* as if your lordship had desired that the accomplices of Clifford (who stole away Mrs. Sydderfin) might be delivered up and sent over into England; this possibly may be asked because of the hainousnesse of the fact of the likelihood of its going unpunished in a strange country; but I do humbly conceive it will be to no purpose to press it, because it will never be granted, the law of nations being otherwise practised than it anciently was, and all countries proving places of refuge to stranger criminals. So that you may let that sleep until you have further orders, this having nothing in it of a crime of state, and the lady being safe, you may please to let the friends take the remedy at law either in that country or this, as they find their conveniency. P.S. (Autograph.) The two sheriffs of London have been this day committed to the Tower for carrying on the poll of the new sheriffs after that the Lord Mayor had adjourned the Court.

1682, July 3rd, Whitehall. The same to the same.—(Part in cipher deciphered.)—I have the favour of your lordship's letter of the 8th, new style, and therein a copy of your memorial touching Mr. Whiting; I gave his Majesty an account of it, but have not read it over to him. If I may offer your lordship my private opinion upon it, I must take leave to tell you that I think it much too long according to the usual style of that Court; in such cases of complaint it is sufficient that the matter of fact be as briefly couched as may be in the memorial, closing it with a desire to be redressed; the argument of every part is not so advantageous and proper to be enlarged upon, it is best done *en passant* to the secretary. I must beg leave to take notice to your lordship that the word *Majesté britannique* is a style the King's ministers do avoid; usually mentioning his Majesty by *le Roy son, or mon Maistre*. Scarce any thing in matter of right, precedence, and courtesy mixed together, but is capable of an answer that will have some colour of reason in it. Besides, in most matters of agreement, if they find a handle to reply upon, they will do it in writing, and 'tis great odds if ever they will depart from their own reckoning, which, if we be forced to quit the point, will lie by them as a record all future times to be produced against us. The memorial takes notice of a pretension that Mr. Whiting hath upon the Intendant Polletier; I suppose that hath been inserted upon the importunity of Mr. Whiting it would have been better omitted, being a personal and a

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

private thing, and strictly speaking not worthy the honour of your memorial. The mentioning the words Spanish Inquisition and L'Empire seems too obvious an aggravation, and your lordship will always endeavour to decline such sharp expressions, they have aigreux in them at all times; but at the first beginning of a negotiation they must be construed to be designed as provoking; 'tis true there will be some difficulty when the memorial is long to bring in *le dit Roy son maistre*, but S. M. B. must not be mentioned where King of France is treated *vostre Majesté*. 'Tis true this memorial required haste, so that you could not without great prejudice to Mr. Whyting take advice hence upon it, but when things will bear it you cannot do amiss to send the minutes of your memorial hither to take the King's directions upon it, especially in weighty matters of state, as this is not.

1682, July 5th, Whitehall. The same to the same.—Writes by his Majesty's special command to accompany those two noble Counts' sons to his Excellency the Count de Konigseck, Vice-Chancellor of the Empire. His Majesty hath a particular esteem for the Count their father, both from the personal knowledge he hath of his merits and for the rank and place he hath in his Imperial Majesty's councils and favour.—Recommends them to him (Preston) during their sojourn in Paris for his countenance and assistance in the best and most effectual manner.

1682, July 6, Whitehall. Fra. Gwyn to Lord Preston. I hear that Lord Feversham and Jemmy Grimis will be with you at Paris very shortly, to congratulate from the King and the Duke the King of France being a grandfather. The great disorder of the present sheriffs of London in the election of two for the succeeding year like themselves at present takes up a great part of his Majesty's times of business.

1682, July 10th. Sir L. Jenkins to L^d. Preston (holograph). I had the favour of a letter from your lordship (last night) of the 15th current, n. st. I sent it straight to Windsor, where his Majesty went on Saturday afternoon. I did not observe anything in it that required an answer hence; his Majesty will be here again on Thursday, and then I shall have the letter back again and the directions necessary, if any be to be given. Here goes enclosed a memorial that M. v. Beunninghen gave in to his Majesty three or four days ago. I was commanded to transmit it to your lordship in order to have you pass the convenient offices upon it in that Court; but there are in my Lord of Conway's hands, who is now at Windsor, other papers that are necessary for the instructing of such a case as it ought to be; as soon as I have them I will be sure to transmit them to your lordship.

1682, July 17th, Whitehall.—The same to the same (holograph). I most humbly thank your lordship for your large and accurate letter of the 22nd current. I have not had time to shew it to his Majesty, for it came just to hand as he was going for Windsor. To the Spanish memorial enclosed his Majesty hath directed an answer to be given to this effect:—1. That he does thank the Marquis de Grana for communicating to him his design of reprizing upon the French. 2. That his Majesty not knowing the sentiments of the Cath. King upon the overture come from France to refer all matters in difference to his Majesty he cannot well tell what to advise M. de Grana upon the point he consults him. 3. That he hopes the Marquis will do nothing that may diminish the hopes that are generally conceived of an accommodation. This answer he shall have in writing within a day or two.

1682, July 20th, Whitehall. The same to the same.—Having a request to make to your lordship in the behalf of a French Protestant, who hath a desire to settle himself and his family in England, I thought it the most compendious way to send his memorial (as I do here enclosed), which will at once both inform your lordship of the man's condition and desire, and also furnish you with some precedents of the like . . . wherein your predecessor Mr. Saville hath been successful with the ministers in the French Court. I hope your lordship will as easily obtain the like for the person now recommended, and therefore shall add no more but that whereas it is said in the memorial, *that he is to be employed in his Majesty's service*, I can say that he is actually sworn into the place of his Majesty's apothecary, for which he hath a certificate under my Lord Chamberlain's hand and seal, as I doubt not that he will show to your lordship when he waits upon you at Paris.

1682, July 24th, Whitehall.—The same to the same (holograph). I have now three letters from your lordship of the 2nd, 25th, and 29th current: the two first

were read yesterday before his Majesty at a committee of foreign affairs (tho' I had acquainted his Majesty with the contents of that of the 22nd before); the last of all I find here this evening at my return from Windsor. In answer to yours of the 22nd, his Majesty hath commanded me to let your lordship know that he resolved to speak to the French ambassador very home in the behalf of Mr. Whiting, which cannot be sufficiently considered, nor, as it now stands, lamented. I think the strength of our case lies in this single point, that the King our master's subjects were always exempt from those ordonnances and reglements that related to the Protestant religion there. That this hath been allowed to Mr. Saville in several cases that became controverted in his time; that the ordonnance allowing the children of Protestants to choose their own religion, and obliging their parents to afford them maintenance and portions is a new law, and cannot in good reason be intended to oblige foreigners who ought in matters of religion be as free as the French subjects. I pray, my lord, enquire if the daughter, for instance, of a R. Catholic do upon pretence of too much severity in her parents fly to a convent, shall the parents be bound to maintain her there, whether they will or not? I think the *jus commune* is not so, and we are under that law and no other, for that was the law in force when our capitulations were made, and the subsequent reglements calculated only for the subjects of France do not bind us. One question I think we must avoid to enter into, it is about the—*Libre Exercice de la Religion Reformée*, for I think it was only connived at in the Spanish Netherlands. Our contention must be about the immunity and exemption of merchant strangers, who are not to be oppressed and rifled upon pretence of religion. The Italian Book his Majesty so despises that he would not have your lordship (since the author smarts already for his insolency) to concern yourself any further about it; that of making Zealand a place of retreat for his Majesty in case of troubles here renders the author very ridiculous to his Majesty and to my Lords. I take leave to enclose to your lordship another memorial touching the Prince of Orange and the Prince d'Ysanguien, but without any direction to move upon it, or that former one I sent you, His Majesty having taken that matter into his hands, and to press the French ambassador upon it. This you will please to say to the Dutch ambassador there if he happen to demand your offices jointly or severally with himself. You will see enclosed the answer to the Spanish memorial that I sent you by my last.

1682, July 31st, Whitehall.—The same to the same (holograph). Your letter of the 1st Aug., n. st., was produced yesterday before his Majesty at the Committee, it had nothing in it that required directions from hence. His Majesty is moved by the Duke of Holstein to interpose his offices in the Court of France so as to dispose the most Christian King to prevail with his ally the King of Denmark not to impose any hard terms upon the Duke in the Duchy of Holstein Gottorp, which the King of Denmark and he do possess in common; but that that King should treat the Duke as a Prince of the same house with himself, and one that is married to his sister. Your lordship knows, I doubt not, the *penchant* that this Duke hath had these many years for Sweden, and that the ill blood arises thence. His Majesty hath, notwithstanding, carried himself with great affection to those two Princes, as being of the same nearness to him in blood, and with hearty endeavours as well as good wishes for their accommodation. Your lordship will have some application I doubt not made to you from a minister of the Duke's: you will let such a one know you are (upon representations made by Mr. Skelton) directed from hence to give the Holstein minister there your assistance by any reasonable offices. Your lordship will find that there have been books written upon the controversies between these two Princes, therefore in the application you will be desired to make to Mons^r. de Croissy you will decline to do it by writing, and you will have a due regard to what may be said on the other side by the King of Denmark, for whom his Majesty will always have just regard. Your lordship's letter of the 5th is come to hand this day, but not time enough to show it to his Majesty. His Majesty told me this morning that he had pressed home the business of Mr. Whiting to the French ambassador; what the success will be a little time will show.

1682, Aug. 7th, Whitehall.—The same to the same.—(Holograph.) I received your lordship's letter of the 12th by a gent. that delivered it me on Saturday night at Windsor. I shall answer it to-morrow morning. In

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

the meantime I have nothing but to thank your lordship for it, as his Majesty directs me. I showed Mr. Barillon what was in my *Gazette à la main* of your doing respect to the public joys there; he saw the same in other letters, which obliged him to acknowledge in as he hath done, to his Majesty. M. V. Beuninghee hath made his complaint to his Majesty of the demolishing of the wall that the Prince of Orange hath caused to be built about his own town of Orange. This M. V. B. told me, and that his Majesty had been pleased to charge himself to speak of it to the French ambassador, but I have nothing given me in command towards your lordship relating to that affair, but I suppose shall have it against next post. The enclosed for my Lady Hyde I receiye just now.

1682, Aug. 10th. London. T. Deanes to Lord Preston.—I stay only here for the secretary's letters; he went this morning to Windsor, and I am obliged to stay till he comes back. Your lordship shall not fail to hear from me every post, but what other information I can give you than what is public I delay, yet hoping in two or three days to part and to be with you before your brother, who goes from this to-morrow morning, and says that as soon as he is arrived on French ground you may expect to hear from him. This night there is extraordinary doings at the French ambassador's house upon the account of the birth of the Duke of Burgundy. I hope in a short while your lordship may have occasion to make as joyful an appearance, the Duchess being now very near her time, and bigger of this child than ever she has been of any before.

1682, Aug. 10th. O. Wynne to Lord Preston.—Mr. Secretary commands me to enclose these packets to your lordship, and to excuse his not writing by this post. Last night the Earl of Anglesey delivered up the Privy Seal by a command; who succeeds him in that place is not yet known, tho' Mr. Seymour be generally discoursed of. 'Tis old news to tell your lordship that the Earl of Halifax is made Marquis of that name, and two nights ago my Lord Vaughan took out a licence to marry the lady his daughter. This night the French ambassador rejoiceth and treats in a manner all the great ones beneath the royal blood, upon occasion of the young Duke of Burgundy, tho' the Spanish ambassador will hardly be there, or compliment his Excellency upon that account, till he receives first the orders of his Court about the title. Yesterday the apprentices' feast was kept at the charge of 16 stewards, who contributed each his 50*l.*; those chosen for next year are the Duke of Ormonde, Duke Albemarle, and others of the highest quality. The next post may bring your lordship news of some changes at Court besides that of a Privy Seal. We do not yet know what employment Earl of Sunderland will fill next, but several penetrating men give out his lordship would rather be secretary again than Pr. Seal. My Lord Feversham and Mr. Greyne sail this night.

1682, Aug. 14th, Whitehall.—L. Jenkins to Lord Preston (holograph).—Your letters of the 15th and 18th n. st., were produced and read yesterday before his Majesty; there was nothing found to be in them that required any directions hence. We have nothing in the Spanish letters by the last ordinary touching the accepting of the reference offered by the most Christian King; the truth is, I have no letters by this post from Sir H. Goodrick, he being (it seems) not well, and the Spanish ambassador told me this day that all that is sent him from his Court is the copy of a memorial that M. Burgomaine gave in to the Emperor, but nothing of this Emperor's answer to that memorial. I have taken the boldness to address to your lordship three of my countrymen for your protection, one of them is Mr. Morgan, son and heir to Mr. Morgan, a very worthy member of the House of Commons, now with God; the other two are my kinsmen, the only son and the grandson of Judge Jenkins, a loyal sufferer in the late troubles

1682, Aug. 17th, Whitehall. O. Wynne to Lord Preston.—On Tuesday morning about six the Duchess was brought to bed of a young Princess. I know the news of a Prince would have been more acceptable, but we hope it may be ere a twelvemonth be about. Yesterday his Majesty visited the Duchess, and in the afternoon the young Princess was christened by the name of Charlotte Maria. Mr. Secretary doth not trouble your lordship this night; I know not how to avoid doing of it with these large packets that are sent to Mr. Secretary and recommended to your lordship. The King hath not been pleased to declare as yet who is to be Lord Privy Seal, tho' it be not much doubted but that Mr. Seymour will be, and that he is to be made a Baron,

if not a viscount. Some say they saw a blazing star last night about 10, but the skies are this night so covered that an ordinary one cannot be seen.

1682, Aug. 21st, Whitehall.—The same to the same.—I congratulate with you with all my heart that you have gained your point in the ceremony of your last audience. His Majesty when I read your letter to him was very well satisfied, and my lords of the committee do all look upon it as very honourable to yourself. I am sorry you had occasion of a particular resentment against M. de C., but the height of that gentleman hath been much complained of by other ministers. The last letters bring us no news from Spain, but that Mons^r. de Burgomeine had written to that Court that he had presented a memorial to the Emperor in order to have his advice about referring the differences between France and Spain to the arbitration of the King our master, but nothing is yet said of the Emperor's answer upon that memorial, only we are bid to hope that we may have his answer communicated to us here before the end of the next month of September. I wish these procrastinations (for I know not how to call them otherwise, tho' in the figure of a mediation that we are entering into we ought to abstain from words tending to partiality,) may not bring the French to some peremptory and brisk demand; not that they will lose any thing in shewing more and more longanimity; and I think your lordship may, as occasion offers, commend that conduct, not only as the more Christian, but also as the more safe, and that which will at last prove most effectual.

1682, Aug. 22nd, Whitehall, past one o'clock. L. Jenkins to Lord Preston. (Holograph.) . . . On Sunday last his Majesty giving me the honour of a private audience in his closet, he was pleased first to hear that letter read over to him that your lordship had writ to me of the 12th, then he read over your letter addressed to himself. He went over both letters a second time, and his Majesty's first conclusion was that he concurred fully with your lordship on this point, that the information is not in the least to be slighted, but by all means to be enquired into, and the bottom of it, if possible, to be penetrated. But his Majesty did not think it convenient that the gent. that gives this notice should himself make a journey over at this juncture of time, for that he is more safe and undiscovered there than he can be here at this time, because the secret as yet lies between you and him alone on that side, and a new face cannot show itself here without being suspected by those of that country to be come on a new errand. But that which moves his Majesty principally at this time is, that this gent. having the thread of this important affair now in his hand he is much more useful there than he can be here, for his Majesty presumes that he watches every turn and motion made on that side; and is in a way to acquaint your lordship with every particular tho' never so minute just in the nick of time that it comes to his knowledge. The losing of this benefit (which must be done if he do now come over) is of mighty weight with his Majesty, insomuch that he reckons it to be a loss not to be compensated by any way that he can foresee. One thing his Majesty further added, that the gent. ought in all reason to give you leave to send his Majesty the names of those great men of that nation that are concerned, since his Majesty cannot be so well upon his guard unless he be forewarned who they are that do design him mischief; therefore he desires to have their names with the soonest possible, for in that will consist under God a part of his safety. This was his Majesty's first reflexion upon this whole matter. When I waited on him on Monday morning to receive his final commands what to write to your lordship, he was pleased to tell me he was still of the same mind both as to the gentleman's not coming over at this time till we hear more, and as to the necessity of knowing those great men's names with the soonest possible. For that reason he desires you to send those names and whatever else you have relating to this affair by expresses, and it shall be allowed for upon your extraordinaries, as shall all other charges and gratifications incident to this business. I send several ways to see what troops are upon the coasts of ———, and what ships are ready or preparing. Your lordship upon this occasion will do the like on your side, and you shall hear from me speedily what occurs. There is no entry made of this letter, nor no clerk knows anything of the contents. His Majesty hath given me your letter to him to keep for fear of accidents.—P.S. His Majesty would have from your lordship some character of this gent., as to his country, course of life, talent, habitudes, prospect, &c.

SIR
F. GRAHAM
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

1682, Aug. 24th, Whitehall.—The same to the same.—(Holograph.) Besides your letter by Mr. Tempest (who arrived here on Tuesday about six in the afternoon), I have the favour of two from your lordship of the 26th and 29th current n. style . . . That by Mr. Tempest was read yesterday before his Majesty who happened to take a turn hither to see a new yacht launched; the other letters are to be produced on Sunday at the Committee of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Tempest will be returning with the mail on Monday. We have not one word more of the arbitrage; the Spanish ambassador hopes that within the month of September we may hear of the resolutions of the Courts of Vienna and Madrid. I must confess I have the same fears that your lordship hath the French may and will push on, unless the consideration of incidents in Italy do retard them, I mean engage their application on that side . . .

1682, Aug. 28th, London.—The Earl of Halifax to Lord Preston.—Complimentary.—The last information you sent over is considerable, and your care in it is approved; means will be used to pursue the enquiry according to the hints that are given, and after all if it should at last prove to be less material than it seemeth at first appearance, your lordship's part in it is such as must recommend you to his Majesty's good opinion. We are of your judgment here, that France doth not intend a war, if they can get their pretensions yielded to them without it, in which the likelihood of war in Hungary giveth them great advantage, besides that they receive from the disjointed condition of those Princes and states whose interest it is to oppose them; what is lately done at Orange either sheweth great anger to the Prince or a mind to mortify him into more compliance. Our home affairs always seem calm in a long vacation, but by Michaelmas term I suppose the noise and clamour against the government will be revived.—Thanks Lord Preston for the prints and asks him by the first good opportunity to send a small parcel of French paper.

1682, Aug. 31st, Whitehall.—L. Jenkins to Lord Preston.—(Holograph.) When I dispatched away Mr. Tempest (which I could not possibly do before last night) I put into his hands a *proces verbal* from Orange touching the demolition of the wall of that town, as also the article of the peace of Nimeguen whereby the Prince of Orange is restored to all that he was dispossessed of by reason of the last war. His Majesty is heartily sorry for this incident; he was pleased to command me on Sunday to go to Mr. Barillon and to desire him to employ his best offices to prevent violences. M. de Barillon's answer to me was *que c'estoit une affaire finie*, for that the inhabitants themselves (as his letters of the 28th Aug. n. st., purported) had begun to demolish their wall, so that his offices would come too late. However he promised to write. His Majesty commanded me to transmit the same papers to your lordship to the end you may do the proper offices for his Highness the Prince in case you find that your offices do not come too late. I am extremely troubled to see this harshness used towards his Highness, for how much soever the French have reason of their side, yet the Prince should have been first heard. Poor Mr. Whiting of Lisle apprehends he will be fallen upon afresh this next month. He desires to be respite for some while, and that we may be heard in his behalf. I pray my lord try what you can do in prevailing with M. de Croissy to write to the intendant to that effect.

1682, Sept. 1st, Whitehall.—The same to the same. (Holograph.) It would be a great solecism in me if I should take upon me to recommend my Lord Ferrars to your lordship's acquaintance; you know I doubt not how firm he is to the church and the crown, and how particular an esteem the King our master hath of his lordship's affection and services to him. My lord intends to go southerly for his better health, which I wish him with all my soul. I doubt not your lordship will accompany him with your good offices as far as he shall have occasion for any.

1682, Sept. 4th, Whitehall.—The same to the same. (Partly in cipher, deciphered, signed only by Mr. Secretary Jenkins.) I come too late from Windsor to write to your lordship as fully as I am commanded to do in relation to the principality of Orange. I have it in charge to transmit to your lordship a second *proces verbal* of what hath been done in that city by way of military execution for several days; this verbal was introduced last night by the Dutch ambassador and Envoyé with a memorial accompanied with a letter of the Raedt Pensioner Fagel to Mon^r. van Beuningen. It is his Majesty's pleasure that you should do offices thereupon; his Majesty believes the rigorous treat-

ments in matter of fact to be now over, and consequently that what is done in fact tho' never so *fortious* can never be undone; it is possible we may be better instructed by the next post in what may be proper for your lordship to insist on. To be sure that which is certain to be denied here is not so proper to be demanded without special order, such as I have not yet to give your lordship. His Majesty cannot deny his offices for the removing of all violences and the ceasing of the *voyes de fait* till the question be at least better understood; therefore your lordship may please to let Mon^r. de Croissy know that you have orders to pass offices upon this occasion, and that you will do it with the soonest possible. The Dutch minister here would (as I am told) have his Majesty to order your lordship to join with the Dutch ambassador on that side in these offices. I have no such order to give your lordship, and if I had, I could not promise myself any great good effect of it. I think we ought to distinguish accurately between the matter of right pretended to by the Prince of Orange, in which we are not yet instructed, and the matter of fact consisting in those violences and rigors acted upon the city and the subjects of the Prince; in this last point offices cannot come unseasonably if violences be not ceased, but whatever offices you do, you may please to do them (till you have orders to the contrary) by parole and not by writing. His Majesty hath spoken with very much concern to the French ambassador last night about poor Mr. Whiting. I waited on his Excellency this morning upon the same errand; that which will be proper for us to do will be to endeavour all that we can possibly (and the ambassador hath promised to do his part) to prevent the taxing of the father a second time, and consequently to take away the occasion of military executions.

1682, Sept. 7th, Whitehall. The same to the same. (Holograph.) I did myself the honour on Monday last to write to your lordship upon the business of the city of Orange, I now send you the papers that I could not possibly get transcribed time enough by that ordinary. I now received the favour of two of yours of the 9th and the 12th, and have just time enough to give an account of them to Windsor. I do not expect to have any answer upon them till his Majesty returns hither, which will be on Sunday next. The news from Hungary is very sad; at home we are pretty quiet.

1682, Sept. 11th, Whitehall. The same to the same. (Holograph.) It hath been my ill fortune not to prevail for your leave of absence thence for three weeks or a month. His Majesty looks upon the business of Orange as a thing will require your presence and application; it is still depending and in a very untoward manner. His Majesty heard it last night and hath commanded two *verbeaux* more to be sent you together with two extracts that will let you into the whole matter as it lies before the States. His Majesty directs your lordship still to continue your offices there, and to do it heartily so as thereby to come to the truth of the fact.—P.S. M. van Beuningen would feign have you to co-operate with their minister; but they understand the matter and we do not.

1682, Sept. 18th, Whitehall. The same to the same.—(L. S.) I am to acknowledge the favour of your lordship's of the 24th n. s., and therein Mon^r. de Croissy's answer to the Dutch ambassador about Orange, which hath been read before his Majesty at a Committee of Foreign Affairs. All that I have in command is to let your lordship know that whereas you expect further orders before you do any offices in the affair of Orange, in regard that it is now at an end, his Majesty expects to receive from you an account of the matter of fact and of the pretensions of the most Christian King as they are represented on that side, before you do embark in new offices, his Majesty being zealous to do what he can for the Prince his nephew, but not so forward to allege positively any matter of fact or point of right before he receives the state of the case from your lordship. Mary Cardin, a French Protestant, having been lately sworn and admitted laundress of his Majesty's table linen, 'tis his Majesty's pleasure that your lordship employ your good offices for leave of the most Christian King for her family to come over hither; a draft of such a passport (as her friends conceive fit to be desired from that King) goes herewith enclosed. His Majesty is graciously pleased likewise that your lordship employ the like offices in behalf of the Sieur Rambort, a painter, that he may have leave likewise with his family to pass into England. His Majesty being informed of the ability of the said Sieur Rambort in his art, and not knowing as yet but that his skill and judgment may be useful towards the adorning and finishing of his royal palace

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

at Windsor. I hope your lordship will easily prevail in favour of the said persons; for tho' the ordonnance of the 14th July last (granted upon that of Aug. 1669) forbids all subjects of France to depart that kingdom and to settle elsewhere, yet the clause of *sans nostre permission* in it is a sufficient foundation for your lordship to move in their behalf.

1682, Sept. 21st, Whitehall. The same to the same. (Holograph.) Yesterday brought me the favour of yours of the 26th n. st. I wish it had given me the welcome news of your lordship being perfectly restored in point of health. It is not to be expected, as you observe, that the Prince of Orange and the States General will acquiesce in the answer that hath been given the Dutch ambassador on that side, and they will without doubt press to have offices on his Majesty's part performed about the business of Orange. You may please to assure the Dutch ambassador that his Majesty hath done his part with M. de Barillon and will do everything that can be reasonably expected from an uncle most affectionate to the Prince, and an ally very just to his obligations to the State. Yet I dare* not say that his Majesty will give in to their measures so far as to direct you to make joint offices with the Dutch ambassador, I mean that you should join with him in the same memorial as your predecessor Mr. Savile hath sometimes done in the case of our joint engagements to prevent a rupture betwixt France and Spain.* The French ambassador delivered in a memorial this day to let the world know that the most Christian King will hold to the terms he hath offered to Spain for an accommodation no longer than till the end of November next. To-morrow I intend to look over your bill of extraordinaries.

1682, Sept. 28th, Whitehall.—O. Wynne to Lord Preston.—Mr. Secretary having been all this day in the city, and returning very late, hopes your lordship will excuse his not writing by this post. He commands me to send you the enclosed paper, being his Majesty's answer to the Spanish ambassador's memorial, whereby he pretends to declare his King's accepting of his Majesty's arbitration or rather mediation. He sent it away to his Court on the 26th by express, as Mr. Secretary did it by the same conveyance to Sir Henry Goodrick, and (if he should be retired out of Madrid upon the late offense he is said to have given) to the Dutch ambassador there, who in that case is to pass offices upon it in the King's name. The Spanish ambassador's own memorial is not communicated to anybody by particular direction, for that there are some expressions in it which would not please every place. Here is a report in town as if the Dutch ministers had another memorial upon the anvil, whereby they intend to desire his Majesty to name plenipotentiaries for a congress before the end of November, but this I cannot affirm to be true. Mr. North and Rich were this day sworn sheriffs for this next year, to the great joy of the loyal, and mortification of the disaffected party, who mustered up all the rabble to above 3,000, and would in all probability have encouraged a squabble had they not met (which they did not expect) a company of the militia placed in Guildhall, and another at the door, which surprised and bridled them for this time; yet Papillon had the confidence to call his party to witness he had done all that he could to serve them, and offered to lay his hand with the other two upon the Book, till he was turned off the hustings for a rioter.

The memorial enclosed is endorsed, The answer given by the Earl of Sunderland to the Spanish Ambassador's Memorial, and left by his lordship with him in writing.

Le Roy m'a commandé de dire a V. E. qu'il ne luy convient pas d'accepter l'arbitrage, mais qu'il est et sera toujours prest a rendre tous les offices qu'il pourra pour accorder les differences qui restent entre les deux Couronnes.

1682, Oct. 2, Whitehall.—O. Wynne to Lord Preston.—I am again commanded to excuse Mr. Secretary to your lordship, who hath been all this day in the city to attend the poll which was adjourned from Friday last, nor is it yet declared, but we hope it may by to-morrow night, and advantageously for his Majesty's service. Those that are for the Government poll for Sir Wm. Prichard, the others for Cornish and Gold. Our new sheriffs behave themselves most briskly, and have in great measure damp't the insolency of the common people, who are animated by others to lay hold of any occasion to raise tumults and disorder. His Majesty granted lately a new charter (upon the surrender of the old one) to the city of Nottingham; when the charter

came down and the mayor began to swear those to be members of the corporation that the charter directed, the fanatic party (encouraged by Mr. Secheverel and others who thought themselves disobliged by it) began to mutiny and to oppose the charter, and chose another mayor and officers of their own. The informations are a taking in order to bring them to punishment, and the Lord Lieutenant is desired to remove for some days into that town and to quell the rioters. The Court removes to-morrow for Newmarket, tho' I cannot think his Majesty will go before he hath approved of a Lord Mayor.

1682, Oct. 4th, Newmarket. William Blathwayt to Lord Preston. . . . It hap'ning by my Lord of Conway's attendance on the King here that I may be able to give your lordship the first and most immediate notice of what passes at Court, I will not fail to trouble your lordship by every post as anything extraordinary shall happen. At present I can only acquaint your lordship that the Court arrived here yesterday in very good health, and are entertained with very good weather and the sports of the place. The great success of the King's affairs in the city by the choice of good sheriffs and, as we have reason to hope, of a good Lord Mayor may, if the weather permit, occasion his Majesty's stay here till the first day of the form, when the Duke of Monmouth is obliged to make his appearance at the King's Bench bar, and we may hope for justice in other things which by the iniquity of the late sheriffs has been denied.

1682, Oct. 5th, Whitehall.—L. Jenkins to Lord Preston.—I have now before me three of your lordship's letters which I am to acknowledge. . . . They are those of the 3rd, 7th, and the 10th current, n. s. Upon your letter of the 3rd, which contains all that was then come to your lordship's knowledge of the violences acted upon the city and principality of Orange, the only reflection that was made was that the Dutch ambassador not stirring further in that affair, and your lordship having passed the necessary offices on your part, it was but reasonable to observe what step the Dutch ambassador should make next. . . . The letters of the 7th and the 10th were humbly laid before his Majesty; they contained matter of news only, and produced nothing of direction from his Majesty.

1682, Oct. 5th, Whitehall.—The same to the same.—(Holograph.) Having accounted to your lordship for your more public letters of the 7th and 10th current, I am to thank you for the great honour of your more private one of the 7th. I must crave some respite to answer it, being desirous to take in his R. Highness's sentiments, indeed his protection in this matter; not that I know anything of the Earl intended (as you say) to succeed you, but that I think myself extremely obliged to serve you, or rather the Crown, which I do, when I am successful in your lordship's service. The two papers in cypher I will stand accountable for by the next; the lords you wot of could not be got together.

1682, Oct. 9th, Whitehall.—The same to the same. (Holograph.) The last I have from your lordship is of the 14th current. . . . I have ready prepared an answer to two letters in cypher, and two private letters from your lordship, but I cannot possibly put them into cypher with my own hand till next post. I send your lordship a memorial that I received just now from M. v. Beuninghen; you will easily perceive in comparing it with his Majesty's answer to Don P. Ronquillo's last memorial, that our end here is to prevent that the war break not out at the end of November, and therefore we press for such a clear answer as may tie up the most Christian King's hands by accepting the arbitrage as 'tis offered. But here a place for a general congress is the thing pressed for, which France may make so much the more difficulty to grant, in that the Spaniards have not yet so explicitly declared the acceptance of the French offer; and I send you likewise a memorial of M. le Comte de Thun, that you may see the sentiments of the Emperor. I moved his Majesty most humbly upon the desires of M. Faubert and M. Justell, and his Majesty is pleased to allow of their suits, and of your intercession for them. You know how incomparable a person M. Justell is, and how we should covet to have him in our country. You see likewise how modest his petition is; he desires to sell but part of his estate for Madame de la Barr. I have no other orders but those I had the honour to give you as I received them by word of mouth. I wish I were enabled to repeat them in writing, I mean in such authentic form as the lady tells me you desire; but I think you have an article in your instructions that enables you very fully to appear in such a case as this is, but I think the application is not to be made directly to the King, because he may

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

* In cypher from * to * deciphered by Lord Preston.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

pretend to many edicts and ordonnances against our prayer, but you being upon the place you will be best able to judge what can be done for the service of these good Protestants.

1682, Oct. 12th, Whitehall.—L. Jenkins to Lord Preston.—(Partly in cipher.)—I have before me two letters of yours in cypher, and two private letters; both the private ones and the first of those in cypher are of the 7th current, the other came in your dispatch of the 10th. Those in cypher were read to Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Earl of Halifax, and Lord Hyde. Their lordships knew not what to make of the *emplette* in Rue St. Ce, but have given orders that the ports and the French ambassador's house be looked to, for such a shoal of *travestis* cannot easily pass unobserved; but their lordships would have you consider exactly the circumstances of that man that brought your lordship that news, lest he have a design to impose upon us in order to a reward, or else would affect the King and his ministers with having been acquainted with such a plot and not to make any more diligences to find out the bottom of it. Count Dalby is known to be the man you describe him; if he should happen to be, we should be obliged to look over him narrowly. I can go no further, having been interrupted all this day.

1682, Oct. 14, J. Tucker to Wm. Blathwayt, Secretary to the Earl of Conway, Principal Secretary of State, &c., at Newmarket.—Gives a copy of a presentment of the grand jury for Middlesex at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held at Hicks's Hall, in St. John's Street, by adjournment, 11 Oct. 1682.—They condemn persons, not being magistrates authorised by the King's Commission who intermeddle with matters of Government and the administration of the laws. Also a paper presented to the Lord Mayor and Court of Alderman relating to the choosing of sheriffs. They say that persons making proposals for the advantage of the public should first present them through the representatives of the county, the grand jury, or the quarter sessions.—14 Oct. They present that associations, conventicles, and libels are destructive to the public peace, &c., and that the persons who signed the paper presented to the Lord Mayor and Alderman are seditious persons, and ought to be enquired after, &c.

1682, Oct. 16th, Whitehall.—L. Jenkins to Lord Preston. (Holograph partly in cipher deciphered by Lord Preston.) I shall now, with your Lordship's leave take up where I was forced to mine of Thursday the 12th current to break off. Count D'alby is known to all my lords to be the man you describe him. If he should happen to be, we should be obliged to look after him narrowly. In answer to your other cypher of the 10th, my lords do look upon the paper you have been able to compass from Everard as a great instance of your being most intent upon this business. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland hath not yet any light of Ireland, Colonel Masti is here at this time; there hath been enquiry made after the landing of arms, and a view hath been taken of the present condition of those that were pointed at by the captain, and nothing as yet appears of a tendency to a disturbance or insurrection. The King did not before he went to Newmarket come to any resolution touching the captain; he did expect that Everard should ere this have been met, or else to have heard something material of Ireland. In either of which the King expected some light how to employ the captain more usefully in this service. My lords have recommended it to me to entreat your lordship to make him a present of 20 pistoles, but by all means as from yourself as a gratuity, and not by order; and you are to entreat him, if he go to the army or out of town, to leave with yourself such addresses as that the King's command by your lordship may find him at any time your lordship may please to desire him to correspond with you, in what relates to the reforming of the Irish regiments in that service. As to your being recalled from the place where you now are, I cannot discover any the least tendency to it. I have gone so far as to sound the Earl of Halifax and Lord Hyde. They profess to know nothing of it; the latter finds fault that so much credit is given to this flame as to think it worth the enquiring after; however the resignation where-with your lordship treats this rumour is not only the truly christian but the much more prudent and decent part. On the other side I know nothing in the least that should induce your Lordship to any resolution that you may have taken as to the sending for your lady and family. I have spoken very fully with the Duke on this subject; he very much like himself watches the business, but does not find any tendency to a removal. Your two bills of extraordinaries are under considera-

tion; every style, as that of your servants being here (after you have taken leave of the King) a charge upon you, must be justified by a precedent, which Mr. Cook and I are looking after.

1682, Oct. 23rd, Whitehall.—The same to the same. (Partly in cipher deciphered by Lord Preston.) I had the honour to send your letter of the 24th to his Majesty at Newmarket, and to read to him that of the 28th, yesterday, at the Committee of Foreign Affairs. Your answer to Mons^r. de Croissy's compliment, as far as I am able to judge of it, for it did not come before the Committee of Foreign Affairs, was firm as well as apposite, and such as became an English minister; it went no further in the matter of compliment than was suitable with the figure that his Majesty bears, and in that your (lordship I speak my own sense) will do very well to preserve the dignity of the King, and consequently the value due to his friendship; for this will be a check to those diminutions that the vanity of that nation or the prejudice of our other neighbours may be apt to put upon us. Your lordship knows that the motto of "*cui adhereo præest*" will become a King of England whenever he shall please to take it up. The King was extremely satisfied with your reasoning so clear and so just in the case of M. Justell, and he hath commanded me to acquaint him with it in order to take him off from importuning the King or your lordship to make further instances; in the interim you may please to forbear all further offices to him.

1682, Oct. 26th, Whitehall.—O. Wynne to Lord Preston.—I return you my most humble thanks for the honour of your lordship's letter of the 28th, which I laid before Mr. Secretary together with what was enclosed in it. Mr. Secretary having writ to your lordship last post hath nothing to trouble you with this night. These two days past have been spent in rejoicings upon the victory we obtained over the Whigs in the choice of an honest Lord Mayor, Sir Wm. Prichard, who carried it from Gold by 14, and from Cornish by 45 voices, which is reckoned a great advantage, considering we lost it 14 months ago by 1,200. The term began on Monday with a motion on the behalf of Duboise and Papillon for a mandamus to swear them sheriffs; the Court hath given the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen a week's time to show cause why such a mandamus ought not to be granted. Duke of Monmouth appeared according to his reconnaissance, but having not thought fit to consult the Attorney General (as he ought regularly to have done) he was not discharged. The old London sheriffs appear in the head of several other rioters who are to attend de die in diem till they come to their trial. A large information hath been exhibited in the King's Bench against Lord Grey for debauching and concealing his fair sister-in-law, and his lordship is to plead to it, and to have a trial at bar upon it this term. The Londoners have given in their replication about the quo warranto, signed by Williams, Winnington, and six other true Protestant lawyers; it is more in the nature of a manifesto, or one of the last Westminster Parliament addresses, than a loyal instrument. I seldom fail my lord, of sending your lordship one or two bulky packets filled with letters, some to English gentlemen, others only covered (as far as I can guess) to your lordship. I would gladly receive your directions touching them, especially how to distinguish those I ought not to trouble your lordship's packet with. Herewith go two delivered by Mr. Graham, one from his R. H., and a packet recommended by my Lord Hyde. His Majesty was pleased last night to declare the Marquis of Halifax Lord Privy Seal.

1682, Oct. 26th, Newmarket.—William Blathwayt to Lord Preston.—Your lordship has only this assurance by my being here that nothing of any moment can pass without your immediate knowledge, but we are indeed so barren of news that I can hardly find matter for this letter. On Saturday night his Royal Highness arrived here and the streets were all filled with bonfires upon the occasion of his birthday. The weather continues fair enough after some rain, which has very much favoured the King's divertisements, and would invite his Majesty to stay longer than Saturday next if it were not necessary for him to be at London on the Monday following, being the first day of term when the Duke of Monmouth is to answer for the late riot at the King's Bench bar

1682, Oct. 30th, Whitehall.—L. Jenkins to Lord Preston (holograph). My last was of this day seven-nights. I have since the honour of yours of the 4th Nov., n. s., which was read last night before his Majesty at the committee, but produced nothing of direction to me upon any part of it. I was glad to find in it so

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

exact an account of the pretensions of the House of Longueville to the principality of Orange, because it is one of the many evidences of your application to render yourself master of everything that would become your lordship to know and give an account of as belonging to your post; but I am heartily sorry to see a suit of that nature commenced at this time, when the Prince will not be able to make his defence but with great disadvantage, and that a seizure once made is not easily taken off. As you come to be informed my lord, in the progress of this business of the merits of the cause, you will, I doubt not, take along with you for your private satisfaction all that Mess^r. Dupuis in their folio *Traite des droits du Roy tres Chretien*, have deduced of this title, tho' that be a book that we English cannot take the least notice of without prejudice to that which concerns us much nearer. I take leave to send your lordship Count Than's and M. van Beuninghen's last memorial. His Majesty having not yet directed any answer to be given to it, I shall not presume to give my own reflections upon it, but as soon as his Majesty directs anything to be done upon it you may be sure of my diligence in giving you notice of it.

1682, Nov. 2nd, Whitehall.—O. Wynne to Lord Preston.—Mr. Secretary commands me to tell your lordship that he hath nothing worth the troubling you with this night . . . All things are very quiet in the city and under God likely to continue so, and the rather for that the *bouteux* do vanish daily. We are in quest at present of Sir Thom. Blayer, who hath been summoned above a week to attend the council but hath not yet appeared; he is summoned again for to-morrow, his Majesty being concerned lest he should withdraw before he begins an account of 16,000*l*. he received as collection money for the redemption of poor captives. Whitaker was found guilty by a Somerset jury in Westminster Hall for words spoken two years ago in that county, tending to justify the late rebellion, saying 'twas a legal war and the late King was not murdered but legally put to death by a court of judicature; his bail is but 200*l*.; he himself is fled and did not appear. We know not yet what his fine will be. The next famous trial of this term will be the late sheriffs and the London riotters.—P.S. The Earl of Sunderland is admitted to the Committee of Foreign Affairs.

1682, Nov. 6th, Whitehall.—L. Jenkins to Lord Preston (holograph partly cipher deciphered by Lord Preston). I have the favour of yours of the 7th and 11th. The first was produced yesterday before the King at the committee; the other is but just now come to hand, so that I have not had time to uncipher that large cipher that was in it apart. As far as I can guess by the Spanish letters just come in, there's here no likelihood that the King of Spain will accept of the King's arbitrage. Sir H. Goodrick was not restored when the letters came away. Capt. O'Connor would have had his Majesty's letter to the most Christian King upon the subject matter of the petition enclosed, but his Majesty was pleased to direct no more than that you should do offices as far as the suggestion will bear in his behalf. The enclosed is a copy of a memorial given in at Madrid by Mons^r. de Hemskirk, ambassador of Holland.

1682, Nov. 9th, Whitehall.—Two letters, one holograph from Mr. Secretary Jenkins to Lord Preston, recommending a petition by M. Francis Ammonet, a French protestant and merchant, lately come into England for his religion's sake, a copy of which he encloses.—P.S. I sent your lordship last post the petition of Capt. O'Connor; I am commanded to repeat to your lordship his Majesty's pleasure that you do all convenient offices upon the same, the subject matter thereof seeming here very reasonable.

1682, Nov. 13th, Whitehall.—The same to the same.—(Partly in cipher deciphered by Lord Preston.) The Spanish ambassador gave in a memorial yesterday to his Majesty, but it was so fine spun it signified little, the thing intended by it was to intreat his Majesty to desire a prolongation of the term, and the ambassador expresses as much fully enough by word of mouth; but in his memorial he supposes there may be such hostilities committed as may cause all our hopes of a peace to vanish, then he leaves to his Majesty's high wisdom to make use of the most efficacious means (best known to himself) to prevent those hostilities. His Majesty was so little edified with this matter of negotiating, that tho' he resolved to demand of the most Christian King to have the term prolonged for a competent time, yet he thought fit to do it by word of mouth to the French ambassador (as he did the last night), but with (without?) grounding what he asked upon the Spanish memorial

or the application of the Spanish ambassador to him, making the concern he hath for the peace of Christendom to be the motive to this request. His Majesty being thus coldly applied to hath not thought fit to charge you with any constraint in this case, yet it is his pleasure that with giving you any copy of the said memorial I should acquaint your lordship with what hath passed, that you may know how to govern yourself in your conversation with M. de Crossy; in case he should take any notice to your lordship of the overture that M. Barillon is to make by an express of this day, you may let him see you are not unacquainted with the thing, and tho' you are not commanded to pass offices, yet you are to support the reasonableness of the King's demand from the great topic of the peace of Christendom. It was once intended by the French Ambassador to send an express, but he hath since contented himself to send by the ordinary.

1682, Nov. 20th, Whitehall.—The same to the same (holograph). The last I troubled your lordship with was of Thursday last. I have since, that is yesterday, proposed to his Majesty the difficulty, or rather oppression, that the inhabitants of Jersey begin to labour under. His Majesty and my lords approved very well of your reasonings upon that subject, and his Majesty commanded me not only to recommend it to your lordship to pass offices with M. de Croissy upon this occasion, but to give me in charge to wait on the French ambassador (as I have done this morning) to recommend the same affair to his Excellency. His Majesty is content that way be made for the young gentlemen you wot of, to come by the means you shall think most probable.

1682, Nov. 23rd, Whitehall.—The same to the same (in cipher deciphered by Lord Preston).—My last was of Monday the 23rd, since which I have none from your lordship. His Majesty hath ordered an answer to be given to M. van Beuninghen's last memorial, it turns principally upon these two heads, first, that the accepting of the arbitration is the most probable means to prevent a new and general rupture. Secondly, that 'tis not proper at this time that none of the parties have'n (?) into the arbitration to ask a place for a general congress; these points your lordship will be pleased to support with your own reasons (which I am sure will be very good), at least till I shall be able to send you a copy of the memorial that Mr. Chudleigh is to give in. The reason why I do not now send it is that his Majesty would not have it yet imparted to any of the foreign ministers in this Court; but the truth that we are concerned that it should be taken notice of by the allies is, that his Majesty will not suffer himself to be entrainé by the allies into the war against his will.

1682, Nov. 27th, Whitehall. The same to the same.—Your letters of the 28th Nov. and 2nd Dec., n. st., were read yesterday before his Majesty at the committee. His Majesty likes very well of the exactness of that deduction that you make to him touching Orange. I have not had anything of late written hither about it from Holland, tho' the letters of the 2nd Dec. came to hand yesterday from France, yet I do not hear any thing from M. Barillon about the prolongation of the term; how his courier comes to be behind the mail so long I do not yet hear. I do by his Majesty's allowance transmit to your lordship Don P. Ronquillo's memorial that he gave in on Saturday last. If his Majesty directs nothing as yet to be said or done upon it, he reserves himself till he hears what France will do about the prolongation of the term. His Majesty directs you to hearken after the merits of Mr. Charlton's cause, that he may upon notice of the charge against him be better able to judge what is best to be done in order to protect and preserve him.

1682, Dec. 4th London (holograph). Lord Halifax to Lord Preston.— . . . The prolongation of the term lately obtained from France by our master is the likeliest means to keep the world in peace; but it is not yet known how it will work in Spain and Holland, where there is at the same time a fear of a war, and yet a great slowness to use the most probable methods to prevent it; a little more time must needs open the scene, and the world will at least be put out of the suspense it is now in for the event of things, the spring being so critical a time, that we shall be able then to guess what weather will be for the rest of the year. Your lordship hath a difficult province enough, which I am not sorry for, because you will have so much the more credit by acquitting yourself so well. . . .

1682, Dec. 12th. H. [Henry Compton, Bishop of] London, to Lord Preston.—Acknowledges his letter. Understands that Lord Preston has put new life to the

SIR
F. GRAHAM
BART.

SIR
GRAHAM,
BART.

hopes of Madam de Regné, who presents her most passionate thanks in a matter that concerns her poor Protestant relations.—The bearer of the letter Mr. Coke (for whom he begs Lord Preston's protection) is a gentleman of a fair estate, loyal, and a thorough Protestant.

1682, Dec. 21st, o. s., Piccadilly. Henry Coventry to Lord Preston.—Thanks for Lord Preston's letter of the 26th of Dec., and apologises for troubling him about so mean a concern; he (Coventry) must charge a very considerable part of the blame to his good friend James Graham to whom he spoke about Melon seeds, thinking he would have employed some of his lordship's family and not have troubled Lord Preston himself. Thanks him.

1682, Dec. 7th, Whitehall. William Blathwayt to Lord Preston.—Having no other opportunity of serving your lordship, I take leave to entertain you with something that has passed here, and may probably afford matter of discourse at Paris. One Falaisean, a French Protestant, and secretary to Mr. Mountagu during his embassy in France, was taken into custody by an order of council at the same time when Mr. Mountagu's papers were seized, and it did then appear that this man was extremely busy in matters of state, by the letters and papers that were found in his scribittore. However, upon his producing a protection from this French ambassador he was then released without more notice taken of him. Since which time it is said by those that have reason to know it that he has kept unjustifiable correspondencies with foreign courts, and more especially with that of the Elector of Brandenburg, whither he has sent divers libels, as that of the black box, and others translated into French. And having by these means and by the recommendation of Mons^r. Spanheim, now at Paris, introduced himself into the confidence of the ministers of that Court, he obtains credentials from the elector to his resident; whereupon he begun to take upon him the part of a minister, and pressed for an audience from the King, but instead of having a day appointed for it, he was given to understand that his Majesty would not admit of him, and had signified the reasons of his refusal to the elector by the enclosed letter. Some time after his Majesty receives the answer (which I likewise send your lordship here enclosed) written in such terms that his Majesty thought he had great reason to express his resentment of it, and immediately gave orders to the master of the ceremonies to signify his pleasure to Falaiseau that he should forthwith depart the kingdom, with which he has promised to comply. This information I thought might not be unuseful to your lordship, having also reason to believe that Mons^r. Spanheim will appear to your lordship very forward and active in excusing his master the elector as well as his friend Mons^r. Falaiseau. Mons^r. Haxhausen, the Duke of Holstein's envoy, is to have his first audience to-morrow. Your lordship knows his only business is to solicit the King to interpose his good offices in behalf of that Duke upon the differences he has depending with the King of Denmark.

1682, December 7th, London. T. Deanes to Lord Preston.—Dr. Turner gives you by this post a particular account of your affair, so that I have only to say that the Duke has undertaken it and thinks it very well timed. I have desired the doctor, after the arguments of the necessity of it for the King's better service and honour to lay before his Highness the promises were made to you before your parting from this place, to inform him of the assurances you lately had from several hands of the King's kind intentions towards you, and to shew him that you expected it in nothing more during your stay abroad than in the advancement of your character. I have advised him also to let the Duke know that I am here from your lordship, to give you an account of what resolutions may be taken in it; by this means I may have a greater freedom to speak to the Duke of your business. I received your lordship's letter with the inclosed for his Royal Highness.

1682, Dec. 14th, London. The same to the same. I can give you no better account of your business than Dr. Turner has by the two last posts. Neither do I see ground to hope it may succeed unless your lordship would think it fit to ask leave to come over here for some little time yourself; you could I am sure do more in it in one day than all your friends here are like to do for you; if this be refused you, and that you continue in your former resolutions of quitting if not advanced, it will be absolutely necessary to make them known here. I must confess I think it strange that you should be delayed at a time when they are so prodigal of honours to others. Pray be pleased to let

me know your lordship's intentions. I waited the other morning with Mr. Tufton on the Duke, before we heard that Mr. Charlton was at liberty, to give him an account of the character he had in the world and what you lordship believed him to be, having been informed that he was mightily misrepresented to his Highness; I told him that you had no particular acquaintance with him, but that those that had represented him to you as a very worthy gentleman, and that it was the general belief of the world that he was so.

1682, Dec. 18th, Whitehall. L. Jenkins to Lord Preston (holograph).—Having spent all this day in dispatching an express for Tanger (the Emperor there demurring to ratify the peace by sea and land, that his ambassador concluded here) I have just time left to tell your lordship that the enclosed is a memorial of the States of Holland, by way of advice to the States general; I had it from a friend there. M. de Citters is newly arrived here but hath not seen the King, his Majesty going early this morning for Windsor to return on Wednesday evening. He brings with him an answer to Mr. Chudleigh's memorial, but 'tis in very tame terms, in a manner as we are told that this of Holland is. The other paper is a letter that D. P. Ronquillo writ to me; I have not yet had any direction to answer it, but we are threatend to have it printed upon us in Holland. My lord chancellor hath been agonizing these 24 hours; his Majesty will lose a very good servant and a very great man.

1682, Dec. 21st, Whitehall.—The same to the same (holograph).—I have two from your lordship of the 23rd and another of the 26th. I have not yet produced them before his Majesty, but I see we must look about us in what concerns the islands. I'll speak with as many merchants as I can upon the question started on that side, and then inform your lordship of what shall occur, that we may make our case as strong as we can. M. Citters, if he be arrived, is yet *incognito*, but the memorial he brings begins to appear. Sir H. Goodrick hath been forced in a manner out of Madrid, the Spaniards bringing a coach and obliging him to go in it a mile out of town; the treatment is so rude that his Majesty cannot choose but take notice of it and resent it. We have this day an excellent lord keeper in my Lord Chief Justice North. My Lord Pemerton succeeds him in the common pleas, Mr. Saunders will be Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

1682, Christmas Day, Whitehall.—The same to the same.—(Holograph).—Your letter of the 30th was produced last night at the committee; it being a great vigil the consideration of the Jersey business was adjourned to another day. We have no letters from Sir Hen. Goodrick himself, but what your lordship writes of the indignities done him is confirmed on all hands. His Majesty says not much upon this matter, yet I cannot think but that he resents it in proportion to the strangeness of their proceedings. There cannot be an indication more convincing than this unparalleled rudeness of their resolution in Spair to refuse his Majesty's arbitrage; but for the other point that they reckon with themselves as gained, to wit, that they can draw England into the war as soon as they themselves are involved in it, I have often wondered with myself what should be the grounds of their confidence, but of this that I intended to say, it being impossible to put it into cypher. I'll stand indebted to your lordship till the first convenience.

(1682), Dec. 25th. H. [Compton, Bishop of] London to Lord Preston.—Complimentary.

1682, Dec. 26th, London. (Holograph.) Lord Halifax to Lord Preston. It seemeth the ministers of Spain now in Paris were rightly informed of the intentions of their own Court when they expressed such an aversion to the arbitrage, for by what we hear from Madrid, as well as by their extraordinary proceeding towards Sir Harry Goodrick, it appeareth they are resolved not to agree to it, and yet at the same time are sufficiently apprehensive of the ill consequences a war may bring upon them. And now they would fain put it upon the King my master (to whom it least belongeth) to find out some other expedient after they have rejected that which he offered them. I read your letter to his Majesty, who very well approveth your lordship's answer to the proposal made to you of calling a Parliament. He resolveth to keep that entirely in his own power, and to choose his own time without consulting either any foreign princes or their ministers in a thing of which he conceiveth himself to be much a more proper judge than they can pretend to be; and as for the King's asking a further delay from the King of France, he is

SIR
F. GRAHAM
BART.

not satisfied it would be of much use, and therefore, I believe, will be very slow in doing anything of that kind except he should have more reason to hope than he hath had yet that in case it was granted it might produce a good effect

1682, Dec. 20. W. Blaythwayt to Lord Preston.—From the news from Madrid he thinks Spain will not agree to the mediation.

1683, Jan. 15, Whitehall.—William Blathwayt to Lord Preston.—Having formerly sent your lordship all that had passed in the business of Falaiseau, and your lordship by your letter of the 23rd of the last month having been pleased to express your satisfaction in the account I gave, I am encouraged to send your lordship his Majesty's reply to the Elector of Brandenburg on that subject, which I doubt not will very much raise his El. Highnesses passion. But his Majesty will as certainly be justified to the world for the resentments he has shown at such a choice. Falaiseau, I hear, is gone into Holland, and whether he will steer his course from thence your lordship will best understand from Mons^r. Spanheim.

1683, Jan. 29th, Whitehall. William Bridgeman to Lord Preston.—My Lord of Sunderland succeeding the Earl of Conway (who yesterday resigned his place of Secretary of State and delivered the seals to his Majesty), I would not omit acquainting your lordship therewith, and the rather because my lord not being sworn yet in Council will not till the next post signify it himself to you P.S. I beg your lordship will direct your secretary to send us the Gazettes from time to time. I trouble your lordship with the enclosed, because it comes from my Lady Sunderland.

1683, Feb. 1st, Whitehall.—The Earl of Sunderland to Lord Preston.—Mr. Bridgeman tells me he acquainted your lordship by the last post that his Majesty had been graciously pleased to confer on me the place of one of his principal Secretaries of State, vacant by the resignation of the Earl of Conway. I was accordingly sworn yesterday, and would not omit by the first to let you know it from myself, and to assure you lordship that I shall be very ready upon all occasions to serve you in my station in anything that may offer here.

1683th, Feb. 15. G. Wynne to Lord Preston.—Mr. Secretary being obliged to go towards the city, commands me to beg your lordship's excuse that he doth not write to you this night, and to send your lordship a copy of his Majesty's letter to the Pr. of Portugal upon a late scurvy incident befallen our merchants at Lisbon, a great many of them having been imprisoned upon a discovery made of money that had been shipped to the value of about 15,000*l*. We have not any news from abroad, nor do the last letters say anything of the Treaty of Association which is said to be now carrying on between the high allies at the Hague. Letters of the 5th instant, st. n., from Madrid say that Mr. Hemeskirk had again received another answer touching the arbitrage, which was no more than a referring of him to the answer given the 1st of December, as he was then to the first given the 22nd of Oct., so that the business of the arbitrage is quite off. We are told Don Pedro Ronquillo is to be recalled hence, and that the Court of Spain is not well pleased with him for being too zealous in the promoting of and arguing for the arbitrage. Our term is now over, and nothing done besides the arguing of a few points in the quo warranto. Tomorrow the city Midsummer riotters are to be tried, and 'tis hoped some of them may be pinched for it. The Earl of Danby's indisposition hindered his lordship from being brought to Westminster by habeas corpus to move for his being bailed. Mr. Clifford, that spirited away the widow, is fined a 1,000*l*. to the King, and his accomplices in 500*l*. each; she is to sue them again for her own damage. An indictment of perjury is filed up against Sir Patience Ward, the late Lord Mayor. 'Tis thought that my Lord Grey's business is made up, otherwise he would have been fined this last term. 'Tis said my Lord Shaftesbury's corpse is landed at Poole, in Dorsetshire.

1683, Feb. 19th, Whitehall.—The same to the same. Your lordship may have heard of a sharp contest lately begun in the Treasury by way of accusing the menagers of the harth money for compounding the surplusage of that farm, much to the King's prejudice; the charge was first started by Mr. Shales, who pretended to make out the King was wronged 50,000*l*.; but after several hearings I am well informed that his Majesty, and my lords that attended him at the Treasury Chambers this night, have declared that Mr. Shales hath not fully made out and proved any fraud, that consequently the contract stands with the farmers, and

this is looked upon by the lords of the Treasury, especially by the commissioners and farmers of the revenue of hearth money, who were thus attacked to be a considerable victory; as my Lord of Rochester and his con-commissioners were to maintain the composition made with the farmers, so there were great lords, particularly my Lord Privy Seal that backed the charge of Capt. Shales. As this matter might have grown to great heats, if any but those prudent lords had been engaged in it, so it hath of late been the theme of our town.

1683, Feb. 22nd, Whitehall.—L. Jenkins to Lord Preston (in cipher deciphered by Lord Preston).—His Majesty hath commanded me to give your lordship an account of what hath passed here in the business of Capt. Shelton. On Saturday last he gave an information to the King, being admitted to the honour of appearing before him in my office, by word of mouth, much to the same purpose with that which your lordship took from him in writing in August and September last; some things he added of more arms, in all to the number of 15,000 muskets sent into Ireland, and two millions of money that were already in Cardinal of Bouillon's hands to be sent thither in specie. This information I and Mr. Wynne took from his mouth in writing on Saturday evening and Sunday morning last. His Majesty had not leisure to enter into a consideration of all the particulars he informed of till yesterday at 9 o'clock, when he was called a second time before his Majesty, my Lord Keeper, Lord Privy Seal, and several other Lords of the Council attending; my Lord Keeper by his Majesty's order represented to him several things contradictory and indeed impossible to be true in his information, exhorted him to confess ingeniously to the King the ends he had in his own thoughts, or else the invitation and encouragement he had had from others to make such a fiction; he was conjured very earnestly to consider of his error and to retract it while it was yet time; he persisting confidently in his affirmations was bid to withdraw for some time, and being called in again, and still persisting in his assertions, my Lord Keeper told him it was his Majesty's pleasure that he should out of hand get him gone out of his royal presence and of the kingdom too, his Majesty looking upon him as a dangerous lyer and a great fourbe; 'twas further added that himself having confessed matters of high treason acted by himself, his Majesty might have justly proceeded against him capitally, but that he would not meddle with him, he having been invited over by his Majesty's direction; his complice Stepkins had orders immediately after to withdraw from Whitehall, where he had sheltered himself by reason of his debts. I was not wanting at all the times that this matter was had in debate before his Majesty to represent to him the inconveniency and indeed the uneasiness that the publishing of this thing might bring upon your lordship; then it was answered by the King, and resolved by all my lords that you had done no other then what was indispensably your duty, and his Majesty, tho' he would exagitat his whole scheme as ridiculous and absurd to the French ambassador and others as occasion did offer, yet he was resolved to justify you in the part you had had in transmitting over the information of this fellow. Your own letter to his Majesty shewing plainly that you gave no credit to what he said.

1683, Feb. 29th, Whitehall.—T. Deanes to Lord Preston.—I dare not adventure to write to you with that freedom that I could have done had I met Mr. Howart here, and so got the Chifre which you intended I should have; he was gone to York three days before I arrived, so that I must omit some things which I should have been willing to inform your lordship of. As to the gentleman whom you gave me in charge, he came safe hither with me on Friday last, and that night I carried him to the secretary's who desired me to bring him before the King in the cabinet council next day, where after he was examined I was called in and delivered your letter; they asked many questions about him and of the character he had in the world, which I answered as your lordship had ordered me. What may be clearly made out of his assertions I do not know. Mr. Secretary has spent these two days past almost in examining him, ment every particular. I received last night your lordship's letter with the enclosed copy of the memorial concerning the Scotch affair, which I showed to the Duke this morning; as to the note which I had also, Sir Andrew Forrester and I think that what you desire will be very necessary for the advancement of the business, and so we resolve to propose it. I shall not fail to let Sir James Dick know the progress you have made in it. News there are none, but we have had a

SIR
F. GRAHAM
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

report that my Lord Churchill was to be Secretary of State; they say it is grounded upon his having been learning to write lately; the King when he heard it said he was not resolved to have two idle secretaries. If I durst take upon me to advise I would say that your presence was never more for your interest here than now it would be; it is what most of your friends say

1683, April 2nd, Whitehall.—O. Wynne to Lord Preston.—Mr. Secretary is commanded upon a little service that hinders his writing to your lordship this night as he designed, nor doth he charge me with anything besides this one particular towards your lordship, viz., that my Lord of Rochester designed this night to have moved his Majesty that your lordship might have leave to come over hither for *ten* days about your private affairs. But so it happened that his Majesty did not come down where my lords used to meet as was expected, but that the next first opportunity will be laid hold of to move in your lordship's behalf. We know nothing as yet of the manner or degree that his Majesty intends to resent the late action of the Dutch at Bantam, which they it seems are refined enough to excuse as intended for a piece of friendship to prevent a worse thing that the young Sultan designed against the English, &c. We talk much here of the Earl of Castlehaven, Lord Lansdown, and some other lords, besides many gentlemen that intend to go as volunteers to the holy war in Hungary. Upon the death of the Earl of Manchester, the Earl of Lichfield is admitted in ordinary a gentleman of the bedchamber, and the Earl of Shrewsbury and Lord Lansdown in extraordinary. Two ensigns of the guards quarrelling upon a slight occasion, the one was left dead upon the place, the other has very desperate wounds. Three idle persons vowing by way of frolic to kill the first man they met did so, and are now in Newgate. The Spaniards give out here that there is but little likelihood of their resisting the arbitrage, since M. van Benningen, who (as first burgomaster of Amsterdam) leads Holland in a string, presses it, and will gain all the states to be of his opinion; but they (the Spaniards) to save appearances would have the Pope or some other potentate to press and prevail with them at the same time.

1683, April 5th, Whitehall.—The Earl of Rochester to Lord Preston . . . I could not that evening get the opportunity of knowing the King's mind concerning your following that Court, which since his Majesty hath been pleased to command Mr. Secretary Jenkins to signify to you, and I suppose your lordship will not be troubled that you have leave first to make a step over hither, which I would advice you to lose no time in doing . . .

1683, April 12th, Whitehall.—L. Jenkins to Lord Preston.—I should not have troubled your lordship this night but that the Countess of Drogheda presses it very much; it is to signify to your lordship his Majesty's pleasure that you should get the privy seal that is gone out to be served upon the Lord Baron Slane of Ireland, and his brother and sister, who are now in the hands of one Morus, an Irishman in the College de Grassins at Paris. The lady is confident of your care and favour as soon as you have any signification of his Majesty's pleasure. His Majesty is likewise content that you pass an office for leave to one Petitost that works (as I remember) in enamel, to come over to England where he hath been sworn servant to our late King of blessed memory above 50 years ago.

1683, n. d. T. Deanes to Lord Preston.—We have now after a great many false at last come to the knowledge of a true plot, which I here give your lordship what account I can of, fearing that from the secretary's office by reason of their great business you may have but little written by this post. Council being held at Hampton Court on Saturday last there appeared before them an oilman, whose name, as I am informed, is Kiline [Keeling]; he gave an information of a design that has been a long time on foot by the dissenting party of murdering the King and the Duke; this was first resolved by them to be executed at their coming from Newmarket, but the fire that happened there obliged the King to come away sooner than was intended, and so for that time was the great instrument of his preservation. It was to be done by a great many armed men who were to be mounted on fine horses, and all together to shout (shoot) onto the King's coach from behind a hedge; that being done, to ride straight into London where the phanaticks were ready to rise, and whither the guards could not be able to follow them closely, their horses being presumed to be almost weary

before the attack; the murder was immediately to be thrown upon the Papists, and under that name most of the King's best subjects put to the sword. These designs having taken no effect at the first intended place, they have since been consulting where to effectuate them would be most convenient; they found some difficulty in their not knowing when they they should find the King and the Duke travelling together again in the same coach. This Kiline told the names of nine persons of whom he said if any could be apprehended they were able to give better information of the plot than he; but they were all fled before the messengers could be sent to apprehend them, yet there is now two of them come in by name, the one West, a counsellor at law, the other is Colonel Rumsey, formerly collector of the Customs of Bristol, and since Lieutenant Colonel to Sir Harry Goodright's regiment at its first going over to Flanders; they have all this day been giving informations, but it is not yet known who they have accused, only Algernon Sidney is one, and is just now sent to the Tower. Major Wildman is another, and is in custody. They had at the same time a design laid for seizing the Tower and several other places of strength. This conspiracy is so clearly made out that the King thinks it better for him to leave the country, and so with the Court is expected here to-morrow, it is not doubted but there will be found many great men concerned in the affair.

1683, June 21st. to Lord Preston.—On Tuesday night a horrid plot was discovered some Whigs had against the lives of the King and Duke, and two persons, one an instrument maker, the other an oilman, were seized, as also a rope maker at Wapping, and that some or one of them have confessed that a plot was laid in last March to murder the King and Duke as they came from Newmarket; that a house was hired for that purpose near Hogsdon, that the blunderbusses were prepared, and that his Majesty coming away sooner than was expected by reason of the fire there prevented it; that one Goodenough, the late Whig under-sheriff, and West, of the Temple (Colledge's lawyer) were concerned in it, who upon search, fled upon Monday night and carried away most of their precious papers, leaving for haste all their trunks and other places open: that one Col. Rumsey, an intimate of Shaftesburys, is not to be found, nor one Nelthrope and some others who were principals in it; that when they had perpetrated this most horrid deed they were to report that the Papists had done it because the Duke was coming about, and then have set on the throne whom they had a mind. This is what is commonly discoursed, for the matter being before a committee of the council, who meet constantly about it every day, is by that means kept very private. Orders have been sent to the ports for seizing the several persons fled and others suspected, and strict guard ordered to be kept here and at Windsor to prevent any danger; papers of moment (are said) also to be taken, and that the matter will be undeniably made out, which all honest men greedily wish. Yesterday the common council met, where report was made by my Lord Mayor of his Majesty's gracious reception of him and those that went with him at the presenting their petition, and how far his Majesty had condescended to them as to be willing to pardon their offence, and confirmed their charter under the restrictions then mentioned; whereupon it was proposed that his Majesty should be most humbly thanked for his gracious favour, and that they should willingly and gratefully accept thereof. This the Whigs had the impudence to oppose, but, though they strove hard, could not carry their design of destroying the charter before provision had been made for their lands, for upon the question it was carried by a majority of 18, besides the aldermen (who upon occasion pole amongst them), and of them there were 16, that would have joyfully have been for the acceptance; so it was ordered to be done, and that his lordship should with what others he should please attend his Majesty, or such as his Majesty should appoint, with this their act of acceptance, which they hope will put an end to that matter. They say the Archbishop of York is dead, that Dr. Turner, the Duke's chaplain, is made Dean of Windsor, and Judge Raymond on the mending hand, so as to be able to be on the bench. They say the French ships in the Straits have sent into Tholone and Marseills 16,000 Turks taken on board by them on board a Caricke coming from Egypt to join that Emperor's forces, but may possibly be released again, the captain that brought them in having no orders for it. Its still thought Sir Tho. Joanes will be Lord Chief Justice, tho' some yet think Sir George Jefferys.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
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F. GRAHAM,
BART.

1683, June 28th. (The same) to the same.—On Tuesday night about 10 the Lord Grey was committed to the charge of Sergeant Derham, with order forthwith to carry him to the Tower, but he (whether through simplicity or design is not yet known) let him go to a tavern, and staid with him there till next morning at 6 o'clock, then to go to bed there and speak with his friends, when carrying him in a coach (having before dismissed the guards he had ordered him for the more safe conveyance) with only himself and his lordship's servant, and falling asleep by the way, his lordship a little before he got to the Tower stepped out of the coach, and finding his guard continue in a dead sleep left him, and being pursued by a soldier seduced him and took him away with him; when the sergeant awaked he went to deliver his prisoner to the lieutenant, who finding him escaped secured the sergeant and sent him under a strong guard to Whitehall, where his Majesty, who was much vexed, sent him forth back thither again a prisoner for high treason, ordering that he should be put into the dungeon, with a resolution to punish him very severely for this dangerous neglect. The watermen that carried his lordship away and his lordship's servants were soon after taken, but his lordship's not heard of, tho' every house in London hath been searched for him. Yesterday one Major Holmes, a correspondent of Argiles, was taken, as also one Bayly, another of his creatures, as also one Sir George and Sir Alexander Campbell his relations; and this day one Monroe, and with them papers of great moment, plainly shewing the great correspondency those rebels held with ours here. The committee sat most part of yesterday and this day and examined those persons, as also Wildman, Romsey, and West, and sent the Scotch men to several prisons; and information being given last night that the Duke of Monmouth laid hid in the house of the doorkeeper of the House of Lords, a guard were sent to seize his grace (he not rendering himself as was hoped), and they raised him but very narrowly, forcing him to quit his bed and to get away over the tiles; and letters are said to be intercepted directed to Argile, who therefore seems to be in town, whereupon strict search is made after him; and this morning at a council a proclamation was ordered to issue forthwith, and will be out this evening requiring the Duke of Monmouth, the Lord Grey, Sir Thomas Armstrong, and Mr. Ferguson, the Scotch Anabaptist parson, who lately stole hither from Holland, forthwith to render themselves to justice, and in default thereof requiring all persons to apprehend them, with the proffer of a reward of 500*l.* for each of them whom any person shall seize, and they say that Argile will be added. This morning Trenchard, recorder of Taunton, and the chairman of the King's Head club, and as it since appears treasurer to the plotters, was taken and sent to the Tower, and this afternoon the secretary went thither to examine Coll. Sydney, to whom Argile's letters since Shaftesbury's death were directed, as also the Lord Russell, and to-morrow morning is to be another general council. Mead, the preacher in London, is fled, as also Dr. Owen, and divers others can't be heard of. All the riotters who appeared in Court have paid their fines and are discharged. Strict guards are kept at Whitehall to prevent any attempt of these villains, and all agree that never a horrid conspiracy was ever hatched or so plainly made out . . .

1683, June 28th, Whitehall.—T. Deanes to Lord Preston.— . . . Two days ago my Lord Russel was sent to the Tower. My Lord Gray was brought from the country by a messenger, and after examination, finding things clearly made out against him, and being ordered to close prison in the Tower, he made his escape on his way thither by the rogueishness of the serjeant, whose name is Dirum, and who lays now in the dungeon upon bread and water. I need write nothing of the Duke of Monmouth, the printed proclamation which no doubt will be sent you from the secretaries will inform you sufficiently about him. This I can only tell you, that these lords are not accused of the design that was now on foot of killing the King, but of an old one which was some months ago to seize him, and was rendered ineffectual by Mr. Trincard not being able to raise the 10,000 men he had promised them from the west. The gentleman is now apprehended, but it is not known what he confesseth. There is likewise a discovery made of the correspondency that is betwixt the fanatics here and them in Scotland. The great agent of the Scotch party here was one Baily, of Gerardswood [Jervis wood]; he had his credentials, and was ordered to treat with none but Algernon Sidney. He is in custody, but, after my country fanatic way, obstinate to that degree that he told the King that all the tortures

that could be invented should not draw one word of a confession from him. Sir Hewh Cambel of Cesnok and his son are taken too. Commissary Munroe was just now brought in, and there is a warrant for taking Sir John Coghron, but he is not yet found. Amongst their papers there are found letters of the late Earl of Argile, wherein he gives advice that he had proposed to the brethren in England that if they would advance him 10,000*l.* sterling money he would go into Scotland and there begin the rebellion, and that they had relished the proposition so well that the money was to be paid to him before the beginning of July next. It is certainly known that Algernon Sidney sent one express to Scotland for Sir John Coghron before his coming hither last, and that there was a general rebellion agreed upon by the Whigs of both nations. I had almost forget to tell you that Mr. Hone, the joiner, is apprehended at Cambridge, and it is thought will be here this night; if he confess as it is expected it will be of great advantage, for Mr. West is so far from telling all that he knows that it is said he repents of what he has said, and thinks the name of an informer worse than of a traitor. . . .

1683, June 28th, Whitehall.—John Mounsteven to (Mr. Tempest). A short letter conveying the same news about the conspiracy as in the previous letters.

1683, June 14th, Whitehall.—O. Wynne to Lord Preston.—I am commanded by Mr. Secretary to excuse his not writing to your lordship this night, being engaged in taking certain informations which are given in to him by some of the godly party, that strive to come in to accuse their brethren, which may be reckoned one good effect of his Majesty's having judgment given for him in the quo warranto, which was done by Mr. Justice Jones on Tuesday last, my Lord Chief Justice himself being still weak and confined to his bed. I take leave to send your lordship a copy of what he spoke when he pronounced the judgment. The Common Council met this day and agreed upon an address to his Majesty, or rather a petition, wherein they do in a very humble and dejected style acknowledge their guilt and their grief for having misgoverned the city for these late years. They thank the King for his grace and mercy to them in their *distressed condition* for not commanding the judgment against the charter to be entered, and do make the most solemn promise of behaving themselves as they ought for the future, in case his Majesty shall be graciously pleased to take them one more into his royal favour; and a committee of above 14 aldermen and commoners are to present it to his Majesty. To-morrow the London rioters come to be fined in Westminster Hall; some of them are said to be withdrawn, and to be content to forfeit their recognoizances of 500*l.* My Lord Gray comes amongst the rest. We hear no further of Prince George; the yachts are fallen down the river this day and are to sail to Gluckstadt. The Earls of Arundel and Feversham and Lord Churchill are said to be on board to receive the Prince from their Majesties and his Royal Highness. The confederate ministers have given in to his Majesty a second set of memorials, pressing his Majesty in something clearer terms to accept of the mediation. They were given in at Windsor, and Mr. Secretary hath not yet received any copies of them.

1683, June 28th, Whitehall. Sam. de Paz and E. Chute to Lord Preston.—Mr. Secretary has commanded us to write to your lordship and give you the best account we can of what has passed here since the last your lordship had from his hand. Coll. Algernon Sydney, my Lord Russell, and Major Wildman are all committed to the Tower, and some Scotchmen to the Gatehouse, for high treason. My Lord Grey was committed, but he made his escape out of the hands of a serjeant-at-arms at the Tower gate before he had delivered him to the lieutenant. The serjeant was found to be in fault, and was committed in his place. A proclamation is coming out for the apprehending of the Duke of Monmouth, my Lord Grey, Sir Thomas Armstrong, and Mr. Ferguson, with offer of 500*l.* for each. They are said to be fled northward in order to get into Scotland if they can. There are none of those mentioned in the proclamation before taken but Hone the joiner. Mr. Attorney General has order from his Majesty to prepare the evidence for the bringing of the persons charged to a speedy trial; what will be the issue we shall be very glad to acquaint your lordship if Mr. Secretary's pleasure be to confer that honour on yours, &c.

1683, July 2nd, Whitehall. S. de Paz to Lord Preston. Mr. Secretary commands me to give your lordship his most humble service, and to tell you that the con-

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

tinual toil about the further examining into this horrid conspiracy still disenables him from writing this post to your lordship. God be thanked, the pains which his Majesty and his ministers have taken have succeeded so well in the discovery of the whole matter that his Majesty is now out of danger. The day appointed for trials is next Wednesday comes sennight. West the lawyer was sent yesterday to Newgate; he hath been so busy a manager of the villainy that I believe he will not escape justice. There have been a couple of little field guns found in Major Wildman's house, which would have been of good use to scour the streets in case of resistance. 'Tis said the 4 great conspirators made their escape in a small vessel from Sussex.

1683, July 9th, Whitehall. T. Deanes to Lord Preston.—. . . It so happened that the last week was altogether taken up with the examinations of people of lesser note, of which there are a great many committed, whose names I need not give you the trouble of now matters begin to rise again. A little after the account came of the taking of Rumbold. Mr. Walcot was taken here; the former was at Exeter and is not yet brought to town, but Walcot has been before the counsel, and tho' he there owned in general the design of murdering the King, he could not be prevailed upon to name anybody concerned in it, saying that he was satisfied to die for it himself but would never be brought to be an accuser; yet after he was ordered to be committed he desired to speak to the King in private. It is thought that it is upon what discovery he made in secret that this morning my Lord Howard, of Elserick, was apprehended, who has been most part of this day before the counsel giving informations, as we conjecture, thinking that way to save himself; and it is generally believed that he is the accuser of my Lord Brandon, who is committed to the Tower, and at the same time with him Mr. Hamden. There are warrants out for several other great men, but their names are as yet concealed. Mr. Dupas has promised me that he will write as far of them as the Secretary will venture to tell him by this night's post to Mr. Tempest. . . .

1683, July 19th, Whitehall.—O. Wynne to Lord Preston.—Having made an excursion to wait of my Lord Churchill as far as Holstein, I know not with what countenance I can after such an omission presume now to write to excuse Mr. Secretary to your lordship; and in truth he never wanted your lordship's favour and forbearance as much as at this time that this horrid plot hath found all the King's ministers work more than enough, tho' it's to be feared they have not yet crushed it, tho' my Lord Russell is to be beheaded the 21st in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and Captain Walcott, Rouze, and Hone are to die at Tiburne to-morrow. There is no tidings as yet of the Duke of Monmouth or those mentioned in the same proclamation. There are about 150 warrants already issued out, tho' not a third part yet taken; the King's serjeants and messengers are scarce competent for the work, and every day produceth still new matters. You lordship will expect I should give you some account of the Prince and his voyage, which was of seven days, and somewhat stormy. There passed all the demonstrations of affection between the King his brother and him at their departure, the King having accompanied him to Gluckstadt, whence he returned in all haste to view the French squadron which arrived in the Z . . . The next day after that the Court departed from Copenhagen. There comes over with the Prince three councillors, the Sieur Buckwald (who hath also the character of ambassador, tho' he'll avoid the making use of it), Gersdorff, the master of ceremonies, and one Schael, who will go nigh to work out Mr. Leuthe, the now Danish Envoyé here, and to continue in his stead. By the next your lordship may possibly receive the sentiments of our Court touching the Prince, but I think nobody could please better and more universally in one afternoon than he hath done. There were several councils of war held during may Lord Churchill's stay in the Court of Denmark (especially upon the surprising news which came from Vienna), and the Comte de Roy assisted at them; tho' no perfect account can be had of their resolutions, yet Major General Duncan was commanded away this day sennight to draw a body of foot together as if there were a design of possessing themselves of Lubeck, Wismar, or some such place. Tho' the Dane hath 20 or 25,000 men good troops, yet the irresolution of Brandenburg and the forces of the Princes of Lunenburg are most certainly a great check to their designs.—P.S. Lord Churchill's present from the King of Denmark is a sword set with diamonds and a ring of about 5 or 600*l.* in all.

1683, Aug. 6th, Whitehall.—The same to the same.—

Mr. Secretary being not returned this evening from Windsor, I dare not promise that he will write to your lordship. I take leave to send your lordship the trials as Mr. Tempest directed, tho' the postage will be considerable. I send your Lordship also two answers to my Lord Russell's pretended paper; one is L'Estrange's, and the other supposed to be Dr. Brady's; there are some others come out; these are reputed the most solid. Charlton and Casteers mentioned in the King's declaration are taken; the first would become an informer to save his own hide, yet he confessed but trifles hitherto (as that he paid Oates 80*l.* per quarter, knew of contributions, &c.), but he hath time to recollect himself and to give in his ultimate confession. Casteers is not yet examined. We do not expect any more trials till the judges be returned from their circuit. My Lord Dartmouth is gone down to Portsmouth to command his Majesty's squadron now designed out for the Mediterranean. There are those among us that form to themselves several surmises from his expedition, and have no ground for them; but because his lordship goes not, and the Duke of Grafton, who is come back from the Downs, and that it appears by the number of ships and provisions on board that he goes to Tanger at least, and not to survey the western coast and the isles of Jersey and Guernsey, as was given out. We are here in expectation of the fate of Vienna and of what the Emperor will resolve upon M. de Crecy's last manifesto and his proposal of concluding a 30 years' cessation before the end of August.

1683, Aug. 13th, Windsor.—W. Bridgeman to Lord Preston.—The Imperial Minister here having received an express from his master with a letter to his Majesty, I send your lordship enclosed a copy of the same and of the King's answer. The States General have empowered their ambassador, Mons^r. Citters, to adjust the Bantam affair, but though they pretend to be ready to agree to what his Majesty can reasonably expect, I do not find he has orders yet to consent to the demand of yielding the fort at Bantam and putting it in our possession, without which the King has declared he will not be satisfied, nor consent that our company should proceed to adjust the point of the damages they have sustained by the Dutch when they took Bantam and obliged the English factors to leave the place with all the effects of the company. I do believe the Dutch will not be brought easily to consent the fort should be put into our hands, but the King positively insists upon it, and the company are fitting a considerable fleet, which will consist of 9 good men-of-war besides several smaller frigates to assist the old King of Bantam against his son and the Dutch, and endeavour to drive them out of the place if they will not fairly restore it.

1683, Aug. 27th, Whitehall. T. Deanes to Lord Preston.—The reason why I write so seldom to your lordship is that I am unwilling to trouble you either with trifles or such news as I can easily imagine you may have a fuller and truer account of from Mr. Secretary's office. But now that there is something relating to the affairs of Scotland worthy of your knowledge I thought it my duty to give your lordship what information I can of them; and though I am not to beg of you to make the King's proclamation which is here enclosed a secret, yet I shall entreat that the reasons for it may not be known as coming from me. Your lordship will think it strange that by this proclamation, bearing date the 16th of Aug., a Parliament should be adjourned (for we have no such term as prorogation) which was to have met on the 10th of July last, and to have been then or before that time adjourned. To give your lordship a full account of this business I must tell you that my Lord Chancellor, some months ago, wrote to the Duke desiring that he would obtain his Majesty's order for a proclamation to adjourn the Parliament, but did not write to either of the secretaries to desire them to put his Highness in mind of it (neglecting them in this as he does in all other things). The Duke (as it was almost impossible it should be otherways), having so much business wholly forgot the thing, so that the time for the adjournment was elapsed before it was thought of; upon which my Lord Chancellor and the Lords of the Privy Council wrote up to the King telling him that since the Parliament had not met on the appointed day, nor had been adjourned by proclamation before the time prefixed for their meeting, it was of itself dissolved. When this letter came to his Majesty and that the business was advised here with the secretaries, it was thought very strange that my Lord Chancellor and the other able lawyers who are of the Privy Council should have been of this opinion, seeing there is no statute relating to the case; neither is it known that ever there

SIR
F. GRAHAM
BART.

was any precedent for it: especially it was wondered that they, upon small or no grounds, would advance an opinion so very destructive of the King's prerogative, whose positive order only and not any neglect of his can dissolve a Parliament. This was used as an argument against the Lords of the Privy Council, that if the not adjourning the Parliament at the ordinary times did ipso facto dissolve it, then it would at any time be in the power of a faction to dissolve a loyal Parliament by seizing the packet or messenger by whom the King sends his orders for the adjournment. These reasons were thought so strong that the King ordered this enclosed proclamation; but it is thoroughly believed that when they are once met that discontented people may have nothing to object; they will be then dissolved and another called

1683, Oct. 1st, Whitehall. L. Jenkins to Lord Preston.—This cypher enclosed should have gone away on Thursday, but I was hindered to finish it. Your letter of the 2nd current came not to hand till yesterday. You will be abundantly justified by his Majesty in that you combat and confute the surmise that is set on foot there of a ligue, offensive and defensive, betwixt this Crown and France. His Majesty finds it will be for his service that Bomenie I writ you off be lookt out and sent over hither, therefore it is my humble request to your lordship that you spare no reasonable costs to find him out and send him over. I send your lordship a transcript of the Spanish ambassador's memorials which were given in at Winchester; his Excellency hath not yet any answer upon them.

1683, Oct. 1. L. Jenkins to Lord Preston.—I shewed your separate letter of the 29th, as soon as I had decyphered it, to his Majesty alone (the rest of the letter is in cypher, but on the other half of the paper is—"The effect of the foregoing cypher.") He commanded me to return you this answer, that it is a mistake if any hath said that he hath written into Portugal in favour of the young Prince of Parma's interests, and his Majesty gives you leave to assure the Prince of Condé that his Majesty is not capable of doing a thing disobliging or prejudicial to the Prince's house, having always retained a just sense of the friendship and respect that the Prince hath always had for his Majesty. I may add of my own knowledge that Mr. Fanshaw hath the King's command (for I conveyed it to him) to be assistant what he could to M. de St. Romain when he should come thither in favour of his applications for the Prince de la Roche sur yon; and I find by the last letters from Lisbon that Mr. Fanshawe had already received that direction of his Majesty.

1683, Oct. 4th, Whitehall. O. Wynne to Lord Preston.—Mr. Secretary being confined to his chamber all this day, and not able to write by reason of an indisposition that seizeth him this time a year, hath commanded me to beg your lordship's excuse and to let you know that the letters which should have come yesterday are not yet arrived. On Tuesday there was a Common Council in the city, which sat very late, and the question of surrendering up their charter being put, it was carried in the negative by near 80 voices; this was matter of great triumph to the Whigs, who upon this occasion shewed themselves in as great numbers and as insolent as they have done any time these three years; and, to add to their insolence, would have had Sir James Edwards and some of the King's best friends to carry up the result of the Common Council to his Majesty, but that these gentlemen had courage and loyalty enough to refuse them. Next morning, that is yesterday, his Majesty ordered Mr. Attorney General to enter up the judgment which was given last term against the charter, which was done accordingly; and this day his Majesty in Council was pleased to cause the same Lord Mayor to be new sworn with the title by commission, as also the two sheriffs and a new recorder, who is Sir Thomas Jenner, a councillor and an exchequer practitioner, who is a very loyal zealous gentleman. The city is now to be governed by the Lord Mayor, 2 sheriffs, recorder, and such justices of the peace as my Lord Keeper shall think fit, whereof all the judges and King's council, and several of the old aldermen, are to become. All this change is so far from disheartening the Whigs that they seem to reckon it a victory in that they have been able to force the King.

1683, Oct. 4, Whitehall. The Earl of Sunderland to Lord Preston.—The King being given to understand that Dr. Burnet is very busy in France, and introduced in all companys, his Majesty believes it is not understood upon what terms he was here, when he went away, and how factious he is; and therefore his Majesty would have your discomfite him all you can, by letting the

ministers and others as occasion may offer know that his Majesty looks upon him as a very ill man, and of very dangerous principles to his Government; and that therefore his Majesty cannot take it well to have any countenance of favour shown him, but, on the contrary, is persuaded that when the character of the man is known he will be treated as he deserves. The King has caused judgment to be entered this day against the charter of London, and by his commission constituted Sir William Pritchard to be Lord Mayor, and Mr. Daniell and Mr. Dashwood sheriffs, intending likewise to appoint the judges and several citizens to be justices of the peace within the districts of the libertys of the city to preserve all things in quiet.

1683, Oct. 8th, Whitehall. T. Deanes to Lord Preston.—I have endeavoured to find out Sir Thomas Chicheley's age and to know the condition of his health, as your lordship had ordered me, and am now certainly informed that he is threescore and ten years old, but as vigorous and healthy as most men of his age, only sometimes troubled with the gout I can give your lordship no other news from Scotland, but that there are here at present seven or eight and twenty Earls and Lords from thence, besides the King's Advocate and the Treasurer Depute, most of them with horrid complaints against the Chancellor, and now his Court begins so much to decay that already many things are carried here against him; he hopes to save himself by my Lord Huntley's interest, and for that end is gone to engage him to make a journey hither, which it is thought he will begin as soon as his lady is brought to bed, that is about two months hence. My Lord, the business of the Scotch privileges is again set on foot here, partly upon the account of poor Mrs. Colvil (whom I hope your lordship will mind as soon as you have the King's order); it is already come so great a length that the King's Advocate has drawn a memorial, which was read two days ago in the Scotch council (for there are eleven of their number here), the King being present, by which his Majesty was humbly desired to give power to your lordship to treat in this affair; it was approved of in Council, and ordered, with his Majesty's commands, to be transmitted to you. I read it last night, but durst say nothing against it here, yet to your lordship I may venture to say that I was ashamed that such a piece of nonsense should have passed in such an assembly. Your lordship will see how little any of them understood the Droit D'Aubaine. I intend to wait upon the Advocate the morrow, to let him know that your lordship wants neither power nor will to act in the business of privileges in general, having that amongst your instructions, and having already gone so far in our privileges as to give in a memorial about them; but that they can expect no success unless they endeavour to obtain a letter from the King to the French King concerning that business, and follow the methods which your lordship has already laid down, which they cannot but approve of as the most rational. P.S. My Lord Drum Lenerick [Drumlanrig] and his brother are just come into my chamber, and desire me to present their humble service to your lordship.

1683, Oct. 8th, Whitehall. Earl of Sunderland to Lord Preston.—(L.S.) The French letters of the 9th and the 13th came not till late yesterday to hand, tho' my Lord of Dunbarton hath been arrived here these five or six days, having passed from Calais to Greenwich in 12 hours; he brought us the news of the King of Portugal's death, and yesterday the Portugal letters of the 3rd Sept, confirmed it. The measures here for going into mourning for that King and brother-in-law are under consideration. His Majesty is gone this morning very early for Newmarket, having settled a new Lord Mayor by his Commission, I mean Sir William Pritchard, who was the old Lord Mayor as long as the old Corporation subsisted; he settled, likewise, the sheriffs that were elected about a month ago by his Royal Commission. He made one Mr. Jenner Recorder, and has given his Royal Commission to 18 of the old aldermen to be Justices of the Peace, Administrators of the London Hospitals, and Governors of the Court of Orphans. There being by this new constitution eight of the aldermen set aside (they being perfect Whigs), there are eight of the most substantial and honest commoners chosen to supply their place. This has been done with all the easiness and smoothness in the world, and the Londoners do find—*sol occubuit nos nulla secuta est*. As this affair does, by God's blessing, give great ease and security to the Government, so it puts it out of a great pain to find (at least so we hope it) that there is a disposition in Flanders, on the French side, to withdraw from the tendency they were in to hostilities, but the

SIR
GRAHAM,
BART.

confirmation of this we must expect from your lordship, which I pray God to send, and that right may be done to our master as to the share he hath in these pacific motions.

1683, Oct. 11th, Whitehall. L. Jenkins to Lord Preston.—I have been all this evening taken up with letters from Tanger, where my Lord Dartmouth arrived the 14th of the last month. His fleet is in very good health, and the garrison in very good heart. My business was this evening to transmit an account of both to his Majesty at Newmarket. The business of the city goes on as calmly and orderly as can be wished. The Spanish ambassador, before his Majesty went, desired that the exactions of the French might be represented unto him as they lie in those taxation rolls that he gave in; he likewise desired that the King would give him an answer to several memorials (three in all) of his about the invasions of the French; this being pressed just as his Majesty was taking his journey, the ambassador had no answer but that he was straightened in time to enter into any deliberation of that matter for the present. I must beg leave to mind your lordship still of Bomenie.

1683, Oct. 15th, Whitehall.—L. Jenkins to Lord Preston. (Holograph.) 'Tis not yet certain what day his Majesty will leave Newmarket upon, but Saturday next is talked on. We are four ordinary's behind from Flanders, and your Wednesday letters, which were due on Saturday, are not yet come to hand. We have no more yet of my Lord Dartmouth than that he arrived safely before Tanger the $\frac{1}{4}$ of the last month. Sir Andrew Forster brought me the enclosed by the Duke's command to have it transmitted to your lordship. I suppose your lordship hath it from a better hand than mine how to enter upon the offices that you are to pass in pursuance of this memorial. I must take leave to insert the name Bomenie into this close.

1683, Oct. 22nd, Whitehall.—O. Wynne to Lord Preston.—Mr. Secretary being very much indisposed of late and not able to write this day hath commanded me to return your lordship thanks for the honour of your letter of the $\frac{1}{7}$, which was read last night at the Committee of Foreign Affairs . . . We are extremely alarmed here at the proceedings in Flanders lest those sharp skirmishes which pass by way of reprisals between both parties should break out into open war. The Flanders letters come in this day say they are renewed again by Mons^r. de Humieres upon new orders he lately received, and that he was bid to expect yet further orders when Mons^r. Tilladet should return from England. We hear nothing as yet of his arrival nor of the commission he is to come upon. The Spanish ambassador gives in fresh complaints every post; his papers are very large, and but duplicates of what Mr. Secretary doubts not your lordship meets with there, and therefore gives me no orders to trouble your lordship with any but his two letters which go here enclosed. There seems to be a very great struggle at this time in the Councils of Holland, Amsterdam (it seems) opposing the new levies of 16,000 men, and being against the sending of any more troops or the employing of any at all in Flanders; it cannot be long ere they come to some formal resolution. The Court went yesterday into deep mourning for King Alphonso, and is to continue so (they say) three months, and as long in second mourning.

1683, Oct. 22nd, Whitehall.—The Earl of Sunderland to Lord Preston.—I have received your lordship's letter of the 20th of this month, s. n., in answer to mine I sent you by his Majesty's command concerning Doctor Burnett, which I have acquainted his Majesty with, who approves of what you have done therein, and (in case D. Burnett makes any longer stay in France) would have you continue to discountenance him as much as in you lies.

1683, Oct. 25th, Whitehall.—L. Jenkins to Lord Preston. (In cipher, deciphered by Lord Preston.) All the accounts I can get of Bomeny is that some months ago there came one of that name of France, and left his horses at Diep, whence he took a companion over with him that had lodged at Madame La Brier, near the French ordinary mentioned in your lordship's letter of the $\frac{1}{7}$ instant, and departed hence about three months ago, ordering his horse to meet him at Calais; that he was said to be the only surviving son of a considerable family in France, of what province is not known, and that he is a handsome man; his landlord says there were letters came for him by the score about 10 days ago, but they were returned to the post; his companion's name is not known.

1683, Oct. 29th, Whitehall.—O. Wynne to Lord

Preston.—Mr. Secretary continueth still indisposed, and hath not been out of his chamber, scarce out of his bed, these 8 days; nor will the doctor suffer him to come abroad so soon, tho' we hope he is upon the recovering hand; he commands me to return your lordship his most humble service and thanks for your three letters of the $\frac{30}{10}$, which came to hand on Friday night, two of them (your *public* and *private* one about the extraordinaries) were put into my Lord Sunderland's hands and read, the third Mr. Secretary pockets till he can be able to come abroad, which we hope may be in two days' time; however, the report about the turn is that whether he recovers or no he is not long to be Secretary, but that Mr. Godolphin is to be. His Majesty was as well pleased with this day as he hath been with any Lord Mayor's day of a good while, and tho' his Majesty did not think fit to be present at the city entertainment, yet he was pleased to give his lordship and all the city companies particular marks of his satisfaction (by waving his hat) as they passed by, and tho' they had but short time for preparing, yet they seemed in all things to exceed rather than come short of former years. Aron Smith was fined 500*l.*, and is to be stand in the pillory to-morrow at Westminster, and next week at the Exchange; he is also to suffer imprisonment till his fine be paid, and to be a year of the good behaviour, and this for a seditious paper of instructions which he put into College's hand at Oxford. Several of our great men in the Tower for this last plot have moved and entered their prayer to be bailed or tried; some of them (as Algernon Sidney) were taken at their word and bid to prepare for their trial. The Spanish ambassador presseth very hard for an answer to the memorials he gave in lately touching his Majesty's executing his Treaty, or, in their meaning, his actual entering into the war; but he hath as yet received no other answer than that the letters he writes are read to his Majesty, tho' his Majesty hath not thought fit to give any answer upon them at present. He attacks Mr. Secretary daily with his billets, the rather for that, being indisposed as he is, he hopes to draw something from him in writing.

1683, Oct. 29th, Whitehall.—Jo. Cooke to Mr. Tempest.—You will excuse my brevity, not only because I have very little news to write, but because I am this day engaged to see my Lord Mayor's show, for you must know that altho' the city's charter be forfeited, yet his Majesty by his royal power keeps up the forms and supports the strength of the authority and ancient usages of London. Sir Henry Tulse (the next man to the chair, as they phrase it,) is by commission under the Great Seal made Lord Mayor for the ensuing year, comes to Westminster Hall to be sworn at the Exchequer Bar, treats the Lords of the Privy Council, the Aldermen, his brethren, &c., and does all other things as splendidly and magnificently as any of his predecessors have done. It is said Col. Algernon Sidney will be speedily brought to his trial at the King's Bench bar; but what will be done with the other prisoners, or when they shall be tried, I hear not. P.S. I pray present the enclosed paper for M. le Vasseur to my Lord Preston, and tell his lordship that the Queen will take his lordship's good offices for the doctor as a service done to her Majesty . . .

1683, Oct. 29th. O. Wynne to Mr. (Tempest).— . . . You have all the news from Mr. Cooke, at least more than I know, unless I should give you a description of my Lord Mayor's day, which I think was not inferior to that of any former year; tho' they had not competent time to provide a Guildhall dinner, there was none, but the companies at their respective halls feasted exceedingly, and have scarce yet finished, and a great many Whigs rather than lose the share of a good dinner put in to. Aron Smith shews upon the pillory to-morrow before Westminster Hall, and next week at the Old Exchange; he is fined also 500*l.*, and imprisonment till paid, with a year's good behaviour, and all this for the paper he put into his Christ College's hand at Oxon. The Whigs in the Tower move for their trial or to be bailed; his Majesty gave some of them notice to prepare for the first; Algernon Sidney will be one of the first.

1683, Nov. 5th, Whitehall.—O. Wynne to Lord Preston.—Mr. Secretary commands me to return his humble thanks for your lordship's letter of the 10th, n. st., which came this evening, and was read at the committee . . . We are three posts wanting from Flanders, and have no account of the proceedings there since the taking of Courtray. The Spanish ambassador hath been very pressing for an answer to his memorials, and yesterday he gave in another of an odd tenor, which will procure him an answer; such as it is it will be delivered him by word of mouth to-morrow; it will

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
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be mixt with something of reprimand for his unmannerlyness in pressing the King at this juncture to enter into a foreign war when there is a dangerous conspiracy against him at home, and will bear upon him particularly for the harshness of his memorial of yesterday, which I am apt to think will not be published, at least till it be answered. There lies an indictment before the grand jury against Algernon Sidney, and they deliver in their verdict to-morrow. All the Scotch that have been yet depreheended to be concerned in this plot are shipped away for Scotland in order to be tried there, tho' they would have rather undergone it anywhere else. 'Tis begun to be discoursed again that your lordship is to be removed thence and to go into Spain with the same character. I do not find your successor named, nor do I think there is any ground for the surmise, since Mr Secretary told me he new nothing of it, yet several have asked me about it, and among others Coll. Graham. . . .

1683, Nov. 12th, Whitehall. The same to the same.—Mr. Secretary had nothing worth the sending your lordship this night, yet he would have writ to acknowledge your lordship's letter of the 7th, but that he hath been all this evening upon a long dispatch to Tanger, and another to Portugal. On the 10th arrived here Dr. Trumball from my Lord Dartmouth with letters of the 19th past, which speak of the readiness all matters were in for the blowing up that place, all the mines and founaux being laid and prepared; that there was an universal joy among all the inhabitants, as well as soldiers, for his Majesty's seasonable resolution and care of them in their persons and properties; but that the Moors, having smelt somewhat of the design, were drawing down in great bodies, yet my Lord Dartmouth was in good hopes of being able to secure his retreat, as well as to execute his design. We have two ships already arrived in the Downs with the *testes* in the garrison. Your lordship will hear from others hands I doubt not of the Grand Prior's being banished the Court by his Majesty's command; he was sent to depart the kingdom in twice 24 hours; he knew no better way than to obey, tho' 'tis said he would have had W. W. [William Williams] his opinion in the point, who told him he knew nothing in law that hindered the King from expelling a Frenchman. And applying himself to the Spanish ambassador for his pass, had it, and is crossed over to the Brill in Holland. What his misdemeanour was your lordship will know from better hands, but it is said to be not for his modesty, but for a little freedom he would have used in his *maniere d'agir* at the end of the gallery, and that it was at the complaint of a great lady.

1683, Nov. 28th, London (holograph).—Lord Halifax to Lord Preston.—If Mr. Tempest had given me longer warning I should have enlarged myself more and made the full use of so good an opportunity. I agree with your lordship by my observation that France hath really no mind to the war, and will never forgive the Prince of Orange for doing that which they call forcing them into it . . . the thing I would be informed of by your lordship in this case is, whether by your observations of the temper of that Court they might not be prevailed with to restore what they have taken, and to quit their groundless claims in Flanders, provided it be done at our King's importunity, for the better grace and to save the appearances. This would go very much against the stomach of such a mighty conqueror, and yet if the effect of doing it might be the making Spain and Holland less warm in pursuing the interests of Germany when their own were provided for, and by that means let France be at more liberty to make their party good in that part of the world, it would perhaps be no ill bargain to them. Pray let me know your private opinion, whether such a thing is possible in the case above mentioned. Your lordship hath, I suppose, had an account of the late disorders in the lower end of the gallery from those who have more skill than I have in things of that kind. I lament that so much noise was made in the manner of it, and wonder the great men who had a part in managing that matter did not use more dexterity to have things done with tenderness and silence, and to avoid the occasion of all the indecent discourses the world is full of upon this subject, which would have lasted much longer if a few things had not happened that draweth every body's thoughts towards it; it is the Duke of Monmouth's being received again and pardoned. You may imagine what oppositions must be made to it before it was done, and what inferences drawn from it afterwards; things of this kind are ever thought mysteries, and deep reasons must be assigned for that which was so little expected;

but I believe there is no more in it than this, that nature hath prevailed, and the father forgot what he had committed against the King, by a distinction between his natural and his politique capacity: he hath made an entire submission, and to the Duke too, and it is to be presumed that after having recovered such a fall he will no more put himself in the danger of a relapse, for which no cure can reasonably be expected. As this is sufficiently talked of here I do not doubt but reflections are made upon it at Paris. I desire therefore your nicest observation of all the discourses relating to this business, since they may be of great use to yourself as well as a satisfaction to me; these collateral things may give great lights to the main business, and the disturbance they may receive by any considerable alteration in our Court may perhaps, in spite of their secrecy, give you a window into their scheme, so that you may gather by rational inferences more than they would ever think fit to impart to you. This may be an occasion for your lordship to talk with all your French acquaintance round as soon as you can, that you may have their first reflections, and not give them time to consider what they should tell and what they should conceal from you. My curiosity to be informed in this or any thing else is not so great as to desire an account except it be conveyed by a safe hand. (7 pp.)

1683, Nov. 29, Whitehall. The Earl of Rochester to Lord Preston . . . We are at this time making a new provision for your entertainment, and will from time to time do all that is possible to preserve your credit in the King's service.

1683, December 10th, Whitehall. L. Jenkins to Lord Preston. In my last I promised your lordship some account of our great domestic incident then depending; you will easily call to mind what account the Gazette of this day fortnight gave of the Duke of Monmouth's being received by his Majesty into grace and favour again; which was no sooner done, but the party made it their business to expose what was said in that Gazette as false, and the Duke of Monmouth himself treated it as injurious to him. Though what is in the Gazette was first read to and approved of by his Majesty and the Lords, the decrying of the Gazette and indeed of the conspiracy itself was so openly done that the King thought it necessary that the Duke of Monmouth should give some public testimony against it, by letter to his Majesty declaring that he did not go about to discredit the evidence against those that have died for the conspiracy, but should so far own his guilt in the conspiracy as to say expressly he was sorry for his having had any share in it, not that he was charged with any part of the conspiracy which concerned his Majesty's life, but in the other part of it, that is, the insurrection. His Majesty endeavoured to win the Duke of Monmouth to own thus much to the world since he had owned much more in private to him and the Duke. But his Majesty not prevailing upon him, he sent Mr. Vice-Chamberlain to him on Friday morning to forbid him his presence and to command him out of the Court. The single thing that I would observe to your lordship is this, that we owe this resolution to no man's counsels, but to his Majesty's own firmness, and tho' his tenderness was very great, yet he suffered it not to prevail against what he owes to his lawful successors and his dutiful subjects.* Sir Sam. Bernardiston and his apprentice were taken up this evening and examined for writing seditious false news to Ipswich about this business of the Duke of Monmouth. He may chance to have a sound fine set upon his head. He is at present in custody, but a *hab corpus* will fetch him out. He was the cause that I had not time to write what is above with my own hand.

1683, Dec. 17, Whitehall. W. Blathwayt to Lord P. Says that the King had made him Sec^y. at War. Asks Lord P. to send over any printed books and MSS. Orders, Rules, Discipline, Fortifications, Plans of Towns, &c.

1683, January 21st, Whitehall.—L. Jenkins to Lord Preston (holograph). At the Committee of Foreign Affairs of yesterday I had no letter from within my department to produce, the great frost was the cause of it. What they say here of a flake of ice now floating in the Downs, that is seven miles long and one mile over, is not called to question, his Majesty and H.R.H. admitting it for a truth. The first expectation from the Hague is to see the conferences intended once formed, the second is to see the effects of them. We hear nothing still from my Lord of Dartmouth, the victualling ships are long since come to him.

* The remainder of the letter is in Jenkins' own hand.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
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1683, Feb. 11th, Whitehall.—The same to the same. On Saturday the ninth about 2 o'clock came in from your lordship no fewer than seven packets, you will easily imagine they were after so long an interruption very welcome. They were of the 22nd, 26th, 29th, 30th Jan., and of the 2nd, 5th, and 12th current, n. s. They were all read last night at the committee; I have observed in them two or three things whereof I am to give you an account. In the Hudson's Bay business your diligence is very well approved of, and his Royal Highness being governor of the company does concern himself in the affair, yet all that was resolved last night was that [a] copy should be given to Sir James Hayes (the deputy governor) of the Boston man's petition to De la Barre. Secondly, a copy of your memorial. Thirdly, an extract out of your letters of those answers that Mons^r. de Seignelay gave upon your several instances. You may please in your next to let me know how authentic you judge the copy of Gillain's petition to be, for his Majesty considers not only the several violences as are alleged in fact, but the restitution awarded him of his ship, &c. by De la Barre; therefore I offer it to your lordship's consideration to inform yourself as particular as you can what the law is in those French territories, and whether by those laws De la Barre could have given the master his liberty and his ship too, after he had built a house and a fort upon a territory of the French, if the possession of it had been quiet, and not acquired by the surprise and force mentioned in the petition. Methinks the restitution made by De la Barre makes for us, but how to put it into argument, and consequently to cut off the delays intended by the answers given you, must be left to your lordship's prudence in applying the law of the plantations (as you shall find it to be there) to this fact of De la Barre in the case of Gillain; more of this you will receive the next post from Sir James Hayes.—(The rest of the letter is in cipher, the last few lines of which only are deciphered.) I thought to have told you something of Mr. Chudleigh's negotiation, but his Majesty doth me the honour to tell me just now that France doth offer the truce to Spain that it hath already offered to the Empire. His Majesty looks upon this as an overture of great moderation from the most Christian King, and the Spaniards will be very much wanting to themselves if they do not close with it.

1683, Feb. 11th, London.—The Earl of Carlisle to Lord Preston. . . . P.S. The only news here is that this day the Lord Danby, Lord Bellasis, Lord Powes, and Lord Arundale of Warder was bailed at King's Bench bar, and Mr. Hamblen being convicted for misdemeanor is fined 40,000*l*.

1683, Feb. 11th, Tang^{er}. Roads.—Lord Dartmouth to Lord Preston (holograph). I have been in these parts near this five months upon a toilsome work in destroying of Tangeire, which is now, God be thanked, fully performed, in so much that I am sure none can make it useful to them, at least in our age; and, indeed, the King hath been these many years deceived, for the place neither was nor could be ever made considerable. I am now preparing to go home with all the speed I can, and I hope to receive your commands next at London; as to all the particulars of this transaction I refer myself to Mr. Nicholson, who pray do me the favour to hasten forward all that possibly you can.

1683, Feb. 18th, Whitehall.—H. Bulstrode to Lord Preston.—He asks Lord Preston to permit the bearer, his relation and friend, to accompany him to see the French Court.

1683, Feb. 25th, London (holograph). The Marquis of Halifax to Lord Preston.—I have yours by Mr. Innis, and lost no time in obeying the first part of your directions to me, which was to press the payment of what is due to you. The King seemed very sensible of it, and promised to speak effectually, which I hear since hath had a good effect I must tell you there were such frequent discourses of recalling you that I myself was so far alarmed at it as to sound the King, who I found had not the least thought of it, but I will not answer for others, that they might not have it in their mind, and perhaps still keep it there; report having named your successor, viz., Mr. Soames, who is well with those that have credit, &c., but if I mistake not will hardly be able with all the interest he can make to supplant you otherwise than by your own desire.

1683, March 10th, Whitehall.—Sir L. Jenkins to L^d. Preston.—(1 p. of cipher deciphered by Mr. Tempest.) I have nothing to trouble you with this post, for we know little of what is done in Holland, since Mr. Chudleigh's letter thence goes straight to Newmarket.

and no duplicates are sent hither to be communicated to my Lords that are stayed behind. We find by Sir Rich. Bulstrode's letter that the Marq. of Grana doth promise to himself very great succours from Holland, and that the Prince will be in the head of those forces if the war doth go on, and in Flanders they further report that Amsterdam will come at last to the bent of the Prince.—His Majesty and the Duke continue to enjoy their healths perfectly well at Newmarket, tho' the weather be very cold. We still want your Wednesday mail. Sir James Hayes is with me often for an answer from that side to your lordship's memorial.

1683, March 24th, Whitehall.—The same to the same. I have yours of the 13th and 19th to acknowledge; they were both produced, the one yesterday and the other this day, before his Majesty in the committee, and it was no unwelcome news that there was a courier gone from the Emperor to Madrid upon so good an errand; that news came from several hands, and even the Nuncio at Lintz is said to have writ it to him at Paris, yet Mons^r. de Barillon doth not own any such news in his letters. Your lordship doth a great charity to appear for the poor Irishman who is brought up from Ramsgate. We have heard here of the violence used upon him, but have had no depositions from him, nor other materials to furnish to a memorial; nor is that the least needful to be had from hence, where your general instructions and the King's honour and interest is concerned. You'll receive here enclosed a petition of Hudson's Bay Company; the King recommends it earnestly to your Lordship, and you'll easily believe his Royal Highness, both as governor of the company and well-wisher to our national interest there, doth the same. You'll please to consider the prayer in the petition, which is that the most Christian King would give his orders to his subjects to withdraw from those places they have usurped upon us, and to give the governor of Canada strict orders that all violences and *royes de fait* be abstained from as contrary to the meaning of the two Kings and to the strict amity that is between them. You will please to offer that the company will charge themselves with conveying and delivering such orders to the governors in those parts, if our friends may be entrusted with them. Mons^r. Citters delivered late on Sunday night a very long memorial by way of reply to his Majesty's answer to a former memorial of his about the truce. . . .

1683, March 29th, Whitehall.—The same to the same. (1½ pp. of cipher deciphered).—I received yours of the 1st of April, wherein you point the precise day of that King's moving towards the campaign. I do not know what your thoughts are of following him, but I am still firmly of the same belief that whatever the coffee houses and Gazeites do say of your lordship's revocation there is nothing true in it. I send you by this post the last memorial of Mons^r. Van Citters, which you will find to be of some length; the answer my lord of Sunderland hath directed me to give. It was given by word of mouth on Tuesday last, the memorial being given in on Sunday. All the news we have of my Lord Dartmouth is that he was in the Bay of Bulls near Cadiz on the 25th of Feb. our style; and was, when the letter of that date came away, weighing anchor to come for England; the winds have been very cross, otherwise we might reasonably expect to have heard from him long ere this. P.S. Touching Sir S^t. Morland, his Majesty's pleasure is that you should speak to Mons^r. de Louvois in his behalf, and use the best arguments that Sir Samuel shall furnish you with for his fair treatment and satisfaction. His Majesty doth not think fit to write himself, it being not proper for him in matters of contract and account between the ministers of that King and those they have to do with in that way, tho' they should be the subjects of the King our master.

1684, April 21st, Arlington House.—Lord Arlington to (). (Copy).—When I was applying myself to procure you the 200*l*. which you seem to desire of his Majesty in yours to me of the 1st April, I found the matter so well advanced (it seems by my lord Preston's mediation) that hearing from Mr. Secretary Godolphin that the thing was in effect settled, I forbore writing to his Majesty as I intended to do, my ill legs not suffering me to follow him to Windsor, which I hope will qualify me to serve you with more success in your next desires; the occasion of which I shall most readily embrace, as all others wherein I may let you know how much I am yours, &c. . . .

1684, April 22nd, Windsor. The Earl of Sunderland to Lord Preston. I have yours of the 13th instant to M^r. Secretary Jenkins, upon which his Majesty com-

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
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SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

mands me to tell you that as to the vessel lately brought into Calais by a privateer of that place from Ramsgate road, he has directed me to give the French ambassador a memorial of it, to the intent he may write to the King his master for the restitution of the same, with its lading, which his Majesty would have you also insist upon and because it is very likely (if the war go on) we shall have frequent complaints of this kind, he would have you effectually represent to the most Christian King and his ministers the inconveniences and prejudice the like proceedings will occasion to his Majesty's subjects; and that therefore his Majesty desires and hopes the said King will forthwith give strict orders to the commanders of his men-of-war, the captains of privateers, and the officers of the respective admiralties, to abstain from all violences of that kind, and from any other way of molesting or interrupting his Majesty's subjects in their trade and commerce contrary to the Treaties between the two crowns, which expressly say that the ship being free all the goods except contraband shall be so likewise. This his Majesty commands me to recommend most earnestly to your care. His Majesty would also have you endeavour to obtain an order from the most Christian King that my Lord of Ossory's horses, being 48 in number, and my Lord Cornbury's, being 30, may be exempted from paying any duties at their landing, which Mons^r. Barillon has also charged himself to write about. The enclosed letter from the French ambassador's secretary will inform you what will be necessary in that behalf.

1684, May 12, Whitehall. Jo. Cook to Mr. Tempest. Yesterday I received two of yours of May 13 and 15, both from Valenciennes. I find your expectations are wavering between the answer of the States General to Mons^r. D'Avaux's last memorial and the proceeding of the French army before Luxembourg. But I hear some sanguine men amongst us say, let the most Christian monarch look well about him, lest he pull (as the saying is) an old house about his ears. Peace we desire, and I think he ought to do so too; but if he inflames too much, perchance it may not be in his power to extinguish when he would. Yet I am far from being a politician, being content to be only as I am. P.S. The King has superseded the commission given to certain persons for executing the office of lord high admiral of England, which his Majesty takes upon himself and will perform it with the advice and assistance of his Royal Highness.

1684, May 19th, Windsor. The Earl of Sunderland to Lord Preston. Since my last I have your letters of the 1st 1/2, as also one of the 11th by the master of the ship of Corke, which was some weeks since taken out of Ramsgate Road by a privateer of Calais; and having acquainted his Majesty with the account you give of that matter; he commands me to tell you that he would have you continue your endeavours for the immediate restitution of the said ship and lading, and that the party may be indemnified for the loss he has sustained by so unjust a proceeding. The last Treaty in 1674 is so clear in the point that there is not the least reasonable pretence for the capture of or detaining the said ship, much less its condemnation, and therefore you are to press the dispatch of this affair, notwithstanding Mons^r. de Salignel's absence, it being a matter which may have consequences very prejudicial to our merchants. I am likewise commanded by his Majesty to send you the enclosed Order of Council, concerning the taking of a pink, called St. George of London, by the French in the West Indies, which you are to demand the restitution of as the said order directs. The memorial and directions concerning the privileges of the King's subjects in France, which I mentioned in last, are not ready yet, but by the next you may expect them.

1684, May 26, Windsor. The Earl of Sunderland to Lord Preston. He notifies the King's orders that Lord Preston should give 2 memorials to the French King, one concerning the droit d'aubeyne, and the other about the privileges of the Scotch nation. As to the 1st he is to urge the exemption of the subjects of H. M. by virtue of the Treaties of 1606 and 1655. He is to argue against the insertion of the words "sans tirer en consequence" in the *mains levées*; mentioning several *arrêts* by the French King's council of state, and specifying those of the 23 July 1661, 12 Oct. 1675, and 17 Oct. 1676, where *mains levées* were ordered without any such limitation. As to the Scotch, he is to urge their exemption from the droit d'aubeyne by virtue of ancient Treaties, and by confirmations, particularly one by Louis 13th, confirming all these privileges and adding

a new exemption from all sorts of *droits d'aubeyne* by letters patent of July 1613, confirmed by others dated in August following. Also that the Scotch had been exempted from new *droits* by several *arrêts* of the Council of state and other Courts of France, particularly in the exemption of the 50 sols by the tun upon all strangers, of which 2 Scotch merchants named Blackburne and Pringle were discharged by two *arrêts*, one of the court *des aydes* of Normandy in July 1659, and the other of the Parliament of Normandy in June 1663; that besides their exemption from the droit d'aubeyne in common with the King's other subjects by virtue of the 20th Article of the Treaty of 1606 and the 12th Article of the Treaty of 1655, the Scotch have particular privileges for that exemption by ancient Treaties, and more particularly by solemn letters patent of naturalization, granted to the whole Scottish nation by Charles 5th, confirmed with all other privileges by Louis 13th in 1613. (5 1/2 pp.)

1684, June 30th, Windsor. The Earl of Sunderland to Lord Preston.—I acknowledged last week the receipt of your letters of the 1st 1/2, wherein you give an account that Mons^r. de Croissy had by way of answer to your two memorials about the privileges of his Majesty's subjects in France, told you that the most Christian King thought those privileges might be best settled by a new Treaty of Commerce, wherein he would be ready to comply with any thing which could be reasonably demanded in favour of his Majesty's subjects, which seemed the more necessary because there were several articles in the old Treaty which ought either to be altered or taken away, not being consistent with the present time. His Majesty having taken this matter into consideration, commands me to tell you that he remembers very well the progress which was made in the years 1670 and 1671 in such a Treaty, that he would have been very glad it had gone on then, and will be at any time ready to agree to such conditions as may be for the advantage of both kingdoms. However, his Majesty sees no reason why his subjects should in the mean time be deprived of the privileges which they ought to enjoy according to former Treaties, and especially those which have been made since the union of the two kingdoms by King James, which are still practicable, and particularly that of the droit d'aubeyne, and therefore his Majesty wonders the more at the pretensions of Mons^r. Fauconnett, of whose petition you send me a copy in yours of the 4th instant, s. v., and that such practices whereby the *arrests* made by the most Christian King in the most solemn manner are endeavoured to be evaded should be allowed of; and his Majesty directs me to tell you that he would have you speak effectually about it to that King and his ministers, and has commanded me to let Mons^r. Barillon know how much he resents this kind of proceeding, which his Majesty persuades himself will never be countenanced when complained of. I have also orders to recommend to Mons^r. Barillon the business of M^r. Banks's ship taken at Petit Graves, and the revision desired in the case of Mr. Monro. As to the business of Carew, the King will make no agreement with him; but if he will submit to his Majesty and deliver up his pretended commission you may receive it.

LETTERS (not official) FROM ENGLAND.

1673, July 31st. E. C[arlton] to Ranald Grahme, Esq^r., at Nunington, York.—This day I received yours which brought me the joyful news of your safe arrival at York . . . We are for Portsmouth to-morrow, and the King comes the latter end of next week. This morning the Duke of Monmouth and the Earl of Feversham are gone for the French camp. The Duke of Buckingham is out for a time; some say he is to be Lord High Steward. My master continues his frowns still, and as unkind as ever. We stay not long at Portsmouth. . . .

1677, July 23rd, London. Coll Grace to . . . Thanks for recommending his kinsman effectually to my Lord of Carlisle. One thing more I am to acquaint you with, that yesterday I found his Royal Highness and my Lord of Ormond were resolved to use their full power with the King that I may have the benefit of recommending a lord of Scotland or Ireland to his Majesty; this I thought fit to acquaint you, to know what is the most your friend will give if I can get it done. There are others that offers very fair for it, yet I would not hearken to it before I had your answer, which I desire by the next, for I shall know by the latter end of this week what will be done in the matter.

1680, Jan. 23, Cockermouth. Wm. Benson and nine other burgesses of Cockermouth to Sir Richard Graham. They assure him that the bailiff and burgesses will

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
GRAHAM,
BART.

chose him for one of their representatives in the ensuing Parliament. They will support him and Mr. Gee.

1681, March 21st, Norton[Connyers]. Richard Grahme to his nephew Sir Richard Grahme, Bart., M.P., at Oxford.—. . . I was mightily obliged to all my neighbours in the country; they all did me the honour to meet me with the judges, and I had 250 odd liveries to attend me besides Sir Thomas Slingsbies' troop. It has been the best show since the King came in; but I shall be quite broken unless you get the King to continue me sheriff the next year. My friends who I would have you advise withall, that will give you their assistance, is Mr. Greenville of the bedchamber, Sir John Reasby (Reresby), and George Leg; so pray do what you can, for I only confide in you.

1681, Jan. 27. Jo. Oxon (John Fell, Bishop of Oxford) to Lord Preston. Congratulating on hearing of Lord Preston's expected appointment for France.

1682, April 24th, London.—Sir John Chardin to Messrs. Le Vasseur pere e fils, at Dieppe. (French.) He says that the letter will be delivered by Lord Preston, envoy extraordinary from England to France. He requests them to render any services and supply any money that Lord Preston might require. The receipt for money advanced, which they are to take from Lord Preston, is to be sent to Mr. Jaques Aleaume, at Rouen, who will reimburse them.

1682, April 24, London. (French.) Sir J. Chardin to M. Jaques, Aleaume, a Rouen. Requesting him to do all services and advance any money that Lord Preston might require.

1682, April 29, Thursday.—W. Innis to Lord Preston (Decayed.) . . . There hath this week been some misunderstandings and some blows given betwixt the Duchess of Portsmouth's footmen and my Lord Stafford's, which may have made a noise, not worth (as I hear) the relation; I will not trouble your lordship with it. Her Grace and the Duke of Richmond, after receiving all the civilities from this Court since she has been here, goes this morning for Aubigny, and from thence to Bourbon to the waters. The Court continues at St. Cloue all next week. I hear of no great progress this year, but Fontainebleau, where Madame la Daupine is to be . . . All knights and gentlemen of my acquaintance that I have been to see comes again to congratulate with your lordship's coming to this Court, for their visits cannot be to me but in your lordship's favour. . . .

1682, May 2nd, Sanqehar.—The Earl of Queensberry to Sir Richard Graham.—. . . I shall take occasion to give his Royal Highness account of the just sense ye have of his favours, and your readiness to serve his interest, whereof its not amiss ye write to himself, for I do assure you ye owe him a great deal, not only for what he writ to the King in your favour but the kindness and trust he frequently expresses for you to me.

1682, May 8th, Windsor.—Will. Chiffinch to Henry Savill, Vice-Chamberlain at my Lord Hollifex's house in St. James' Square.—The King commanded mee to write to you, to send this ulte maryne to my Ld. Preston for him to buy halfe a pound of each collar upon his Majesties accounte, and to send it heather with all speed.

1682, May 25, London. J. R. de Rosemond to Lord Preston. I beg one favour at your hands, especially having received assurances from Dr. Burnet that your lordship hath already consented to it.—I have undertaken the putting into French the History of the Reformation of the Church of England, and being forced to send over the sheets, Mr. Savil, your lordship's predecessor, had been pleased to give me leave to send over every post some few sheets of the said history.—Asks Lord Preston's leave to do the same.

1682, June 1st, St. James's. (Sir) John Worden to Lord Preston. . . . Since my last we have heard the King is perfectly well, and so find that little indisposition he laboured under Sunday last was only the effect of a cold and not an ague. The Duke and Duchess lodge this night at Richmond, and to-morrow night will be at Windsor to stay at least 2 months there. On Tuesday night the Duke of Somerset and Lady Ogle were wedded. Yesterday a duel was fought 'twixt Duke of Albemarle and Lord Gray, principals, and Sir—Clerges and Capt. Godfrey, seconds. Godfrey disarmed Clerges, and so Duke Albemarle was obliged to yield; and after all Lord Gray assured him he had not spoke any of those words which had occasioned the quarrel. I think Sir—Clerges [is] wounded a little. If your lordship know anything of the case of Mrs. Siderfin

(the widow of a gentleman that was my particular friend) . . . I beg of you all the just countenance she shall need to obtain her liberty. P.S. This day Mr. Graham hath sold his bedchamber place to Mr. Finch, a son of the Earl of Winchelsey. To-morrow I follow to Windsor, but shall be in town every week.

1682, June 18th, Calais.—Anne Siderfin to Lord Preston. . . . That which you heard of my being kept 2 days in Mr. de Ravigny's house was very true. From thence I was fetched on Thursday last by Mr. de Tasse, President of Calais, who came thither by 4 o'clock in the morning, he having just then received a letter from Mr. Secretary Jenkins, desiring him to enquire after me and to take me into his protection if he found me, which he did accordingly.—Has sent by last Friday's packet to her friends for a yacht to fetch her home to England.—Three of the men that were at M. de Ravigny's house, Clifford, Sarsfield, and Dorneson, have made their escape. It was reported that Clifford and Dorneson were gone for England.—She thinks that they are concealed in this country. Sarsfield, they say, is at Graving.—Asks Lord Preston's assistance for their being apprehended, as while they have their liberty she cannot think herself secure, since they have been so bold as to threaten even the President himself.

1682. Two papers in French on the status of children (of Protestants) converted to the Roman Catholic faith; and six letters by Bedford Whiting, an Englishman, at Lille, whose daughter had seceded to Romanism, complaining of the steps taken by the French authorities to compel payment by him of money for her support.—A statement in French of Lord Preston's interference thereon; and a copy of Monsr. de Croissy's answer to Lord Preston's memorial.

1682, June 12th, Sommersett House.—Earl of Clarendon to Lord Preston. Has received his lordship's letter. . . . And now to shew your lordship that I shall make no scruple to trouble you, I do already begin to give you some, which is to recommend my son to your favour. By the last letters I had from Lyons I suppose he may by this time be at Paris, where I do not intend he shall pass many weeks, and whilst he is there I wish he may be in good company; he can be in none more to my satisfaction than in your lordship's. I find the young man has made himself master of the French and Italian languages. . . .

1682, June 23rd, Bromley. John Roffen (John Dolben, Bishop of Rochester) to Lord Preston.—Has received Lord Preston's of June 16th, and forbore writing till he should hear from his son of his arrival, who triumphs in his lordship's favour, especially in the honour he (Preston) did him at the audience.

1682, July 11th, Chelsey.—Edward Chamberlayne to Lord Preston.—Both parts of my little Treatise of the Present State of England (whereof one part is humbly dedicated to your lordship) being newly finished, I have taken order to have one book neatly bound and to be speedily transmitted to your lordship at Paris, begging your acceptance thereof, wherein are some hundreds of alterations and additions since the last impression. . . .

1682, Aug. 3rd. Fran. Sandford to Lord Preston.—Has received several letters from his (Sandford's) son Charles, who was in Lord Preston's service, whom he thanks for his favours, and would like to hear from Lord Preston's own hand that these favours flowed rather as the encouragement of his son's diligence and observance of his lordship than the performance of his (Preston's) gracious promise to Sandford.—His Royal Highness, with the Duchess (our Dauphiness), came late to St. James's last night; we may about three weeks hence expect her delivery (of a Duke of Cambridge, I hope), whose birth may prove as auspicious to England as that of your Duc de Burgoyne may to the realm of France.

1682, Aug. 3rd and Aug. 31st, London.—Two letters from Tho. Robson to Lord Preston on private business. In the first he says he is told that Lord Preston's brother will be sent by the Duke to congratulate the Dauphin on the birth of his son.

1682, Aug. 7th, Windsor.—Verrio to Lord Preston (in French).—Asks him to remember to send him the thousand jonquils that he so kindly promised. The great passion that he has for gardening makes him thus importunate.

n. d. The same to the same.—Tells Lord Preston that he can send the double jonquils by M. Roman, Mastre d'Ostel of the Duchess of Porsemus (Portsmouth), who will bring them to him in good condition.

1682, Aug. 7th, London.—Sir William Galloway to Lord Preston. . . . I send your lordship an account as near as I can of what passed here since your de-

SIR
F. GRAHAM
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

parture; as for what happened the Duke going for Scotland I will not trouble you. . . . The 10th of May the great case between the Earl of Shaftesbury and Mr. Cradock came on in the King's Bench about changing the venue out of London; it underwent great arguing by council on both sides, the Earl being present, and upon the whole matter the Court was unanimously of an opinion that it was not likely to be an indifferent trial in the city, and therefore left it to his lordship to lay his action in any other county, who thereupon declared that so many counties having reflected upon him in their addresses, he could not expect any justice from them, and that he would withdraw his action. Upon which the Lord Chief Justice declared his lordship's resolution did greatly confirm the opinion of the Court that it ought not to be tried in London, seeing his lordship would not trust any other jury in England with his cause. The sheriffs of London were likewise this day very much reproved for making an insufficient return in the case of Wilmore, against whom a writ *De homine replegiando* was brought, for stealing away a young boy and sending him to Jamaica, and an attachment was ordered to bring them into the Court, but were dismissed upon their submission and assurance of behaving themselves better for the future. On Thursday the Earl of Danby appearing by his habeas corpus: Mr. Powis, of his lordship's counsel, first moved that the habeas corpus might be read, which with the commitment from the House of Lords was accordingly done. The Earl of Danby continued speaking about an hour. The Lord Chief Justice then in a short answer to the said Earl said that his opinion was the same as formerly, that they could not bail his lordship. The Earl then desired that the rest of the judges on the bench might give their several opinions, which they did accordingly one after another, confirming the opinion of the Lord Chief Justice, that the Court could not bail him; soon after which his lordship was remanded to the Tower.—(The writer then gives an account of the proceedings against the Sheriffs, Pilkington and Shute, for complicity in the riot in the Guildhall, and of their being admitted to bail; and of the meetings in the city in Common Hall on the 15th of July, and in the Council Chamber on the 27th of July, with regard to city affairs.)—My Lord of Sunderland has kissed the King's hand, and is like to be preferred at Court. There was the last council day a great trial between my Lord of Anglesey and my Lord Duke of Ormond about a book my Lord of Anglesey writ, in answer to a book of my Lord of Castlehaven's, where there was some reflection on my Lord of Ormond. The book was voted by the council to be a scandalous, seditious libel against the old King, this King, and the present Government. My Lord of Castlehaven's book is also declared a libel. My Lord of Ossory is married unto my Lord Hyde's daughter. Sheriff Beatell [Bethell] he is fled for Hamborough, I believe; a great many more will follow him now that they have not sheriffs of their own faction. . . . P.S. The Duchess of York is come to St. James's.

1682, St. Stephen's Day, Amen Corner.—(Dr.) Fran. Turner to Lord Preston. . . . Give me leave to acquaint you that a special friend of yours, I mean honest Du Puy, does you all the justice to his master with a zeal for your own interest, and he pleases himself and me with the belief that his coming has put new life into that business.

1682, Aug. 10th, London. The Earl of Middleton to Lord Preston.—Sir Pat. Lyon having informed him of Lord Preston's kindness to his nephew Lord Glammis (who has settled at Paris), he writes to thank him.

1682, Aug. 10th, Whitehall. (Sir) Rich. Mason to Lord Preston. . . . The next day after my arrival at Court I was upon an inevitable and important occasion necessitated to hurry to the assize at York (where I met many of your relations, friends, and servants). . . . I shall be in waiting all the next month, and then I shall have the opportunity to salute your lordship both from Windsor and Newmarket.

1682, Aug. 10th, Thursday, St. James Square.—Sir Cyrill Wich to Lord Preston. We find the pressures upon the Hugonots are so great in France that multitudes of them are every day looking out whether and how they may make their retreat; among the rest one Mons^r. Philip Guide, a Dr. of Physic, and considerably eminent for his profession for some time in Paris, has made his application to my Lord Duke of Ormond, and is received by him as his physician, and hopes in that relation both to find means of escaping the present storm with what he has, and of subsisting in Ireland afterwards. But without your assistance it may be impossible for him to get off with his effects, and there-

fore must have recourse to your protection. I am commanded by my Lord Lieutenant to recommend him to your favour.

1682, Aug. 11th, Henderskelfe.—The Earl of Carlisle to Lord Preston.

1682, Aug. 12th, London.—J. Ellis to Lord Preston.—I waited upon Coll. Graham this morning to kiss hands before his departure for France. The Coll. desired me to acquaint you that he feared he should not have time to write to-night, intending to post home to-morrow morning, as I am told the Earl of Feversham does too. The Colonel desires you to give order for a lodging for him. Dr. Turner, his Royal Highnesses chaplain, goes to Paris with him, and he prays Mr. Wiggan to do him the kindness as to provide him a lodging. I saw Mr. Deanes at Windsor on Sunday, and last night here. He intends to be gone suddenly. I know not whether he has spoken with Mr. Secretary Jenkins since that; if he have not, and that he must have despatches from him, 'tis likely he cannot go till to-morrow, for the secretary is gone hastily to Windsor to-day to carry the privy seal to His Majesty. My Lord Marquis of Halifax's patent is almost passed. 'Tis said the Lord Privy Seal will suddenly deliver up the seal. His Royal Highness came hither last night from Windsor. To-night the French ambassador makes great fireworks in St. James Square for the birth of the Duke of Burgundy. The Spaniards here seem to resent much his having that title given him.

1682, Aug. 24th, Sommersett House.—The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Preston. . . . I doubt your lordship will make so much of Mr. Grahme and Dr. Turner that they will forget the ties they have at home and be desirous to continue with you. I have written to the latter not to stay too long at this time abroad, because I believe his being here would be convenient. . . . The King and Duke went yesterday to Greenwich to see the launching of a new yacht and returned again to Windsor in the evening. . . . P.S. If it be not unreasonable I would beg your lordship to do me the favour to send me by Mr. Grahme the little book which your lordship has with so good success got to be suppressed, and the author of it punished.

1682, Aug. 31, London. Monsieur de L'Ortie to Lord Preston. (French.) He requests Lord Preston to procure a *congé* for Madame du Chail, whom the King had appointed laundress of his table linen. He says that Jenkins had promised to write to Lord Preston on the subject.

[1682.] Sept. 9th. H. [Compton, Bishop of] London, to Lord Preston.—Asking him if he can assist in procuring leave for the coming hither of a family of the name of La Bar, it will be a service exceedingly for his service, and so accepted by all the considerable French who are already come over.

1682, Sept. 13th, London. Edmund Prideaux to Lord Preston. Asks him to procure a pass from the French King for Mr. Bachelier to bring over his wife and family for England. He (Bachelior) has lately taken a farm of Prideaux's, in Kent, where he intended to settle.

1682, Sept. 14th. H. [Compton, Bishop of] London, to Lord Preston. Renews his solicitations on behalf of the La Bar family.

1682, Sept. 14th, st. v., Bromley.—John Roffen (John Dolben, Bishop of Rochester) to Lord Preston.—Complimentary. My son tells me in a letter which came last night that your lordship intends to take the opportunity of the French King's absence to step over hither and fetch your lady.

1682, Sept. 14th, St. James.—Sir John Worden to Lord Preston.—Last night I delivered to the Duke Madame's letter which I had enclosed from your lordship in one of the 16th, st. no. The King and Duke have spent these three last days in the rivers of Thames and Medway, to visit the new great ship *Brittannia*, and try the sailing of the new yacht with ketch (that is square) sailed and two masts, which they say outailed all the yachts every where, tho' not so nimble at tacking as they are, and requiring more men. The King last night declared that he will not go to Newmarket till after Michaelmas, partly because the first match is set for 6th Oct., but we imagine a better reason is, that the election of Lord Mayor may be over first, wherein ('tis said) the phanaticks mean to exercise their wonted spleen all the ways they can.

1682, Sept. 18th, London. The Countess of Portland to Lord Preston. About some goods which she had sent to Rouen.

1682, Sept. 24th, London.—Edward Carleton to Lord Preston.—Thanks for his kindness to Carleton's kins-

SIR
F. GRAHAM
BART.

SIR
GRAHAM,
BART.

man, Lord Preston's page.—Reminds him of his promise that at Michaelmas he (Preston) would admit Carleton's brother into his service.

1682, Sept. 29th.—Whetton, My Lord Bellasis house by Twitnam.—(Sir) Ellis Leighton to Lord Preston.—I writ to your lordship from Deipe, and was resolved, so soon as my Lord Marquis of Winchester had seen the King and Duke and ministers, to have given your lordship from myself a familiar account of things.—He was seized with a violent fever, and there was report of his death, he is recovering but slowly.—As soon as I am well I will conjure up M. Barillon about this passe, for it is a plain affront, and like a studied one, and I know how, preserving all respect for the alliance, to vex them in the little matters of the Customs, and I am ashamed and sorry I should have spoken to your lordship in a thing that hath had so small success . . .

1682, Sept. 29th, London. The Marquis of Winchester to Lord Preston.—I did desire Sir Ellis Leighton to write to your lordship from Dieppe to let you know in what an ambiguous condition I was in order to the passe for my plate . . . I did desire your lordship not to make any request in the matter, but to know from Mons^r. Colbert what their sense was in the matter. I am in some constraint about seeing Mons^r. Barillon, because I do not know in what style to speak to him. If my health give me leave to attend the council, I shall have divers occasions to meet with them in their affairs, that are of the same nature . . . The reception I have had from the King and Duke and from the ministers here does give me a great desire to obtain my health that I may employ it in the service of the crown, in concurrence with such worthy men as have the present management of it.

1682, Oct. 5th, London. The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Preston.—Acknowledges Lord Preston's letter of the 20th past. 'Tis but just I should pay you my thanks for the book your lordship was pleased to send me; in another age one might have admired that such a piece should be licensed by a Prince in amity with his neighbour, who was so concerned; but in the time we live nothing is to be wondered at. I find by a late discourse I had with Mr. Grahme that your lordship was under some apprehension of being undermined by some contrivances here, which I shall always think myself obliged to watch as much as I am able. I have discoursed the whole matter with my brother, and he assures me positively that there is not the least ground for your jealousy, and I am sure they could not be concealed from him . . . Their Majesties and the Duke went on Tuesday to Newmarkett, but his Royal Highness is come back this evening to visit the Duchess in her affliction, for the Lady Charlotte who for these three days has been continually visited with convulsion fits, the doctors despair of her recovery, and all that I can say is that she's yet alive.

1682, Nov. 1st. Jo. Oxon (John Fell, Bishop of Oxford) to Lord Preston.—The bearer hereof, Mr. Dicree, being a singing man of this college, and going to Paris to conduct a young nobleman of Ireland to be settled in an academy, I have ordered him to attend upon your lordship and present you with my faithful service . . .

1682, Nov. 4th, Leachlade.—(Sir) Thomas Cutler to Lord Preston.—Has heard of him from his friend Sir Robert Atkins, at Cirencester, who acquainted him with Lord Preston's place of residence . . . Tho' I paid my fees within two days, yet the heralds coming their visitation into this country shewed me a proclamation, whereby it is required that a certificate should be given into their office signed by two witnesses, or some person of honour at least who saw it done, and therefore I desire, as I have been only obliged to your lordship in this matter, that you would be pleased to send me such a one, the time being the 28th of Feb. . . . by way of letter to Leachlade in Gloucestershire . . .

1682, Nov. 6th. Jo. Roffen (John Dolben, Bishop of Rochester) to Lord Preston.—About his son, of whom he seems to have heard bad reports.

1682, Nov. 9th, London.—Capt. O'Connor to Lord Preston.— . . . Sir Lionel Ginkins told me yesterday that he sent your lordship by the last post a copy of a petition I gave his Majesty, with orders that you should act for me with Mons^r. de Louvoy and Mons^r. de Croisy Colbert as to my preferment there . . . besides this order Sir Lyonell Ginkins sent by his Majesty's command to your lordship, I am to have his Majesty's letter to the French King, and his Royal Highnesses letter to Mons^r. de Louvoy and Mons^r. le Marechall de Crequi, wherefore I think it fit to let your lordship know that you may be pleased to do me the favour not

speak in my behalf till I come thither myself . . . P.S. I lodge at my Lady Saint Legers at the two marble poasts in the Pell Mell.

1682, Nov. 13th, London.—Thos. Robson to Lord Preston.—About the bills of extraordinaries . . .

1682, Nov. 20th.—G. Legge to Lord Preston.— . . . His Majesty is extremely fond of my Lord Burforde, and seems much concerned in his education, and he being now of an age fit to be bred in the world hath resolved to trust him wholly in your hands; no impertinent body shall be troublesome to you, nor any body but whom you approve of to wait on him. I am to be your solicitor for providing money and all things necessary for him, and I hope by it to establish your other payments better than otherways we could have compassed. I told his Majesty you would be forced to take a larger house, and your expense must needs be much increased by this; he acknowledged it, and bid me take care that my Lord Burforde should have an apartment ready provided by you in your own house, so that I hope you may compass your own rent free, if your house already will accommodate it, or else that you take a better upon this occasion; masters must be provided for him, the best can be got of all sorts, but more particularly the King would have him study mathematics, and in that fortification, and that when the King of France moves in any progresses he constantly go with you to view all places in France, &c. My lord you see by this I am going to breed a bird to pick out my own (sic) eyes, but I owe his Majesty all I have in gratitude, and will by the help of God study all the ways I am able to make him all the returns imaginable. Pray fail not to write to the King by the next post . . . My Lady Ann intends to stay here till the return of this post, and his Majesty intends to send the little lord with her, when you direct her coming to you . . . P.S. Sir Robert Carr is dead, and Sir Tho. Chichlye by my Lord Hallifax's means is made Chancellor of the Duchy; Sir Tho. is an old man, and I do not doubt but to see you once in that employment, if not before it falls.

1682, Dec. 26th, Greenwich. G. Legge (Lord Dartmouth) to Lord Preston.—You will wonder at last to see your lady come without my Lord Burforde, but he will not be long after her, for his Majesty intends my brother Will shall bring him to you, and Nelly desiring he should be delayed for a little time in hopes of some settlement to be made upon him; it was neither reasonable to delay my lady longer nor to hasten him away so soon. His Majesty is extremely satisfied with your readiness to take his child into your care, and it must be my business to see he is provided for so that no charge may be brought upon your lordship by it. Mr. Digby comes with my lady.

1683, Feb. 26th, Whitehall. The Earl of Conway to Lord Preston.— . . . I need not say anything to your lordship of the ground of my removal; his Majesty hath said sufficiently to justify me in those particulars which I was most concerned for; as to the rest, if they are not better known to your lordship than to me, you are defective in that part of your employment. I have also good reason to believe your lordship will in a short time find considerations of the same nature extend to your particular concerns. I am going into Warwickshire with the same inclinations and affection to the King's service which I brought with me from thence when I came into Court. I never designed to be a gainer by my employment, and it is the King's favour only in giving me 2,500*l*. which makes me go home a saver. But I must likewise acknowledge that his Majesty gives me a pension, and other promises, which I am confident he will perform, and continues me in all his councils as I was before, which will oblige me to be often at Court, where I see all the letters you transmit and the accounts you give of affairs there . . .

1683, March 22nd. Francis North (Lord Keeper) to Lord Preston.—Thanks for Lord Preston's congratulations.

1683, March 29th, London.—The Duke of Ormonde to Lord Preston.—The bearer, Mons^r. des Fontaines Votron, having been physician general of his Majesty's army in Ireland, under my command, passes now into France to settle some affairs of his own and his family's.—Asks L^d. Preston's assistance for him.

1683, June 14. H. Ball to Lord Preston. Telling of a common council held that day, where it was resolved to surrender the city charter and ask a new one.

1683, July 23rd. (H. Ball) to Lord Preston . . . We have little stirring here since the deaths of Walcot, Hone, and Rouse on Friday, and of my Lord Russell on Saturday, which last has left behind him, or Dr. Burnet

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
T. GRAHAM,
BART.

for him, such a bitter invective speech as shews but little charity at the time of its making. They say my lord had courage enough, but refusing to have his eyes covered, as it's supposed, shrunk at the blow, and by that means so removed himself that the executioner's first blow was too nigh the shoulder to do the feat, so as the body had rose again, its probable, had not the axe by fastening itself in the blow hindred it, but with another stroke and a scrape of the axe it was severed in two pieces, and the head held up to the people, and was afterwards put with the body into an hearse and conveyed away by his servants to be privately interred that night. No news yet of the Lord Grey, Duke of Monmouth, &c., but the master of the vessel that carried the first over was taken on Friday and confessed he did it; that my lord, his mistress, her husband, the soldier that went away with him, and the turned-out officer of the customs went with him to Holland, where he left them; and since they say the lady is left at Brussels very ill, and the lord and the rest gone into Germany. This day stood in the pillory at Charing Cross one Culleford, an oilman, for having in his custody a great quantity of a horrid libel, called the Third part of the growth of popery, and refusing to discover the author. They say the marriage between the Lady Anne and Prince George will be privately solemnized, and that in a day or two after his Majesty and the whole Court will remove to Windsor for a little time, where the Prince will be installed Knight of the Garter. Your lordship (as my cousin informed me) was pleased to favour me with the profer of a few books. Those I would be glad to have are any genealogical or heraldic books of late date, viz., since 70, especially l'Estate d'Europe or de France, if its reprinted with additions since, for I would inform myself of the genealogies of foreign families; any books of ceremonies of the coronation, installation, &c.

1683, Aug. 9th, London. Thomas Goddard to Lord Preston.—Having now finished and fairly transcribed my answer to Plato Red [Redivivus] I have committed the examination of it to some friends, who I think are no ill judges, and it having received their approbation, I take the liberty to acquaint your lordship that it is ready for the press. I am sufficiently sensible how justly the whole thing is due to your lordship, and have taken notice of the encouragement received, and my obligation due to your lordship for whatsoever shall be found good in it, but am generally advised to make the dedication to his Royal Highness the Duke of York. This my lord I cannot resolve upon without your direction and permission, for I must ever acknowledge your lordship my patron, and cannot give that to any man without your leave which is so justly your own. In this therefore I humbly beg your lordship's commands. I have not had the honour as yet to have seen Mr. Secretary Jenkins If your lordship commands it I shall send you a copy of the preface which gives a general account of the points controverted.

1683, Aug. 13th. Spring Garden, near Charing Cross. Francis Gwyn to Lord Preston.— . . . On Saturday last my poor Lord Conway died, which is one of the greatest losses that ever yet befell me. The Thursday before his death he made his will, and disposed of all his money, which was 33,000*l*, and all his other personal estate to his lady and her heirs &c., and likewise gave her ladyship her life in his whole estate, both in England and Ireland, which is about 7,000*l*. per annum. The remainder after my lady's life of his whole estate he hath settled upon my cousin Seymere's eldest son by this lady, and his two brothers successively, upon the condition they take the name of Conway; he hath left directions his great house at Rayley should be finished according to the discretion of Mr. Seymere and myself, out of his Irish estate during my lady's life, by so much annually as we shall think fit. I waited yesterday on his Majesty at Windsor and delivered your lordship's letters, which when he had read he asked me if I had those things there, I told his Majesty they were ready, and he commanded me to bring them in the afternoon, which I did, and there being company he carried them into his closet, where I believed he perused them, for at night in the bedchamber some of the servants happening to talk of fortification, he commended the fortification of some [of] those towns extremely. I waited and put him into bed that night, and when I was alone I asked him how he liked them; he appeared extremely well pleased, and commanded me to write your lordship thanks for them, and to desire you would go on and procure as many as you could and send them over to him.

1683, Aug. 13th, Windsor.—Leyonbergh to Lord Preston.—There is an English gentleman, and his

Majesty's of Great Britain's limmener (limner), called Mr. Dixon, who hath made the finest collection of several rare pieces in water colours of his own drawing, the like never hath been seen in all Europe. Some urgent occasion obliges him to go for France, and therefore resolves to take a dozen or two of them with him to give the Court of France a view of them, for to learn its humour and opinion of such rarities. But whereas it is sufficiently known what a rigour there is used by the farmers of the Customs of France, he most humbly begs your kindness and protection, and that by me He carryeth also with him one great piece of Von Dyke, sold here once for 300*l*. sterling, worth to be seen by all Princes in the world.—He goeth over Diepen; if your lordship's secretary would direct a line or two for his direction to Mad^r. Le Jeune, that he may know your pleasure, you will highly oblige him.

1683, Aug. 27, London. Margaret Hay to Lord Preston. I do, in behalf of my Lord Marquis of Montrose, the Earl of Marshall (Marischal?) and all the relations of our family which have persuaded me to come to this kingdom, render your lordship their sense of your generous owning the Earl of Kinnoul in the desolate condition he is in by the death of his mother, and their uncle the Earl of Salbery (Salisbury?) and the desertion of all their mother's relations, on the account that the children are in a Jesuit college and a nunnery, where they judge they shall ever be made useless to their King and country and their own interest; and all the relatives in both kingdoms desire that all means may be used to recover them, which by their advice has made me give a caveat against Mr. Hay being an administrator, because he being a Roman Catholic will endeavour to keep them out of England lest they may change their persuasion, which he doth acknowledge he is engaged to keep them in; and the Earl of Middleton only being prevailed to accept of being administrator too, one should come upon the place that would undertake it, and having the right in blood, and as we have reason to believe by the witness of them that writ the Countess Kinnoul's will, and by her putting me in trust of her affairs when she went from this kingdom, that my Lord Marquis of Montrose and I are guardians to the children. The Earl of Middleton has resigned his right of administration, but Mr. Hay doth refuse to do it, and so hindreth the raising of money for the supply of the children, and for the bringing them home, which design I do, my lord, most earnestly beg you would advance, &c. &c. P.S. My sister the Countess Kinnoul's will being sent to France in a trunk, we cannot come at it, but the lawyers tell us of a very arbitrary power in children to choose their guardians; so we hope much of your lordship's persuading and commands to them.

[1683]. Sept. 6, Sept. 17, Sept. 24. The same to the same. Three more short letters on the subject of her nephew Lord Kinnoul and the other children.

1683, Aug. 20th, London. M. Viridet to [Lord Preston].—(French.) He has been for some years the Duke of Ormond's chaplain.—His duties in the French Church of Dublin will not permit his going to Paris, he therefore begs Lord Preston to use his influence to obtain permission for him to sell the goods that he has in France, as he is resolved to spend the rest of his life under the dominion of the best of kings.—He sends attested copies of the most Christian King's brevet which he had obtained in 1676, and of the patent appointing him chaplain to the Duke of Ormond.

1683, Aug. 22nd. Cranston Makgill. [the Earl of] Oxford to Lord Preston.—Complimentary.

1683, Sept. 3rd, London. Hen. Guy to Lord Preston.

1683, Sept. 6th. Tho. Goddard to Lord Preston.—I have received your lordship's of Aug. 28th, s. n. . . . and have taken the liberty to enlose a copy of the epistle to his Royal Highness, which if your lordship approves I intend shall pass without any other alteration than such as your lordship shall think fit to command. I have not sent the preface because it is something long, and is chiefly a summary of those pernicious principles, which Plato Redivivus hath dispersed in his book, and are very well known to your lordship (Enclosed is a copy of the dedication of the book to James Duke of York.)

1683, Sept. 11th. Tho. Jackson to Lord Preston.— . . . The Lord Marquis of Winchester dined in your house at Nunnington the last week. I was with him at Malton in his journey from Scarborough on the Saturday, and he desired he might dine there on Wednesday after, and thence he would go to Thirsk. I told him we had no accommodation but bare walls, he said he needed

SIR
T. GRAHAM
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SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

only a room to dine in and a kitchen, and he would send his provisions; so we got him your low dining room clean and a fire in it, and fires in the kitchens; but he wanted table linen and pewthar, his being sent away to Thirske, so I was forced to furnish him; he dined and walked in your garden, and what little fruit there was he had it

1683, Sept. 17th, London.—Sir Chris. Musgrave to Lord Preston.—My attendance of his Majesty at Portsmouth and Winchester prevented me acknowledging the honour of yours, which gave so exact account of the salt petre and powder P.S.—No news of my Lord Dartmouth since his being at the Lands End.—On the back of this letter are several memoranda by Lord Preston.

1683, Sept. 17th, London. Tho. Robson to Lord Preston.—(About Ld. Preston's pay.)

1683, Sept. 24th, s. v., London. Tho. Goddard to Lord Preston. Thanks for his lordship's letter of the 22nd instant.—I have here enclosed sent your lordship a copy of the preface, in which if you please to make any alteration it will be yet time enough, for altho' the book itself be already in the press, and some sheets finished, I have still reserved the epistle and preface unto the last, or at least until they be both communicated unto his Royal Highness, supposing it to be my duty and good manners to know his Highnesses pleasure before I obtrude a patronage upon him. Some friends have recommended me to Sir John Worden, others to my Lord Churchill, to do this good office for me, but being rather ambitious that all my obligation might be due to your lordship, I shall resolve upon nothing, nor make any application, until I receive your lordship's directions

1683, Oct. 1st, London.—De Labadie to Lord Preston. (French.) His Royal Highness having commanded him to procure some Caors wine, he asks Lord Preston to obtain a passport for it as he did last year.

1683, Oct. 1. Tho. Knipe to Lord Preston.—Has spoken to Dr. Barby and Mr. Brisband about M. de Malnoe's son, who was [at Westminster School] in the 3rd form, and about 15 years old, and who, Knipe says, is backward, and not likely to pass as King's scholar to the University.—He says that Dr. Spratt, Dean of Westminster, was installed on St. Matthew's day.

1685, Oct. 7, London. Alison Colvill to Lord Preston. . . . There are papers sent over to your lordship this post concerning the liberties and privileges of the Scots in France, wherein I am particularly recommended; as your lordship did desire

1683, Oct. 29th, Whitehall.—John Mounsteven to Mr. Tempest.—This being the usual day for swearing the Lord Mayor of the city of London for the year ensuing, Sir Henry Tulse, a very able and loyal citizen, was this morning accordingly sworn Lord Mayor at Westminster, and is to act as such by virtue of his Majesty's commission. The whole ceremony, both by land and water, was performed with greater splendour, and more order than is usual on such occasions

1683, Nov. 26th. (H. Ball) to Lord Preston After the whispers of favours designed by his Majesty for the Duke of Monmouth in case of his contrition all last week, on Saturday last it revealed itself, for the Duke having writ the day before very submissively to his Majesty, and sent to entreat the Duke's pardon, they both permitted him personally to do it on Saturday at Whitehall, whither he came about 5 in the evening in his lady's chair, and with her attendance, and lighted at Mr. Secretary's office door, and went directly to the secretary who attended for him, as also the sergeant-at-arms, and the King being immediately acquainted with his grace's coming, whispered his Royal Highness and they both came privately to the secretary's office, and went into the Duke, who fell down at his Majesty's feet, beseeching his pardon, owning his great error; the like he did to the Duke, and received from them his pardon, but was for form's sake committed to the sergeant's custody, and went with him to the Duchesses, where he lay all night without any restraint, save in a little outward appearance. And yesterday his Majesty acquainted the council forthwith, and with his resolutions to pardon him; and forthwith the sergeant was discharged, and he carried last night to kiss the Queen and Duchesses hands, and the Princesses of Denmark, and to-day his grace appears publicly abroad and with the King as usual. His Royal Highness went this day a hunting and seems very well pleased with the Duke's return to his duty; but the people at a great loss what to think or say, but all agree it's upon an ample confession of all matters within his grace's knowledge, which the dissenters will not readily believe.

My last told your lordship how imprudently Mr. Sydney carried himself at his trial on Wednesday, and this day he exceeded the same, for being brought to receive his sentence he would not own the fact proved against him to be treason, but called it destructive treason; and being told by the judge that he was in hopes to have found his temper altered, and he another man, and to prepare for his end; but he said he was the same man, and bid my Lord Chief Justice to feel his pulse to see if there were any alteration, and indeed I hear he showed no concern at all, and so was remanded to prison, and I hear will certainly die (tho' some think otherwise), and they say that the rest in the Tower will be bailed out if no bills are preferred against them to-morrow. The Lady Mary Gerard has, I hear, had the misfortune the other night to be in the company with another woman in man's apparel a serenading, and at last falling out with the fiddlers, and being all merry, and some words coming from the fiddlers requiring their pay, a quarrel happened in which one of the fiddlers was killed and the other mortally wounded, and the woman and some gentlemen concerned in it taken, but the lady escaped, and it's hoped will not be found any otherwise criminal than in being in the frolic. We talk now very much of a Parliament and hope it will be a healing one, and that all our late animosities will be composed. . . .

1683, Nov. 28th, London.—Lord Dunbarton to Lord Preston.—A long and angry letter denying that he had spoken ill of Lord Preston on his return to London.

n. y., Dec. 4th, London. T. Deanes to Lord Preston.—Your business here meets with the usual delays of this Court, yet I am hopeful that since Dr. Turner is here (who came to town yesterday morning) that your lordship may in a few days know the resolutions of the King by the Duke whom the Dr. intends to move very strongly this night or to-morrow morning in your affair. Since I do not doubt in the least but the character will be granted, finding all people here so generally satisfied with your lordship, I shall intreat that you would be pleased to let me have the letter in readiness which you was pleased to promise me. As for English news your lordship's ordinary correspondents cannot but give you a better account than I, but for Scotch, what I can write to you is that my Lord Chancellor is made Earl of Aberdine, Sir George Kinnaird Lord Rossy, and Colonel Churchill Lord Heymouth. The process against the present Lord Lauderdale is not only going on, but all the officers of the Mint are included in it, and the Warden has lately hanged himself; so the friends of the Earl expects he may have a better sentence since now the great witness against him is dead

1683, Dec. 10th. (H. Ball) to Lord Preston.—On Friday last Mr. Sydney was brought to the scaffold at Tower hill, and being asked by the sheriff if he had anything to say, and desired him not to reflect on the Government, he replied he was a gentleman born and bred and so should die, and that he came thither only for that end, and not to make speeches; and then after 6 minutes of prayer he rose up and gave the sheriff a paper which he desired the King might see, and being asked if he had anything therein concerning his trial, &c., he bid him give it him again, if he liked it not; and so laid him on the block, and the executioner taking aim two or three times at last gave the blow and severed his head from his body, which was taken and with the body given to his friends. His speech was presently brought to his Majesty, and they say was very venomous and full of assertion of the good old cause, which I suppose will hinder it being printed. That night they say the King sent Mr. Saville to the Duke of Monmouth to forbid him and the Duchess the Court, and according they say they left the same forthwith, and went to lodgings in Holburne till preparations can be made at Moore Park to receive him. It was occasioned, its said, by his grace's refusing to sign an acknowledgment of what he told the King at his return to Court relating to the plot. The proclamation of war in Flanders very much amazes the merchants here fearing it may concequence; but on the draw ill the Whigs seem very joyful of it, and pretend to assist considerably in case we engage on the Spanish side.

1683, Dec. 13th, Wellbeck.—H. (Duke of) Newcastle to Lord Preston (holograph). Gives a good character to Mr. Holdford, who he hears is to attend upon Lord Preston. Says that he has desired Sir Stephen Fox, and other friends at Court, to be pleased to employ Holdford.

1683, Dec. 19, London, Haymarket, corner of Panton Street. (French.) B. Berenclo to (Lord Preston.) Recommends his daughter to Lord Preston's care.

SIR
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1683. Dec. 25th. London. Thos. Goddard to Mr. Tempest. Would not have troubled him with a letter so soon, but sends him a relation of an unfortunate rencontre which has made a great noise in town.—Mr. Foster, brother and son to Sir Humphrey Foster, Mr. Cory, son to Major Cory, and Mr. Terwit being great friends, the latter by the assistance of the two former had lately married a woman of a considerable fortune, but it seems of small reputation; about a month after marriage the two first require of Mr. Terwit the reimbursement of some money with which they had supplied him in the time of his courtship, as also the performance of some other conditions, which it seems were thought hard by Terwit and denied; this occasioned the quarrel. These three meeting at the St. Alban's Tavern, where were also one Dean, Crofts, and Capt. O'Brian, after some words, Foster and Terwit went into St. James's Square, the rest following some very little time after. There were not many passes (which were at a half sword's distance) between the two first before Foster dropped. Terwit applies himself to Cory, who was engaged with Crofts, and after a pass or two falls also dead upon the place, having, as is supposed, received his mortal wound from Foster. Cory disarms Crofts and is wounded in the breast but not mortally. Dean is much wounded and 'tis said will hardly recover. Crofts and O'Brian escaped; Cory is under custody, and 'tis thought will escape at his trial or be pardoned, for my Lords of Oxford and Lord Privy Seal, who saw the action, have given a favourable account of Cory to the King, affirming that he was engaged with two and behaved himself well This next week my book will be printed and I hope presented, after which I shall take the liberty to send one to his lordship.

1683, Jan. 2nd, London.—Andr. Birche to Lord Preston.—Together with the unfortunate news of my nephew, Capt. Rigbys, being killed before Luxembourg, Mr. Cresset, his friend, sent advice that what money, papers, or other matters found with him were ordered by the General, Mons^r. Crequi, to be delivered to your excellency.—He (Birche) asks (being engaged by Mr. Rigby of London, his other uncle) that Lord Preston will deliver what things are sent to the bearer

1683, Jan. 11th, Edinburgh. J. Dauk to Lord Preston.—He had been searching records in support of the exemption of Scotch vessels from the French impost of 50 sols per tun. That State [the royal boroughs] have had frequent meetings. They are thankful to Lord Preston for his efforts, and have made a decret that on his procuring them the exemption there is a suitable compliment designed for him. Recommends Robert Pringle, a Scotchman at Rouen, who may prove helpful to Lord P. for giving further information therein.

1683, Jan. 31, Edinburgh. The Earl of Perth to Lord Preston. Recommends Lady Ann Gordone, who is just upon parting for France.

1683, Feb. 25th. (H. Ball) to Mr. Tempest, his cousin.—I have had none from you since the breaking up of the frost You may, if you think worth his lordship's while, acquaint him that on Thursday the Prince and the Dukes of Somerset and Northumberland are to be privately installed at Windsor, if the latter comes time enough from France, at which his Majesty will be present, but incognito: That on Saturday all the Court remove to Newmarket till Easter: That on Saturday the Lord Mayor and aldermen attended the King with a petition, setting forth that they heard that a patent was passing to one Cradocke for the collection of the tolls of the Marcatts, and to account for the same to the treasury, which they prayed might be stopped, in regard that the same belonged to them; and I do not hear what answer they had; but that they have been much divided in the Court of Aldermen about the satisfaction of the orphans: That they give out that the Earl of Danby and divers other lords prefer to farm all his Majesty's revenue at a great rent yearly, and half a million advanced: That divers lords design to attend his Majesty at Newmarket, to give him account of their respective charges: That it was said the Duke of Buckingham shall go into the West Indies as Vice Roy, and divers other stories which I do not credit. On Friday at the council his Majesty ordered none of his subjects should upon any pretence plant on the isle of Tobago (which is at present under the government of the Duke of Courland), by reason of the prejudice it will do Barbadoes and other his Majesty's islands thereabouts: That Mr. Powney, of Windsor, treating on Saturday his officers and friends upon his purchase of Captain Sutherland's company, a quarrel happened between his Ensign, one Flower, and Captain Potts, which he, Mr. Powney, thinking to compose, was run

through the body (as he went to part them) by Mr. Flower and soon died. Here is a discourse spread that my lord is recalled from France to be sent to Spain, and that Mr. Soames shall succeed him; if it be with his lordship's good liking I shall be glad.

1683, Feb. 25, London. The Earl of Carlisle to Lord Preston.—About 14 days ago I was alarmed with a discourse of another being sent in your place By all that I can find you are well in the esteem of the King and Duke, and all the ministers, therefore I would not have you by any means be the occasion of being called home, lest you lose the recompence you may reasonably expect by staying out your time

1683, March 10th, Windsor. (H. Ball) to Lord Preston.—Alludes to the sudden death of Lord Bodmin.—The absence of the Court makes the town of London very melancholy. This morning I came from thence and left it without any news, except the death of the Earl of Thanet, who died yesterday morning about one, leaving his brother Thomas his successor and heir. The Duke of Ormond has been very ill, but it is hope recovered again, tho' not past danger. Its said a bargain is made between Sir Robert Holmes and the Duke of Grafton for the government of the Isle of Wight, and that his grace will be suddenly invested in it. The Earl of Danby is retired to Wimbledon, not being able to make his marquise pass; and his interest seems to lessen much, for they say the Earl of Plymouth will lose his government of Hull, which will be restored to my Lord Mulgrave. Madame Crofts is out of favour, and to quit the Court, and the Lady Mary Tudor is taken out of her charge and given to the governance of my Lady Mareshall. His Majesty has had no sport at Newmarket by reason of the drought, which has caused his Royal Highness to resolve to return to town about Thursday next. The treasury they say are adjourning till after Easter, which will retard your lordship's pay, and I fear the Lord Dartmouth's fleet will take up so much money that it will be further postponed, which I should be very sorry for; his lordship is daily expected. The Ensign that killed Mr. Powney was not able to get any reprieve, so was hanged on Saturday last at Reading: but his place given to Mr. Eton, and the company to Mr. Progers the Lieutenant, upon his promising to pay the widow 1,100*l*., which he gave. My Lord Brounker is not well; his lordship is master of St. Catherine's by the Tower, a place in disposal of the Queens of England, worth 1,500*l*. per annum. If your lordship could get the reversion thereof it would be worth the acceptance. If the Duke of Ormond should die, they say the Duke of Norfolk would have either the garter or the staff.

1684, May 8th, Whitehall.—R. Yard to Lord Preston.—The Duchess having been taken ill some days ago, the Duke came to town on Monday, and on Tuesday night her Royal Highness miscarried as they say of a boy Last Tuesday some words happening at the Tennis Court at Windsor between Coll. Orpe one of the lieutenants of the horse guards, and Mr. Trelawney, brother to Sir Jonathan Trelawney, the latter challenged the other by a whisper in the ear, and so they both went into the park where Coll. Orpe was unwilling to draw, thinking it not becoming him in that place, but was pressed to it by Mr. Trelawney. They fought, and Coll. Orpe received a wound, and so they were parted. Coll. Orpe's wound its hoped is not dangerous, and Mr. Trelawney is in custody. There has not passed anything of moment at Westminster Hall this week, unless it be that Mr. Attorney moved yesterday for judgment against Mr. Sacheverell, and the other rioters at Nottingham; and upon Cawdron, the Earl of Clare's steward, upon whom Mr. Attorney likewise prayed that considering the heinousness of his offence, which came very near to treason, some corporal punishment may be inflicted; and the Court have appointed to give judgment against the said persons on Saturday next.

1684, June 5th, London. (Holograph.) The Marquis of Halifax to Lord Preston.—

1684, June 20th, Nunnington.—The Marquis of Winchester to Lord Preston.—Gives an account of the benefit he is deriving from the waters.

1684, Aug. 25th. (H. Ball) to Lord Preston.—I had writ the enclosed yesterday before I went to Windsor, and begged my cousin would acquaint your lordship with the contents; but since hear that my Lord Radnor's removal hath not made room for Mr. Seymour to be Lord Privy Seal as was reported, but that the Earl of Rochester is made Lord President (by which he precedes the Lord Privy Seal), and Mr. Godolphin is removed from secretary to be first Commissioner of the Treasury,

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

and the Earl of Middleton made Secretary of State; and who is to be Secretary of Scotland I do not yet hear, being but just come to town.

1684, Sept. 15th, London. to my Lord (Preston). I doubt not but you have had an account of my Lord Argyle's letter, but possibly I can be more particular about it. It was addressed to Major Holmes, with whom my Lord Argyle expostulates that Broun (the dissenting lords) should reject the conditions of a proposal which it seems he had made of making a rebellion in Brand (Scotland), provided Birch (England) would advance 30,000*l.* English and 1,000 horse, which he says would be fitter for a brush in the beginning (whereupon he adds much depended) then a rabble of foot; however he seems to be contented, since he can do no better, with the offers they make of 10,000*l.* and 600 or 700 horse; he gives an account of the standing forces, the militia, and the heritors of Scotland which would be obliged to appear for the King, which he says might make a body of 50,000 men, but whereof he adds the half would not fight; he says his party wants only money and arms; they would have men enough but, he adds, arms must be provided in good time, for they cannot be remitted as letters of exchange; he refers much to other letters, and says that he had not time to write fully that post; matters appear not then to have been adjusted betwixt him and Broun, for he speaks not of anything as concluded on, but on the contrary seems much dissatisfied with Broun, and says whether he meddle himself or not in the business, so he desires Major Holmes to communicate himself fully to Mr. Rid (Carstairs as Spence says), or any other who should be sent to Holland. The letter is close and pertinent, and such a contrivance against Cromwell might have made him as famous as the same against his Majesty makes him infamous. His lady and his son my Lord Lorne have (being obliged to declare the truth) acknowledged that it seems to them to be his handwriting. The cypher is mighty curious; it is double, he makes use of borrowed words, and none of them are in their places, but to some two words that make to the purpose one must pass over 100 or 228 words, yet none of these intervening words are useless, but all to the purpose when put in their own places. I hear that Major Holmes understood only the first cypher, and Spence only the second, so that neither of them alone understood the letter. Thus Mr. Spence must have learned the first cypher from Major Holmes, or what has been since discovered of the plot must help him to find it out by the sense of what is clear in the letter, yet he cannot tell who M. L. is, who is only named in the letter with MS. (one Mrs. Smith who my lord lodged where he was at London, as Spence conjectures) and Mr. Rid. He ends the letter thus: (The total sum is 128 guilders and 3 stuivers) which is the key of the second cypher, the guilders signify so many lines, and the stuivers so many columns; such a letter must be written twice; this is the manner how it was written first, and must be written in the same manner by him to whom it is addressed, before he can understand it; but the letter that is sent is written as letters ordinarily are, only no sense appears. My Lord Argyle in the first place had joined as many sheets lengthwise as was necessary to make 128 lines in one page, then by folding the paper he makes 8 columns in it, and in writing a line puts but one word in each of them, so that there are only 8 words in every line, thus if you count from the left to the right hand there are 128 lines with 8 words in each of them; but if you count from the top to the foot there are 8 lines and 128 words in each of them; having done thus my lord takes new paper and writes after the ordinary manner, only he copies from top to foot, which makes all in appearance unintelligible; but least I do not express myself clearly, I shall suppose that the key had been 4 guilders and 4 stuivers, the first draught is thus:—

The	Archbp	of	Glasgow
is	made	Archbp	St. Andrews
bp	Brechin	bp	Glasgow
Drummond	bp	of	Brechin

Then I write the letter which is to be sent thus. I forgot to mention that the first line is from top to foot, and the second from foot to top, and so forth. The is bp. Drummond bp. Brechin made Archbp. of Archbp. by of Brechin Glasgow St. Andrews Glasgow. The Archbp. is unknown to me, but phanaticks say that if he is not so fortunate as to have the character of a primitive bp, he is so fortunate as not to be in primitive times; the other two are like known. Lundy succeeds to Middleton, another I hear was designed to succeed Godolphin, and I believe would have had it but that Middleton, whom his patron would not oppose, happened

to be first named. I am told that one stood fair to succeed to Middleton in whom your lordship is too much concerned not to know the truth of it, for I have it not from very good hands. One Carstairs has had his thumb squeezed, but I do not hear that he has confessed any thing. Baillie of Jerviswood, one of the prisoners sent from this place for the plot, had a copy of his indictment on the 2nd of this month, for conspiring the King's death and to make a rebellion, conversing with intercommuned persons, corresponding with my Lord Argyle and Russell, Col. Sydney, &c.: there were no proofs, so all was referred to his oath; on the 4th a committee of the council was sent to him in prison, but he refused to swear, demanding a delay that he might consider his libel, and because of his indisposition, for he was dying, and so thought to have escaped, but he was fined the same day in 6,000*l.* English; he became speechless on Saturday after, being the 6th, and is now, I suppose, dead; his estate is worth 10,000*l.*, but to raise that money out of it will ruin it; the other prisoners will be proceeded against in the same manner. That Baillie was brother-in-law to Gen. Lieutenant Drummond, who I perceive lies under the unhappy character of a trimmer. Many of the gentry of Teviotdale have petitioned the council; their late chief has fined them in 250,000*l.* Scots, that is 21,000*l.* English, more or less. I know not if my author mistakes but I do not; they offer to swear that their ladys went to church ordinarily, and that they had not been at meetings since the last indemnity, but they could not swear that they had been precisely at church once 2 or 3 weeks; there is horning against several of them, but the council will no doubt put a stop to it, for gentlemen are oft absent from home, and unless they kept a register to mark down every time their ladys goes to church, it could not be expected that they should swear such an oath. One would have thought that the treasurer should not have been for making Lundy secretary; but hitherto the understanding betwixt him and the chancellor is so good that he does not provide against the time it may become bad. There is a general mistake that the late chancellor was the Duke's creation, he was raised by my Lord Queensberry in hopes he would always remember it, and was turned out by him for not doing it. . . .

1684, Sept. 25th, London.—The same to the same.—I can give you but a bad account of the discoveries in Scotland. I have no letters myself, and matters are kept mighty close, but if you will allow me I shall give you my conjectures what may have rendered so many of the best of the gentry obnoxious to the law. After the rebellion at Bothwell bridge an indemnity was granted, but out of it were excepted all heritors or men having land estates in the west where that rebellion was; all the tenants that have got a little money buy a few acres with it, so that there were more than 1,800 excepted, but it was thought such an exception was only designed to keep them in fear and not to be executed; they lived peaceably at home, every man denying his own guilt, till several years after, the judges on a sudden declared that every man that had conversed with them were guilty of treason.—Comments on the injustice of this.—The Duchess of Lawderdale being ready to go to Scotland to see my Lord Lawderdale is advertised that she is named in the plot, whereupon to colour her not going she has let blood and has got the gout. My Lord Maitland has made his peace, for it appears my Lord Argyle never trusted him. My Lord Lauderdale is coming up I suppose to get a gift of her forfeiture; this is very private but I believe it is true, it is like. Spence has told that there passed letters betwixt her and Argyle. Your lordship must allow me to tell you, tho' it be not proper here, my Lord Lawderdale's last words; I am sure of the truth of it. Doctor Needham I think it was who, desiring him to take what proved his last dose, he answered that he would take it tho' it were a turd, and never spoke after; and truly it was a suitable end for a man whose memory will stink. Your lordship will pardon such an expression and what I am going to add. I hear my Lord Dundonald is like to be brought to trouble for conversing, tho' only by the breach, with an unnamed rebel, for he gave his lordship a clystero. Now if his lordship shall pay 10,000*l.* for that clystero, which may happen, then, &c. . . .

1684, Oct. 16th, London. The same to the same.— . . . There is a rumour that the Earls of Haddington, Crauford, and Sutherland are imprisoned. Some companies of the standing forces are quartered in the town of Edinburgh. Every ship is searched that comes from abroad, and those that let lodgings at Edinburgh are obliged to give up the names of their lodgers. No man without permission is to go 20 miles from his own

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house. If these things be true (which I know not), either those who govern do really apprehend a rebellion, or are desirous to make people believe that they do so. It is also said that the Council begins to think that Mr. Munroe has put a trick on them, in telling more than is true, so to invalidate his own evidence, his design being only to escape torture. My Lord Tarras is said to cast himself on the King's mercy, but there are such uncertain reports that I am ashamed to write them; but what was said of the Duchess of Lauderdale is truer, for she is still sick; but it will be hard to prove that she sent money to my Lord Argyle, for no doubt she did it cunningly enough, and can for a shift turn it over on my Lady Lorne, who can hardly be troubled for it. Thus they will be necessitated to refer all to the Duchesses oath, in which case one would think she is in no great danger. Shall an estate acquired without conscience be lost by it? but she is as mean spirited in adversity as she was insolent in prosperity; I remember she cried like a child when D. Ham. (Duke Hamilton), appeared first against her husband, tho' the event proved there was no cause for it. Some say that D. Hamiltoun, General Dalziel, and some others, are making a party, and that the advocate is not well with the treasurer, nor with the chancellor. I hear he is bail for a prisoner; it seems his credit would rise no higher. I have been told that once the last summer he was in his raptures; he inclines that way in vacation time; but business ordinarily brings him down from these third heavens. I hear of one of his letters that begins, Sir good God, as if he only worried his Highness to hear him speak to God; if it had been to hear God speak to him it might be pardoned him. He goes on informing God how blessed a thing torture is; how happy the people of Scotland are in it, and how unhappy England is without it, and how that it is impossible to imagine that any government can subsist without it, and so on with his necessities for it and impossibilities without it, tho' Spence is the first, if I remember right, was told anything for torture now these 100 years. If torture could make men speak sense as well as truth he might be more particularly concerned to praise it, and have shunned what happened here in the cabinet council when some such letter of his being read, wherein he ridiculed the English laws and the constitution of the government, such offense was taken that notwithstanding the apologies were made for him because of his zeal, an order was made that no letters should be brought there but such as were examined by the committee of secrecy in Scotland. It is surmised that there will be a Parliament in Scotland this winter. Sir Samuel Bernardiston's estate is seized on for his fine, and all the furniture of his house. His lady would needs go there to look on, and so lost her coach and horses. Sheriff Bethell's estate is also seized, and the writ is sealed for Mr. Hampden's estate.

n. y., Nov. 6th.—This is my third since I had the favour to hear from your lordship. I have Spence's confession; I do not believe it is an entire copy. He says he believes there was a design of an insurrection, but he pretends to know nothing particular about it. He says my Lord Loudoun and the late President Stairs were with my Lord Argyle in Holland. This is the only passage by which any person can suffer except my Lord Argyle, of whose guilt nobody doubts: He being desired to explicate what is the meaning of these words *mercy tale betwixt Butler and his landlord*, which are in one of the letters, he answers that his landlord (so it seems he was Mr. Butler) said to the best of his understanding (for his landlord was a Dutchman, and Spence says he knew little of the language), that the people of England were so dissatisfied with the King that if they could not do it otherwise they would, crossing his neck, as they had done to his father (these are his words), and that he replied, people ought not to speak so of kings. All this is obscure, however it may be reasonably concluded that my Lord Argyle's design (if he be the author of the letter, which I know not) was to excite Mr. Butler to put in practice the Dutchman's conjectures. I am the more inclined to think the copy I have seen is not full enough, since Mr. Spence is not further questioned on so ticklish a point, for if the letter was addressed to him (as in all probability it was since he explicates the landlord's discourse) no doubt he could tell what was the design of the writer in mentioning such a thing to him, if it was only to put him in mind of some other thing, or if it was on a worse design. The bond for which D. Hamiltoun and others came to London to complain is now imposed; the late plots do alter the scene. The Earl of Cassells is prisoner for

refusing it. Sir G. Lockart is said to have refused it, but I doubt of it . . . My Lord Rochester is to be Deputy of Ireland if my Lord Ormond die, or if he consent to it, or if it be found necessary to remove him from that employment; however, it is believed my Lord Rochester will be sent thither, notwithstanding all these conditions; and it is a pity he should not, for both his friends and enemies solicit for him, as I am told they did to get him made president of the council, for it was his own, tho' not deliberate demand; but many call this a supplanting of my Lord Ormond; for they say that the inequality of the match betwixt the two families was balanced by the expectation my Lord Ormond had of dying Deputy of Ireland, having so great a supporter. My Lord Halifax goes not often to Court, and is not thought to be much in favour, but on the other hand it is not believed his credit will grow less, no more than that of the Prince of Orange, who it seems would rather have England enter into a bargain with France than continue neutral; the first is as probable as the latter . . . I hear of a new project of making my Lord Rochester secretary, and my Lord Sunderland treasurer, but its thought the treasury will be still kept in commission. If my Lord Queensbury knew how much my Lord Perth is in favour it might create jealousy betwixt them. The trimmer clergy have yesterday fallen severely on popery, even to repeat K. James his imprecation on any of his posterity that should be popishly affected, upon the pains of worse than death. Some vacancies being supplied, it is like those that are disappointed take their revenges . . .

1684, Dec. 1st, London.—The same to the same.—This is my fourth letter since I had the honour to hear from you. I am still ignorant of the nature of the Scotch plot, if it was an association to take effect after his Majesty's death or at present. It is surmised that there is some difference betwixt the Treasurer and the Chancellor, but I know no particulars since they came from the circuits. My Lord Melville and my Lord Lowdown (who is now dead) are declared fugitives. Polwart and Saltoun are indicted of treason, the former I think for an association, Saltoun for his contrivances with my Lord Argyle in Holland, in order to the carrying on of the English plot. I believe only Carstairs witnesses against him, and I am told that he, before he would make any discovery, got an Act of Council to be made, securing him from the necessity of being an evidence. Sir John Cunningham is dead. The methods taken at the circuits were these, the conformist clergy with their consistorys were obliged to give on oath lists of the dissenters, who were fined and did engage to live regularly, those who refused were banished. The test was presented to none but those whose names were in the roll of persons outlawed, upon the taking of which they were absolved. This was all was done in the southern counties where the judges did not meddle with the gentry, they being already fined by Gordoun and Mel-drum (who died lately on a sudden) the sheriff deputies. In the west, besides what is already mentioned, a bond was put to all heritors, that is freeholders, and the test to as many as those deputed by the council thought convenient. The gentlemen that refused either of them or opposed the supply are imprisoned, or at least have found bail that they shall present themselves at Edinburgh to his Majesty's council; those of the meaner sort, among whom are many merchants in Glasgow, are banished. Sir George Lockart is either confined to his house or in prison, so are my Lord Cassells, my Lord Carmichael, the Baron of Carstairs, who is brother-in-law to the Treasurer, and many others . . . The Duke goes to Scotland on the 15th of February to hold a Parliament. A Parliament is necessary to ratify what has been done, and to forfeit absent traitors, for those that have not been in actual rebellion, tho' guilty of treason, can be outlawed if they be absent, and their estates sequestrated, but they cannot be forfeited without a Parliament, but all that seems not tanti to make the Duke go to Scotland. It is whispered here about town that there has been a proposition made for a declaration to soften the execution of the laws against papists, which disaffected people call a tolerance of popery. Whigs say that my Lord Sunderland did second it, and that my Lord Keeper and my Lord Halifax (who some think will go to the country in the spring) did oppose it. I wish every peaceable man was let stand and fall to his own master; it is in the next world only that men can be judged for their religion, so that it seems preposterous to punish them in this . . . We have had rumours of the D. of Monmouth being here, there is some ground for such reports, but

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yet they may be false . . . (Seal, a heart with an eye in the centre on a wreath. The motto encircling it is broken, the last letter is O.)

1684, Dec. 29th. Sir Sam. Morland to Lord Preston.—What my behaviour has been since my coming into this country your lordship very well knows, and what my present condition is the enclosed papers will inform you. When I go from hence, if I return into England, there I shall find myself and children after me by the great severity of the Lords of the Treasury defeated of the 400*l.* per annum land of inheritance out of the Lancaster Duchy rents, of which his Majesty made me so absolute a promise about 12 years since. Besides an arrear of 14 or 1,500*l.* due to the poor workmen for the engine at Windsor, for which they look upon me as responsible, and accordingly threaten me. My lord, these are but uncomfortable reflections for the latter end of my life.—Asks Lord Preston for his mediation with his most sacred Majesty that when he goes from this place his way may be made more easy into his own country.—If the King has no service for me, then I would willingly repair into the North, and there take my chance among the coal mines, &c. If my way may not be cleared into England, in regard of the fore-mentioned difficulties, then I humbly beg your lordship to move the King that he would please to give me his letters, recommendatory to the Great Duke of Florence, who perhaps may give me bread that little time I am like to live. Probably I may die by the way, and then my prayer shall be, that his Majesty would be pleased in remembrance of old services and promises to provide for my son, who is now a student in the Temple, according to his quality, and to continue my pension till such time as they shall have satisfied my private debts.

1685, April 5th. At my Lord Feversham's at Whitehall.—To Monseigneur Colbert de Croissy (in French much decayed and the signature torn off). The writer says that he was known to Lord Preston, having been brought up "*dans le College Royal dont je suis un de la fondation.*" He says that he is not wholly unknown to Colbert, and that for the last 24 years all the nobility who have come into England have found him ready to serve them. He asks to be allowed to come into France and dispose of his property.

1685, April 6th, Carlisle.—James Nicholson to Lord Preston, at Mr. Graham's house in Soho Square.—Tells him of his being unanimously elected one of the knights for this county to serve in the next Parliament.

1685, April 30th, London.—Pulleyn to Lord Preston).—Acknowledges the receipt of some money for things bought at Rome.—We hear your lordship will be here at the Parliament, but no news of Sir John Borlase. All the difficult part of the marriage between Lord Irvine and Lord Sherrard's daughter is over and concluded: . . . Lord Grey is gone with Lord Manchester to Lees; some will have him espouse Lord Hatton's daughter suddenly, which I heartily wish. The Quakers' address to his Majesty runs thus: We condole with thee the death of our friend Charles; we are glad thou art come to be our ruler; we hear that thou art a dissenter from the Church of England, and so are we; we hope thou wilt allow us the liberty thou takest thyself; and so wish thee well. This puts me in mind of the Recorder's blunder to the Queen, who condoled with sorrow in one hand, and grief in the other, which is put into verse thus:

Madam, we bring you, to be very brief,
In this hand sorrow, and in that hand grief,
And we'll be sure to come again to-morrow,
With grief in this hand, and in that hand sorrow.

1685, May 16th. Sir Sam. Morland to Lord Preston.—Has made all inquiries concerning the enclosed paper (it contains list of flowers, jonquils, tuberoses, &c.), and the florists tell him the proper time for planting is at the end of February or beginning of March; he sends the names of the most eminent florists in Paris. (Enclosed are the names of these florists.)

1685, July 11th, Edinburgh. William Aikman to Lord Preston.—A formal letter, saying that the answer is herewith enclosed from the royal burroughs to his lordship, wherein they do most justly acknowledge how much they owe him.—He will see by their letter that the troubles here have been such that they have minded no business but his Majesty's, and they doubt not but upon application his Majesty will be mindful of them, and will from time to time assist their privileges both in France and elsewhere, and will instruct his ambassadors for that effect.

(On the other side of the page Mr. Aikman writes.—Things are here again perfectly settled. Sir John

Cochran and his son are in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, waiting a return from his Majesty to Sir John's offer to discover some thing of great importance which he thinks may save his life. To be short, each blames other for the mismanagement, and Rombolt blamed all. Mr. Charles Campbell, one of my late Lord Argyle's sons, is taken in a wood near his father's house, and is to be here this night or to-morrow; the other son has escaped with Sir Pat. Hume, of Polwort, but cannot continue long undiscovered. Coll. Ailiff and two preachers were brought in from Glasgow yesterday, and many of the Highland prisoners daily, whereof my Lord Atholl has hanged several upon the place. Coll. Ailiffe is civilly used upon my Lord Dumbarton's acquaintance, and is thought may be saved upon his lordship's intercession. Rombolt the malster, his head and quarters are boxed up for England by order from Court after they were set up here. Argyle's head is upon the west end of the Tolbooth, and all his arms and amunition put in the castle. All this day we have had firing of guns and ringing of bells, upon report of the rebels being beat in England, and Gray and Holmes taken, the news whereof came first from my Lord Dumbarton's camp, near Dumfries, whence they were marching towards England; and Coll. Douglas's regiment of guards and three troops of horse were called up, but God be thanked there's no need of them . . .

1685, Oct. 25th, Whitehall.—The Earl of Sunderland to Lord Preston.—The King commands me to acquaint your lordship that he would have you attend him at Mr. Chiffinch's lodgings to-morrow, being Monday, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

1685, Feb. 15th. Sir Thomas Chicheley to Lord Preston.—Asks him to lay his commands on Mr. Aulsworth for a copy of his patent for the auditors of the Duchy. They have been to him (Chicheley) several times to make complaint, and he is sure it is prejudicial to the King's revenue, which is like to suffer very much by it.

1686, Aug. 5th. Tho. Robson to Lord Preston.—I had answered your lordship's of 24th July sooner could I have had an opportunity of seeing Lord Feversham sooner; but it was Tuesday last ere I had the good fortune of meeting with his lordship. He being a great officer in the camp, spent much of his time there, but it's now decamping. The dragoons are already marched to their quarters, and I think both horse and foot will follow this week. But I am now to acquaint your lordship that my Lord Feversham had your letter with the enclosed, and communicated the contents to the Queen, who was well satisfied with it; and his lordship begs a thousand pardons that he hath not yet answered it . . . He desires your lordship will be so kind as to give account of the Queen's affairs, as any shall occur to your lordship. . . .

n. y. Feb. 15th. H. [Countess of] Rochester to Lord Preston, at Paris. Complimentary; and thanks for Lord Preston's civilities to her while in France.

n. d. (Dr.) W. Levett to Lord Preston.—I made your lordship's compliments in the same manner you directed me to both the ladies last night. My Lady Hyde is under the physician's hands, and does not stir out in the morning. My Lady Thanet, I find by her, designs to come and wait on your lordship at prayers and sermon, but is obliged to return home to dinner, she and my Lady Hyde having invited my Lady Berkely and Mr. Povey to dine with them. . . .

n. y. Jan. 7th, London.—Lord Morpeth to (Lord Preston).—Condoles with Lord Preston on his illness . . . My Lord Duke of Norfolk is adying, which is the only news I know. . . .

n. y. Jan. 15th. Jo. (Fell, Bishop of) Oxford, to Lord Preston, at Paris.—Condolences on his illness.

[1683.] Aug. 16th, London.—(Sir) Christopher Musgrave to Lord Preston.— . . . My Lord Dartmouth rides Admiral in St. Hellen's Point, waiting a fair wind. God send him a prosperous voyage and a safe return. His Majesty designs buying all the saltpetre imported; and we in the Ordnance must labour that his Majesty may reap an advantage by it, which must be by supplying his subjects at home and foreign parts. And by your lordship's favour may understand whether the King of France makes all his own powder; if he does not, from whence he is furnished, and what he gives a barrel . . . My Lord Conway died on Saturday, leaving 32,000*l.* in money, and all his personal estate to his Lady, and his real estate to her during her life, and after her death to Mr. Edw. Seymoore's son by the second venture. Not one farthing to poor Frank Gwin, which occasions great admiration.

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n. y., August 27th. Covent Garden.—John Baber to Lord Preston, at Paris. From the late fresh alarms of the French King's great revolutions are generally expected, yet I who can brag of nothing but being a true English man think my country safe, and as secure under your lordship's ministry as the French do theirs under their Barillon's. If England falls out with France, amongst other felicities, we may expect that of your lordship's return.

n. d. De Lainé to Lord Preston.—Applies for employment. He was a Frenchman, but had married two English-women in succession and obtained letters of denization. He was then in the service of the Duke [of York] at 100*l.* per annum.

LETTERS FROM FRANCE.

1682, Jan. 24th, Paris.—Hen. Savile to Lord Preston.—You must give me leave to give myself joy of having your lordship for my successor For a secretary, I brought one out of England when I came first, but soon found I could do very well without one, and have during my whole time made my own memorials and delivered them written in my own hand; if your lordship find want of the habit of writing French has put your hand a little out for the present, it were advisable to bring one with you out of England, nay it will be some ease to have one always. The method of memorials you will easily see by reading a few at the secretary's office, either such as have been given in here by your predecessors, or such as are daily presented to the King which are in the same style, so that you will have no difficulty in that particular

1682, Feb. 4, n. s., Paris. (French.) Dan. Skinner to Lord Preston. "The recollection which I have of beginning my studies with your Excellency at the famous school of Westminster makes me take the liberty of sending you my compliments on the preference which the King of Great Britain has shown to your person in making you his ambassador at the Court of France." After some compliments he says that as a long residence (*habitude*) in France has given him a perfect knowledge of the language and of the practice of that Court he offers his services to Lord Preston. (Holograph.)

1682, Feb. 11th, Paris. Hen. Savile to the same.—. . . . Mons^r. Laisné stands fair to be your lordship's secretary: it is impossible for me not to give him my good word, which truly I think he does well deserve, besides that his being naturalised, being a Protestant, and having his little fortune in England takes away all the arguments that could most probably be urged to his prejudice, nor has it been unusual to our ministers here to have had French secretaries. I should humbly advise you to make use in money matters of one Mr. Ord, the only banquier I know here of his Majesty's subjects His correspondent at London is one Mr. Fowles, easily found upon the Change.

1682, March 24th, Paris. Hen. Savile to

—I am just taking coach for England and deferred writing till this moment in hopes of giving you some good account of your business; but I perceive my successor, Lord Preston, must finish it when he comes. I have brought it so near an issue that you may reasonably hope for a good one, and for my justification do send you the copy of the memorial I presented to this King, which now lies before Mons^r. de Seignelay. P.S. I never received any orders from England what to do in the business of the tin.

1682, July 1st, Dunkerk. J. Ellis to Lord Preston.—I doubt not but your lordship will be much surprised to find that I write this from Dunkerk and not from Callis. Gives an account of a severe storm at sea, the master of the vessel finding that he could not put back to Calais aimed for Dunkerk, where they arrived that morning.—. . . . I am not a little concerned at this accident, as your lordship may imagine, for what concerns your service; but the seamen have a saying that they fling in my teeth when I seem impatient, Go, says the King, and stay says the wind; and this will be obeyed.

1682, Oct. 21st, n. s., Paris. R. Tempest to Lord Preston.—Count Masfieldt is yet only expected, and yet they in his house say they expect him every minute.

1682, Thursday, Nov. 19th, Paris. (French.) D. Skinner to Lord Preston.—This is the second time that I address your Excellency in French. The first was to offer my services. This is to thank you for "all the kindnesses you have been pleased to shew me, 'alto' my hopes have failed" He says he will not reproach Lord Preston for so little recollecting his promise, but only fears that some one has maliciously

turned Ld. Preston from his *penchan* to him; he puts Lord P. in mind that he had voluntarily promised his friendship to him (Skinner). He asks an audience of Lord Preston. Fragment of seal. A Viscount's coronet above a cypher. The writing is not Skinners.

1683, May 29th, n. s., Paris.—R. Tempest to Lord Preston.—They have it confirmed here for certain that the King of Spain is dangerously ill and has been blooded 5 times; however, the Spanish ambassador says it is only a slight indisposition and nothing to be feared from it. . . .

1683, June 16th, n. s., Paris. The same to the same.—'Tis now almost a fortnight since every body assured me so confidently of your lordship's being either upon the road or just ready to set out, that I concluded it unnecessary to write any more; but since I find now that your departure is yet uncertain I beg leave to trouble your lordship with an account of what passes here. The King took a general review of his camp upon the Saone the 8th instant, &c. The enclosed is for Mr. Carlton, come from Mrs. Heron. I have besides sent Mr. Secretary a extract of several letters which I had yesterday from the Abbé, which I could not think fit to trouble your lordship with.

1683, July 5th, n. s., Paris. The same to the same.—The 3 enclosed letters are all which I have received for your lordship since Saturday, when I gave your lordships' paquet to Mons^r. Godet, as I do this, that he may recommend it as he says he will where it shall most certainly meet your lordship. I have also humbly taken leave to add the city petition in print, and Mr. Mount-steven's letter, which contain all the news I had from England, having made an extract of them for the person your lordship always orders me to communicate them to. . . .

1683, July 12th, n. s., Paris.—The same to the same.—All letters from England of this day are full of nothing, but new circumstances of this lately discovered plot; I send your lordship enclosed these two of mine which are the most particular, and Mr. Innis has added another I also send your lordship the proclamation that has issued for the apprehending the D. of Monmouth, &c., as I made bold to do in my last, another for the seizing of several other persons.

1683, July 20th, n. s., Mons. Fr. Bridgeman to Lord Preston.—I had my liberty at the end of 3 weeks imprisonment by a letter from M. de Louvois to M. D'Amours, the King's Lieutenant in the Government of Avenas; I find myself, therefore, under as great a necessity of troubling your Excellency again with my most humble thanks

1683, Nov. 1st, Chantilly. Louis de Bourbon (Prince de Condé) to the Abbé Renandot. (French).—Says, in answer to a letter from Renandot, that he knows nothing of Dr. Burnet but from seeing some books written by him; that M. de Ruigny brought Burnet to him (the Prince) some time previously; but he (the Prince) shewed him no civilities, and that if he comes again he will be ill received.

1683, Nov. 9th, n. s., Tuesday, Calais.—The same to the same.—We are still wind bound here, and the master of the boat makes us fear we shall not soon get loose. The news here is the certainty of the taking of Courtray (as well the citadel as the town), with the loss of some hundreds of the French, and they say here the Pr. of Conti amongst them, but this I know your lordship will have from better hands and sooner. The mayor of this place, being told I belonged to your lordship, made me a very civil compliment, would take nothing for my pass, and ordered the gates to be open for me at what hour I would

1684, May 24th. From the camp at Luxembourg.—T. Burnet to Lord Preston.—We came to the camp at Luxembourg this morning, and there being an unhappy accident just before our arrival, my Lord Ossory being much troubled at it, thought your lordship the most proper person to be made first acquainted with it. About 10 o'clock Mr. Howard went into the trenches, and there unfortunately received a musket shot in his right shoulder, which went downwards, and so near through his body that upon an incision they took out the bullet at his back. I shall give your lordship a further account of it by the next post. My Lord Ossory hath an extraordinary concern for Mr. Howard (so indeed have all the English here). Marshal Créquien sent him the surgeon and offered him the command of his house, and whatsoever accommodation or conveniences can be had in this place he will be sure to have. Mons^r. Parel was with him in the trenches, and brought him off to my lord's tent, where he is yet.

(1684), June 2nd. From the camp before Luxem-

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GRAHAM,
BART.

bourg.—The same to the same.—Not having had yet any instructions from your lordship concerning Mr. Howard's affairs since the time I first writ to your lordship of May 24th, we thought it most convenient to follow the directions which he left himself in writing in the nature of a will, a copy whereof I have sent here enclosed. And accordingly my Lord Ossory hath delivered all the diamonds to Mr. Parel (who left us this day), which he is to deliver to my Lord and Lady Carlisle, and a pair of diamond buttons to your lordship. My lord hath also delivered to him the girdle of Louis d'ors, which Mr. Howard wore, the surgeons and apothecary being paid out of them.

1686, Jan. the —, Paris. (Sir) Will. Trumbull to Lord Preston Thanks for yours of the 11th, s. v., of the last month The extremity that things are in here, in relation to the poor Protestants, and the resolution that is taken to go on in the same way makes a cessation of all other news, of commerce and of all kind of liberty in conversation and acquaintance. I would beg your lordship to give me a particular account of Mons^r. Bon-repos' negotiation in England. I know it is given out here that he went to our Court in order to settle some matters relating to commerce, and to regulate some differences upon that subject between England and France and also the Dutch, and that he is thereupon to pass into Holland. But I am well assured that his business is to give an account of the 18 passengers that were taken out of the Nieuport packet boat, and the other fishermen (belonging to Rye) which were seized and brought into France. I have not yet been able (what instances soever I have repeated) to obtain a satisfactory answer of this matter from England, and am still in the dark what steps I ought to make, having been assured by Mons^r. de Croissy that the King my master is fully satisfied in this business. In the affair of the principality of Orange, after the utmost violences committed by the dragoons, I find they are resolved here not to give the least satisfaction. It is to no purpose to insist upon the Treaty of Nimeguen (to which all these proceedings are the clearest contraventions imaginable), for Mons^r. de Croissy says that the King has now done all that he thought himself obliged to do in justice and conscience for the salvation of the inhabitants of that town, and so the business is at an end. Only I must acquaint your lordship with an extraordinary distinction that he made to me: That in regard of the spiritual, the King had indeed taken care to reduce them all into the bosom of the church; but as to the temporal there was no innovation at all, but all things were left in the same condition they were before. And on Tuesday last when I gave in another memorial about this matter, he said he wondered the King my master would trouble himself about a thing in which he had no interest at all, but that he ought to leave this King to do what he thought good in his dominions, as he would leave our King to do in his. I cannot conclude this trouble without my very particular acknowledgements for your giving Mons^r. d'Ayrolle to me . . . he is so diligent and useful to me, that together with the help of my nephew (who serves to copy and translate into French any ordinary things), and my own long custom of drudging at business, I make a shift to be without any other secretary, and think I shall be able to hold out, at least as well I have begun. I have not failed to assure to Mr. Conne of my readiness to serve him in any thing, and how ready I will be on all occasions to do any good office I can to the Comte Bartolin Compliments.

n. d. (Endorsed, Mr. Fleetwood Shephard) to Lord Preston at Paris.—To avoid the impertinency of sending a Gazet with an epistle to the reader, I am only to let your lordship know that, Scotland, Wednesday the 10.—There is a flying report that according to the civility of the northern nations they are prepared to entertain his Royal Highness with a rebellion. London.—The bill of mortality. Harry Howard's wife, my Lord Suffolk's brother, and Sir Thomas Bludder, that new built London, the latter will occasion an extraordinary trial of skill betwixt Whig and Tory about a successor. The Bantam ambassador made his entry on Tuesday with all the foppery of his country as we thought, and was received with as much of ours as he thought it. Your lordship will be pleased to let this gentleman have the maiden-head of your employment by procuring him your pass for the wine, horse, and the box of books I formerly mentioned. the quickness of his dispatch will infinitely increase the obligation. To-morrow there will be a most learned cavalcade from Northumberland House to Abermarle, to make his grace the chiefest scholar in Cambridge On a slip enclosed is a list of persons forming the embassy from Bantam.

1684, July 1, de l'hermitage de bonne Esperance. Ph. De la Taste to [Lord Preston]. Thanks for past favours. (French.)

16 , May 22, Couber. Le Mareschal de Schonberg to [] Sends the two letters according to the address in request.—I doubt not that the King recollects that when the King, his brother, gave me the patent of peer of England, I was in very good favour with the Prince of Orange, and that I drew money and aid from the Prince of Orange for the King and the Queen-Mother of England, when it had been referred to Lord St. Alban's and others who had been often sent to ask for money, which the whole Court of England needed for their subsistence, specially when there was civil war in France. I ask pardon for this long story, to which I would add, in case you judge fit to mention it in your letter to Lord Rochester, that, if it is necessary that my son, who has lately arrived from Tours d'Allemagne, should go there, he will go there to obtain a favour and an honour from the King, which I wish very much [to be] in my family (French.)

n. d. Tuesday evening. to Lord Preston. I have just learned that the vessel has arrived at Dieppe. I entreat you my lord that this young gentleman may have your protection for the voyage which he is about to make M. de Schomberg and I will be truly obliged to you; you know how we both honour you. La Maréchale de Schomberg permits me to add here my very humble compliments to Madame your wife.

n. d. Friday morning. De Lange Montmiras to [Lord Preston]. Sends the arrêt and précis which his lordship asked for. Has done the like for M. Spanheim. (French.)

n. d., Sunday, Calais. (R. Tempest) to Lord Preston. —I came to Bologne last night about 7 o'clock, where I met some gentlemen who came from hence that day; and they assuring me the packet boat which should have gone on Friday was not like to part till this morning, I lay there, and this morning about 4 o'clock came hither, where I find the same packet boat still wind bound, but hoping to go off this afternoon. If the wind serve I hope to be at London in good time, for I find riding post agrees very well with me.

1685, July 31, Versailles. Le Mareschal de Schonberg to [Lord Preston]. Hearing of the entire defeat of the rebels he sends congratulations, and requests that his rejoicings may be made known to the King, and also his desire to serve the King. He sends to Marshal d'Humieres the commission which the King has sent for the purpose of expressing his compliments. Hopes soon to see Lord P. back in France. (French.)

1684, Feb. 26, n. s., Paris. Lord Preston to Mr. Robson, at his house in St. James's Street.—Tells him to pay Mons^r. Godet on order 18l. 10s. (Lord Preston's signature is cut out.)

n. d. to [Lord Preston]. I thank you for the memoirs which you have communicated to me. I will send to-morrow the Emperor's letter on the release of the Sieur Fayet. I have learned the death of the Lord Chancellor of England (French, not signed, and not addressed.)

n. d. J. Bemde to Lord Preston. I can give your lordship no other knowledge of his name than that he is of the family of the rich Courtine of England, which I suppose to be spelt as your lordship has written it; to endeavour a speedy trial by your interest is concluded on by all to be the greatest favour your lordship can do him. I shall also endeavour to give you a further account of it some time to day, being put into a fair way to give myself some light into this affair.

n. d. Terr. O'Brien to Captain Sheldon at Paris.—I could not in honour forbear to give you an item of what passed amongst us on Saturday night about your being absent, every one giving his verdict against you, in so much that the Cardinal was at first much displeased, until such time as I spoke and told them that you were not able to stir by reason of a pain that you had in your leg, the which the Cardinal presently believed and was well satisfied, knowing that you were hitherto the most readiest person upon all occasions to forward this business, and presently appointed you to be the only man to over see the shipping of all our necessities, and also to have a care of all other affairs in Glessane's absence, since that he is now the only person that they have pitched on to go to England, finding him more abler than Evverard to go on with those affairs, and that he will do it with more speed, so that I hope to see you at Nant before I part, for I am sure and do believe that you will receive your orders before you receive this letter.

n. d. Sartre to [Lord Preston]. He thanks Lord P.

SIR
F. GRAHAM
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

for his favours; would have sent the letter before, but does not know where M. Godet is, or whether he will remain in England or set out for Paris. Has not been able yet to see Col. Graham. Lord Arlington at Lord P's request has done all that he could for him (Sartre). Says that he will need Lord P's support in trying to get some money which his family lent to the King while in exile. (French.)

There are letters by Nieuwenoo, the Swedish envoy.

LETTERS FROM ENGLISH MINISTERS ABROAD.

BRUSSELS.

1682, June 18th, Bruxelles. Sir R. Bulstrode to Lord Preston We are here much pleased that Baron d'Hostel is gotten into Luxemburg with his regiment of 800 men, not having staid above 4 hours within the French territories to refresh his men, and reached Luxemburg before the French could draw together to hinder him There hath been some disorder at Gaunt upon renewing their magistrates, but his Excellency hath adjusted that matter and placed them according to their nobility and antiquity, and hath settled all matters to his great satisfaction The French continue very quiet in their new conquests, but the confiscations still continue, and they are not content to let the rents be sequestered in the receiver's hands, but have ordered their being paid to their several intendants. Our last Spanish letters tell us the ministers of that Court are more inclined for war than peace, from the encouragements they have received from hence, from Holland, and from the Emperor, whom they are resolved to assist with considerable sums Mr. Howard is by this time returned very well satisfied into England, his Excellency having presented him with a ring which cost 3,500 florins.

1682, July 2nd, Bruxelles. The same to the same.—Our last Spanish letters told us his Cath. Majesty had received the Emperor's resolutions of not receding from the peace of Nimegue, and was resolved to take the same measures, and not to consent to any Treaty unless that peace be entirely made good However, no doubt is made of a war, unless France will resign what hath been taken from the empire and these countries since the peace I am afraid a war in this conjuncture on this side would a little entangle our master, and perhaps one of the motives for beginning it is to that end, and tho' the allies do not believe the King will call a Parliament, yet we say here their ministers are doing what they can to oblige his Majesty to declare one way or other. The Prince of Orange is at this time visiting the States garrisons in Flanders, and his Excellency intends the next week to see Aeth, Mons. Charle Roy, and Namur. Mons^r. Bedmar is expected here within a day or two from Luxemburg, having left it in good condition, sufficiently provided with men, money, and all things needful; he hath brought back the four Italian regiments from thence to Gueldres.

1682, Dec. 3rd, Bruxelles.—The same to the same.—Acknowledges Lord Preston's of the 20th of Nov.—The most considerable (news) we had from Frankfort of the French ambassador's preparations to depart, but we seem not here much surprised at it, and look upon his most Christian Majesty giving them the prolongation of two months to be a bounty, they neither desired nor asked, and his Excellency declares that for his part he hath never desired neither in France nor England a prolongation, and having heard that Don P. Ronquillos desired by a memorial (tho' in indirect terms) his Majesty's interposition for prolonging the term, he says he did it upon his own head, and without orders. What hath been done upon it there we know not, our last letters being the day after the presentation of it, and we now want two posts from thence, but since his Christian Majesty hath been so kind to the Emperor and empire, we doubt not but he will give the same prolongation to Spain, for accepting the arbitrage; tho' our last letters from Madrid say that orders are sent to Don P. Ronquillo to repeat to our master his Cath. Majesty's former resolutions of not separating from the Emperor, the empire, and their allies, nor to consent to any Treaty except jointly with them, in which case his Cath. Majesty would accept of our master's mediation, not arbitrage; which procedure is much approved here, his Excellency believing the most Christian King will be contented with it, and will very unwillingly come to a rupture, finding the Emperor and Catholic King so firm in their resolutions. We are told likewise from Madrid that those ministers seem not inclined to moderate their resentments against Sir H. G. [Goodricke], refusing still to own him under his public character, or to hold any Treaty or communication with him, so

that in effect we have no minister there, which falls out very unluckily for his Majesties service in this conjuncture.

1682, Dec. 20th, Bruxelles.—The same to the same.— The strange reservedness of his Excellency may excuse me for not writing so often as otherwise I ought. I doubt not but your lordship hath seen Mr. Chudleigh's late memorial, which hath made a mighty noise in this Court, being much dissatisfied with it, and impatiently expect the States resolutions upon it. I know not what effect it may have there, but we are here in great hopes the States will not be prevailed with. Dr. B. F. Mayer is said to have answered it, but I do not well understand how it could become him to do it, neither have I ever seen anything from his pen, that he hath much strength of reason, but only words, and those most commonly very shocking. This Court is of opinion that, tho' the States should be induced by our master's persuasions to press the arbitrage to Spain, yet their joint efforts will not be able to shake his Cath. Majesty's resolution, who, his Excellency says, will rather lose what is left of this country by a war than make a separate peace, and adds further that if a war follow our master shall not escape being engaged therein. I heartily wish his Majesty's endeavours for a peace may be successful; but if this Court have any influence upon the Spanish Councils the arbitration will hardly be accepted, his Excellency being a zealous opposer of it, and besides his Cath. Majesty seems to be of a much differing opinion from our master as to the means of obtaining a peace I much doubt the next year will be more troublesome, unless your and Mr. Chudleigh's negotiations prove successful.

1683, April 11th, Bruxelles.—The same to the same.— The several encampments which are intended by his Christian Majesty giving us here some apprehension, insomuch that his Excellency told me the other day there was much appearance of a war, and therefore desired (which he never did before) that I would let his Majesty know the true state of these countries, and that they were not able to maintain any more troops than they had, which were not half enough to defend these territories, and hoped his Majesty would assist him in this conjuncture, and that he would desire only 2,000 men of him, and added unless my master prevented the war there would be no possibility to avoid it, and that he would be involved in it as well as his neighbours; whereupon I told him, seeing they were so ill prepared for a war, which was likely to be fatal to them, I wondered they had not prevented it by accepting the arbitrage; to which he briskly replied, it was a remedy worse than the disease, and so brake off the discourse. But it is the opinion of the wisest men in this Court that the French preparations on all sides will oblige Spain to accept the arbitrage, and the Emperor to treat upon the French propositions My Lord Carlingford came hither some days since to meet his brother Taafe from Germany, whom our master hath made an Irish Viscount; they have been both very well treated by his Excellency and the nobles here, and will part to-morrow, it being high time, they having changed their fasting here into feasting, and would have been very ill company for the holy week. I cannot omit to tell your lordship for your diversion that the Spaniards thought they had mighty debauches in drinking so high with my Lord Carlingford, and did this last night make excuses to his lordship that they had committed so great excesses; but his lordship told them they need not make any such excuse, for he used to drink more in one night in England than he had done all the time he was here, which put the grandes much out of countenance; and his lordship had with him in these rencontres James Porter, who is a reasonable good second upon such an occasion.

1683, Aug. 12th, Bruxelles.—The same to the same.— This Court is highly incensed (as we hear the Emperor is also) at his most Christian Majesty's answer given by M. Cressy at Ratisbon, upon the Emperor's desire of peace with France; the resolution which will be taken upon it will, in all appearance, depend upon the good or bad success of the siege of Vienna, concerning which our relations have been very different, and we were in much fear of it till our yesterday's letters told us the Duke of Lorrain, with the conjunction of the Bavarian and some other auxiliary forces, was advanced on this side the Danube betwixt Vienna and Presburg, and hath given a great defeat to Tekeley's army. . . .

1683, Aug. 29th, Bruxelles.—The same to the same.— The account your lordship was pleased to give me in yours of the 23rd will I fear prove too true,

SIR
F. GRAHAM
BART.

SIR
GRAHAM,
BART.

we being warmly alarmed from all parts of the new conquests with the extraordinary number of troops which descend daily thither; and the vas[t] magazines prepared at Maubeuge, Philipville, Charlemont, and Dinnant shew us they have some great design in prospect on this side; but their preparations are so great on all sides that we are in equal fear in every place, and therefore the provinces have orders to be upon their guard. The sluices are opened at Neaport, and all laid under water for security of that important place, the French troops being very numerous at Ypres and Dunkirk. For the frontier garrisons on this side, his Excellency hath reinforced them as much as he can, and hath sent an express to the Prince of Orange and the States to desire some of their troops. And his Excellency hath desired me to represent to his Majesty the fears he hath of being attacked; he told me his Majesty knew very well how much his own interest would suffer in the loss of these countries; that for his own particular he lay under an indispensable obligation of defending these provinces, but that the great inequality betwixt his troops and those of the French rendered him incapable of doing it without the assistance of his master's allies, and therefore hoped his Majesty would take such measures therein as might prevent this storm from falling upon them, which would be a fatal blow. I told him he might be assured of his Majesty's good intentions for them, and that if he had not improved his interest and good offices by your lordship's applications to the most Christian King this country had not so long continued in repose; that what was now falling upon them was long since foreseen and foretold them by the King my master when they refused the arbitrage. I likewise added I should be very glad if I could in my station be instrumental to do these countries any service or his Excellency in particular, and that I would not fail in that part of my duty faithfully to represent to his Majesty the true condition of these countries, which I may tell your lordship is very sad, and if the French King should fall upon them in this conjuncture I know not where it would stop, and am sure it would soon put an end to this government. His Excellency hath also desired the Spanish ambassador to make his applications to his Majesty therein, and what resolutions will be taken upon it your lordship will know Our great discourse here is that Vienna is in good condition, that the Governour hath sent to the Duke of Lorrain to desire he would not precipitate their succours, but let all matters be well concerted and true measures taken before they attempted to relieve them, for that he wanted nothing and could well defend the place for 3 weeks longer; this is told us by our last letters of the 18th from Passau. But I have seen two private letters which came at the same time of the 12th and 15th from the Duke of Lorrain's camp near Mercke within 2 leagues of Vienna, which say notwithstanding the Turks had been twice beaten out from the Counterscarp after the 9th instant, when they took it by a most furious assault, yet they had in the end, by the multitude of men, made good their logement in the Fosseé and raised their batteries so that the place was in imminent danger, and that they were so fatigued with continued action, and had so much ground to defend, that it was much feared the succours would come too late, and that they should be soon reduced to extremities; and when an enemy is once lodged in the Fosseé there are not usually many days without a great assault; and we may believe the Turks, not being ignorant of the preparations to relieve it, will use their utmost efforts for carrying it. This account came from so good a hand that the truth of it is not doubted, but it is not here divulged, not to dishearten the people, whose only hopes depend upon saving Vienna, and upon the success of the Emperor's armies.

1683, Sept 6th, Bruxelles.—The same to the same.—Since my last M. del Val is returned to Paris, who will give you a more exact account of the condition of these countries than I am able to tell in a letter, and he can likewise inform your lordship upon what errand Co. Valsasqu is gone hence in post to Madrid. I dare say their resolution will be conformable to their proceedings hitherto, for my last letters from thence tell me the Spaniards at this time desire above all things a war with France, and I think it is the only thing they ought to fear, being less and worse provided for a war than the poorest Prince in Christendom, and I doubt they will pay dear for slighting the repeated advice of our master. As for assistance, I know not where they can expect any in this conjuncture unless from Holland; the Emperor and Princes of the empire will scarce have leisure to look this way, and I believe when France

begins with us here, Denmark will begin with Sweden, and then we must expect nothing from the Princes in the north. And the Elector of Cologne being chosen Bishop of Munster hath much surprised this Court, being now one of the most puissant electors and of a contrary interest to the Spaniard. His Excellency expects great matters from England, and is impatient to know his Majesty's resolutions, and if it be not according to their expectations I shall not pass my time with much satisfaction, and I much fear they will scarce have anything but his Majesty's good wishes, considering the present condition of his affairs at home. So soon as the States General had notice from his Excellency of the French moving this way, they ordered 30,000 men to advance into their frontier garrisons of Brabant and Flanders for their greater security; but we fancy here the Prince of Orange will come in person with that army. But I am told the people's opinions there are much divided about the succours to be sent hither, and that it is believed they will only give the 8,000 men, which is their quota, and the doing it at this time will be a bold thing in them, considering they are like to bear all the burthen of this war alone. The French have summoned all the country round both in Flanders and here, even the suburbs on all sides of this city, to pay a tax they have imposed upon them within 8 or 10 days, upon pain of military execution in default of payment, and the sums demanded are so exorbitant that it is impossible to be paid. What they have taxed upon this province amounts to betwixt 3 and 4 millions of florins, and is more than 4 times the subsidy they usually pay. His Excellency hath defended the country from paying any money, and that each burgh and village make the best defence they can, and give notice upon the first approach of the French by ringing of bells that the alarm may go round the country. The magistrates and councils of this city have undertaken to raise and pay 3,000 men for 3 months, and they are now upon modelling them. His Excellency is also putting this place in the best posture he can by repairing the fortifications and planting the cannon upon their ramparts, and the Maistre de Camp General is at Gaunt to take care of Flanders. We were in great hopes the late misfortunes happened to his most Christian Majesty would have deferred, if not changed, the design of the French troops entering in these provinces. But we have this day advice from all parts that the French are not only entered into the Châtelleries of Aeth, Courtray, and Audenard, but that they ravage all the country round, and drive away great quantity of cattle and horses, and have put such a consternation into the country that it is a sight to move pity to see the poor country people fly into the towns from all parts Asks Lord Preston to send him the plan of Vienna, which is lately printed at Paris, according to the present fortifications, it is not so big as half a sheet of paper, and may be very well put up in a letter.

1683, Sept. 19th, Bruxelles.—The same to the same.—The regiment of 2,000 men raised by this city is now complete, hath passed muster, and is daily in action to fit them for service. This place is now put in a reasonable condition of defence, the fortifications repaired, the palisades got up, the cannon planted, and all the lower side of the town laid under water. Last night his Excellency returned hither from his conference with the Prince of Orange extremely satisfied with his Highness's zealous concerns for assisting those provinces. The 8,000 men are now near Malines, 2,000 of the foot will be sent to Gaunt under Mons^r. l'Acerque; the rest of the infantry will be placed in our garrisons in this province, and the horse continue encamped till we see what the French will do. Mons^r. Alway commands the foot in chief, and Mons^r. Ginckle the horse. The French have yet forborne to put any place under military execution, and have enlarged the time of paying the contribution till towards the end of this month, that the final resolution of Spain may be known before they proceed to extremities. This prolongation of theirs being unasked is judged here the effect of the States readiness to succour these countries, but I do not find their coming will the sooner bring matters to a crisis. However, we think, having the States assistance, we shall be able to secure these countries, and if Co. Valsasqu bring orders from Spain to yield nothing, but defend these territories to the last, then we shall soon fall into an open war, which his Excellency seems to desire with the same passion he ought to fear it. The French have quitted Walcourt, Beaumont, and Bovignies, and restored the Spanish officers of the customs, and the free execution of their employments, and they now keep much better orders, M. d'Humierès punishing the

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

least insolency of the soldiers with great severity. They likewise promise payment for what they take from the country: so that we judge their intention is not to break into open war but to eat up and ruin the countries, rendering it unable to pay any further subsidies to Spain, and then the army will quickly moulder away. We heard yesterday that M. d'Humieres had caused 3 bridges to be made over the river before his camp with intention of moving suddenly, and we are told this evening that he is this day marched into the Pays d'Alost, but I cannot affirm this with certainty till the return of the parties which are sent out. Mons^r. Montall continues still encamped at La Bassion, upon the Sambre, unless he be marched this day.

1683, Sept. 30th, Bruxelles.—The same to the same.—Acknowledges Lord Preston's of the 27th. . . The French continue in their several encampments, from whence they have sent detachments round the country to fetch in provisions and contributions, with a new order that for non-payment they shall not burn (which would make too great noise in the country), but to beat down their houses, which they do in a most dextrous manner, first sapping them, and sawing in two the principal pieces of timber, and then with ropes by force of horses pull down the houses. They have raised a vast sum of money, most people having paid their contribution rather than have their houses demolished. It is really a sad spectacle, and would move pity in the hardest hearts to see the poor people (who are fled from their houses) lie here in the streets and under the walls with their cattle and children The visit your lordship mentions would be very unwelcome here, and if his most Christian Majesty comes, an immediate war will follow; and truly in the condition they are here, and what they now suffer is much worse than a war, for in that there would be some endeavours on this side to make reprisals, whereas now all is destroyed, and neither soldiers nor people make any defence. And tho' we have a considerable number of the States troops here, as you will see by the enclosed list, yet they are no advantage, but rather a prejudice, if we make not use of them; neither are they well satisfied with their treatment, having been at their first coming three nights without the least manner of covert or straw, and forbidden upon pain of death to cut wood or fetch straw, which was at last permitted. Their cavalry were 24 hours without forage, and that which is now given them is so bad that they make great complaints against it. By this it may be seen in what condition they are here to receive succours, when the first comers are so ill used; and it is a strange opiniatreté in the Spaniards that being in no condition to make war they will not hearken to our master, who would compose matters for them, but endeavour to embroil us with them in a war which I fear will be fatal to all who assist them. Some negotiation is assuredly in hand from hence, by M. Carneros and M. Del Vals being at your Court According as it succeeds M. Carnero is either to return hither or go forward for Spain We are told this evening that all the small camp volants and the several detachments are called to the great camp at Lessines by M. d'Humieres, which is a sign either that they are about to retire altogether or else to advance, which we shall soon know

1683, Oct. 4th, Bruxelles.—The same to the same.—I doubt not but your lordship hath seen M. Del Val, if not M. Carnero, our Viadore General, since their being at Paris; their journey hath occasioned much discourse here, and if M. Carnero continues on his voyage to Madrid it is suspected it may be with relation to England, to persuade a prohibition of commerce with us, since they say we will not maintain our treaty with them. 'Tis very certain that they are much unsatisfied with the proceedings of our master and his ministers, and M. Carnero is one of the warmest Spaniards in that point, and is very intimate and close with his Majesty. Your lordship will be best able to judge of this matter by seeing the measures he takes at the French Court, for 'tis said here he was to make some representation to that King, and according as it succeeded or was rejected he was either to go forward for Spain or return hither. I am told from the Hague that the States have been something alarmed at the King our master's having told Mons^r. Citters very plainly his dislike of some proceedings of the States, as if they were driving on too fast to a war, and did let M. Citters know they should miss of their aim if they thought by any means whatever to draw him into it; whereupon the States to testify their desire of peace (besides receiving their protestation of it) do earnestly desire the King to employ his best offices in order to prevent the rupture, and do require it

in virtue of his and their Treaty with Spain, where there is an article that appoints 3 months time for the allies to use all good offices to endeavour at accommodation of differences; and herein the States offer themselves ready to join with his Majesty; what the issue of it will be your lordship is like to know best, whose hands it must pass. In the interim a resolution is taken in the Council of State for making new levies, and they have communicated it to the States General to be sent to the several provinces, which 'tis yet uncertain what success it may have, tho' most are of opinion that it will be agreed to; the proposition is for 16,000 men, consisting of 10,000 foot, 4,500 horse, and 1,500 dragoons to be maintained by the States for 4 months only. The French continue pulling down the houses, and in some places burning, which they have done to 4 or 5 towns of Count Egmond's at Gauré, and have pillaged 9 or 10 villages for non-payment of contribution

1683, Oct. 25th, Bruxelles.—The same to the same.— Prince Vaudemont and the other generals, after 8 days absence with all the cavalry, are returned hither, having put 2 regiments of horse and 2 of dragoons into Aeth, and one of dragoons and 2 of horse into Mons, which is all the exploit they performed, except marching 36 hours together with all the horse without drawing bit. That small number the Prince brought back hither are encamped in our counterscarp till his Excellency see what measures the French will take. Yesterday Mons^r. Del Val returned hither from Paris, the cause of which was kept as a great secret till we soon knew that M. Louvoy had by the French King's order commanded his departure. Prince Vaudemont tells us that M. d'Humieres declares he hath yet received no orders from Court upon this late incident, nor expects any till the return of M. Tilladet from England, which makes this Court judge that France is wholly influenced by our master, and make not one step in this country without his advice and consent; and the account they had yesterday from the Hague concerning the warm conference which Mr. Chudleigh had with the States this last week about these countries, by His Majesty's command, confirms them in their former belief, and there is nothing which can be written from England or said by me which can change their opinion. I believe his Excellency is much embarrassed at what hath passed in Luxemburg, in taking the Castles of Bertrange, Ausfeld, and Berburg; he seems now to disown it, and that he gave no such orders, tho' we are well assured that the Prince de Chimay had the first orders of any governor to commit acts of hostility; and we were in mighty expectation to hear what he had done, and it was highly applauded by all at the first notice of it. The States troops continue still encamped near Malines, but complain heavily they are not put into quarters or recalled home; but I think they will be soon put into quarters. Yesterday Mons^r. Battix came hither from the Duke of Zell, his stay here will be very short; his errand they say is rather to excuse his master from sending troops than to give any hopes of them; all the Princes of Lunenburg being they say inclined to peace, and labour to maintain it in the north.

1683, Nov. 21st, Bruxelles.—The same to the same. Acknowledges Lord Preston's of the 8th. Our last advices from Amsterdam tell us that the town [of Amsterdam] would not give the deputation (from the States of Holland) any direct and final answer there upon the place, but would reserve themselves to return their answer at the Hague in the full assembly of the States of Holland at their re-meeting, which will be to-morrow or Tuesday. In the mean time it hath happened very unluckily that so many of the States fleet returned from Gottenburg perished in the late storm on Monday and Tuesday last upon their own coast. It is generally reported that 8 men-of-war are cast away, of some whereof not a man saved. A great many merchant ships are likewise lost, amongst which a Smyrna ship, with its cargo valued at 4 millions, which occasions great murmurings and dissatisfactions at Amsterdam, and is like to have much influence upon their present debates. The men-of-war they say were wilfully lost, being sent so late in the year upon an April errand. As to our affairs here, his Excellency hath this last week by an express from Madrid received bills for 600,000 crowns, as also the approbation both of his Cath. Majesty and the Council of State of his Excellency's proceedings here, particularly in relation to his circular letters sent to all the governors. His Excellency hath also received assurance that Spain will never be induced, either by persuasion of their allies, or the menaces of France, to give any equivalent for their pretensions in these countries, and that his Cath. Ma-

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
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SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

jesty is firmly resolved to hazard the loss of all by a war rather than to yield one spot of ground in lieu of their pretensions, and that his Excellency had received orders to govern himself accordingly, and to make the best defence he can without being amused by any Treaty, assuring him of constant supplies both for recruits and levies; M. Carnero, the Veedor General (whom his Excellency sent lately for Spain) having fully informed both his Majesty and Council of the present state of these provinces, and of the necessity of having an army of 40,000 foot and 7,000 horse for their defence (of which I do not see any great likelihood). His Excellency told me farther that when the King his master should know the taking of Courtruy, and the French possessing Dixmude, and of their propositions by M. d'Avaux, his Majesty would be more confirmed in the resolution he had taken, since his Excellency's orders from that Court were so positive, when matters were not come to that extremity as they now are. This being declared here as their fixed resolution, I do not see which way a peace can be procured from France, nor how Spain can make a war, for reasons which need not be repeated. His Excellency hath published several severe placards, one for confiscating the estates of all the French within the Spanish territories, another for re-calling all his Cath. Majesty's subjects from their residences within the French dominions, upon penalty of being prosecuted as guilty of *Crimen læsæ Majestatis*; a third forbidding all the subjects of Spain from paying contribution to France, or making any composition for it upon any pretence whatsoever, upon penalty, if noblemen or gentlemen, to be degraded of their honours and gentility, and all others to be punished with utmost rigour. His Excellency hath also ordered all French passengers to be arrested in all places within the Spanish jurisdiction, without distinction of quality, and hath defended giving any passports to French; and yesterday 36 vessels laden with corn from Holland, and going into the French quarters, were arrested at Gaunt by his Excellency's command; so that I much doubt whether these proceedings will not anticipate the war before the end of the year. Prince Vandemont hath been with the Dutch cavalry as far as Ostend, and would [have] marched with them into the French territories to take reprisals upon them, but Lt.-General Ginckle and M. Scravenmore, who commanded them, refused to march upon such employment. However, the Prince went with some Spanish troops and plundered a village or two, and brought away some cattle and horses. . . . I think chocolate is the best thing I can send from hence, of which you shall have what quantity you please, and as good as can be made, for I do furnish the King with what he takes, which he always likes very well.—Bulstrode asks Lord Preston to send from Paris two perukes of light hair with buckles for his children, aged 5 and 4 years, which are worn at Brussels, and some things for his wife, and Mr. Tempest is to buy for Bulstrode *La description de l'Univers en cinq tomes*, in quarto, and two pounds of the best sealing wax.—At this moment that I am writing the Duchess Dowager of Arschot is come hither from Enghien, while the French are plundering that town, and will they say demolish the walls of the park and garden, to be revenged of Prince Vaudemonts having plundered the other day the village of . . . belonging to the prince of that name, who married the Mareschal Humieres daughter . . .

1683, Jan. 28th. Bruxelles.—The same to the same.— . . . We believe we shall still continue quiet, which we attribute to the vigorous resolution of the Spanish Court in refusing to accept our master's arbitrage, which is supposed here will frighten the French to a compliance, and to be contented to adjust their pretensions by a general Treaty, in the manner proposed by Spain and their allies. But we are told from Ratisbon that the Emperor hath consented to renew and adjust the Treaty with France at that diet, and hath particularly recommended to them the carrying it on with speed. But this Court seems not to believe it, at least are not pleased with it, and whether they will change their sentiments upon it I know not; however, they continue their usual *fierté* in their discourses, and will lay all the blame of what misfortunes they shall draw upon themselves at our door. We hear that Count Mansfeldt hath orders to stay some time at the French Court, with the character of the Emperor's minister, before he proceeds upon his embassy to Madrid, which may be upon occasion of the Treaties going on at Ratisbon, tho' the Emperor's minister at the Hague hath by a memorial disavowed the Emperor's accepting to renew the Treaty with France. In the mean time we are here

so confident of peace that his Excellency hath given leave to all the governors of provinces of the several garrisons and most colonels of the army to continue here, which they intend to do till the spring, unless disturbed by some action from that side . . . The Marquis de Mazarin and his lady are returned hither since their marriage at Loire, they are at present with the Countess of Soissons, but intend they say to part suddenly for England . . .

1683, Feb. 18th, Bruxelles.—The same to the same.— I was very glad to see by yours of the 6th the safe arrival of your lady after so dangerous a passage, Col. Porter, who came hither about the same time, was 12 days at sea in a yacht coming to Ostend, and ran a very great risk likewise . . . In the absence of the Court (which is now at Antwerp) and in the height of the carnival, no account can be given from hence but of masquerades and balls, and the young gallants and ladies are much beholding to the Countess of Soissons, where there is a great Court every night, and much playing and dancing. His Excellency will not return hither till the beginning of Lent; he is very intent upon adjusting some matters at Antwerp relating to commerce, continuing his usual zeal and application for the public, and upon that account intends to take a turn in Flanders before he will come hither. I am told from a good [hand] that an interview is intended betwixt the Prince of Orange and his Excellency, when the Emperors and Spanish minister are to be from the Hague, to concert some matters relating to the common interest. The people here in general seem much dissatisfied that the customs are farmed for 200,000 florins less than was offered, and great endeavours have been used to induce his Excellency to accept of the more advantageous bargain for the public; but having given his word, his Excellency would not break it, and much blames these undertakers for not bidding in time before the blow was struck. The farming of the Domeins is now also under consideration, and I am assured from knowing persons that when that is farmed the present revenues of these provinces will be about 7 millions yearly, besides the supplies coming from Spain, and many other advantages which often happens tho' they are accidental. It is scarce credible that so small a remnant as is left of these countries should yield so great a revenue, but it is easy to be demonstrated, and certainly if it be well managed with the advantage of two or three years' peace this country would be in another condition than it now is. Tho' we are here in great quiet, and our neighbours also, yet the continuance of it is much doubted, and we cannot expect to rest long in this uncertainty betwixt peace and war, especially being told that the Emperor's consent to the Treaty at Ratisbon is only to gain time to see the effect of the Diet in Poland, and whether that Crown will engage with the Emperor in the war against the Turks, and if that league be made it is believed the Turks will prolong the Truce rather than begin the war, and then the whole force of the Emperor will bend towards the Rhine, and the same reason that induces the Emperor to prolong the Treaty will oblige France to quicken it, so that we believe here that we shall soon see either a foundation laid for a firm solid peace or else the beginning of a new war. His Excellency hath commanded all officers to be at their garrisons the 20th instant, and forbidden all Governors to give permission to any officers to leave his garrison. Our new Viador General hath made a very strict muster of the troops at Mons, where 500 men less were found in 3 regiments than were in the King's books; and he is now gone into Flanders, where he will use the same severity. We talk much here that D. P. Ronquillo will be recalled, which is retarded only by the great debt he owes, which must be paid before he can remove. Count d'Arquinto and Co. de Prador are the persons they say in nominations for that ministry; but the first is most likely to go for England, and the other to the Northern Kings; but these are yet only conjectures nothing being yet resolved.

1683, March 7th, Bruxelles.—The same to the same.—The French King's coming to Compiègne does not much alarm us, as the account we have this day received from Lille [is] that the King is expected there the 15th instant, and that orders are sent to the French intending there to secure all forage round the country, which makes us doubt the scene may be changed this way. His Excellency upon this news will hasten into Flanders, and hath ordered several regiments of horse and foot to draw to Neaport, for which place his Excellency is much concerned, it lying open, and we believe his Christian Majesty (being now at liberty by refusal of our master's arbitrage) will not make much scruple of

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

entering if he find a door open. And if the least insult be made by the French on any side of these territories, I can assure your lordship his Excellency will return it home, and the war will begin without any farther ceremony. We hear also that the French King will go to Maubeuge, which makes us fear for Liege; and if those people do not comply with their Prince, 'tis likely his Christian Majesty will be their arbitrator, tho' unasked, and *inter duos litigantes gaudebit tertius*; a few week's patience will shew us more. A Germain captain in the regiment of Wagensael, in garrison at Mons, is brought hither prisoner for holding correspondence with some at Valenchians. It seems he is nephew to M. Calvo, who was governor of Maestricht, who hath interceded in his behalf, but his Excellency will have him prosecuted with utmost vigour, the rather because a person of the garrison of Mons, who was always employed about the sluices, is lately run away to Valenchians, which hath occasioned the Prince de Rasch, fearing some treachery upon his garrison, to let open the sluices, and hath laid all the lower part under water, and his Excellency hath reinforced that garrison, and also Namur, for their security, and is doing the like to Aeth, Ondenard, and Courtray. This evening M. Contelmo is come hither with his Italian regiment from Guelders, and his Excellency hath ordered all his troops into the frontier garrisons

1684, January 24th, Bruxelles.—The same to the same. —Being now returned after my absence for some time in Flanders I can entertain you with nothing but sad relations of burning villages, even to the suburbs of this city, which this last week felt the same fate; and tho' 3,000 men were here in garrison, and that the enemy staid from midnight till 5 in the morning, yet they neither prevented their burning nor sallied out to disturb them in it, who were a very inconsiderable party, not above 50 horse men, who did the execution, who were sustained only by 3 or 400 more, which makes much murmuring, and occasions many reflective discourses upon his Excellency and generals. The next night Prince Vaudemont went out with 5,000 men to attack the French in Hall, and to cut off their parties that were abroad in burning the country, and had orders to return thither, and the design had certainly succeeded if the Prince had not made so many halts by the way, whereby the French had notice enough to retire, and in their retreat burnt several villages in sight of our troops. The prince had with him all the Dutch troops from Malines, Louvain, and this place, and was accompanied with M. Ayluu and the Dutch generals, and likewise the regiments of the Lord Ossory and Col. Douglas, and all in general complained extremely of the ill conduct of that design; and I believe the account they have given the Prince of Orange of the proceedings of the Spaniards here will, I presume, abate somewhat of the zeal of their partisans at the Hague, who have been most eager for carrying on the war; his Excellency was also so much troubled at what passed, that he declared he would go in person upon the next occasion. We have likewise sad relations from all the Spanish garrisons, where the soldiers suffer as great misery with want and cold as the country people by their houses being burnt; this is the 5th month that the soldiers have had no hay, and instead of recruits against the spring we shall neither have infantry nor cavalry, except those of our allies; and if they were no better fed nor paid than the Spaniards their number would be soon lessened, the Spanish soldiers deserting furiously upon all occasions of escape, so that their officers dare not send them out in parties, the one half never returning tho' they met no enemy. Tho' M. Boufflers be now retired with his troops from Enghien, yet those of M. Moutall are betwixt Louvain and Terlemont committing the same cruelties on that side to the utter ruin of the poor inhabitants, who fly to the adjacent wood for shelter, and to the towns for succour, and many perish daily with hunger and cold; assuredly the rashness and opiniatreté of the Spaniards hath drawn this misery upon the country; but is ever to be wished that the poor innocent people might not suffer for the follies of those above them. The French intendant from Lille hath summoned Gaunt and Bruges to pay each 800 crowns, or to expect the same treatment with Luxemburg; the same message hath been sent to the other garrisons both in that and their province; and the people begin now to be so sensible of their condition, seeing no course taken for their protection, that it is much to be feared they will rather desire to change masters than to continue in this slavery and fear of being destroyed and burned in their beds, and the magistrates both of Gaunt and Bruges have sent hither to his Excellency

very sharp representations of their grievances, which they are no longer able to endure. We say here that all will now depend upon the conferences at the Hague, where Prince Waldec is now arrived with full powers from the Emperor and several Princes of the empire, and according to their resolutions measures will be taken here. We are in hopes of great remises from Spain, but I think all the money of their fleet will not supply the necessities of this government, which was never so much out of order as now. At this moment we have our Spanish letters of the 6th, which say, &c.

1684, March 13th, Bruxelles. The same to the same.

— Yesterday his Excellency received an express from the Prince of Orange, with these following particulars; that the ministers of the allies had in the late conferences concerted a project of the forces wherewith the allies should assist each other, in case the conditions they have proposed should not be accepted, and that the States deputies have promised the levies should be made and a fleet set out of 40 sail. And that for the present supply of these countries being in such eminent danger the States agreed the 11th instant, by plurality of voices, that 8,000 more men should forthwith be sent hither for our present assistance, and that 10,000 more shall follow them, if there be not a sudden cessation of arms. The 8,000 men will certainly be here before this week be ended, and the Prince intends to make a step hither within ten days to concert matters with his Excellency for the ensuing campaign; his Excellency intending to go in person, and hath prepared a very splendid equipage. This resolution of the Prince you may believe is very agreeable to this Court, whatever it will be to others. But we are told by those who have reason to know that all this hath been only carried by the deputies of 5 provinces only, and that of their own heads without consulting their principals, and that the deputies of Frize and Groningue did not concur, nor were present at what the others transacted, and have protested against all that is done. I wish their resolutions may tend to the advancement of peace, but much fear this sudden sending of more forces will be looked upon as a great step towards war, rather than peace, the effect of which will be soon seen. The truth is the sending of these forces is absolutely necessary, most of the principal garrisons here being destitute of soldiers, the Spanish troops being diminished at least a third part within six months past, and I dare boldly affirm that all the troops at present in the Spanish service excepting the Hollanders do not in the whole amount to above 15,000 effective men, and those in a miserable starving condition, neither is there yet a sum of money come for their subsistence; besides there is no garrison whose fortifications are in good condition, or that is provided with corn magazines or any necessities for a siege; and how 'tis possible to think of making war in that condition I leave you to judge; but our great dependence is upon the Prince of Orange's assistance, believing he will draw all the States array hither for defence of the territories. We are told this day by the minister of the Elector of Cologne that his master's levies go on successfully, and that he will have 20,000 effective men by the end of this month; but his Excellency says the chapter of Munster will not own the Elector for their bishop without the Pope's Bull, nor suffer their troops to be at his command or to march out of their territories, and without them his electoral Highness cannot have such an army. M. Choyseul is highly treated and carressed there, and this Court rails bitterly against the Elector for choosing a French man to command his army. We hear likewise that the affairs of Cologne are in great disorder, that the commonalty are upon chasing away the Emperor's commissaries, and have torn the Emperor's mandate in pieces, and declare they will not submit to any decree of the Emperor which may be of any ill consequence in this conjuncture. I am told by Mr. Skelton that Sir Wm. Waller plays the devill at Bremen, which is like to be the nest of all those persons accused of the last conspiracy, that my Lord Melvin, and many more of that stamp, are there, as also Armstrong and Ferguson, and that they expect the Duke of Monmouth there very speedily; they speak most scandalously of the King and Duke, and style Waller a second Cromwell by way of commendation; and they threaten to pull Mr. Skelton in pieces if ever they light upon him, and are upon publishing an infamous print against him.

1685, Nov. 16th, Bruxelles.—The same to the same.

—The enclosed relation contains all we have from abroad, and after so great a success, 'tis time for the Emperor's army to retire into winter quarters, whereby I presume I shall not have much to trouble your

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lordship with from Germany till the next campaign

LETTERS FROM COPENHAGEN, FRANKFORT, AND HAMBURG.

1683, March 9th. n. s. Copenhagen. Copy of letter from the States Minister to Greffier Fagel.—On the 6th it was thought that de Bierman, the Envoy Extr. of the Ct., who started this morning would first to Berlin, but he will go first to the Dukes of Brunswick and Lunenburg to conclude an alliance. He being a cunning man, and one of the first Princes of the kingdom, who knows all secrets, and who was regalé by the K. of F. with a fine piece of tapestry for the alliance made with that Crown, will not fail to endeavour to draw in the Dukes.

1682, June $\frac{23}{3}$, Frankfort.—Edmond Poley to Lord Preston.—Having tho' but very lately been informed of your lordship's been safely arrived at Paris, I would not omit upon the first occasion I could of the offering you my service, and most particularly in letting you know what passes here, because that the resolutions which shall be taken here being looked upon to be of great consequence to the quiet or disturbance of the rest of Europe . . . The dispute concerning the language in which the empire and France are to treat hath hitherto put a stop for this great while to the proceedings here, the empire pretending that all Princes are obliged to treat in Latin with them, and that the Kings of England and Spain have ever done it, but the French doth say that there is no obligation in it at all, and that they will treat in their own language, and have hitherto refused to give any Acts in Latin, but only as translations of what they had first delivered in French. The Emperor's ambassador and the deputies of the empire have hitherto refused to accept of such copies as authentic, and consequently to answer the last reply of the French, by which they demand to retain Strasbourg and the rest of the Reunions which they have seized and been in possession of to the time that their ambassador left Paris, in order to their coming to this place. But at length, that the proceedings may not perfectly be stopped, they have resolved to deliberate upon and give an answer to the above-mentioned reply, with a reservation that what they do in it shall not prejudice the rights and privileges of the empire as to the language . . . It is said that the Turks have a body of men in Hungary, and that the Emperor is not out of danger of a war on that side.

1682, Aug. $\frac{3}{3}$, Frankfort. Edm. Poley to Lord Preston.—I have received yours of the 27th.—Every thing here remains in the same state . . . the news from Hungary is not at all to the advantage of the Emperor, the last letters from thence brought the news of the town of Caschau, the capital in upper Hungary, being taken by the rebels . . . On the $\frac{1}{1}$ instant arrived here a courier to the French ambassador's with the news of Madame la Dauphine's being safely delivered of a Prince, who is called the duke of Burgundy . . . P.S. The letters just arrived from Vienna say that the citadel of Coschau is taken, but not the town, tho' it is in danger.

1682, Sept. 24th, Frankfort.—The same to the same.— . . . The enclosed paper is a copy of a declaration which the French have made here, not to expect, any longer than the last of November, the answer from the Empire either as to accepting or refusing their proposals for a Treaty . . .

1682, June 16th, Hambourg. B. Skelton to Lord Preston.—Congratulations. I doubt not but you will expect considerable news from these parts since the late interview between the King of Denmark and the Elector of Bradenbourg, but their conferences were so private, and so few persons admitted to them, that as yet no man knows what to judge, tho' I believe that at the Court where you are it will be far easier to learn what resolutions were taken than it is possible for us here. The Elector seems very peaceably inclined, for he told me he would use his utmost endeavours to preserve the empire in peace, to which end he was sending Mons^r. Cracow to the Emperor and his Chancellor, Mons^r. Brands, to the King of Sweden, to persuade them to peaceable inclinations, to which Court the King of Denmark would dispatch ministers also at the same time, whose errands will I fear be rather like threatenings than persuasions, tho' I look upon their measures to be quite broken, for the King of Denmark being come the length of Gluckstadt, in his way to Oldenburg, returned unexpectedly to Izeho, and hath with his Queen taken the route of Copenhagen, where he will be in a few days, but returns some time the next month into these parts. This sudden resolution, I am

told, was taken upon the notice which that King had of the Swedes' fleet being at sea. Here is also a report as if the Emperor had made an alliance with the Poles, the latter being to assist with 10,000 men in case of a war, which, if true, will be as unwelcome news in France as it is to Denmark and Brandenburg . . .

1682, June 23rd, Hambourg.—Dan. Petit to Lord Preston.—There has been but little news stirring since my last to you of this day sevennight, when there was also one from Mr. Skelton . . . Foreign news.—I will not forget to acquaint you with a quarrel as happened at Izeho whilst the King of Denmark and the Elector of Brandenburg were there. The was between Messieurs Guldenlew, the Danish Premier Minister, and Mons^r. Rebenac, the French Envoyé with the said Elector, who pretended to receive the first visit from the Danish Ministers, which Guldenlew and the rest of them thought very strange, so that during his stay there they scarcely spoke to each other, until at last Rebenac went one day to Guldenlew, and found him at table, and very near drunk, and was received by him very rudely, seeming to make a jest of the great honour he received from the minister of so great a King, and wondered that he should demean himself so far as to come to a miserable canaille as himself; but the other did not seem to take notice thereof, entered into discourse with him, and offered 8,000 crowns to be his master's friend, which the other disdainfully refusing, told him that the King his master gave him sufficiently to maintain him and that he did not stand in need of such a sum, but that if Mons^r. de Rebenac wanted it himself, that he had it at his service, bidding him not to think that the French should give laws to their Court, they being yet far from the thoughts of receiving them, neither were they so much at their command as he perhaps imagined; whereupon Rebenac went away . . .

1682, Aug. $\frac{4}{4}$, Hambourg. D. Petit to Lord Preston.—Contrary to what was believed by every body, the King of Denmark returned to Coldinghen on the 28th of July, and has since reviewed his troops, and will be in a few days back again at Copenhagen, but Count Guldenlew is still in the county of Oldenbourg, where the fortifications of Varel are vigorously carried. I believe we have told your lordship that the King of Denmark, as well as Brandenburg, not finding that they are like to succeed in the engagements they have made with France, are altering their measures, and that they incline to change sides; wherefore the King of Denmark hath ordered Mons^r. Lillien Crone, his Envoyé at Vienna, to remain there, and hath sent him new instructions, and 'tis said he is to renew his instances about the toll of G[lu]ckstadt . . . Count Berka is expected here daily, having been dispatched by the Emperor with new instructions to the Court of Denmark. From Stockholm we hear that Mons^r. Feuquieres, at his taking leave of the King of Sweden, had only a private audience, refusing to have it public, since the same honours were refused him which he had at his first audience, where he was fetched by two senators and in the King's coach, whereas now they have resolved for the future to send but one senator, and the ambassador is to come in his own coach, none of the King's being to be sent any more, and it is questioned whether Mons^r. Basin, the new ambassador from France, will submit to this new order. It is said that the marriage of the Princess of Cell with the Prince of Frise is broke off, and that the Duke of Hanover's second son, Prince August, is to marry her.— . . . News from Ratibon and Vienna.— . . . The Princess Ragotzi, who was lately married to Teckelej, has changed the Catholic religion, and is become of the Protestant, of which her husband also is; she has already chased all the priests out of her principality. General Lesly has left Tyrol, and is gone to view Costnitz, Villingen, Rhinfelden, Offenbourg, and Philipsbourg; the regiments that were lodged in that county are to be quartered in those places. The Emperor has made Staremborg general of the artillery, Arasoldo and Dunewald field martial lieutenants, Counts of Sereni, Palfi, Gondola, Caraffa, Taff, and Baron de Mercy major-generals.

1682, Aug. 11th, Hamb. B. Skelton to Lord Preston.—I am very impatient to know what success your lordship hath had in the Duke of Holsteyn's affairs, being it was upon my solicitation that his Majesty directed Mr. Secretary Jenkins to write to you about it, which that Duke thought the only way whereby he might be eased of those hardships the King of Denmark makes him suffer. I question not but that his minister at Paris doth often wait upon your lordship, to whom I beseech you to let fall some words whereby he may know with what zeal I have solicited this affair, for his master hath

SIR
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F. GRAHAM
BART.

not in the least expressed any sense he hath of his obligation to his Majesty, and hath since I gave him notice that his Majesty had given your lordship orders to recommend his concerns to the Court of France, used me very coarsely, being gone from hence without so much as giving me notice of it, or ever having been to see me, which honour he has often done heretofore to Sir Wm. Swann, who was but a resident; and having acquainted his favourite, the marshal of his Court with my desire of having liberty to hunt in his territories, which join to this city, could never obtain any answer, which is a very ill return for the service I have endeavoured to do him, for the King was at first very unwilling to concern himself in his affairs, but my importuning and the justice of the cause did at last prevail; all which, if your lordship think fit, I am desirous his Envoyé should be made acquainted with. We have an account from Coldinghem, where the King of Denmark mustered his troops, that there were but 3,500 ill equipped men as appeared, which inconsiderable number hath sufficiently frightened us here, and all the neighbourhood, it being reported that they were above 10,000, to which as many of the Brandenburgish and 5,000 French under the command of the Comte de Roze were to be joined, but now we are told that the King of Denmark hath not only given the Emperor encouragement to believe that he will quit the French interests to embrace those of the Empire, but hath also refused to receive the French money as is remitted for him to this place; but I can scarcely give credit to the letter, knowing how scarce a commodity money is at the Court of Denmark. We are daily more and more alarmed with the plague, which spreads extremely

1682, Sept. 2nd, Hambourg.—The same to the same. —Thanks for the news you were pleased to communicate in yours of the 21st of the last, and that you have given yourself the trouble to represent to the Duke of Holstein's minister the service I have done his master, tho' I cannot expect, after his late rudeness to me, that he will in the least shew himself sensible thereof, notwithstanding the great need which he hath at present of his Majesty's good offices, for the King of Denmark begins now to play his game, and to give him more disquiet than ever; insomuch that he will be forced to return back hither, being he will not be safe at Gottorp where he was going; indeed the poor Prince is to be pitied, being a very weak man, and most of those about him are suspected to be in the Danish interest, and pensioners to the King, so that nothing is said or done in his Court which is not forthwith sent to that of Denmark; wherefore it is not much to be wondered at if those persons make it their business to create differences between him and those who wish him well; and, notwithstanding his incivility to me, I heartily wish your lordship may succeed in your undertakings for him. The loss of Cashaw and Eperies will without doubt be very agreeable news where you are, each of which places have agreed with Teckely for 50,000 crowns to be preserved from plunder. Several places have since then surrendered themselves also to the rebels, who are marched towards the Berg towns where the Emperor's gold mines are, and will certainly render themselves to them. These are joined with the rebels, and have assisted in the taking of Cashaw, they do nevertheless flatter themselves at Vienna that they shall have no war with the Turk, but that matters will be speedily accommodated between them. General Caprara hath been at last dispatched to the army in Hungary, and 40,000 crowns given him for their supply, which will not go far amongst men who are in a great arrear of pay and want all manner of necessaries. Desires his service to Lord Feversham and Lord Preston's brother, if still with him.

1682, Sept. 2nd, Hambourg. — Dan. Petit to Lord Preston.— . . . We have at present with us Monsr. Feuquieres and Monsr. Bicke, both ambassadors; one comes from Sweden and the other from Paris, and both are returning to their own countries. Prince Casimir, of Friesland, his marriage with the beautiful Princess of Cellesenbourg is quite broke, and the elder Prince of Hannover, who was sometime since in England, marries her. It is believed by everybody that the Prince of Orange seeing the great alliance which Prince Casimir was entering by consummating that match broke it. Our last letters from Stockholm say that Count Althem, the Emperor's Envoy's audience and harangue to the King of Sweden, hath so alarmed the French ambassador, Monsr. Basin, that tho' he had

SIR
F. GRAHAM
BART.

resolved no audience till he had an answer to his *point d'honneur* about his reception at his public entry, yet on a sudden, tho' his equipage was not arrived, desired a private audience of his Majesty, which he had, and also of the two Queens, by virtue of which he had legitimated himself to business, by which irregular proceeding from his first resolutions people are so much possessed to believe that he has propositions to make, or at least to endeavour to thwart the Count Althem's negotiations if possible; but it is believed also by everybody that the King of Sweden will stand firm to the empire, and endeavour to maintain the peace of Christendom according to the Munster and Nimegue Treaties, so that neither the allurements or threatenings of France will be able to make an alteration in that Court. The Swedish fleet, which lies about Carelsocrone, will be laid up in a short time, and the Danish will do the same not long after, so that nothing will be expected between these two Northern Princes this year. From Vienna we hear that they are very much dissatisfied with Prince Herman of Baden, President of the Council of War. A foundation was laid for a rebellion in Tyroll by the French, but was discovered and prevented by 5,000 men which the Emperor sent hither. The Bassa of Erla was arrived in Tekely's camp before Cashaw, and the Vizier of Buda, with 20,000, was expected every day. Several places of Hungary have surrendered to him, and Eperies, a considerable one in the upper bendes; several more have sent deputies to Tekely to treat with him about their surrender. It is above a week since we have seen at Hambourg a new blazing star; it appears between 9 and 10 in the evening. P.S. The Envoy Extraordinary presents his service.

1682, Sept. 4th, Hamb. B. Skelton to Lord Preston. —Since my last of the 1st inst. the Duke of Holsteyn is come to town, and will remain here this winter. . . . and I understand that he hath been informed by his minister at Paris of that passed betwixt your lordship and him, and it is given out by some of his people that they have the copy of that letter I writ you, wherein I complained of their master's incivility towards me, whereat I am told that the Duke is much offended, tho' what I writ is most true, besides many other little rudenesses which I did not think fit to trouble your lordship withall. I question not but that by this ordinary the Duke's Envoy will receive instructions what to say to you upon this subject. When the Duke went hence he had newly received assurances that the Emperor and King of Sweden would admit him into their Treaty of Alliance, which was then upon the point of concluding, which made him so high as to slight our master's offices, depending wholly upon the Emperor's protection; but now that affairs go so ill in Hungary, and that the alliance with Sweden is not like to come to anything, I do not question but that the Duke of Holsteyn will do what he can to preserve his Majesty's friendship, which in all likelihood will be more advantageous to him than that of the Emperor or Sweden, and your lordship will have application made to you for your favour and assistance; and I hope that you will meet with a better return from him than I have done, which I am well assured is not the poor Duke's fault, but those ill men as are about him. He hath not as yet given me notice of his arrival, neither shall I visit him until he shall have advertised me thereof. I thought fit to give you this information that you may be prepared against Monsr. Haxhausen shall wait upon you, desiring you will be pleased to assure him that, notwithstanding all this unkindness proceeding towards me, I have a great respect for the Duke his master, whose prosperity and welfare I most heartily wish, well knowing that what hath been done hath been through the instigation of those who have as little respect for the Duke as they have kindness for me. —News from Vienna.

On the back of the above letter in Lord Preston's hand is the following:— 1682, Sept. 21st, st. no., Paris.— C. S. informs that Brian, who went to France, was sent for back, and C. told him that his business was not delayed, but that the King, as soon as he had humbled the Protestants a little, was resolved to go on with it.

1682, Oct. 7th, Hambourg. B. Skelton to [Lord Preston]. He tells Ld. Preston (in French) that the Baron Francois Maximilian de Zeirotin, nephew of his (Skelton's) friend, the Count de Galle, an Irish lord, but established in the Emperor's territories, is about to make the grand tour of France, and then apply himself to the Court of France at Paris. Asks Lord Preston's countenance for the young man.

1682, Dec. 1st, Hambourg.—(Dan. Petit) to Lord Preston.—We do not doubt but you have heard with

SIR
G. GRAHAM,
BART.

how little ceremony the Prince of Hanover's marriage was consummated at Cell on the 21st past at night; since which the Duke his father is returned to his usual residence, where he intends to give out commissions for the raising of 6,000 men, which we suppose the Emperor is to give money for, and are to be employed by him; that Duke is also sending Mons^r. Wizendorff, one of his Privy Council, to the States of Holland, where he is only to prepare the way for another who is very speedily to follow him, and thence to go over into England. From Copenhagen we hear of the 24th past that the King's intending to give the order of the Elephant to the Prince of Ostfrist causes great discourses, his Majesty beginning to claim Aurick and several other places of that Prince's country as dependencies of the county of Oldenbourg. There is a report as if that Prince intended to put himself under the King of Denmark's protection against the States of Holland From Vienna we hear of the 24th November that a party of Hussars, having made an excursion into the tributary countries, had taken prisoner a Chaous coming with letters from the Porte to the Vizir of Buda, who says that a Capuchi Basia is upon the way to that Vizir with a cord from the Grand Signor to strangle him, for having separated himself from Tekely before he was desired to the contrary, and for the disputes which arose about the putting of a garrison into Filleck, which occasioned the demolishing of that place

168³, Jan. $\frac{1}{2}$, Hamb. (Dan. Petit) to Mr. Tempest. — I told you in my last that the Danish post had the mail taken from him near this place, which hath been since restored by an unknown person to the postilion as followeth, and very few of the letters were missing, and it is suspected here to have been done by the Danes themselves, that they may have a just pretence to intercept the letters as come from Sweden. From Vienna it is writ that Prince Herman of Baden is to be removed from being President of the Council of War, as being found to be unfit for that employment, and is to be made Lord Steward of the Emperor's Court, now vacant by the death of Count Lamberg, and that the Marquis de Grana is to succeed him in the presidentship, to which he hath the government of Warradin added, which is the best in the Emperor's gift, and so will quit the government of the Spanish Netherlands. Baron Abelé, the Emperor's treasurer, is also to resign and Chancellor Hocher also retires. The Emperor hath writ to the Senate here to be assisting to the Duke of Saxe Lawenbourg and Count Dawn's officers in raising of both their regiments, which they intend to do in this place. I send you herewith the articles of a false and malicious Treaty between England and France; it was sent hither out of Holland, and is pretended to be an old alliance which has been lately renewed and confirmed by both the parties. The Danes do still carry on their preparations for a war with all vigour the letters of Vienna speak of Tekeli being dead, to which we give no credit yet.

168³, Jan. 26th, st. v. (The same) to the same. — Count Tekely had made complaints at Vienna that the R. Catholics take the churches from the Protestants in the Berg towns, which is contrary to the agreement made upon the cessation of arms, which he will therefore continue no longer, and hath declared that since the truce hath been broken on the Emperor's side he doth not think himself obliged to maintain any of the conditions it was made upon, and therefore will not permit the Emperor according to the said capitulations to provide those places as remain in his hands in Upper Hungary with any sort of provisions or necessities, but Genl. Capvera hath sent an officer to him with excuses and some proposals which they hope will be accepted by him From Sweden it is writ that the incision had been made in that King's leg, which is in a very bad condition, and another incision is to be made which, by reason of the unskillfulness of his chirurgion, may cost him his life, and no persuasions have hitherto prevailed upon that King to send for some able man out of any other country. — The Duke de Croy, one of the Emperor's generals, came to this place the last week, thinking to raise some men to complete the regiment of foot was lately given him, but it was altogether impossible for him to get any, so that he is forced to go elsewhere to make his levies. This morning we had the news of my Lord Shaftesbury's death.

168³, Feb. 2nd, Hambourg. (The same) to the same. — They write from Copenhagen of the 25th January that the Duke of Cell's minister at that Court was returned from the Queen Mother from Nicoping, where

he had made new propositions relating to the business of Holsteyn. That King has given out several commissions for the speedy levying of some new regiments, and the preparations of war do still continue at Gluckstadt, and it is remarkable that they are making ready things which will not keep a twelve-month. Lieutenant-General Duniam has mustered the Danish troops in Holsteyn, where the King himself is expected in March next. We hear from Berlin that Mons^r. Rebenac, the French Envoy, begins to be jealous of that Court, as if they had a design to change sides, but that the electoral ministers give him all assurances of the elector's perseverance in the French interest. Mons^r. d'Amerong is expected back there, and it is believed that at his arrival some change will happen The King of Sweden is out of all danger since the last incision made into his leg. Your last is of the 31st

168³, Feb. $\frac{9}{15}$, Hambourg. — B. Skelton to Lord Preston. — Acknowledges his of the 7th, s. n. — All the news we have here is that the Elector of Brandenburg is inclined to desert the French interest, being tempted thereto by the offers made him by the Emperor of the three dukedoms of Brig, Lignier, and Olan, in Silesia, which fell to the Emperor about five years since by the death of the last Duke of Brig; but the elector, fearing that when the Emperor shall have no further occasion for his assistance, may retake those dukedoms from him, being there is not one place of strength in them whereby they can be defended, hath desired that either Ratisbor or Opsten, two fortified places lying upon their borders, may be put into his hands, which is believed will not be refused him. And should he change sides, 'tis not to be doubted but that Denmark will be necessitated to do the same, who is already unsatisfied with France, who besides refusing the augmentation of subsidies, hath at three payments paid only 50,000 crowns of those already agreed for, which hath not a little disgusted that Court, which nevertheless proceeds vigorously in making levies. A courier from Paris arrived here on Tuesday morning last, and at three in the afternoon the French resident here dispatched away two others, the one to Copenhagen, the other to Berlin, but what they carry with them is unknown. — Sends copies of what he (Skelton) received from the Hague by the last ordinary, believing there are some particulars in them which may not be come to Lord Preston's correspondent's knowledge.

168³, March 2nd, Hambourg. — Dan Petit to Mr. Tempest. The French ambassador at Copenhagen hath sent his nephew post this week to acquaint the King his master that he is come to an agreement with the King of Denmark for the subsidies, which are to be 800,000 crowns a year besides a present of 100,000 crowns more for that King himself; and immediately after this was concluded, the King of Denmark dispatched away Mons^r. Bierman, one of his principal ministers to the Court of Berlin, which he will find very firm to the French interest: he is also to call in with the Dukes of Brunswick to persuade them if it be possible to enter into the alliance with France, or at least to accept of one for themselves and the Duchy of Bremen, but we are almost assured he will have little success with the Princes What the Swedes have promised. — Danes and Brandenburg. — The Governor is robbed of his letters yesterday by two troopers within a league of this place, and newly before belonging to the Duke of Holsteyn, fishing in the river Alster, took up in their nets a valise with letters, which is the same was taken some time since from the Danish postilion, and which the King of Denmark was so much concerned at; the letters are sealed, as they were at first, and no hurt come to them, and are by the Duke of Holsteyn sent to the Danish post office. We are informed by a very good hand that the Danes demand a great deal of money from the King of Sweden, which he doth really intend to assist the Duke of Holsteyn in sending him soldiers, but we cannot hear yet that any answer hath been given upon it. We have letters from Hannover which assure us that the marriage between their Princess and the Elector of Bavaria, and that he is to come incognito to see her. It is also writ from Berlin that the Elector of Brandenburg is very ill of the gout in his neck, and that a white ghost which usually appears before the death of any of the electoral family hath been seen there of late

168³, March 9th, Hamburg. (The same) to the same. — Monsieur Bierman, the Danish minister, is this day gone towards Cell, and thence to the Court, if it be possible, Mons^r. Welling in his negotiation there, who, as we are told, hath assured those Princes that the King

SIR
G. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

of Sweden his master will certainly send forces into Germany before the end of the next month, and it is believed that the alliance between that house and the crown of Sweden is very near concluded; but Mons^r. Bierman hath orders to offer them the sharing of the Duchy of Bremen with the Danes, if they will enter into the alliance with them and France; and the Queen Mother of Denmark, who is sister to those Dukes, hath writ very pressingly to them that they would accept of the conditions proposed them by the King her son; but we are too well assured that nothing will tempt the Duke of Hanover to enter into any engagements with France. Mons^r. Bierman says that he is resolved to return back to this place before he goes to Berlin, and to stay some days here, so that we may hope to learn what success he hath had at those Courts. The King of Denmark and Elector of Brandenburg design very suddenly to have six frigates in the Elbe, but to what intent we cannot learn. A discovery hath been made of those that robbed the Vienna post, they being Danish dragoons, and have carried the letters to Copenhagen.

1683, April 6th, Hamburgh. News letter (by D. Petit, unsigned) to Mr. Tempest . . . Mons^r. Bierman is at Berlin, and is expected here within a fortnight, where he is to meet the principal ministers belonging to the Dukes of Brunswick, who are to acquaint him with their master's answer to his late proposals, which it is thought will not be much to his liking . . .

1683, Sept. 7th, Hamburg.—Dan Petit to Mr. Tempest.—This city is in great apprehensions that the King of Denmark will possess himself of the Fourlands, and quarter some of his troops there without meeting with any opposition from the Lunenbourghers. The King of Denmark is still at Rensbourg, whence we had yesterday a letter, an abstract of which goes here enclosed.—Says that the Envoy Extraordinary, being weary with his late voyage down the river, is not able to write to Lord Preston.

1683, Sept. 28th, Hamburg.—B. Skelton to Lord Preston.— . . . Thanks for yours of the 17th . . . The King of Denmark left Renesbourg yesterday, and is on his way to Copenhagen, where, 'tis said, his stay will be short, his design being to return speedily into Holstein, his principal officers and all his troops remaining behind in their old quarters . . . Mons^r. Bierman, the King of Denmark's secretary, and Mons^r. Meinders, one of the Elector of Brandenburg's principal ministers, are at Epsdorff with the Dukes of Cell and Hannover treating about some matter of grave importance, but all their rhetoric will never persuade those Princes to change their measures, or conclude any thing without the Emperor's approbation. The ships which were seen off from Gottenberg and reported to be the Holland's fleet, were only Dutch merchantmen, but they are in expectation of having there very speedily some part of the Holland fleet, which is to take on board 6,000 men, that are to be transported into Flanders. . . . The French fleet is ordered to remove, and not to continue beyond the 10th of the next in the Baltic Sea. . . .

1683, Oct. 5th, Hamburgh.—The same to the same.—In my last I acquainted you that the Holland fleet was arrived at Gottenbourg, but by a letter which I received from thence of the 21st past I am informed that the King of Sweden arrived there the Friday before, and intended to stay there until Monday next. That on the Monday before there arrived a Holland's man-of-war of 40 guns, with an ambassador, who had complimented the King, and told him that there were 16 frigates more before the river ready to obey his Majesty's commands. Since that time we have had no further news of any more Dutch frigates being arrived there; but from Copenhagen it is writ that the French fleet hath received orders to winter there.—Denmark news.—Saxony news.—Two days since a letter was shewed me written by Queen Christina of Sweden to her resident here, wherein she says that the Pope is so well pleased with the King of Poland for the late victory he had obtained against the Turks that he is resolved to allow him 40,000 crowns monthly as long as the war shall last with those infidels, and cause his statue to be erected in Rome, and will give him the title of the Defender of the Church. The Duke of Saxon Lawenbourg is expected daily here, it being reported that he is also come away disgusted from the Emperor's army. I send you here enclosed the copy of a letter received this day from the Hague . . .

1683, Oct. 12th, Hambourg. Dan Petit to Mr. Tempest. — . . . The French fleet is now actually returned home, and the King of Denmark is at his usual resi-

dence at Copenhagen, where he will pass this winter, having before he left these parts ordered most of his troops into quarters, which they take in Holsteyn. We hear from Berlin that several princesses are proposed as matches to the electoral Prince, and that she of Hannover is like to be the bride. Our Austrian letters give an account of a new victory obtained lately near Gran, where 10,000 Turks have been killed, amongst which are the new Bassa, of Buda, and that of Aleppo, and that of Silistria, with several hundred Turks were taken prisoners . . . Our lost letters from Bruxelles of the 7th tell us that the Spaniards have begun the hostilities on their side, when the French troops were retiring towards Lisle . . . P.S. Just now we received letters from Berlin of the 9th, which say that the Elector of Saxony was expected the next day, with the Elector of Brandenb., at Potsdam.

1683, Nov. 16th, Hambourg.—B. Skelton to Lord Preston.—You will ere this have heard what great loss the Hollanders have sustained by the late storms, 8 of their men-of-war, besides many very rich merchant ships, having perished . . . and without doubt it will very much lessen the Prince of Orange's credit, and make Amsterdam still obstinate in refusing their consent to the new levies. Here is a rumour as though some French money had been remitted into Sweden, and had been the cause why the 11,000 men heretofore spoken of were not transported into Flanders and Bremen, but what ground there is for it I know not. The King of Denmark taxeth his subjects most grievously, &c., which causeth great outcries in Holsteyn, &c., and the poor Duke [of Holsteyn] is like in a very short time to be reduced to that extremity that he will scarcely have bread to eat, for all his subjects are forbid to advance him any monies. The Duke of Wolfembutell, who went hence this morning to his residence at Brunswyck told me that Mons^r. del Vall, the Spanish minister at his Court, will not succeed in his negotiation, being that the Princes of Brunswyck dare not part with any of their forces in this conjuncture; neither do I find by this Duke that their treaty with Sweden is like to come to a speedy conclusion . . .

1683, Nov. 23rd, Hamburg. The same to the same.—By letters from Copenhagen we are informed that the Swedes have been as unfortunate with their fleet as the Hollanders, having lost four of their best frigates in their way from Carelscon to Calmar. Mons^r. del Val, the Spanish minister at the Courts of Brunswyck, doth, notwithstanding that those Princes have excused themselves from lending any of these troops for the defence of the Spanish Netherlands (by reason of the King of Denmark's and Elector of Collen's being so well armed, and oblige them thereby to be upon their guards) still press them with all possible earnestness to dispatch him with a better answer; and, like Don Pedro Ronquillo, will take nothing for answer that doth not agree with his desires. From Berlin it is writ that it is no more to be doubted but that the Elector of Brandenburg will firmly adhere to the French interest, and I am told that besides the subsidies which he receives from that Crown very considerable presents are often made from thence to the Electrice and the ministers, and at this time there are bills come to this place for Mons^r. de Rebenac, to the value of 100,000 florins, to be distributed by him; and in the last storm a French ship was cast away near the mouth of this river coming from Roan, which had on board her a rich toilet with all necessary plate, a suite of rich hangings, a bed and pictures to a considerable value, which the King of France designed for the Electrice, all which is gone ashore without having received much damage; but the King of Sweden's officers have seized upon the goods, being that the ship was wrackt upon the coasts of the Duchy of Bremen, and will not restore them without orders from Court.—News from Dresden, and has enclosed a list of the winter quarters into which the Emperor's Poles and Bavarian forces are disposed of.—Has not received any letters since the 8th, s. n.

1683, Hamburg, Feb. 15th.—D. Petit to Mr. Tempest.—We have letters from Copenhagen which say that Mons^r. Joel, whom the King of Denmark had some time since named to go ambassador into Sweden, hath now received orders to go to the conferences at the Hague. From Stockholm we hear that the King of Sweden went on the 30th January to Kongsor, and thence to Vormeland, to muster some troops there, which will be that King's divertisement in other places too, and then will return to Kongsor, where the officers of his Treasury are now making the State, as they term it, for the year. This place is still filled up with Danish

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
GRAHAM,
BART.

officers, who are most of them Frenchmen, to make new levies and to recruit their troops

LETTERS FROM THE HAGUE.

1685, Oct. 23 (sic), Hague. B. Skelton to Ld. Preston. Complimentary.

1686, January 11th, Hague. B. Skelton to Lord Preston.—I no sooner received your lordship's commands of the 29th past, but without expecting further orders from Court, I spoke to the Prince of Orange in the behalf of Mr. Graham, fearing lest some other might get a promise of Stuart's company, which is already known to be vacant. His Highness did at first seem unwilling to advance him as yet, saying that he was young enough, and might very well have somewhat longer patience; but I pressed it so home and shewed his Highness what your lordship had writ to me upon that subject, that he consented to it, but said withal that he will put him into a Scotch regiment, and take some other captain who is not of the nation, as English or Irish, of which there are some in the Scotch regiment, and give Stewart's company to one of them; and that is very reasonable, for as yet the Scotch colonels have been unwilling to admit of any English in their regiment, and the Prince himself dislikes the mixture, and it will be the same thing to Mr. Graham, which of the 6 regiments he have a company in; but it will be necessary that I have a letter from my Lord of Middleton to recommend Mr. Graham to the Prince. I acquainted Sir Charles Graham with that part of your letter which concerned him.—Hopes his Majesty has consented to his desire of coming into England, and that a yacht is on its way to fetch him.—His affairs are in great disorder.

LETTERS FROM LISBON AND MADRID.

1683, March 2nd, n. s., Lisbon.—Charles Fanshaw to Lord [Preston].—I understood lately from my secretary that your lordship had not received any letter from me since your arrival in France, which I was extremely sorry to hear, because it might look not only like a neglect of my duty in paying the common respect to his Majesty's minister, but a particular transgression in me who have had the honour so long to be acquainted with your person and merit.—Compliments.—I believe your Court is endeavouring to furnish us an husband for our Infanta, tho' I cannot learn that their hopes ripen much yet.

1683, January 27th, Madrid. Peter Levet to Lord [Preston].—Having the honour to be agent and secretary for the most part of these 3 years unto Sir Henry Goodricke, I presume this title, together with the inscription of the enclosed, will merit your lordship's censure for giving you the trouble of forwarding the same. Sir Henry is at a league's distance from this Court, and is positively denied permission (as he requested) to come to his house for some few days privately to put his papers and other affairs in some order towards his return; a rigidity much blamed by all people. He intends homewards by that Court, and to begin his way by the midst of the next month through Catalonia, this being the pleasantest travelling, tho' not the shortest cut. This goeth by a French express lately come from Portugal. Here are letters come from hence on the 25th by express also from St. Sebastian; but we can learn nothing of their purport. From Tanger they advise of a most considerable defeat given to the Morocco Emperor by his nephew with the slaughter of (they relate thus) of 24,000 men, and that they expect great advantages from this accident. The country carried in lately thither above 50 heads of cattle.

1683, Feb. 25th, Madrid. The same to the same.—He sent by the last general post a packet for Sir Henry Goodricke; this he sends by the Italian post under Lord Preston's cover and protection.—Capt. Matthews delivered yesterday by my means De la Fuente's letter to this Privado Medina Celi, and is set forth this morning for Tanger. His Catholic Majesty is abroad a hunting. Our new Spain fleet is to set sail by the latter end of this month. Many ports and places in the Indies are sold and turned to money. Our greatest care here at present is to know his Christian Majesty's intentions against spring, and whether the Emperor adjusts and defers to our King his differences with that Crown, for we have here some jealousies upon this account. We expect Count Mansfelt by the midst of the next. Here is an express these 12 days from his Imperial Majesty, demanding money or an answer, but is not likely to return in some days.

LETTERS FROM RATISBON.

1683, July 16, Ratisbone.—Edm. Poley to Lord Preston.—I hope this will find you returned from your journey with the Court The Emperor did not long since make a proposal to the Diett of some offers to be made to France, which did consist in re-demanding all that hath been taken against the Treaty of Munster, and in some expressions besides which seemed more resolute than the ill condition in which his affairs are would reasonably allow of; and seeing they are since fallen into a much worse condition than before, I cannot tell whether he may not be necessitated to desist from those proposals.—Poley then tells of the siege of Vienna by the Turks. He says that all communication with the town is cut off. He praises the ability of the Count de Staremberg, who commanded the Emperor's troops, and mentions that the Electors of Bavaria, Saxony, and Brandenburg are going to send relief to the town.

1683, July 23rd, o. s., Ratisbone.—The same to the same.—I have lately given your lordship an account of the applications made here from the Emperor's ministers to the Comte de Crecy to desire that his most Christian Majesty would be pleased not to attack the Empire during the misery and disorder it is in from the war with the Turks; and that he will be pleased not to hinder the Princes of the Empire from assisting the Emperor against the Turks. I have now enclosed the answer which Mons^r. de Crecy hath given to those applications. The news from Vienna is uncertain, but there is great probability that the town is in great danger. The Comte de Staremberg who is governor of it is said to have acquainted the Duke of Lorraine that he wants ammunition, and that he desires as speedy relief towards raising the siege as is possible. The Turks are said to attack it very resolutely and to be lodged not far from the contrescarpe. There is arrived at the Emperor's Court a gentleman for the King of Poland, to let him know that King was not informed that Vienna was in so great danger, but that now he knew it he would hasten to relieve it with his army as soon as he possibly could. It is thought he can scarce be there before the 16th instant, n. s. The success of the Comte de Crecy's proposals will depend much upon Vienna.

1683, Aug. 16, Ratisbone.—The same to the same.—In my last I sent your lordship the memorial given here by Mons^r. le Comte de Crecy to propose a truce of 30 years upon the same conditions which were proposed at Frankfurt for a Treaty; and I have now enclosed a commission's-decree given here from the Emperor's commissioner, in which you will find that Mons^r. de Crecy is blamed for having penned his memorial in so reflecting terms. He intends to give in a new memorial for his justification, as having received from Court the expressions which they impute to his own inclination, your lordship will easily imagine that he is not well pleased with this commission's decree. He hath sent it to Court by Mons^r. Cauley, the most considerable gentleman who he hath with him.—The Turks have sprung two mines before Vienna; the first being countermined from the town did the Turks more hurt [them] than the troops of the garrison. The second succeeded better, and the Turks lodged themselves in the counterscarpe by the help of it, but were beaten off again, so that the town having yet lost no ground, there is much hope it may hold out till the relief arrives.—The King of Poland is marching with his army, and the troops of the Empire are hastening to join the Emperor's army as fast as generally things are done in the Empire, so that the hopes that the Turks by want of forage will be forced to quit the siege when the army of Poland approaches is as yet the most visible assurance of the safety of the town.

1683, Aug. 27, Ratisbone.—The same to the same. I received yesterday yours of the 23rd, n. s. . . . I have here inclosed the conclusion of the Diet upon the proposal of an armistice, which is penned obscurely, but by which it is to be seen that the Empire doth accept an armistice, but neither upon the condition nor for so long a time as is proposed by France. After it was concluded notice was given of it to Mons^r. de Crecy by the Emperor's con-commissary by appointment to the Diet, and your lordship may see what passed in that visit from the enclosed account which Mons^r. de Crecy hath written of it himself by way of a letter to the Minister of the Elector of Mayence. The Empire and France have now their hands free again as to this Treaty, and, for ought I see, France is much more able to make use of that liberty than the Empire is; for that besides the disunion which is still in the Empire, I do not see that the town of Vienna is yet out of danger. The

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM
BART.

Governor doth solicit his being relieved with all the earnestness imaginable In a P.S. of his last letter to the Duke of Lorraine he tells him that the miners brought him word that that minute they heard the enemies at work under the Court Bastion, so that there is no time to lose. This letter was of the 27th Aug., and since that time we know no further news from the town. But letters say that the King of Poland hath actually joined the Emperor's army with 20,000 men

1683, Oct. $\frac{1}{11}$, Ratisbone.—The same to the same.— The Comte de Windischgratz is at last legitimated, and hath taken the character of the Emperor's principal commissary, and hath at the same delivered to the Diet the Emperor's answer to the resolution taken in the Diet on the 31 Aug., n.s., by which answer the Emperor doth approve their having accepted a truce with France, and their having resolved to treat of the conditions and time of it as soon as may be, and at the same time to set forth the final treaty with as much diligence. This answer hath not been yet taken into consideration in the colleges, which are now employed for nominating a deputation to congratulate the Comte de Windischgratz in his new employment, which is the custom upon the arrival of a new commissary; but there do arise so many disputes and difficulties concerning the reception which the Elector's ministers do pretend from the Comte de Windischgratz, that the effect and success of this deputation may be disappointed for a great while, and consequently the progress in affairs be delayed upon that account. Some letters do say that Neuhausel is actually invested, but many are of opinion that the Emperor's chief design for this winter is only to block it up from receiving any more troops or provisions, which if he can do, it is thought that in the spring it will cost him but very little trouble to gain the town. The Elector of Bavaria is said to have recalled his horse from the Emperor's army, and to have left the foot there, and that the allies of the circle of Franconia intend to do the same thing. The bloody flux increases very much at the army and at Vienna, and it is apprehended that it may at last improve to a more dangerous distemper. The Comte de Zinzendorf, Grand Maitre de la Maison to the Emperor, is dead of it at Linz.

1683, Oct. $\frac{11}{21}$, Ratisbone.—The same to the same.— We have here received an account of a battle between the Christians and Turks near Baracan, which covers the bridge of Gran.—Gives an account of the battle.— All things else continue here in the same state, and there are but few steps made towards concluding a Treaty. The Emperor hath approved the resolution of the Diet for accepting a truce with France, but there is as yet not any step made towards adjusting the time and conditions of it. The allies seem still to have their view upon a general Treaty, but as yet we see no proposals made towards bringing it to a point. The good success in Hungary doth very much help to continue the Emperor's Court in the measures it hath taken.

1683, Jan. $\frac{8}{18}$, Ratisbone.—The same to the same.— I did find at my coming hither a letter from your lordship The Emperor doth now seem very willing to continue the Treaty here, and the States have agreed to it also, and did on the $\frac{1}{15}$ send him their opinion that it should be continued in this place with the Comte de Crecy, so that the next thing will be to see what shall be the conditions upon which it is to be continued. The letters from Vienna do say that the Emperor doth still continue in the resolution to be here the next month. The Electors have written to him a very pressing letter to persuade him to make an end of the Treaty with France, and it is said they do intend to write him another concerning the honours which he refused to give their ambassadors at Frankfort, and which they received from others.

1683, Feb. $\frac{1}{1}$, Ratisbone.—The same to the same.— The Electors do continue in the former resolution of treating upon the conditions offered by France, and the Princes do still insist upon beginning the Treaty by a discussion of the Treaties of Munster and Nimuegen, and seem either of them but little disposed to recede anything from their opinions. Meanwhile Mons^r. Verjus hath insinuated to the Diet that his power to treat is continued, but that the King doth not hold himself any longer obliged to the proposals he hath made; but shall take such measures as he sees convenient. There is a Treaty concluded and ratified between the Emperor and Elector of Bavaria, by which the Elector doth oblige himself to furnish the Emperor with 8,000, and some say 13,000 men for which the Elector receives 300,000 florins.

LETTERS BY THE ABBÉ RENAUDOT.

SIR
F. GRAHAM
BART.

Eighty-eight letters by the Abbé Renaudot, nearly all to Lord Preston, but some to Mr. Tempest; one is to M. du Puy, and one is by M. du Puy. Only one of Renaudot's has the year dated (1685), some have the day of the week or day of the month, or both, some have no date at all. He seems to have been employed by Lord Preston to collect and send news from all quarters, and these letters are the result.

The absence of dates has prevented any arrangement of the letters. The following notes are extracted. He could write very good English.

n. d. Our news from Rome is that Madame Martinozzi, grandmother of Madame the Duchess of York, is cured of a dangerous malady. I have not been able to have any answer of the States to M. Van Dutt.

In one letter to Tempest he recommends Lord Preston to have a couple of fine horses for his own use when he followed the King. He says that Lord Berkeley and the Earl of Arundell had much credit for their fine horses.

n. d. By the last letters from Madrid of the 22nd July we learn that the fleet left Cadiz the 13th. On leaving the port it met an English ship coming from Tanjier, and the Count of Aguilar, who was in command, ordered him to dip his flag and salute the royal standard. The captain refused, and he was told that if he did not obey in six hours they would sink him. He afterwards did as he was ordered, and the English consul at Cadiz protested against it, and thought that the captain would be punished. Within the last week there has arrived a ship despatched by M. de la Basse, Governor of Canada, by which we learn that the English of the colony of Boston, &c., had great quarrels with the French colonies as to boundaries, and that it was complained that the English favoured, and furnished arms and powder to the Iroquois, who are beginning to make war on the French.

In one letter he thanks Lord Preston for some tea and chocolate which his lordship had sent. (Bulstrode used to send chocolate from Brussels to Lord Preston at Paris.)

Twenty-six letters to Lord Preston from a spy, some sealed with a red seal of a heart with flowers springing from it and the initials I. D., some with a red seal bearing the letters A. D. S. interlaced, surmounted by a Viscount's coronet, and one sealed with a coin; the letters are signed R.T. (Roger Tilley).

The other letters are by another spy employed by Lord Preston, but they have no signature, and are mostly undated.

n. d. The last night being a night of great joy and mirth here in this city with all sort of people I took my opportunity to get the old father in my company, and gave him a supper, but never could I put him in the humour as to get what I wished, for tho' I made him as drunk as any thing, I was not myself much less, in so much that I repent what I have done, for seeing that the old thief did quite deny me in saying that he had not it about him, I gave orders to my man that as soon as the old man would fall asleep to pick his pocket, and to find out such a paper, and to copy it out with all speed, and to put the paper in the old man's pocket, which he did, but indeed I am sorry for it, by reason my man is a Frenchman, for I am much afraid; but, however, we must make the best of the worst, and keep him in a good humour in making much of him, and as he knows the commerce that is between your lordship and I, therefore I desire that you would be pleased to flatter and make much of him. I am obliged all this day to be about sending away what I told you yesterday, by reason the armoury could not furnish me with all the arms

n. d. Asks Lord Preston for a passport for a young Englishman to return into England. He has served in the English horse for 4 years, and afterwards was incorporated into a French regiment, as the rest was, and lost his hand in the service.

n. d. That your lordship may write into England that they watch whether old Lacy goes into the county of Clare, or any that belongs to him, that all persons that come from Ireland to England may be searched, from the highest to the lowest, and then the King cannot miss to find out the correspondence betwixt Macarty and Lacy. This is very necessary, for I do promise your lordship that the matter goes on very hot now.

n. d. . . . I forgot to tell you yesterday that Baron White is out and already gone somewhere; I believe

SIR
GRAHAM,
BART.

your lordship would not do amiss to let the King know of it, and that in case he should be in England or Ireland to watch well his motions. I cannot tell who Glissane meant on Saturday last when we were together, amongst several other discourses and talking of able men, Glissane said as followeth, Thanks be to God we have at present found out a man that is able enough for our affairs. I asked him at the same time where he was; he answered me that it was not necessary that I should know that at present, but that in time I should know of it.

n. d. I am obliged to wait on the Prince Melkinbourg this morning to sell him a horse, and being afraid I could not wait on you time enough before you would send away your letters, I made bold to send your honour my petition, in hopes you will be pleased to enclose it in one of your letters, and also to desire a speedy answer.

n. d. Monday morning.—I could not wait on your lordship yesterday according to your orders, but will this day.—I beseech your honour to consider what a condition I am since Father Glisane and Mr. Lacy found out a way to betray me, they both suspecting that I had correspondence with you was resolved to find out the truth by Father Everard's intrigues. Your lordship knows the day that I told you that I was to conduct this old devil, but alas it is a conduction to my ruin, for the old rogue was here before me, and is here at this present, for yesterday I saw him, and he was so impudent in Glisan's presence to give me a rub, for it is true that he had reason, for I blushed when I saw him.

n. d. I have received a letter this morning to meet the Cardinal at a place called Au brie, betwixt this and Pontearse, so that I am obliged to be there this night.—Be pleased to send those articles, for I shall want them, and if you have not copied them you shall have it to-morrow at Versaile, or on Tuesday, at your own house.—Asks Lord Preston to lend him a horse, he cannot get any commodity to go thither, and a coach will have 12 crowns to go there, and from thence to Versailles.

n. d. I have just now received a letter from Fontainebleau, and since I received the said letter, Mr. Creagh came to me and told me that the Cardinal has ordered me to meet him at Fontainebleau on Wednesday next.

1682. Sept. 1st. I will not be seen any more at your lordship's house, for a reason that I will tell you when I meet you. I am arrived here this morning at 4 o'clock, by reason that M. de Louvois is going. Asks Lord Preston to take a hackney coach, without any liveries, and to meet him at this end of the pont [pont] rouge, exactly at 9 o'clock.

1682, Sept. 6th, Sunday, from Versailles.—This is to desire your lordship to come hither to-morrow, if you can possibly, and I will let you know something that may surprise you; also I will show you the party that is come about the said business, for he and the old merchant that you know are to dine with me to-morrow at your lordship's lodgings. I have invited them there purposely that you may see them; the said party has got his audience from C. B., yesterday in the afternoon, and is to part hence to-morrow at 12 o'clock for Paris, and from thence about his affairs

1682, Sept. 24th. Supposes Mr. Browne, the marchand from Waterford, has been already to wait on Lord Preston for his passport.

(1682) Oct. 6th. From my lodging at the Raquette Rue St. Jean Denis, this Tuesday, the 6th of Oct., at 3 of the clock.—Just now came a letter to Glissane from the Cardinal to meet him at St. Denise, upon which Glissane has sent for me as well as for the rest to be at St. Denise at 5 o'clock, so that if your lordship was in a capacity to walk thither you would have the pleasure to see the whole congregation.

1682, Nov. 2. Monday.—I am just now ready to part for Fontainebleau, and from thence, I believe, I will be sent to Forest Joinie about the arms. This is to let you know that Father Glissane is set at liberty a Sunday night, and that the King gave him by the Cardinal's means a benefice of 2,500 livres a year, which is a priory within 12 leagues of Paris; this is true, and it is much taken notice of by the French that a stranger is made a prior, so that there must be something extraordinary in the business that I do not as yet know. It is also said that the Bishop Mallowne is to be made a bishop as soon as there is any vacancy, and that in the mean time he is to have a great pension over and above what he has.

1682, Nov. 5th, Fontainebleau.—He dares not write anything, but on Sunday or Monday at farthest will wait on his lordship.—If in case he cannot be at Paris

then he'll send his man with a letter.—He shall be with Lord Preston time enough before he sends away his letters.

1682, Dec. 23rd, Wednesday.—I was last night to wait on your honour about what I told you, touching the gentleman that was with me, he can do much in this business, for he has been secret to all this 13 months, being always at bed and board with me when here, by reason that I received several kindnesses of him when I was in England; he knows the 4 persons who are spies, Father Creagh, Mr. Dwyer, Mr. Synod, and Mr. Magrath, for he was with me in their company very often, so that he being going to England may discover them as well as I can; he has business of his own in England, and I have proposed this to him, which he embraced with all his heart, saying that he would hazard his life and fortune to serve the King his master.—I have been these 3 days desiring of him to undertake the journey into England, and to find out these 4 persons or either of them.—Has promised him protection and assistance, and that Lord Preston should send him with an express into England.—He is a gentleman and a Protestant, tho' the writer is none. To-morrow he believes he goes for Pontoise.

1682, Saturday the 30th.—I cannot for shame look on your honour in the face until such time as I bring your lordship what I owe you, tho' you were pleased to appoint me to be with you this day; and if I be not to-morrow at the King's rising at Fontainebleau I may miss to have my orders signed until to-morrow sennight, so that if your lordship pleases to do me the favour as to send me 30 crowns, which will be to give the under clerks, I will part within this hour to the end that I may be there to-morrow early.

Feb. 7th. I have considered since I quitted your honour that if I had left this boy at my lodging people may be examining of him, so that I told him that I am only gone but to Versaile, and that your lordship desired me to lend him to you for some few days, so that I beseech you to let him stay in your house until I return; he is a good honest lad, and will do anything very willing. P.S. I am just now got a horseback.

n. d. Just now Mr. Brien sent me this letter, and has appointed me to meet him at 8 of the clock at an auberge, called the Lisle d'amour; you will be pleased to peruse it, and copy it with all speed, and deliver it to the bearer, my footman, because that I may have it when I meet Mr. Brien. You may assure yourself that the clause signifies the party I spoke to your honour of this day, if not I shall without doubt know to-night where the party is.

(On a small page loose, not sealed.) At a little French ordinary, near Mons^r. la Bader valet, near St. James, in the Pelmeil, several French valet de chambres eats; if there be inquiry made for Mons^r. Bomeny, valet de chambre to the late Earl of Essex, no doubt but some of those that knew him know of what province of France, and of what city or village; if this can be found the rest will not be hard to find.

n. d. Knowing the folly I have done in discovering this business to your lordship, being satisfied at present of what I told you yesterday to be true, makes me repent much my folly, but seeing no better remedy I am resolved with the assistance of my friends in Court to submit myself to the Cardinal, hoping that I may come off, but if your honour had been in a condition to go to Court, I would rather draw my passe with your assistance than to run the hazard of telling them what I discovered your lordship; besides, I understanding by a person of quality this very day that your lordship is called for into England for to go ambassador into Spain; I do really believe it, for the knowing of this matter is enough to call you from hence and to send you further. I intend to write to Father Everard this night to Rean for to return hither. I make no doubt but the person that I employ to speak to the Cardinal will bring me off, if not I'll secure myself in taking to my heels. I will either to-morrow or Monday sell one of my horses to Prince of Meckinbourg, who has already offered me money for both, but I am resolved to keep one to be in a readiness to fly for it if the Cardinal takes ill what I have done, and with the money that I sell the other for I will wait on your lordship to give you thanks, and to pay you what I borrowed.

UNSIGNED LETTERS BY A S.Y.

1684, Jan. 12, Wednesday.—To Lord Preston.—. . . They imagine their measures in England are well enough taken to keep our King at least from venturing into action, or if he should dare so far, at least too on

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

the other side to raise new commotions, and on new pretensions sufficient to divert him from it, or defeat him in it if he should attempt any They would put themselves in hopes here that the Duchess of Portsmouth is in as great favour as ever, and that her disgrace is only a stratagem, managed by intelligence with the grand prior to take off all suspicion of correspondence with France by her, and so to wheedle the Parliament to be called. Your lordship easily sees the malicious drift of this rumour.—Asks Lord Preston that he may receive a bill for his supplies by the hands of Mr. Innis or Mr. Carlton.

1684, Jan. 15th, Saturday. . . . Tho' the negotiation of marriage be off with Portugal, and that Monsieur St. Romain be coming home, yet they say another will be sent speedily about other negotiations, and particularly about Tangier

1684, Jan. 22nd. . . . It is reported that the Duke of Monmouth is again received and it is beaten generally into the English heads here for a certain truth, that the King of France by a new Treaty is to give our King 6 French millions a year, and that there is a great banquer in Paris employed by the French King to pass over vast sums into England, and that he has already been with all the banquers that use most the English commerce to beg of them to turn over all the bills they receive from England, to be paid by him to the respective gentlemen and other parties here, and to let him in exchange draw all the bills they have to draw in English, offering besides advantage in the case beyond the regular and ordinary gain, and all this money they voice to be intended for our King, and for some of the chief ministers and members of the Privy Council; tho' I am afraid it is either a feigned offer of a thing not intended, only to raise jealousies in the people, and against the King and his most faithful, and therefore most envied servants, for designs too well known, but not so easily avoided, or else that what they voice intended for the King, &c. is designed to be dispersed to create him enemies, and traverse his designs. Your lordship, in my judgment, will do well to give a caution to our Court, against what mischiefs may arise by such practises whether real or dissembled. The same persons give out now there will be no Parliament in England, the French money having blown away all intentions that way

1684, Jan. 31st. . . . It is reported confidently by the French and some Scotch here that the Duke of Monmouth is fled into Flanders to the Marquess of Grana. . . . They still affect to persuade the world that their monies have stopped the calling of a Parliament in England this year, and that consequently they shall obtain the rest of the Spanish Netherlands this summer. . . . They continue to report that our King will assist them in this war, and that they shall persuade him by their monies, by exaggerating some disputes some time since past, both between us and Holland, as well as between us and Spain, and by the hopes they shall give him of making him absolute afterward, to make him engage against both those people to that end; they mightily set forth the preparations, they say, we are making to assist their ally of Denmark

1684, Feb. 2nd. . . . It is reported much that my Lord Dumbarton is coming hither with a regiment, and that several more are following into this service, and that we shall have a war with the Spaniard and league with the French. The French courtisans, however, secretly vex much that we did not rather sell Tangier to them than demolish it The news of no Parliament in England by means of French money gets more ground daily among the mobile of both nations

1684, Feb. 18th, Tuesday (imperfect at the end).— What I said lately of the sums transmitted hence into England is more and more confirmed, and there is a person that lives with a banker of this town that saith that they take up bills for England all over the town, at any rate the several persons concerned are pleased to demand, and that according to the supputation he has made of what bills he has seen taken up or registered in those banker's book of his acquaintance that there has been already transmitted more than the value of 600,000*l.* sterling, that other considerable sums have been transmitted both into England and Scotland from other parts of this kingdom, as also by the way of Amsterdam, Dantzick, Basil, Francfort, Cologne, Hambourg, &c.; some part of this is said to be designed for our King and some of his chief ministers, and particularly my Lord Rochester for one, to endeavour to stave off as much as may be a Parliament, whilst the far greater part is to be dispersed among the contrary

party to keep them up, and cause them, like spiders that convert the best aliment into poison, to make the most innocent wise, politic, or even absolutely necessary civilities, complaisances, or temporizing of our Court with the French the subject and ground of calumniating and rendering odious all his Majesty's proceedings, his ministers, his very person and monarchy itself A great part of the English, even of those that would not pass for Whigs, are already persuaded obstinately that whatever sums pass hence go only to the King or my Lord Rochester, to whom for the Duke's sake the Whigs bear particular hate, and the others little or no respect but from the teeth outward. These are the private discourses, and seem to be the sentiments of those that sit at the helm, or that are employed to carry on intrigues, or make news They voice about that the King of England is hired by France against Spain and the Prince of Orange, that all those monies are designed for him, and that after this war the French King is to make him absolute, and install Prince George for his successor, and put off the Prince of Orange only with some small principality; that the 8,000 men pretended to be raised for Spain shall be employed either against them, or at least only to help subdue all in England that stand for the liberties of the people and to bring in popery and absolute monarchy; that monies are to be privately given out by our King to certain persons that are to seem discontented at all these things to raise men, buy arms and carbines and pistols once more, as 'twere to destroy King and Government, and so make a new plot again and decoy and entrap all that may be most able and zealous to stickle for the ancient and native freedom of the subject and the conservation of the Protestant religion. Their ministers are seemingly confident they shall by these arts prevail either with our Court and ministers not to call a Parliament nor make any significant opposition in favour of Flanders, and then afterwards make such malicious use of that easiness, as I have said They are something concerned at the orders lately said to be given out for numbering the Londoners, and taking account of every man's religion, &c., and seem to fear they may proceed to examine each one's estate, monies, debts, is all correspondences of commerce, all banquers books, and which they would look upon as very prejudicial to them in respect of one of the main points their agents have instructions to oppose in time of a Parliament.

1684, March 18. — He has been ill; but having studied physick has cured himself As for England they are now more confident than ever to keep us off from meddling or else to set us together by the ears as they see occasion or as we give it.

1684, July 31st. I was on Saturday, according to your order, to wait on you, knowing not that you had given general ones to see nobody that afternoon, and so meeting accidentally Mr. Chevalier, not having met with your Suisse, I sent up to you by him; unless your lordship had appointed me so to do by your own mouth, whatever my private occasions could have been, I should not have appealed so often in one day I write to let you know I have received letters and papers from Mr. Carew this day, which require I should have personal audience; I should be glad to know your sense upon some particulars of my last memorial too, I being to go this week again to wait on the Bishop of St. Malo

1684, Sept. 9th. . . . I was much surprised at the orders given me (on Friday fortnight) not to come any more till your lordship should signify there were occasion for me; I should not have broke silence now, but upon occasion of the enclosed letters and paper from Mr. Carew All my letters to Mr. Carew have, it seems, miscarried, because he gave me an ill direction I never received any letter or paper from Mr. Carew but what I have shown your lordship, and particularly I shewed you the procuracy I had to deal with the Holland merchants at Amsterdam, in which I never acted, and the orders I had to go and take up the papers at Mr. Arthur's and deliver them to Carew's proctor; your lordship did not forbid me thereupon to do it, and if you had, he would not have failed to have writ post to another, who would have pushed on the lawyer, which I did not, but from that very time neglected purposely to go to him till Mr. Foster desired me, and then I went to bid him desist; after I had writ to Carew and spoke to Father Clare to exhort him to send a desistment under his hand and seal, Mr. Touret, Mr. Charlton's lawyer, told me thereupon that Mr. Foster was not wise in desiring me to go at all to the other lawyer, because it was, to speak in his own terms

SIR
F. GRAHAM
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

reveiller un chat qui dort, and that it was not to be imagined he would desist without the hand and seal of the other, but that rather my desiring him to desist would increase suspicion in him, and make him push as it did. How then I have been close in that business to your lordship I do not understand, and to be thought more wedded to Carew's interest than to yours I must be thought to have lost common sense as well as honesty. I never had in my life above 4 crowns of his money, refusing expressly all things of that nature, &c.

1685, June 13th, n. st. at Paris.—. . . It will be convenient to press his Majesty to give a speedy and positive answer to our English engineers, they being much pressed to accept service here, and being ordered to make a model which they delay till answer. They have procured very curious and particular instructions from England and Holland in all these things in which those nations exceed them in sea affairs for fight or storm, and arm very considerably, tho' under pretence of backing only some pretensions they would have the world believe they still have on the Spaniards. As for our rebels, some of their gang here, which are lately come, murmur among the French, where they are well received, that notwithstanding the good beginning of the Parliament, that they questioned not but that they should find means to sow division among them, by throwing on bills about either liberties, prerogatives, charters, religion, a new examination of the 2 plots, &c. of which they questioned not but that some one, especially the last, would take, and that was that the rebels relied on more than on any foreign aid. That several of their party were gone to London for that purpose, and among other things, that there were several lusty desperate ruffians there ready, if all failed, to do their business at one stroke by dispatching the King's person, and that some of them the better to succeed would take the habit of the King's guards, and that the better to escape suspicion they were in all companies to cry down Monmouth and preach loyalty, which those of their gang here whispering among the French as only reports they hear which they are sorry for, but fear too true, makes the French affirm that 'tis impossible but our King must come to a mischance among so many Ravilliaes; but I hope his Majesty will have a care of himself. It is reported that Monmouth is privately in London, and that he and some others are waiting occasion upon the least difference arising in Parliament to appear, and demand first provision against pretended packt juries, and demand the Parliaments examination of the whole cause . . . I find that here in Court they are very shy on the point of the present occurrences, disclaiming all imputations laid to their charge, and alledging that if anything encouraged the rebels to take arms, it was because they saw he hufft the King of France, his best friend, and refused his assistance, which was the only thing that awed them, as thinking themselves well enough able to deal with him and his party alone, that his Parliaments and councils were full of that party, and had made those specious declarations of loyalty and zeal for him, only to embolden him to slight and quit the interest and assistance of so powerful and true a friend, that so having once disobliged him, they might have liew to pull off the vizard and fall off to the rebels upon their least appearance in arms, upon pretence they themselves would start to colour their defection, they having done what they have done for him only for fear of his calling his said potent friend's assistance upon them in case of resistance. That the money and great supplies said to have been given the rebels had been collected partly among Protestant States and powers, and partly among their gang and abettors in Holland, and that a great part of it had been furnished by those very men that, tho' they now offer him their lives and fortunes against a rebellion they have secretly promoted themselves, they will abandon him the next day after they shall be convinced he has abandoned great Louis, and is abandoned by them; that this artifice is the rebel's greatest encouragement, and that they laugh in their sleeves to see it take such effect; that their Prince is sorry a few false friends and treacherous Hollanders that concert with the rebels should make him slight his interest and only support, and that he will see too late that as distempers now reign in the crazy bodies of our kingdoms, 'tis impossible a King of England should reign secure without the assistance of the French monarch; but that he cannot help him against his will. These are the specious discourses of the politicians here to discuple themselves as they term it, but when I ask what means them that some of our suspicious persons, and especially Mr. Burnet was so well received and

caressed here, it is answered that it is only with desire to serve our King, by penetrating into his enemies' designs, which cannot be without caressing. But after all they are much surprised and disconcerted to see so much union in both our Parliaments, and if that union continues against all artifices to the contrary, and that this rebellion instead of reducing the King to crave foreign aid, and to buy that, to quit his ancient sovereignty of the seas, and be constrained to dance after the French fiddle, tend rather to fortify and establish his authority, increase and settle his revenue and make him terrible abroad, whatever private succours they may have given them, they will then not only abandon them, but abuse them as they did the Messinesses, when they could do no more good with them, and then court our King in good earnest for his friendship.

n. d. (A long letter of 14 pp.)—Foreign affairs.—As for our affairs in England they seem a little disconcerted by the Duke of Monmouth's sudden submission, and as hasty reception, and are much concerned lest some particulars he may have discovered may too nearly touch them. However, to palliate their sentiments they give out, it was their own counsel, &c., as I told you in another paper, and that they will make their advantage of that which at present seems their disadvantage; that their politicians have a secret beyond alchymists of turning the vilest metals into gold and ex quovis ligno faciendi mercurium. . . . These are their chief intrigues as to spread abroad that the Dukes of York and Monmouth are of the same religion, and so the nation sweetly brought abed; that the Duke of Monmouth was used only as a decoy; that the house of the Stuarts is a family fraught with dissimulation, undeserving of the loyalty of subjects; that as their grandfather invented a plot against the Gowries to destroy them, so these two brothers have done now, and made use of their bastard to ensnare them; that in this and all other things the French counsels have been followed; but that the Prince of Orange, tho' the first in blood next them, and true to them, yet because a friend, too, to the people and interest of England and of the Protestant religion, and an enemy to the beloved French could never be favoured, but to the teeth outward; since by his match he could not be gained to favour French popery and absolute power; that therefore to spite him and the people whose interest is to counterpoint the French because they durst not marry the Princess Anne to a Papist, they married her to a Lutheran, that is, one as like one as the devil is to the collier, they say, and a Prince, too, leagued with France, to sow the seeds of a civil war in the land; but yet that the Prince of Orange's interest was still valid, and therefore tho' Monmouth had left them, yet they should find another and worthier head for the cause, whose partakers would be rather exasperated than discouraged by this perfidiousness. That, therefore, it should be moved to the Parliament that the Prince of Orange's right might be declared valid, notwithstanding the Danish match, whose issue should not pretend but after his, and therefore that marriage or the articles thereof should not oblige England to any obligation with that nation prejudicial to itself, nor in favour of France, and therefore on the first news of that Crown's declaring war with Suedeland and Holland, all troops of the English obedience be recalled thence. That it may be proposed in the same Parliament that both these plots be examined, and all the proceedings of the judges against the pretended criminals, as also all their proceedings by virtue of quo warrantos, and that London and all other towns may be permitted anew to plead their privileges before the commons; that the proceedings of the two last mayors and sheriffs and others assisting them be examined, that after this examination his Majesty's last new raised addition of guards be disbanded as useless; that my Lord Dunbarton and my Lord Dartmouth, and several other persons suspected of popery and the French interest be forbidden Court and dismissed from the King and confined or else sent into the Emperor's service. That the business of Tangier be examined and all those punished that counselled its demolition. For the same ends the French still publish that, notwithstanding the triple league, and the King of England's temporizing with the Spaniard, that he is in league with the French, and will come out of the other for little insignificant disgusts taken against the Spaniard, and that in order to it 6,000 men are speedily coming in, and that therefore whoever pretence to be a friend by offering to give money of them, that he intends to employ it for the French and not the Spaniard, and least to establish his new acquired power, and that therefore no supplies be granted him till all

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

those fears be removed by the examination of the fore-said points and by an actual declaration of war; that my Lord Hyde may be impeached, &c. These and other points they hope will be sufficient to employ the most loyal Parliament and hinder them from giving supply that may put the King in a condition to re-assert power fully or at least seasonably enough to restore peace to Christendom. Some are concerned here for the disgrace of the Duchess of Portsmouth, but the Whigs say that's an artifice as well as the rest to disguise the correspondence with France and feign a disgust against them the better to wheedle the Parliament out of money; by this it may be seen how unwearied they are in their practices; in case all which fail, say they, they have measures ready taken to act by open rebellion, and to force the King once more to disband or otherwise divert his army. To this end some French here talk of making some propositions privately to the Prince of Orange, which are to hinder the Holland levies and to countenance the discontented in England, in which case they will promise to assist to make him absolute Prince of the united Netherlands and King of Great Britain. But if he doth not accept them, say they, he is doubly to expect his ruin as aforesaid by the Louvesstein faction and the Danish match. They are endeavouring what they can to induce Portugal in this to profit of this conjuncture against the Spaniards, and to demand satisfaction of the English in the next Parliament for the demolition and loss of Tangier as a place, for want of heirs of the Queen's body, which ought to have reverted to them, and this the more to disgust the Parliament and people against the King, and make them more cross to him. These are the things, my Lord, worth notice. I have been able to learn these 2 or 3 days in some private assemblies, and of some very knowing persons among the French, among whom, even concerning the very English affairs, I find better intelligence generally than among English; they finding English that speak more freely to them than they would to me, or any English not well known to them, and they for the same reason speaking more freely to me . . . Since I saw your lordship an unhappy suit of law was raised against me by some painters concerning my wife's painting, from which they would hinder her.

n. d. . . . As for the report of 6,000 men coming hither into the French service, it is confidently reported by the French that it is not only credited by the Whigs but begins to get ground and cause discontent even among the most unwary loyalists themselves. I must not forget to tell your lordship that there are a different sort of Whigs, that contrary to the other brag and triumph at this reception of the D. of Monmouth, and say they shall not only now come out of danger, but mount again into places of trust and of Court, from whence, being once seated there, they will claw off all those that were so foolhardy to advance doubtful prerogatives against known privileges and bring the plot back on them; for both old Charles and old James, too, durst do no otherwise than make their peace with young James, say they, who has done well since it must be so, to let the old harmless man live a little longer and keep his animosities, and preserve his party entire and in power till his death, when the places his party shall then be in possession of may give him opportunity to have the other tug with his uncle James, and his cousin George, too, who shall be sent to reign over Greenland, where his brother has better pretensions than he is like to have over England.—Asks Lord Preston's appointment for a meeting either by Mr. Ennis or by Mr. Carleton.

n. d.—I have intelligence that a ship lately arrived at Hambourg, after having landed 3 or 4 rebels of note, viz., Mr. Ferguson, Sir Thomas Armstrong, my Lord Melvin, and some others, who took their way toward Mecklenbourg, sailed away again immediately without making any stay. That Argile, after having had a consult with those of his party in Holland is gone back privately into Scotland, from whence he intends to return with some instructions about new measures to be taken, and it is thought may take a small turn here, but will be gone. And before there is any more of this sort, it is to be feared, the Court of France, being, and as it well may be, what one to make of them, as attending what force the affairs of Europe will bear upon the good or bad success of the German affairs, which keep their council in suspense. There are persons much to be suspected that pass frequently to and from England that are supposed to be employed to keep up the old jealousies of an absolute power, and hinder a good Parliament. The Whigs have a club of 2 or 3 places, and one particularly at Mr.

Foster's. I am very near getting acquaintance with him whom we suspect for their great agent. The French show much dissatisfaction at our present ministers for 2 things, chiefly secrecy and incorruptibility.

n. d.—It is strongly reported among the French, as likewise among the English, that a league offensive and defensive has been not only proposed but concluded between England and France . . . this is certain that the French endeavour to make what advantage they can of the little dissatisfaction between Spain and us, and would have the public believe that nothing less than such a league can proceed from it. I shall not need to tell your lordship of the intended voyage to Chambort, and of the probability of its proving elsewhere; but I shall hint to you that there are secret whispers that there is some design on foot of surprising Ostend or Newport or both, for then, say their politicians, we shall not need care for the English mediation nor yet for their enmity, if they should break with us upon that occasion. They think this design very feasible at present if privately managed, by reason of the present posture of affairs in England. I was in company with a Maitre de la chambre des comptes yesterday, who has great correspondence at Court, and I shall endeavour to see him often; we were but 3 in company; after the character a French acquaintance of mine gave me that I was employed by the French, and was a friend of their interest, he began to discourse very freely, and upon occasion of a dissension we were talking of between an order of Friars who quarrelling, and thereupon dividing into two factions, one faction complained to the King by way of revenge against the other, that Father Caesar Confessor to Madam Montespan with their adverse party of which he was head had maintained that the King had fomented the rebellion of Hungary and Comte Tekeli's proceedings, I say this gentleman said thereupon that nothing was more certain for he had seen the instructions and commissions given to one Mons^r. de Vernay lately parted from Dantzick, and formerly commander among them, for that effect, and, says he, they were a long time wholly supported by money from hence, but this, says he, I would not say elsewhere. Our politicians, says he, think all things lawful against an enemy or a rival, according to that of Dolus an virtus, &c. I asked him thereupon what he thought of our troubles in England, whether he thought they were not fomented by instruments from hence too; he answered that was not to be questioned by any discerning spirit, and supposed could not be unknown to me, for, says he, 'tis our King's interest to do it, the advancement of his pretences in Flanders and elsewhere being inseparable from such practises, and there being no other way to keep the English King under a necessity of colloquing with him. And, says he, you may be sure these practises will never cease as long as the same interest holds. Ay, but, said I, suppose the King of England should prevail so far as to get the upper hand and get a good Parliament, then your measures would be broken. Oh, but says he, we have laid things so well that nothing but that King's good stars can effect that. How so, say I? Why says he, we have instruments that, notwithstanding the King's advantages, will prevail for a considerable number of contrary elections, and others we have that in all these commotions have seemed fast to the King's interests only to the give us notice of the Court measures that we may the better countermines them. And of this, says he, the King of England is so persuaded that he is afraid to call a Parliament yet, altho' there be great necessity of it, and that the people's affection be so much heated towards him that it seems to be the critical minute for it, because, says he, should he now call a Parliament, tho' of never so loyal men, before the examination of the persons concerned in this plot be done, we should tickle them so with specious pretences, that their fingers should soon be itching to have the examination of that affair which, whether granted or denied, should be our affair. And yet on the other side by hindering him from calling a Parliament at present we put him in danger of letting the people's affections cool too much, and give time to wicked spirits to work them to another temper. For a nation, if your King's good fortune may prevail and break all our measures, which truly, says he, I do not much pray against, as being really no great friend to our politicians' maxims, and wishing rather they would take measures more suitable to generosity and Christianity. Yet this I can say for them, which I impute wholly to our King's own sentiments, that had not he had as much fear of a Republic, at least as of the King of England's peaceable power, he might have caused the rebels to proceed more swiftly

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

Art. 8.

Art. 4-

Speak of the
affair of
Bantam.

Art. 3.

Art. 3.

Vernay.

Art. 4-5.

Art. 2.

SIR
GRAHAM,
BART.

and more John like, and that the King might have been cut off before any discovery. But that being afraid of a Republic, and perhaps, says he, having some remains of respect for your King's person and dignity, and some horror of so execrable and lamentable a fact, he caused them to drive slowly, which he thought would put them in a kind of inevitable danger of being discovered; which discovery he thought would give the King and nation work enough to do his business, and be more safe than the cutting off the royal line and totally overthrowing the government. But yet, however, to provide against all hazards, and for fear some hot spirits might drive faster and further than he wished or thought they might do, he had forces ready in case they had cut off the King to seize on England during that confusion, and by way of prevention had instruments among the rebels to keep them in dissension, and from coming to any resolutions upon any certain form of government that might put the nation in a condition to resist a sudden and well managed invasion. This is the substance of a conference of about 2 hours: he told me in fine here were about 10 persons here that were employed in these things, and asked me whether I did not think so too. I told him yes, and I thought about 4 of them Scotch; yes, saith he, and 3 of them, with 2 English, lately come were gone to Fountainbleau; on like occasions I enquired afterwards about town, and found there were several English gone, and some Scotch, at the same time your lordship went; among which are 2 of those Scotch I suspect and 2 English knights lately come, that are very shy and shun almost all company; but we shall learn more in some time. It is reported by the French that the Duke of Monmouth has lately written a submissive letter to the King delivered by the Duchess his lady, to which the King should answer that he would do well to keep out of the way, for if he were catched it would not be in his own royal power to save him, and thereupon bid her also retire and come no more to Court. . . .

n. d.—. . . . After alluding to a person whom he employed among the Scotch and the Whigs, and whom he sometimes sent to the meetings instead of going himself, in order to get information with less suspicion, the writer says, The Scotch, whose acquaintance I so much pursue, are still at Fontainebleau. It is said by some Irish which are almost continually at Court that the King of France received some few days ago a packet of letters, at the contents of which he seemed very much nettled; and which is supposed to have troubled him more than anything, was that some papers of the Grand Vizier in which he may have some concern have fallen into the Imperial hands. He is raising, say they, 40 new regiments. What I told you last is certain about 2 Scotch envoys which are expected in November. The French and the Court Irish are very confident in the report of a league offensive and defensive on this side, it being the interest here to have such a thing believed, right or wrong. The Whigs report here that our King begins to be afraid of them, and that he will hardly dare prosecute the conspirators any further, finding their intrigues so deep, and apprehending by any more executions to provoke them to a general rising, against which, say they silently, he endeavours to fortify himself by a league here. Sir Henry Calverly is certainly a dangerous person, and all I told you of other persons is more and more confirmed. When our Scotch come home I shall be able to say something more considerable . . . My French maître de Comptes is too at Fontainebleau.

n. d.—It was impossible for me to get audience before Tuesday in the afternoon, so that I could not come back till last night late. I found them mighty busy, nay, so busy as I never saw them since I knew the Court. There is certainly some great design in hand. They speak of Flanders, but their chief design is chiefly on the Empire . . . He thinks they will do what they can to divert succour from Vienna, so that, the Turks getting a footing in Europe, the French King would have a better chance of being made universal Monarch in order to oppose the Turk . . . The words of the person I spoke of were these, Your King has a great chance in seeing the Turks would have taken on the one side or the other. On the latter occasion poured in his forces among them and reduced England before they could have recovered themselves into any form of government, he having forces ready posted for that, as fearing some mischief intended against his brother Charles, whose death he would have severely revenged; but he said if our King would be in no danger of plots he must be firm to Mr. Louis, for since he had espoused other interests he had been

troubled with broils, and now would be, in twining the embayers of the loyal party, and now stuck to him. That he could do well to keep his mind his own and not be so much interested in the interests of his neighbours that he should let the King of France proceed and so that he might be quiet and secure at home. This was enough for a minister to speak: your lordship knows what construction to make of it. He said moreover, that their ministers knew very well how to manage the ill humours of England, and work them to what crisis they pleased, but that they should use them as our King should give them occasion. He received me very kindly, and gave me audience when above 500 could not have it, but I could not have so much discourse as I could have wished, because of his great business, by reason of the King's sudden intended departure; but he told me he should be glad to see me oftener. I perceived by him that he had frequent visits incognito from several English and Scotch discontented, and from some members of the late Parliament, for he is the chief minister of Mr. Louvois' own cabinet, commissary of all the dispatches, commissary interpreter for the English tongue in reference to troops and warlike affairs. As for our present ministers I find they relish them not, and that their rancour is still as great as ever against the Duke. The Duke of Buckingham's reconciliation, I perceive, nettles them, as fearing he may discover much of their intrigues, but yet they seem to slight it. I perceive one of their methods is to endeavour to keep up the courage of the dissenters, and to intimidate the King and his party, and work them to a diffidence of their own strength and bring them to have recourse to them. . . .

n. d. Since I last saw your lordship I have these advices, which I think considerable. About 8 days ago there was a person deputed into Holland, and sent to a certain place where it is certain that the D. of M. (Monmouth) and Argile met in consultation, carrying them some new instructions for some new measures to be taken for carrying on their design, in which their endeavours are unwearied, because their old ones are too much broken; and no doubt but this C. has much part in it. And I have great cause to suspect they are still together, but whether just in the same place is doubtful. The party is still in great heart, and encourage one another, which would hardly be unless they were secretly encouraged, perhaps by money, as well as by verbal promises.

1683, Aug. 3rd. . . . I have been as diligent as I could in my enquiries for this next ordinary, tho' the equipage I am now in suffers me not yet to go among the courtiers nor those great ones of my acquaintance, nor yet to frequent those other places which are most fertile of what I am to seek for. It is reported generally here by almost all persons, but chiefly by the French themselves, and by those whose interest it is to have such things believed, tho' not perhaps to have them really true, that Monsieur Tilladet, sent to compliment our King on occasion of the present conspiracy, has offered, or at least is to offer, among other things, his master's assistance by men or money, or both, upon occasion, which harping on the old string of fomenting jealousies and fears, the chief ferment all along of our disturbances, makes me imagine it is either not true but invented by those whose character I have already largely enough insisted on, or if it be true that it is a compliment that is tempered with at least as much gall as honey . . . I think I may confidently say that our Whigs have a more than ordinary correspondence with the Huguenots or Genevians here, and that there is some mystery between them that perhaps may concern the K. of France as well as ours. It is strongly to be suspected they have their agents here, who act both in this Court and among the Huguenots, and I think I have discovered some of them. . . .

n. d. I was yesterday at a meeting of news at a French house of one that is an antiquary and a great herald here, where there are 2 Scotch and one English gentleman that frequent constantly, and I find it was they that pushed me to go to the meeting. I was a little, because I intend to frequent that meeting and to make use of them to pick out the English and French mysteries. They meet every Thursday to the number of about 30 in all, and every one brings his advices and speaks his sense upon them afterward. There are many such here. I have great acquaintance among the universities and the clergymen here of the best quality, and for the courtiers now with them I shall be very

SIR
P. GRAHAM,
BART.

Art. 5.

Art. 5.

Art. 9.

Art. 5.

Art. 1.

Art. 2.

Art. 2.

- SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.
- Art. 2.
- Art. 7.
- Art. 2.
- Art. 2.
- Art. 3.
- diligent, but your lordship must be punctual in furnishing me news every post regularly by Mr. Ennis, whether I see you or no, for that point is more important than can be easily imagined It is reported that my Lord Grey is in the camp of Prince Charles of Lorrain, and that a servant of the Duke of Monmouth has been at a town called Chaalons-sur-Marne. The Whig party begin to grow weary of their idol Monmouth, and I perceive have a design for the future to make use of the name of the Prince of Orange because they find they are too weak, and by forming a faction under the name of the other, tho' with no affection for his person, they imagine they may draw a great part of the royal party to them, to fortify their tottering faction and weaken them that are for the true interest of the English Monarchy. For the Prince of Orange is now their theme; their discourses are composed all of the praises of his person and his parts above that of Prince George, and they say that our King is led by spleen, and that his spleen is governed by the French; by which it comes to pass, say they, that the King and those men that were so much against the Bill of Exclusion have been those that have made a match to exclude others nearer to, and more deserving of the Crown, than Prince George, and that this will cause bloodshed and divisions My Lord Russel is hotly and brazen-facedly maintained by Mr. Beal and others of that stamp.
- n. d. I have been a little too among the Whigs, and find there is a certain cabal here that endeavour in this conjuncture to render our King and his actions as odious as they can, and to sow dangerous seeds of jealousy; one Mr. Charlton, who has been a great traveller, is one of the chief, and by all that I can probably gather, is one of the agents of the malicious party, both at this Court and among the Huguenots here. Your lordship I suppose knows he was put a while ago in the Bastille for some criminal correspondence he was suspected to have held with the Huguenots in Lanquedoc, and tho' he was so cunning that they could find no evident proof against him sufficient to condemn him, yet it is no proof of his innocence, but may rather augment our suspicion, especially since it is certain that he is very virulent in his expressions, especially on occasion of the present conjuncture, and labours what he can to lessen the credit of the last conspiracy, and is bitter against monarchy in general he speaks one thing among the French Romans and other things among the reformed, so that it is not improbable that at his coming out of the Bastille he may have been gained by those of this Court too to make use of an occasion It is confidently reported here that our King, on the occasion of the plot, is so much displeased with the Protestant religion that he is going to declare himself openly a Papist, and that all his party now of the Church of England are prepared to follow him, having been always, but at best, private and church papists, and that in that case the succour of some powerful neighbour, a little nearer than the Indies, will not be refused in case of need.—Mentions one D'Allay as a great crony of Charlton's, who pretends to be a Huguenot, but by all report has the character of an atheistical enemy of monarchy
- n. d. I have discovered that the faction of the rebels is not yet out of heart, but as confident as ever, and therefore you may guess they must needs be encouraged by some great somebody on the side of the continent. They say if it be not true that there is an insurrection in England or elsewhere, that it may be, and perhaps will be before it be long, and when one would seem to deter them by the deaths of my Lord Russel, &c. they say they know some men's lives must be spent before the good cause can take effect. They are so impudent as to laugh at all the proceedings of the King and his friends, and say a reckoning will come when they shall pay all. It is certain that there is here not only agents, but a sort of envoys from Argyle, as head of the Scotch party, but of the Whig party in England. I have discovered the particular persons, but I shall tell you their names, and give you certain proofs of it I hope in 8 or 10 days. To-morrow I shall go to the meeting I spoke of; but for to deal with the French, 'tis highly important to furnish me with news to give them, which is not yet done, by which I can make them speak their minds, and without desiring any of them in exchange, discover their intrigues. If it be too great trouble to give me a copy of news every post be pleased but to order M. Ennis, if you cannot in person, to let me see but such a letter, for I have such a memory that I can write without seeing it any more all the articles of it. I would willingly have one to carry to Fountainbleau
- These agents here have great correspondence at Geneva, at Montauban in France, at Basil in Swisserland, as likewise at Hambourg and other Republic towns, from all which they pretend to draw money for their designs.
- n. d. The Whigs in England have by what they vent among themselves, and what I can learn from the French, received assurance from hence that whatever measures this monarchy be obliged to keep with that of England they shall be always kept up, and their pensions duly paid, and they shall be assured against any arbitrary power they may fear, and that they shall be maintained in a condition to act effectually on the first advantage, the conjuncture of time, the weakness of our ministers or the King's death may give them in order to the erecting of their beloved Babel and Republic. The Whigs have to keep themselves from suspicion of correspondence with France highly after their wonted mode cry out against the Duke of Y. (York) and my Lord Rochester, and the only persons bribed by this Court, and as the only obstructioners of a session of Parliament which, say they, they dread and durst not abide the test of. Great are their clamours too against my Lord Halifax and Danby for going about to enhance the King's revenue. Mr. Charlton has not lain at his lodging these 3 weeks, but yet comes frequently to Foster's; he causes himself to be denied to most people, but particularly to Mr. Carew or those that he sends.
- n. d.—The indisposition of Lord Preston, preventing the writer from seeing him, he thought good to return to Versailles; what he said before is most of it more and more confirmed, especially concerning the finances, the present ill disposition to disorders in the Kingdom, and the perplexity of their counsels in general, which if the business of the finances go not well will want much of their usual success They use their utmost endeavours to hinder the Hollanders from arming and those of Italy. Some of them seem much surprised at the Duke of Monmouth's coming in, but yet to cover with the best face they say 'tis their own doing, and that the King of England is beholding to them for so pacifying matters, that it had never been done, had not the King entered into engagements to favour their interests against Spain. But that if he should fail them they can stir up new parties, and perhaps more dangerous against them than ever. As for the English of the party, they complain very much; some of them of the King and Duke, and say that they have employed the D. of Monmouth to decoy them into a plot only to make himself absolute; that it was now visible that it was so, and that that would work no advantageous effect for the King in the hearts of the people, and that it would be cause, perhaps, that a Parliament will seek the deeper into things; but yet after all they much fear, both they and the French, that the King may be more than they or their malice in the next Parliament. However, the same and other arts will be still used to hinder the good effects expected thence; but if they succeed not, they will be forced to consent to some temporary accommodation to gain time to take new measures for disturbances. In case that Holland and England enter into the war it [is] the general sentiments of those that know the state of those provinces that Lanquedoc, Brittany, and most of the maritime provinces, and where the Huguenots are, may revolt It is much wondered that Trenchard and some others are out on bail. Some great actions are expected at the King's going to Compiègne.
- n. d. All things are said now on all sides to tend to a peace, and there are some who say with what design I know not, that when quiet shall be established in the rest of Christendom, that a pretext shall be sought to quarrel us and to invade our kingdoms, and that the better to colour and facilitate such an enterprise, they are to give out, right or wrong, that they are called in by our own King to his assistance, with much matter to the same purpose, all to maintain the old stratagem of jealousies and fears, and they brag they have the ministers of state and the chief commanders by sea and land at their devotion, who say they look on the King and Duke as setting stars, and look this way for the rising sun, and some are malicious enough to say that to favour these proceedings they have promised here to confer the kingdom of Scotland on the family of the Hamilton's; all which I believe invented on purpose to cause ill understanding between the King and his best subjects (On the back are a few memorandas by Lord Preston, but not on the subjects of the letter.)
- n. d.—I hope you received the paper I left with Mr. Sandford for you on Saturday.—I believe your lordship
- SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

sees well enough that Italy is at present the main mark of the designs in mediation. They will shortly make some overtures to our Prince in order to some engagements, and at the same time they will make others to the Hollanders and their allies, as they did before the last war, and according as they shall find which of them are like to afford them the best bargain to that side they will stick. They are now for soothing up the differences between the Orangian and the Louvestein party with a palliative cure, that may last till their ends are served, that they make use of them both united, for maintaining of pretensions to keep up our differences in England without being at the charge they have been at for that end. And our dissenters put their chief trust at present in the fair correspondence they see between the French and Dutch, and hope the great Court that Monsieur D'Avaux makes to mynheers will produce some good to them. Nay, some of them are so elated as to promise themselves that they may once more join in a war against us, in favour of which some rebellion may be raised in Scotland to open the door to foreign troops. Those of that party, tho' in a hugger mugger terms, seem to threaten very dangerous tumults in London and some other parts about Easter or before, and whisper as if there were some secret designs, by help of some treacherous seamen and gunners they have gained, to set fire to some of the King's best ships and to the chief naval magazines; but I hope . . . that providence will direct our Prince too how to deal with the politicians on this side in reference to what interest England and its monarchy may have on the other disputes of Europe. . . .

n. d.—They discourse at present much of peace . . . Like therefore in the game of Put at cards, he that puts, tho' with bad cards, if he frights the other from playing that has better, wins the game, but if both play the first is lost, so is the present state of France and the rest of Christendom.—Mentions a design, if peace prevent not, to besiege Luxembourg.—Mr. Louvois is now in great perplexity for having warranted to the King the success of several intrigues which fadge not, and for having engaged the King in a labyrinth, out of which he can shew him no egress . . . and seem to be confident of embroiling England, betraying and exposing our King and his ministers, &c. They say they are cock sure we shall have no Parliament; but when I told them, to see what they would say, that it was reported our King had lived several years on 200,000*l.* sterling a year, and had saved up all the rest, and was supposed to have money enough in Bank to be able to nose them when they least thought it, and that without a Parliament, they said that was a fable only of the Tories, but that they and the Whigs knew he had no money but from them, and that but from hand to mouth, and that he must be either their parasite or expect to be the victim of their vengeance when they pleased . . .

n. d.—I thought good to let you have a sight of the letters and papers I gave you yesterday, because I would not, as near as I can, that you should be ignorant of anything that passes that may in any way concern the crown or interest of England. As for Mr. Carew, I perceive he is a very honest gentleman and a good subject, which makes Mr. Courten, that goes by the name of Charlton, very shy of him, tho' he has very great concern in the business moved. Mr. Carew knows not that I have communicated anything of his business moved to anybody but Mr. Colbert Croissy and Mr. Louvois' people. The copy of the protestation made before a notary, which I drew up for him, I have also brought with the memorial, which I also formed, upon which I desire your lordship's sense, and how you please I shall act in it, or any like business . . . Yesterday I was in a place at a table by myself, and overheard some persons discoursing about Mr. Charlton, saying of him that he had great correspondence with Rouvigni, with Mr. Justel, with one Mr. Salway, a great Whig, with Argyle, and several others, and that he had a pension from the French to those purposes; that he was a very wary cunning person, and carried himself so that he insinuated himself very far into the affections and bosom secrets of the Royal party, which he afterwards declared to the French and Whigs, and that particularly he came constantly twice a week to Mr. Foster's, where your lordship's secretaries also resorted, and that there Foster being employed to make them smoke and drink, by degrees engaged them to discourse, which when they began to be a little deep in, Mr. Charlton endeavours to wheedle on further by showing them news letters, &c., and so insensibly engaged them to discover much of your lordship's business, which afterwards come to the

French ears. And the same persons affirmed they had heard some French brag of the advantage they gained by that weakness; they added that without doubt your people did it innocently, as not knowing what a seared conscienced person Foster is, and as thinking Charlton royal hearted, which was quite contrary; but that if an item were given them either not to frequent those persons, or at least to converse with them with great caution, it would be a thing that would turn to their advantage, and be highly important to your lordship and the public interest. This was in a French house near the Palais, but I saw not the persons, nor could not learn by the people of the house, that were French, who they were, saving only that they were English gentlemen that came there sometimes.—French news.—It is reported among the French by some Scotch Whigs that my Lord Danby is not only made a Marquis, but is suddenly to be made Minister of State, which they hope will give them a fair occasion to sow the seeds of new troubles. They still are daily plotting how to render the Duke's person odious, whom through my Lord Rochester's sides they use all endeavours to wound, accusing them both of the demolition of Tangier, and of hindring the calling of a Parliament, and of taking bribes both of the French for that purpose, and of the Dutch to defraud the merchants concerned in Bantam business. Notwithstanding all these armings the French intrigues by the revived party of Don John daily increases. They are about to offer another French Queen to Portugal, that they may have as many French Princesses as they can abroad.

n. d. I have used my utmost diligence at Versailles, where I found my friend at Mr. Louvois' besieged with a multitude of officers and people demanding employments in the troops. He told me that the King had been much disappointed in his new levies by reason there were a very great number of officers that had taken commissions, which have not been able to raise their men for want of money, &c. . . . He confirmed to me likewise that several of our people had privately taken commissions, here, and had raised their men very effectually; he added that if I would employ myself to procure them some sufficient persons of good security I should be rewarded, but that they would take no Catholics but what were Irish, in which nation they think they have some more particular interest than ordinary, because say they the English Catholics and all but 2 or 3 Irish or Whigs forsook them upon the K.'s proclamation to recall them on the instance of the Parliament. That they shall be unwilling to take any other that are known to be in the interest of the D. of York, whom they say they'll ne'er trust more; but that if I can procure any persons of the other faction, or that are indifferent, such as we call Trimmers, or any others that are loose in their principles, they should be well received. There is one Mr. Bradley, who is now about Callis, solicits for a commission, offering to raise a hundred men beforehand, provided he might have assurance of a commission; but because he has at the same time openly declared himself no Whig, I believe he'll hardly succeed. I shall by him, in a post or two, have an account of the names of some Whigs that solicit for commissions. I have advised him to desist from seeking employ here, and believe shall prevail. The same I shall do with all that shall apply themselves to me for that purpose, and counsel them rather to seek service in the Imperial, Polish, or Venetian armies. And if your Lordship would solicit the ministers of those powers here, privately to obtain orders to give good security to those persons that seek employ here of our country, much inconvenience might be avoided thereby. This Commis told me that an order was making to impose an oath upon all English or Scotch they should receive, engaging them not to quit the service without leave, whatever command of King or Parliament to the contrary should intervene, and those who should violate their oath should be treated as deserters, if taken. The resolutions for war or peace were not yet taken, he said, but would be within 15 days, and that he believed they would be for war, and that particularly there would [be] a campaign in Flanders by the King in person, he having no longer those measures to keep either with Holland or England to hinder him from it; and that they intended to take in that country with all speed . . . They are endeavouring to borrow in all the banks of Europe, and almost of all the considerable merchants where they can make any interest . . . They hope for the greatest supplies from those of the Louvestein faction in Holland, and from the merchants of the Whiggish faction in London, Bristol, and our other chief trading towns; and even from other particular and less

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM
BART.

... Proceedings have been made by several persons of ... country to the same Court ... at a very cheap rate ... of victuals, but ... of assurance ... but they were made that no ... could be given, for fear of offending the King of England, but that if they venture to bring what they offered privately and without noise, they had reason to believe they would not return unsatisfied. Mr. Carew had answer that nothing could be done in his business, because it concerned the interests of several nations towards whom his Majesty would not as yet declare by any action of importance his inclinations, good or bad; but that when he should have made that declaration he should hear what might be done or not done in it. They speak very scandalously and slightly at Court of almost all our ministers, especially of my Lords Rochester and Sunderland, saying they are no men of business but only of pleasure, that their spirits are particular and not public, and that they are not good proof, and consequently they can do what they will with them, with abundance of stuff of the like nature, which they have from Whigs, and affect to repeat to all English, not without some particular drift and design. I am this week to wait on the Commis, my friend, by his especial desire.

n. d. I have used all diligence imaginable this week in sounding our malecontents, and I hope to some purpose. I saw a letter two days ago from that Mr. Smith, the chirurgian, that was here a while ago, and that was origined away, as I have already informed. He writes to one Mr. Thompson, his banker and correspondent here, wherein I find that himself and 2 others have a strict correspondence with Monmouth, Ferguson, Argyle, and other malecontents. This Smith is really named Smith, but it is Samuel Smith, and has been a known settled chirurgien in Southwark these many years; he has a wife and children, and is reported to have an estate of 500*l.* a year. He is, I believe, upwards of 50 years of age, and yet pretended to come over here to learn chirurgical operations and experiences; but it is certain he came about other business, and was an agent of the conspirators. He is gone now for Holland sooner than he intended, and writes that he and his dear friend Mr. Macguinni (another great rogue and an agent for the French among the party from the beginning, who, under pretence of dealing for horses, carries on their intrigues). I say he saith that he and his said dear friend parted at Dieppe, that he parted from him with much regret, but that the secret joy he ought to conceive for the glorious affairs he went about, much mitigated the motions of nature and passion on the subject of such a separation. He saith this Macguinni hired a shaloup or small vessel expressly for himself and to attend his motions, that he intended to touch in Holland, and from thence would make thence to Frife in Scotland, and that he would be back again here in 2 months, and that by that time he, the said Smith, would, after having done his business at Leiden, Dort, Delf, Rotterdam, and Amsterdam, be back too to meet him, when I hope, with good management, we shall be able to catch them. I hear from another lately come out of Flanders that Ferguson is certainly incognito with the Duke of Monmouth, and intends to follow his motions, and doth direct his councils, that that Duke doth flatter himself still with the hopes of royalty, and of the decrease of the King and Duke; there are certainly some dangerous practises now on foot in Scotland and in England; all those of our royal family must have special care of their persons. New and wittier heads are sought for to head anew the forsaken good old cause, and new pretences invented, of which you will certainly hear further in short time, especially if the truce come to be absolutely broken, as they say there is some probabilities; for then to keep England from meddling abroad, these rogues shall be powerfully assisted; but if the accommodation proceed, then all things will be more moderate.—Foreign News.—Our Whigs brag that their party is much increased lately, and that, tho' their meeting be blundered, that there are chamber meetings, and merry meetings, where on pretence of business or divertisement they meet not to preach or pray as formerly, but to read libels and other seditious papers, which so well detect, say they, the artifices of the King, Duke, and Pope, in order to the mining of the property and liberties of the freeborn subjects of England, and all the treacheries of their corrupted ministers, in order to the passing of the succession of our crown to a person, tho' allied by marriage to the royal line that shall, as I said before, be

but as deputy of the French King, who is to protect against all attempts that may be made by the subjects to recover their royal rights, that they have already gained about half the hearts that were fallen off to the Tories, and that they defied and dared the King to call a Parliament, in whose election they were still sure to carry it above the Tories . . . This Macguinni goes, I suppose, to make propositions from hence to the malecontents in Scotland, and to bring back their's hither. Great endeavours will be made there to debauch what nobility they can from the royal party and to find out new heads . . .

n. d. . . . As to English affairs, I can tell you that Dr. Burnet is come to Paris, over whose actions, as likewise over those of others that may be worth the while, I shall have a strict eye. As for those Scotch formerly mentioned, they have not been at the assembly you know of since I frequented it; but I understand that they go every Wednesday to an Assembly much more considerable held at one M. Menage's, a person of note and a principal member of the Academy of the Virtuosi here, who lives hard at the Notre Dame Church, where most of those of the Assembly I have been at frequent. I am promised to be introduced there next week. They commend one of those Scotchmen extraordinarily for a man of great parts that reasons well, that is curious, et qui veut penetrer en toutes choses, say they, and that will, say the same, in a short time make himself fit to become ambassador. I am confident when I come to see him that he will prove the same that we have reason by other intelligence to suspect to be the envoy of Argile. They would fain have it believed here that the plot is now asleep in England, at least that the King is so, and minds it no more. As for French news, I understand that the Court here is much concerned that we have a council now that is so secret, which they thought had been peculiar to theirs; for this fleet under my Lord Dartmouth, it seems surprised them much, and it is said underhand that some of their ministers here are blamed for not being witty or diligent enough in penetrating into our councils, for hitherto they have thought 'twas impossible our K. should speak anything so much as in his bedchamber that they should not hear of. I perceive their measures are a little broken at present, but, however, that they are consulting about new means to keep on our divisions, &c. before they will venture on any great undertaking on the rest of Europe.—They know I was formally employed by French ministers, and think I am so still, and so are more open with me than they would be otherwise, knowing this Court to be none of their enemies, and so by seeming to be of as loose principles as they are that are employed by that party, I shall get within them, and by a word of pity now and then let fall without any criminal dissimulation I shall penetrate farther than they imagine.

n. d. . . . Says the Edict of Nantes will be revoked and something new accorded to those of the reformed religion by the authority of the present sovereign, that all they shall enjoy for the future may be an obligation only to the present Prince, for whatever show they make, their policy will never let them destroy those people.

n. d. Little is at present stirring here . . . The discourses about a cessation of arms are various . . . Some say they are secure on the side of England, and that the K. of England neither can nor dare stir against them, but that however, poor man, out of charity their King sends him some money to help him to pass the time, and maintain a figure of a French opera. Mr. Barillon, Mr. Rouvigni, and Mr. Justel, with whom correspond Mr. Charlton, Sir Henry Calverly, Argyle, and other of the Whigs both here and in our countries, labour much underhand, and wish success as is said, to get men out of our countries into this service, and that they make choice chiefly of Whigs and malecontents. The Whiggish party thinking thereby, in some time to train up a considerable number of men, and especially officers, in the experience of the modern way of fighting (which they take to be most perfect under the French, with whom they correspond), that may serve them upon occasion in prosecuting afresh the good old cause, which as they say they shall be able to do in little more than a year, and that at present they content themselves to be able to fright the King from calling a Parliament, which they say, he durst not do for his life, but for fear of them ventures rather to violate his own promise in his declaration, and the Act for Triennial Parliaments, which failure against law they will find time to bring against him, and that when they see occasion they will find him other work than to go to see horse races, or French operas, and bring him into a

Art. 7.

SIR
F. GRAHAM
BART.

SIR
GRAHAM,
BART.

necessity of calling a Parliament that shall call him, his ministers and judges, all to an account for all their arbitrary proceedings, and that he will then find no friends, having taken such measures as to be infallibly hated by the Spaniards, detested by the Hollanders, choused by the French, slighted by the rest of the world, and abandoned by his own subjects, who will make a general defection when they shall see the fatal revolutions in Flanders, which they will make the world believe he, the D., and his ministers are cause of, and particularly they threaten more and more my Lord Rochester, and talk now more impudently, much than ever they have done since the loss of the city charter

n. d. Complaints of not having received any money for 3 weeks, which is a great inconvenience to him.—He has seen Mr. Ennis, but he saith he hath not yet any orders.— The discourse of our King's lately declaring himself a Roman with multitudes of others is so rife in town among the French that they are so positive in it that they are ready to quarrel a man that will not believe them. I met with a friend of mine who told me his landlord met with a Frenchman lately come from England who told him he had seen our King with his own eyes hear mass publicly. I desired him to enquire after that man, and offered him a reward. He promised to oblige me, but I know not yet what account I shall have from him One of my friends was particularly acquainted with that MacInnis that's lately gone for Scotland, and confirms that he was an agent of the Whigs.

n. d. He earnestly asks for an audience of Lord Preston, as he is in the dark and knows not what to do.—I sent you the last letters I received from Mr. Carew, with his letter of desistment to his lawyer, since which I saw another, of which I told Mr. Sandford the contents to tell your lordship. I entreat you to let me know what answer I shall make him for a final one, that I may be troubled no more with his letters, with which else I shall be perpetually tormented, to my great trouble and charge to no purpose. I have now suffered a month's banishment from your presence, which is so much greater grief to me, because do what I can it causes disadvantageous and dangerous reflections on me, especially among the French, who will certainly if I be not able to continue with them my usual correspondence, enter into such suspicion of me as will make my continuance in this country unsafe Mr. Sandford was pleased to recommend me to my Lord Arran about translating some papers relating to my Lord Arran's pretensions on the Duchy of Chastelleraut, which supposing to stand with your lordship's good liking I have undertaken There is a strong report here that your lordship is to go away 2 months hence, and that Mr. Savill is to come in your place

n. d. I called on your Suisse, but found your lordship had forgot to leave with him the paper you promised, as also orders to Mr. Ennis, which is much to my prejudice I therefore beseech that you would not let this day pass without leaving me that bill sealed up with the Suisse, with another general order to Mr. Ennis enclosed with it

n. d. Not being able to see his associates until the end of the week the writer will not be able to do much till the end of the week, but confirms what he had said about Denmark, Genoa, and the Princes of the north. (4 pp.)

n. d. I have been at this assembly, but I found no English or Scotch there at present. The French seem much perplexed in their councils about Flanders, their honour being engaged, say they, to maintain their violences there, a nicety with which they could wish they were not now troubled, they being otherwise willing enough to comply with the instances made by the K. of England and other mediating powers for a peace with the house of Austria, were it not for this point of honour, which how to bring off safe they know not. However, whether in jest or earnest, they give out that orders are given for raising the siege or blocus of Courtray. But to make all sure before they enter upon an absolute war they will see the effects of the mines they have laid to blow up our King's growing greatness, and with that the peace of England, the main security of that of Flanders and the rest of England. Of this they think themselves so secure, that by the apprehension of it they think they may intimidate our King, so far as to desist from his mediation, of which again they intend to make other advantages against him, or if they cannot frighten him from his mediation, they hope at least to reduce him to a necessity of calling [a Parliament?], of which they seem cock sure on the other side to make profit enough.

And if he call none, to take advantage thereby so to misrepresent his actions and intentions as to put the people into such a distemper as may highly promote a powerful rebellion to be managed, not tumultuously, but by wise heads and good fonds of treasure, which shall not fail them, if no other way can be found to divert the forces of England. Upon the occasion of speaking of Mr. Sydney's being in the Tower, one of the company, a Frenchman, said he wondered not at it, for he had particularly conversed with him when he was here, and had heard him often talking against the Royal prerogatives, and tacitly threatening the King with his father's fate for dissolving Parliament in that manner, &c. They still persist to express their hate against the D. of York, saying all this is come upon him for disobliging them, and that tho' he be now mounted again, that he must not think himself yet above the reach of their indignation, they having tricks enough to make him a Phaeton. They seem much to pity and think well of the D. of Monmouth's innocence, persuaded chiefly by Burnet's discourses. I hear by them too, that Burnet was very well received by father La Chaise and pere Maimbourg, P. I have made some acquaintance lately with my Lord Rosse, who I find is not a little Whiggish. He discourses freely with me as to a person employed by the French. I find their hopes are greater from the approaching trials, and that they confide much in living witnesses, and in endeavour to corrupt or baffle the judges, and above all the prisoners they expect most from the pretended courage and wit of Trenchard and Hambden. They are very busy now in possessing the people's heads with those specious pretences I mentioned, to reanimate and augment their cowed party, and hinder a good Parliament, the greatest bugbear both of them and the French. On the other hand, the French take wonderful pains to disguise and exterminate the actions of the Christians against the Turks, both by word and writing, &c.—Turkey, Tekeli, and Poland.—As for our King, they say he is a good Prince, and that they wish so well to him, that he would be so much a friend to himself as to be content to let theirs do what he please, tho' with some lessening of his own greatness, than by an indiscreet and dangerous opposition expose himself to be unkinged by his own subjects, which say they must needs be the sequel of meddling too much with the affairs of Flanders . . . 'Tis thought Bomini is placed there somewhere (Versailles) with some Grandee to engage him not to return to England, but as yet, which is strange, I can hear nothing certain of him.

n. d. . . . I understand that that Mr. Smith, who was suspected to be of the cabal, has lately been in Scotland, and is newly got back to Holland, and that he will make one turn more into France, tho' not to Paris presently; that Argyle's secretaries discoveries cause great consternation among the godly, and perhaps some little trouble nearer hand It is whispered that the Jews in several places and countries have several times made divers overtures to help the Republicans to considerable sums of money to carry on their designs, provided that for the present they might have lands or other things mortgaged and consigned to them or their trustees for security, and that the party would engage that as soon as they shall have effected the change of the government, the Jews might have full liberty, not only to exercise their religion and settle in England, but that they should enjoy all the liberties of natives, and trade, purchase lands, make deeds and legacies, and exercise any professions without control, and export and import what commodities they pleased, customs free, for some years, till they should be reimbursed their money; but that the party not being well agreed about these conditions, those proposals have as yet been without effect However, the Jews here do brag that secretly there is no small part of the native English that are already Jews or Jewishly inclined, which I believe is no great romance Some rambling discourse there is about the likelihood of a Parliament in England next spring

n. d. . . . I observe that those of the Whiggish party employed here have absented themselves lately, and are become more reserved than ordinary, expecting a new one and new orders when the motions of this Court and of the neighbouring powers shall be determined Mr. Carew is soliciting the Count Grammont to intercede in his business, and has desired me for that purpose to return him the original copy of the placet and memorial I drew up for him.—Has heard and also read in the Gazette that Lord Preston had desired leave to return for England: if it be true is

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

Asked at
Court whe-
ther there
was a plot
or not.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

sorry.—Asks to be remembered, and to have a settled provision made on him.

n. d. . . . Is glad Lord Preston is recovering.— . . . And as for the K. of England, they do intend too, in case of need, to make it a matter of calumny against him, that it is he by his emissaries that endeavoured to stir up factions against the Prince, his nephew, for having disoblged him, to make the Parliament believe when he shall ask money and fortify his mediation, and stand by his allies, that he acts with a double heart, and that he asks money against the French when he is secretly in league with them, and intends only to use what they shall give him to raise forces to inflame the nation. To this end too 'tis reported that the K. of England being informed that some people (upon occasion of the D. of Monmouth's so sudden appearance and coming into favour) had given out that the D. of Monmouth was only a decoy, and had been used by the King to ensnare the party that stood for their legal liberties, that I say, the King being informed of this report, had again disgraced the D. of Monmouth, only the better thereby to blind the people and the party he would destroy, and to invalidate the force of that report which might have had ill effects, whereas the D. of Monmouth was really and secretly as much in favour as ever; and that however those arts should not serve, but that it should be moved in Parliament that they might examine those matters themselves, with the proceedings of all the Court ministers therein; and that if all failed that way, there would be more plots than one in case of need to keep them in play. They are very confident, as they say that the K. will not be able by any arts to hinder great numbers of their party from entering into the next Parliament. What I have hinted concerning the intrigues in Portugal and in England about Tangier against next Parliament, as likewise all the other arts used to hinder its good issue, you will find true . . .

n. d. At the time when our Parliament voted a war against France, and that no peace should be hearkned to, till matters were reduced to the state they were in at the Pyrenean Treaty, the courtiers here scoffed at it, saying it was a mighty vote, but it should prove nothing but wind, for that very quickly there should arise a Babylonish confusion among the authors of it. When the Court of England seemed favourable to them they used to call the King's party their party, but after the King and Duke had openly quitted their interest, they used to style the opposite party by that name. When the Duke of Crequy was sent extraordinary, he was ordered as privately as he could to disperse considerable sums among all the several parties in England, to have friends at a dead lift among them all. As for Sir Elias Layton they used to speak of him in high terms, and say that their King esteemed [him] more than the ambassadors of our nation. That he had a most notable wit, and when I used to say sometimes I doubted he was a little atheistical, so much the better statesman, say they, we know well enough. An abbey will not choke him, and effectually afterward I understood he had privately a rich abbey given him by the King of France . . . As for the D. of B., their speeches were very mystical of him before me, as if they were afraid I should understand too much. They asked me what I heard abroad, and where people said he was (at the time he was here incognito), I answered, some people whispered that he was here, but that most thought him in England, at which they seemed pleased. But a good time after I found they esteemed him no more, saying he was a man lost to all parties, and had made use of his great abilities to no purpose. They used to say if the King of England declared war against them 't would be the worst thing he ever did in his life, that it was not for him to talk of war that had no money to maintain it without going to his Parliament, of which they were more masters than he, and by secret ressorts (that was their term) could turn it against him at pleasure. And when the K. and Duke had declared for the Spanish interest they said they were deceived by them and would never trust them more, and should find ways to make their own people trust them as little. There were 5 or 6 persons that used to come and go often to and from England, and that time and often frequent this Court, where they were welcome among the greatest; yet nobody knew what employ or estate they had; they were mighty talking fellows, and looked upon among the English as spreading of false news. One of them, as I take it, went by the name of Captain Scot, but the others I do not remember. There was one a little while ago, that pretending to come from Dunkirk, said he saw with his own eyes a vessel laden with money to be transported

to the K. of England, whom I suppose one of their instruments, as likewise him that pretended lately to discover a new plot in Ireland; I question not but he was sent from hence, especially if it be true what I am told, that he is back again and welcome as ever at this Court. My Lord Shaftsbury was as much admired among them as among his own Whiggs. They were extraordinarily pleased to hear that Mr. Mountague, formerly ambassador here, had produced his Majesty's secret papers in Parliament.

n. d. I received the two Louis d'ors you were pleased to leave me with Mr. Sandford They say very little now of the last plot, but only mystically, and with a malicious irony say, it was a damned confounded plot, and by their silence and constrained grimaces give as much facility to judicious persons to read their thoughts and designs as they did before by their tattle. They say that time was when their party had money enough in the chamber of London to have made war on the King; but that their too timorous chiefs neglected the critical minute, and have since not only vainly spent that money, but run the party above 600,000*l.* sterling in debt, and almost crackt their credit in foreign parts. Their brethren of Holland they say are likewise poor, and cannot well retire the cash they have there in bank in any time but what will be too long, because, should that party take all their money out suddenly, the State being now much indebted would have very little left, and because such a sudden and general refunding doth not consist with policy, and would give too visible and apparent an alarm to the King of England. Therefore, it is probable they will only endeavour to raise money by degrees, and in length of time endeavour to foment jealousies and factions as near as they can among the King's friends, and invent from time to time some violent stratagems against the King's person and the rest of the Royal family. They say their party for the future will use as much circumspection and policy as in an army, that they will sometimes give false attacks and alarms, and sometimes true, that his Majesty shall not know where to have them, and to lull his Majesty and the people into a security, and neglecting all rumours of plots, when they shall have been wearied out with so much noise without effect, that they may afterwards surprise them when least dreaded. They report that our King has taken so much pains about this truce only to engage his most Christian Majesty to assist him with forces and money to beat down the laws and make himself absolute. That Portsmouth and Dover are to be given as caution towns, and that the King's guards in both England and Scotland shall be augmented with an addition of a like number of French, to be commanded all by a French Lieutenant-General, under Prince George, with many other things of the like malicious nature. They say all those of their party have consented by stratagem that all the towns of England shall voluntarily throw up their charters and make great profession of loyalty. That the King may be lulled thereby into security, and think his throne established, and be the less able to distinguish his enemies so disguised, that so they may have opportunity notwithstanding all his precautions to foist in men enough of their own stamp everywhere to thwart the King's interests, &c. I translated those papers of my Lord Arran, but he is very critical, and finds fault with words, which to my knowledge, and I can show by printed forms of the like nature, as well as MSS., are the proper terms in use here

n. d. Upon second thoughts I believe it will be best for me to set out to-day or to-morrow betimes than to stay until Monday, that I may do business more at leisure, and be at home at the time you expect. I hear many of the most Whiggish members of the late Parliament are coming over, which very likely may be some of the instruments, &c.—Asks Lord Preston to give the necessary orders to Mr. Ennis (Innes).

Saturday morning—To Monsieur Holles vis à vis l'Hostel de Moret proch la porte St. Michell.—I have this advice that the raising of 40,000 men are only to amuse the neighbouring Princes: commission may be given out; tho' but very few men raised. I am credibly informed that great means are used for creating and sowing of new differences in the kingdom of England, and that there (either) are or will be sent very speedily some proper instruments into England by way of Holland for the carrying on the said design. And that there are people here of the part of the Duke of Monmouth, and others of that party, that doth treat with Mons^r. Revignie and others appointed by the French King. But as for their names I am yet ignorant of.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

Art. 3.

Art. 5.

SIR
F. GRAHAM
BART.

n. d. . . . I have been since at Versailles, where I have conferred with the person I spoke of. He shewed me diverse letters from some of the party in England to put in French; none of them were subscribed, and they were superscribed to some supposed merchants in Paris, with a private mark, by which the postman [postmaster?] understands they are for Mr. Louvois. They were none of them in cypher, that being in little use among them since the secret of decyphering is grown in their opinion so common; but their sense is wrapt up in mystical expressions, for they call our Kings sometimes Jupiter, and sometimes old Saturn, &c., and the Duke is sometimes Neptune, and sometimes Jupiter, and sometimes the Pole Star, and the Dog Star that makes all the world mad. The cause is called sometimes Hydra, sometimes the Green Dragon, and the royalists comprised under the name of St. George. They call themselves sometimes the Titans, sometimes the true Britans, and sometimes again they call themselves Romanists, and those of the King's party Presbyterians, fanatics, and Republicans, which is to be understood by contraries. In general I find they are now much divided among themselves, for some of them demand roundly what assistance they may trust to from hence, &c. Others again only express themselves in lamentations that the Green Dragon has received her mortal wound by St. George, and the smell of the lilies will hardly be able to revive her, nor the laurels that encompass them protect her from the thunder of angry Jupiter; and these complain too of the Duke of Monmouth as a decoy, and blame him for hearkening to a composure; others again commend him for endeavouring to preserve himself and party for a better occasion, and applaud the French for giving that counsel and causing mediation to be made. But after all I find the French much perplexed at these diverse sentiments of the party, and jealous and suspicious of them all. They are much troubled too to hear it reported that Madam Portsmouth has not that influence as formerly, and much examined me about that business, but got nothing but insignificant answers. They are much concerned for Mr. Sidney, and fear he may blab something to their disadvantage. Those of the party here are much in consternation. The French are really much for peace; but yet they arm powerfully . . . They discourse of a plot lately discovered to betray Calais to the Spaniard, but whilst noise is made about that, let them look well to Ostend and Nieupoort. They will needs have it still that the King of England will arm for them. . . .

n. d. Polish, Turkish, and Dutch politics.—They are very doubtful yet of the success of their intrigues in the north, and among other Princes that way. But they seem confident of keeping England either idle or divided as they see occasion. For that end they still say they will leave no stone unmoved to gain our ministers to their interest, whatever money it cost to gain so much time, and then when they have gained time to advantage enough to have no need of them, to abandon and betray them and their intrigues to the knowledge of the people in the most malicious manner they can, especially my Lord Rochester, in respect of his relation to the Duke they so much hate, which they think will be ground sufficient to raise fresh animosities against the Duke, render the King odious, and raise the Whiggish faction once more into power enough to carry on the divisions long enough in England against the King, after they shall have no need to temporize any longer with him, that they shall have no more occasion to spend any more money either on the King, his ministers, or their factious opposites, but that they will be engaged deep enough to keep all the English force employed in home broils, where they will leave them, till at least such time as he having reduced all the neighbouring countries and outworks of England be at leisure to terminate their differences by force.

n. d. . . .—Our malecontents are in great consternation, and fear they shall now go down so much the wind that they shall not be able even after decease of his Majesty to trouble the succession, nor consequently see those glorious times they expected there, and fear their young Joshua will never conduct them into the promised land. . . .

n. d. About his private affairs and arrangements for the future.—He intends not to be long after the time that Lord Preston shall leave, and will be glad of his countenance and good word when the writer is in England,—will take a degree in physic and practise that, whilst something better may happen.—Upon the last report of a war with England, not only the Protestants, but great number of others in the maritime provinces, declared their minds so freely that it may cost

them a scourging, and the loss of many of their privileges; many of their seamen are said to have deserted and left the kingdom . . . It is said the French intend to have a packet boat of their own to pass to and fro between England and France. They report we shall have a Parliament in England after that of Scotland, and that things may not succeed so quietly as our Prince may hope; but it may be their measures both in our kingdom and in Holland against us may fail them. The Duke of Monmouth is said to be in England, and according to the report of his own party to be privately reconciled to the King. I am much mistaken if there be not a spy of that party lately come hither from Holland.

n. d.—Their chief application now is to study out all means possible to raise monies, and to reduce their expences as low as they can . . . Their design is utterly to extirpate the Huguenots, and then to cry up their zeal all over Italy, thereby to make their court with the Pope, and persuade him to consent to some very considerable impositions on the revenues of religious houses, of which they say a survey is privately taking . . . The French courtiers seem a little startled at our King's late reviewing his forces, and seem to fear he will raise more, and get above their practices; and therefore they endeavour to alarm the dissenters as much as they can with the malicious jealousies I spoke of in my last. The enemies of the government still boast of the impossibility of the King's gaining his point in getting a good Parliament to settle the monarchy above their reach, and say that by outward conformity they'll still keep enough in office to cross all designs of that nature; and both the French and they report that our King receives hence more than he could expect from a Parliament; but they say a reckoning day will come when either a foreign or popular power shall call him to account for all . . .

n. d.—There is a report among the Parisians of a war intended against England, which I suppose is spread abroad to see what comments will be made on it. On Wednesday next I do not question but to have ample and certain matter to entertain you with.—Asks Lord Preston to get him some settled employment—he would like to obtain from his own Prince the character of agent there.—He knows that Princes and states of the reformed religion employ generals, officers, agents, spies, and even sometimes ambassadors, or at least envoys that are Huguenots, provided they are assured of their fidelity; why should not our Court make use of its Roman Catholic subjects in places of that communion with the same success?—He was thinking to endeavour to get in with Mr. Colbert Croissy, but knows not whether it may be convenient because of his obligations to the House of Louvois. Could serve the King very usefully in Holland, for there will be the scenes of most of the French practises that will most nearly concern our people.—Proposes some employment in the families either of the King, Duke, or Prince that are private; or else something about Lord Rochester when he goes for Ireland; or else in the navy, custom, post, or wine license office, where a person of his religion may be admitted.—Lastly, if he were concerned in some office levying what is levied upon the Catholics estates in England . . . He has written to his brother and some friends to give some account of what things might be obtained. Would like employment in some other of his Majesty's dominions, tho' it were in the plantations.

n. d. It is said that those of the Lovestein party in Holland are very hot in urging the arming out some vessels to encounter the English concerning Bantam, and that they are much against all overtures of a composure of that matter, as supposing the King of England will never dare to proceed to a war, as not having money enough, and not being willing for many reasons to call a Parliament, or trust their liberality; and that he will rather sit down in quiet, and tamely let his subjects suffer that wrong; but, however, they will endeavour by some presents to gain the Duchess of Portsmouth to their interest, and strongly solicit Mons^r D. Avaux's good offices, who is said to be designed to succeed Monsieur Barillon . . . The merchants in general, both here and in England, both English and Dutch, seem to be of opinion that the peevishness of that party, and their prevalence in the Dutch East India Company, is such that all the authority of the states will never be able to induce them to give any reasonable satisfaction to the English, but only spin out the time in fruitless wrangling and chicaning, which after all shall terminate in a scornful and contemptuous separation . . . I find the Jews both here and at London

SIR
F. GRAHAM
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

most malicious enemies to our monarchy, and daily wishing England were a commonwealth like Holland. Our Presbyterians seem more and more to despond, and even to despair of doing any good by a formal rebellion, which they reckon themselves now unable to raise or carry on during this reign, whatever some of them brag to the contrary. The strict and brisk justice used in Scotland much startles them. They still continue their reports of the King's design to give caution towns, and call in foreign forces, with many other malicious reflections upon with them. . . . I was much surprised to see in the Holland Gazette that my Lord Rochester is to succeed your lordship; it causes some discourse and reflections. . . . I hear that the Whigs in some of their cabals say 'tis the Duke now and not the King that reigns, and call him James the Second. . . . It is said that Edicts are preparing to oblige the Huguenots to bring their children to the parish churches to be baptized, and to celebrate their marriages by the ministry of their parish priests after the publishing of the banns in their temples, because they own the validity of both among the Roman Catholics. . . .

n. d. There is at present a particular council held once a week concerning the affairs of Italy. It is composed of some prelates and some others. The prelates are the Archbishop of Paris, who has an apartment at Versailles for that purpose. The Bishop of St. Malo, my particular friend by whom I have this knowledge, together with Father La chaise, and some other persons. The Bishop of St. Malo is esteemed here a great statesman and intriguer, and is very gracious at Court; he has had a very great part in the late transactions about the Regale. I was to wait on him, and he received me very well, and desired my oftener visits, in which I shall be very obsequious. . . . The Whigs begin to cry out against the French, and say this King was agreed with ours to sham them into a plot on purpose to destroy them, and to bring in Popery and absolute power, under a person that shall in effect, tho' not in name, be but the viceroy of the K. of France, at whose service his fleets and armies must ever be. They are much concerned for the calamities of their brethren here, there being 18 of their temples lately demolished. They report that the Bishop of London is not over well at Court, and here are some French Huguenots and English Whigs that whisper that he and Mr. Justel, with their correspondent here, have had deep concerns with the Monmouthians. It is reported too that our King will call a Parliament upon occasion of the truce, and to assure the succession of his Royal Highness, but this I have from Whigs. . . . The Moors they say repair Tangier, being assisted therein some say by our malcontents, who hope the re-establishing of those fortifications in infidels hands may. . . . put the next Parliament upon the old game instead of minding the king or kingdom's interest in the present conjuncture. . . .

Fifty-four letters of advice and news letters sent from Paris and Fontainebleau, and other places.

These are all in French, and range from 1682, July 3, to 1684, Jan'y. . . and contain Court news and gossip; news from other countries and much interesting information. Among them is a letter dated

1682, July 22, Paris. The Abbé Primi, a Florentine, who has been long in France and well known and esteemed at Court, and even by the King, being a man of much *esprit*, was arrested at Versailles last week by the King's orders and taken to the Bastille by an exempt of the *corps du garde*. It is for his having written too freely on very delicate matters in a little book which he has composed on the last war with Holland. It seems, however, that he did not think that his work would be ill received at this Court, since he had communicated it to the ministers, who did not then make any comment on it, perhaps because they did not examine it. However this may be, some things in the book are too bold, and cannot be credited by those who are persuaded of the good intentions of his Britannick Majesty to keep peace in his dominions, above all for the maintenance of religion. The Abbé says that the journey of the late Madame to Dover was to negotiate a treaty between his most Christian Majesty and his Britannick Majesty tending to make the Government of England more absolute than it is, and to introduce there the free exercise of the Roman religion. He adds that measures had been taken by the two Kings for the conquest of Holland, after which they were to divide the provinces at their disposition, and leave the rest to the P. of Orange. In short, he speaks as if this war

had been undertaken in concert with his Britannick Majesty; whereas it is known over all Europe that he alone has saved Holland. He says also that his most Christian Majesty communicated his design to the Emperor, who approved it. By the King's order all copies of the book are seized, and it is thought that it will not appear.

1682. Another paper with the above is called a *Mémoire touchant l'Abbé Primi*. He is an Italian of Como, qui est venu à la Cour sans autre titre que de dire la bonne aventure; sous ce prétexte il s'insinua d'abord auprès de plusieurs dames, et particulièrement chez Madame la Comtesse de Soissons. With a view to make himself of consequence, he meditated a history of the King in his own tongue, with a view (as many other Italians had) of succeeding l'Abbé Siri as historiographer of the King for the Italian tongue, and still more for the pension of 100,000 crowns. As he is not master of belles lettres, and not learned in his language, he sought patrons; he got intimate with Mr. Rose, secretary of the Cabinet, and with M. d'Angeau, and the Abbé de Choisy. . . . which latter undertook to translate Primi's history into French. These got him a little gratuity from the King, which he pretended the King gave him for his work; with which he printed the books, and more than a year ago he shewed some portion to an Italian named Hadriani, but not the first two books, which have only appeared a few days since. The work created no sensation, and he managed to get license to print it, rather irregularly. A week ago he presented copies, French and English, to M. de Croissy and to the King; Croissy read the passage relating to England; he took the book to the Council, and the King ordered Primi to the Bastille and all his papers to be seized. That shews that what his book contains is not derived from communications from ministers.—Reasons why Primi thought true what he said of Madame's journey into England.

Advices (in French) from Ratisbon, indorsed sometimes by Rowland Tempest or Lord Preston "Private advice." The 3rd and 5th are by different hands, the others are by a third hand. The first contains also Vienna news of the 19th of June.

1682, June. Lord Preston has added a note at the end that M. de la Trousse had taken a house at Turin, and was carrying on some negotiations with the King there.

July 29. On the back of this Lord Preston has written a draft of a complimentary letter (partly in French and partly in English) to the Queen of France on the occasion of the birth of the Duke of Burgundy.

Advices from Vienna.—All except those in 1688 are by the same hands as those which wrote the Ratisbon news letters. Some have news from Ratisbon.

1682, July 10. On the back of this Lord Preston has written, "The printer hath all the copies seized, notwithstanding his privilege, and hath suffered severely. When l'Abbé Primi brought the book to be printed, the printer found fault with this passage "and some others, fearing they would give offence, and desired him not to bring him into trouble; he told him that he need not fear anything of it; so that "to shew him that he had the approbation of the Court "here pull'd out a precept of 100 pistoles for that "work."

Advices from Frankfort, the Hague, Constantinople, Genoa, and Lintz, &c.

NEWS LETTERS FROM LONDON.

1682, May 18th, Whitehall. On the 15th, upon hearing Sheriff Pilkington's case, the Court of King's Bench saw no cause to grant a new trial, so that judgement is to be entered against him. On the 16th, after 3 hours' arguing, the Court did the same justice to Mr. Graham as to Mr. Cradock, that his trial with the Earl of Shaftesbury should not be by a London or Middlesex jury, but in any other county where his lordship pleased. Our news from Windsor gives us an account of the arrival of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland on the 14th, and the gracious reception his Majesty gave him. He was attended thither by a great train of the nobility and gentry of kingdom, who were willing to pay their respects to a person of his character and merit. On the 15th the Bantam ambassador had audience. The King's presents were carried under canopies like *pare-sols*, and after the delivery of them with their letters in 2 purses of brocard, the ambassador and his comrades were pleased to sit down on the ground and make the *harangue*. After audience they were magnificently entertained in an apartment prepared for them on the Duke's side, and returned to

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
GRAHAM,
BART.

London on the 15th. His Majesty, on the 14th, at night, and on the 15th declared publicly a particular resentment against the Duke of Monmouth. 'Tis said there came some overtures from him that he would make his submission to his Majesty (if hopeless), but not to his Royal Highness, which terms of capitulation his Majesty took in such great indignation that he declared he would take it as a great offence to himself from any that have dependence in him in any kind to have any commerce with the said Duke. On the 15th, the rough diamonds presented by the ambassador of Bantam, were valued by a French jeweller in his Majesty's presence, who gave the estimate of them to be 1,600*l*. On the 16th Sam. Harris and Richd. Jeune-way were tried upon information exhibited against them at Guild Hall, London, by a London Jury, the former for printing a treasonable book, the other for a passage in the pamphlet called the Impartial Protestant Intelligence, and were both brought in Not Guilty. His Majesty hath sent his orders for summoning the Lords of his most Honourable Privy Council to attend and meet him on the 19th at Windsor. There arrived on the 9th at Falmouth a vessel from Rochel, with 34 passengers, Protestants who left their country to preserve their religion, and complain still of persecution, the soldiers having the liberty to disturb them at pleasure, and their children taken away from them forcibly, to be brought up in the Popish religion. Capt. Harvey, with whom Mr. Bethel hath a trial upon words, hath obtained liberty to have it tried by a jury of another county. The Henry, a guard-ship at Chatham, was on the 15th, between 10 and 11, on fire, which burned so violently that before 12 she was consumed to the water; how it happened is not yet said. His Royal Highness is intended to take shipping on the 16th, in order to their return for England, so that we may expect them this week. Att Windsor the main discourse is how passionately his Majesty hath resented the business of the Duke of Monmouth, that he said this is still keeping the story of the black box on foot to make him perjured and to rebel when occasion presents, and therefore declared, as what he would have all to know, that who ever goes near him or his associates shall be no longer welcome at Court.

1682, May 29th, London. Giles Hancock to Lord Preston. Saturday their Royal Highnesses and Lady Ann arrived in safety at Whitehall, where they met their Majesties, who very early came to town for that purpose, and dined together at the Lord Arlingtons; the same evening their Majesties went for Windsor, but their Royal Highnesses reposed themselves at St. James. The next day we had the unhappy news of his Majesty's indisposition, being seized in the chapel with a shaking fit and symptoms of a fever, and was immediately carried to bed, but had not a physician at Windsor; the fit continued some time upon him; about 6 he arose and was pretty cheery; an express was immediately sent to the Lord Mayor, who sent his sword-bearer; at 2 of the clock this morning his Royal Highness, having likewise notice, immediately posted away thither, as did also many of the nobility, together with his physicians. They being come, found his Majesty somewhat amended, having had a pretty good night's rest. But his physicians advised bleeding, and took from him this morning about 7 o'clock 10 ounces of blood; his Majesty some hours walked about, and, through the blessing of God, we hear is in a hopeful way of recovery. One Mrs. Syderfin, a councillor's widow of the Middle Temple, having a very plentiful fortune, on Saturday, going to Windsor in her coach with some other ladies on Hounslow Heath, was met by 7 or 8 Irish persons on horseback, particularly one Captain Clifford and Sarsfield, &c., who in a most barbarous manner dragged her out of the coach, wounding some of the company, and hurried her away, 'tis thought with intent to force her to marry Clifford, and she is not yet heard of, but this day some of their retainers were seized and committed to Newgate. Yesterday the conventicles in this city were the first time disturbed. Several being taken and carried before justices of the peace, and were forced to pay the penalties enjoined by the Act in that behalf made. The Earl of Clarendon has brought an action of scandalum magnatum against Mr. The. Hooper of the Inner Temple for 10,000*l*., charging him with words spoken at Christchurch election the last Parliament, that he was a papist betrayer of the English liberties, and an enemy to the King and kingdom, or words to this effect, and prayed the King's Bench Court to have a trial at King's Bench bar next term, which was granted, but to have a Hampshire jury. Justice Wareys and other the Irish evidences

whom the Lord Shaftesbury had arrested upon the Statute of Scandalum, prayed the Court to change the venue to another county, alleging that they could not have a fair trial in London, which the Court granted accordingly. On Thursday next the Lady Ogle is to be married to the Duke of Summerset, if nothing intervenes in that time. Yesterday in several churches of this city thanks was returned to God for the miraculous delivery of his Royal Highness from shipwreck when the Gloucester frigate was cast away on the Leaman Oare. I request your honour to be pleased to order your secretary, according to your kind promise before your departure, to transmit me some occurrences from your parts when material, and likewise to say your commands on me here in whatsoever occasion you shall be pleased to order me, and pray signify what number of prints I shall constantly send you, and the same shall be punctually performed (dated from "The Golden Cock," in Cannon Street).

1682, June 22nd, Whitehall. At a council held at Hampton Court, on the 17th, his Grace the Duke of Ormond made complaint against the Lord Privy Seal for writing a book entitled a Letter from a Person of honour in the Country to the Earl of Castle-Haven, being objections and reflections upon his lordship's memories concerning the wars of Ireland, which matter is appointed to be heard at a council to be held at Whitehall, on the 23rd. Sir Thomas Morgan having, by a letter from Jamaica, given notice of 4 persons being taken for committing piracy upon the Spaniards, of whom one was made use of for evidence, the other 3 condemned, 2 of which are represented as fit objects of his Majesty's mercy, the other a bloody fellow. His Majesty hath sent orders for one of them to be executed for example. Since his Royal Highness hath thought fit to call Sheriff Pilkinton to an account, he hath settled, and is not yet to be spoken with. Her Majesty comes to town this day, his Majesty and their Royal Highnesses to-morrow, and stay till Monday, 26, when they go to Chatham to see a ship launched. On the 20th Thompson, Farewell, and Payne were tried before the Lord Chief Justice at Guildhall, the first as the publisher, the others as the authors of 2 printed letters to Mr. Pearce, in which they endeavoured to make Sir Edmundbury Godfrey his own murderer; the matter was proved against them by their several confessions to the Lords of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council; the evidence which Farewell (who, being prisoner for want of bail, was the only person that appeared in Court) produced made rather against than for him, so that the jury were so well satisfied of the combination that, without stirring from the bar, they found the information against them. Their sentence we may suddenly expect. The coroner of London, whose office it is to serve the sheriffs of London (where any such occasion shall nappen), with a writ, pretends that he enquired and sought after him but cannot find him, and is returned non est inventus, but the Court of King's Bench, unsatisfied with it (as indeed well they may if as is said he lies under the same roof, being clerk of that hall, where he keeps his sheriffalty) ordered a typstaff to bring the coroner before them. The conventicles in town are drawn out to the very last dregs, there being only few of them left this last Sunday, which yet the magistrates took the pains to cleanse, so that now we expect to be little if at all annoyed with them.

1682, June 29th, London.—News letter.—The Morocco ambassador is now packing up his goods to go on board the "Woolwich" frigate, in order for Tangiere, and from thence to take his way for Fez, and a worthy Barbary merchant designs to accompany him thither: one of the ambassador's retinue, being the umkudum, a general of horse, has made such a difference in the family that he is parted from them, swearing by his wives and children that he will never more enter the house of the ambassador, and accordingly lodges at an apothecary's adjacent. Yesterday the two sheriffs of London and Middlesex were expected to have been brought up to the King's Bench bar, by habeas corpus granted them on Tuesday, in order to be bailed, but we understand that they will not be brought up till Friday, the lieutenant of the Tower not giving way thereto, claiming a liberty of three days from the test of the writ to make a return pursuant to the habeas corpus out Tuesday last his Majesty's first-rate ship, that only size of 30 sail, was launched at Chatham, but his Majesty, by reason of the transactions in the city, did not go down thither as was designed, and 'tis said she is named the Great Britain, and is larger and longer than the Royal Sovereign.—More city news.—This day the Earl of Danby was brought a second time to the King's

SIR
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SIR
T. GRAHAM,
BART.

Bench bar, a great many lords being present in Court, and his lordship made to the judges a very rhetorical speech of above an hour's continuance, and gave as much reason as his cause could possibly bear, and much insisted on the case of Fitz-harris, that they had as much power to admit him to bail as to try and condemn Fitz-harris, who was impeached by the House of Commons. The judges severally gave their opinions, three of them being positive in remanding, but Mr. Justice Raymond seemed to incline to bail him, Mr. Justice Dolben was pleased to acquit himself of answering that point of Fitz-harris, he having dissented therefrom, so his lordship was carried back to the Tower.

1682, August 17th, London. News letter. Yesterday his Majesty and Royal Highness returned from Windsor to St. James's to see the Duchess after her delivery, where they dined in the afternoon. His Majesty was pleased to be present at the baptizing of the infant by the Lord Bishop of London, the Duke of Ormond standing as godfather, and the Lady Clarendon, together with the Countess of Arundel, Lord Peterborough's daughter, as godmothers, and were pleased to name her Charlotte and Maria. Towards the evening his Majesty returned for Windsor. Advice from Bristol says that there are above 1,500 dissenters under prosecution in that city, and that by the next sessions, when process can come forward against them, about 500 families must desert their heresies, which many have done already, and meet together to hear preaching in the King's forest adjacent. This day several persons reported, if we may know what to believe, that last night between the hours of 10 and 11, they saw a blazing star, the tail of which pointed towards the north, about a yard long in appearance, but some think may be fancy only. This day is confirmed that the ship "Teressa Carden," 1,000 tons, is cast away in company of the Spanish galleons in the island of Cuba; had aboard her the value of 500,000*l.* in plate, which is irrecoverable, and three of the galleons had nigh participated in the same fate, but by Providence reached the port of Carthegena. This day the Turkey merchants received a letter by way of Marseilles from Constantinople, bearing date the 15th of June, which says that the Lord Shandoyes did behave himself extraordinary in his embassy at that Court, and that the French, notwithstanding all their hectoring the grand Signor, were at length constrained to make the Turks satisfaction for the damage they received by their cannon before Scio, and the Grand Signor, that the world might take notice of their submission, had the point performed in public view, the Grand Signor setting himself in a chair of state in an arbour to see the ceremony himself, a thing he never known to do before, and fifty men brought each four purses of money, &c. . . .

1682, December 11th, London, Purpl Lane, over against the Unicorn. Joshua Bowes to Lord Preston. . . . On Saturday last the sessions ended at the Old Bailey, where fifteen persons were condemned to die, most of them being highwaymen, except one Capt. Leisley, who killed one Mr. Glene in Convent Garden, but he hath obtained a reprieve for some time. Also 10 apprentices of this city were found guilty of a riot committed on the 6th of November last, for which they were fined 20 marks and sentenced to stand on the pillory, which was accordingly performed, but instead of having any abuse offered them (which is usual in such cases), they had wine, money, oranges, &c. thrown them during their stay on the same.—Account of the election of an alderman in the place of Mr. Pilkington.—One Capt. Sands, belonging to the Earl of Oxford's troop, and another person riding in the same troop (being in the country), drank a health to the Duke of Monmouth, and prosperity to the Whigs, whereupon notice being given thereof they are sent for to answer the same before the said Earl. The Lord Herbert is now admitted and made free of the East India Company. Mr. Brett, Usher of the Black Rod, is dangerously ill, and his recovery is very much doubted. His Majesty hath been pleased to give 2,000*l.*, a person of quality 500*l.*, and Madame Gwin 100*l.* toward the relief of the late dreadful fire which happened at Wapping. The Russian ambassador, as soon as he hath received his audience of Congée, departs hence for his own country. The gentleman who killed Mr. Godolphin (Governor of Scylli) is lately dead of the wounds which he received in that duel. One Mr. Dove, a minister, being seized by a messenger at the Spanish ambassador's at mass, he made his escape, but is since taken at Rochester and committed. A servant to a person of quality, having been seized in conveying a paper to the press, imparting a vindication of the association, upon his examina-

tion he confessed that one Mr. Furgison was the author, who is since fled for Holland.

1682, Dec. 14th, o. s. News letter to Right Hon. Lord Viscount Grahme. This weeke the Russia ambassador, having received a letter from his Majesty for his master, written in letters of gold, and wrapped up in green silk damask, embarques for his own country. Yesterday sat a committee of ecclesiastical affairs at the plantation office at Whitehall, and have disposed of a living in Suffolk called Cornell Parry. This morning sat a committee of trade, and another for managing the affairs of Tangier. Dr. Lake, chaplaine to his Royal Highness in Ordinary, and tutor to the Lady Ann, is made Bishop of Mann. Yesterday several arms were brought from the Tower, also from Windsor, which are placed in the horse guard-room, that place being to be an armoury. Sir Robert Atkins hath resigned up his place of Recorder of Bristol. His Majesty hath sent into Germany to acquaint the Palatinate of the death of Prince Rupert, and his effigy is ordered to be made in wax, and placed in Westminster Abbey. Sir Edward de Caterett lies dangerously ill, and 'tis thought in case he die Mr. D., one of his Majesty's ushers, will succeed him in his place of Knight of the Black Rod. A Court Verge for Whitehall is appointed to be on the 3rd of January next, at which time those persons which killed Mr. Cox will be tried, the fact being committed within the liberty of the same. Yesterday the poll was adjusted for the election of an alderman, in the room of Mr. Pilkington, and the choice fell upon Mr. North, the present sheriffe. Duke Hamilton is returned for Scotland. We hear that Sir Stephen Fox, Sir John Earnley, and Mr. Griffen, will be made Lords. At the sessions this week at Guildhall appeared the wife of Langley Curtiss, and one Croome, for publishing false and seditious pamphlets; and pleading guilty to their indictments, the former was fined twenty shillings, and to give security for their good behaviour, and not to print the like for the future. Also one Shadd, a printer, appeared for printing the *Conventicle Courant*, and it appearing he was a Roman Catholic, the oaths of allegiance and supremacy were tendered him, which he refusing he was committed.

1683, Jan. 25, Whitehall. On the 19th complaint was made in council of the ill-keeping of the streets, of which the Lord Keeper will give directions to the justices of the peace for preventing of the like inconveniences. From Rochester they write that on the 15th was carried into the river of Medway an engine worked by the help of horses, will tow up or down the river any ship the King hath, against wind or tide, or both. . . . Our churches are apparently more filled and the conventicles thinned, tho' not yet emptied; some in all places hang after them still, but they do no sooner meet than the magistrates meet with them, and now make thorough work. . . . On the 23rd the Lord Chief Justice Sanders was sworn and took his place in the King's Bench, having first taken the degree of a serjeant-of-law with all due ceremonies. At the sessions at Hick's Hall for the county of Middlesex and Westminster several of the nonconformists have been indicted and found according to law for unlawful conventicleing. Mr. Hunt, who first writ the Right and privileges of bishops to vote in capitale cases in Parliament, and afterward the postscript, and since a treatise in defence of churches, being amiss for some seditious passages in his writings, a warrant was issued out for his apprehension. I do not hear that he is willing to be found and abide by his arguments. . . .

n. y. Feb. 7th.—This morning came on the information preferred by Mr. Attorney-General against Braddon and Speak for conspiring to persuade the King's subjects that the late earl of Essex did not kill himself, but was murdered in the Tower; the proofs for the King were chiefly these, 1st, his mittimus whereby the Earl was sent to the Tower, then his murdering of himself proved by the inquisition taken before the coroner upon view of the body; for the witnesses *vinâ voce* first Evans and Edwards, father of the boy that raised the story, two persons belonging to the Custom House were sworn, who tho' both disposed to favour Braddon (being both of his gang) yet varied and thwarted one another in the testimony, for Evans swore that the morning the Earl killed himself he and Edwards and Braddon had a discourse concerning the report of a razor thrown out at the Earl's window, and that in the afternoon Edwards told him that he had been at home and there met with the confirmation of it, whereas Edwards swore he heard not the report till after he had been at home; Evans likewise attested that he and Braddon talked upon the same subject at

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
GRAHAM,
BART.

Evans his house, and again at the coffee house. Then the little boy was produced, who confessed that he signed the paper, but that he first refused to sign it because it was not the truth.

This paper was in the nature of an information of Braddon's handwriting, purporting that the boy should give evidence that he saw a bloody razor flung out of the Earl's window, which he was about to take up, but a maid came out of the lodgings and first took it up.

Then Mr. Beech proved that Braddon, after he was discouraged in that idle prosecution and bound over to appear at the King's Bench, did still pursue the business and aimed into Wiltshire, attempting to get more evidence to prove that the Earl was murdered by others and not by himself, and was there taken with several pretended informations about him, of Wm. Edwards and his mother, of Ladman, and others, and a letter to one Burgess, of Froome, and likewise a letter from the defendant Speak to Sir Robt. Atkins, which contained a recommendation of Braddon to Sir Robert as a person of great honesty, zeal, and courage, in undertaking the prosecution of the Earl's murderers, whom, said he, we hope effectually to discover, or to that purpose, and in the letter called him Braddon, alias Johnson; this letter Mr. Blathwait swore he heard Speak own to be his handwriting, which was evidence enough to convict him. Then Dr. Hawkins, his son, was called to prove that he was under the Earl's window, before Wm. Edwards came and kept him company, all that morning, but saw no razor nor anything like it, and Edwards confessed that young Hawkins did then keep him company. Then Mr. Williams and Wallop, of Counsel with the defendants, preambled their defence with saying that if the defendants did not maliciously conspire to scandalise the government (as 'tis laid), but only out of officiousness or indiscreet zeal condemned themselves a little too much in this matter of the Earl of Essex, they could not be found guilty of the information, and pretended to call witnesses to that purpose; first, a fellow that swore he was told of a Friday upon the road that the Earl had cut his throat, but what Friday it was he could not remember; then another who took it upon his oath that 2 days before the Earl's death that was town talk in Andover. This Mr. Wallop would have pass for a probable testimony, and abetted it with mentioning a pretended report of that nature concerning Sir Edm. Godfrey's death; then to prove that Bradon did not concern himself till after the boy had invented the story of the razor, his father and mother were called, who both deposed that Bradon came not to their house till after that; several other witnesses were called to little purpose, only a girl gave a testimony almost the same with that in Braddon's paper (viz.), that she saw a bloody hand throw out a razor, and a soldier took it up, and presently after a woman in white hoods and shift clothes came out and took it from the soldier. This girl had the impudence to stand in, but besides the of it Mr. Glasbrook proved that the girl was used to tell lies, and was looked upon as notorious for it. The King's council, by way of

, proved all the circumstances of the Earl's death both before and after, his precedent melancholy, his calling several times for a penknife, and afterwards saying a razor would do as well, the manner how he was found dead, the straightness of the place where, the nature of the wound, with the moral impossibility, as an inference from the whole that he could have received it from any but himself. I forgot to mention Sir H. Capell's testimony, who, being asked if he had employed Mr. Braddon in this prosecution, swore that Braddon came to him twice: the first time was so quickly after his brother's death, wherewith his mind was there so oppressed that he remembers nothing of what was said either by Braddon or himself, but the second time Braddon told him that he was able to make some discoveries concerning the manner of the Earl's death, and he (Sir Henry) bad him if he knew anything of that kind communicate it to a Secretary of State.

The jury give a privy verdict.

1683, June 23. About the new plot.

July 8. The discovery is said to have taken rise from a person that was bound in a recognizance for one of the faction.

July 12. About the plot.

Nov. 26. Algernon Sidney brought to judgment.

1684, May 12. The Duke of York v. Oates; action for scandalum magnatum.

June 19. About conventicles.

June 23. Execution of Sir Thomas Armstrong and the 4 petitions to the King for him.

Nov. 10. Trial of Goodman for endeavouring to poison the Dukes of Grafton and Northumberland.

Nov. 27. Lord Cavendish came to town to bury his father, the Earl of Devonshire, who died yesterday, and he gave orders that he should be buried as a Duke.

Dec. 11. William Penn, the Quaker, was last Sunday seized at a conventicle at Westminster, and discharged on paying 20l.

1684, Feb. 6th. This day Mr. Hampden was brought to his tryall upon an indictment of high misdemeanor for conspiring with the rest of the council of *sic* to raise a rebellion, &c. before the breaking out of the late plot. My Lord Howard, who was the onely positive evidence for the King, proved that there was a meeting of this council of six at Mr. Hampden's house, where it was agreed, among other things, that Aron Smyth should be sent into Scotland to conciliate and invite the disaffected of that kingdom; that money was given him accordingly, and he went, and the innkeeper where he lodged at Newcastle, as also his guide that lead him further, proved the same; that several Scotchmen came shortly after to London under the [pretence] or notion of going to Carolina, and were many of them taken here into custody. Mr. Hampden made no great defence, onely his council made several objections to the matter of the indictment, and he had many of the same witnesses that Mr. Sidney had to speake for him as to the point of his reputation, and my Lord Howard having denied to severall that he knew anything of a plott. The tryall was very long, and the defendant was brought in guilty; the sentence and judgement of the Court is not yet pronounced against him, which in cases of high misdemeanor is always deferred to the latter end of the terme.

MISCELLANEA AND POETRY.

Among the contents of this volume are the following:—1669, 1671, 1674, Stockholm. Three letters in French, by a lady signing herself Magdalen Sybilla, Princess Magdalen Sybill Dest (?), and Princess Magdalen Deste. The 1st and 3rd are addressed to the Countess of Howard; the 2nd is addressed to Madam Anne Graime at London; and in this she says "The Princess Juliana is afraid that you do not think of her, but to put you in mind of her she sends her compliments . . . The King and Queen salute you, and also your father and mother."

Relation de l'accommodement des Canonades de Chio avec la Porte de Constantinople, le 12 Juin 1682. (29 pp. 4to.) *Begins*, Après le depart de M. St. Amant pour retourner à son vaisseau auprès de M. du Quesne.

n. d. Copy in Latin of appointment by Charles 2nd of Lord Holles and Henry Coventry to be his ambassadors extraordinary to the United Provinces, for the purpose of concluding a Treaty of peace, with the mediation of the King of Sweden and the concurrence of the ministers of the Kings of France and Denmark.

Copy of inscription (in French) in the cathedral of Rouen, on the tomb of Jacques Turgis, Robert Talbot, and Charles le Brasseur, natives of Rouen, executed the 25 of Oct. 1625, for a pretended assassination of which they were falsely accused and afterwards declared innocent.

1683, Ascension day. Copy of the speech of M. de Colville to the Parliament of Rouen, on the occasion of a criminal obtaining the privilege of St. Romain by abjuration of his religion. (By grant from King Dagobert the chapter had the right to liberate a criminal on Ascension day. M. de Colville says that all that the Parliament had to do was to see that the crime was high treason, parricide, or assassination. He did not find that it was either; to the contention that he was worthy of the privilege because he has changed his religion, he could not agree, because he was (seemingly) a Protestant.

Copy by Lord Preston of a translation into French of a prayer said by a Janissary taken prisoner before Vienna, to be the daily prayer of the Turks.

Narrative of the Duke de Villa Hermosa, about the raising the siege of Charleroy, and why they fought not Luxemburgh's army. (4 pp. folio.)

1683, July 24. Translation of the order of the States of Holland and West Friesland, for seizing any of the conspirators against King Charles and the Duke of York, who should come into their territory.

Copy of that which passed between Captain Morals, a Portuguese, and 1 John Joyce, watchmaker, at Paris. (2 pp. folio. copy.) On 28 Nov., n. s., 1680, they met and talked; Morals declined the suggestion to bring in the D. of York with the Queen into the plot and the

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

ambassador: because, he said, the Duke was going to Hambourg, and the Parliament would secure him. He declined to write to the Portuguese Jew in London, because he was such a damned rogue. It was the great thing to get the Queen away, for the King to marry another woman and have a child, as that would ruin the Duke of York. He said the Portuguese Jew was put on by the greatest Lords in England, whereof he named 5, my Lord Cavendish, Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Halifax, and two others, &c. &c. All this was said in my house, in a room where I lie, and in the presence of two English gentlemen who were hid and appointed by Mr. Savile to be witnesses. Dated 25 Nov. 1680, under y^e hands and seals of Mr. Polteney and Mr. Colbey, and John Joyce, in the presence of the express that Mr. Savile sent into England with it.

1684, Nov. 6, Fontainebleau. Colbert de Croissy to the Abbé Rizzini. (Copy.) The King of France objects to the Prince de Carignan marrying a Princess elsewhere than in France; but as he thinks of proposing to the Princess of Modena, a lady whom the King approves, the King will expect a communication from the Duke of Modena.

G. Rizzini to Colbert de Croissy. Copy answer (in Italian) in Lord Preston's writing. He says that he has heard nothing from Modena nor from the Duke about the intended proposal.

Copy of a letter, not signed and not addressed, on the above subject. It is from an ambassador to the King of France.

n. d. Copy of a letter by [Col.] Edm. Maine to Lord Churchill, giving an account of Sarsfield and his force going to Brewerstown, "a town eleven miles hence," and thence to Wincanton, and nearly surprised the enemy, who, however, managed to get out and line the hedges, when Luttrell and his dragoons, &c. attacked, and he and Sarsfield routed them.

1684. A *liasse* of papers (stamped) about the case of John Binford, captain of The Cork Merchant, against Matthew Cachelen of Calais, commander of the frigate The Town of Canais.

Particulars relating to the prisoners in the Tower, mentioned in the Order of Council dated the 13th of June 1689.—Orders relating to the prisoner's servants, visitors, and wives, &c., and form of oath to be taken by the servants.

The Duke of Lorraine's answer to the Queen concerning the removal of the Chevalier St. George (1 p. 4to.). The Duke refused to remove him.

Address (10 pp. 4to.) to the Duke of Ormond, exhorting him to popery, *ending*, "Your grace's most grateful affectionate kinsman and humble servant, D. B." A sentence of 6 lines next preceding, and also the initials D. B. have been cancelled, and a different conclusion to the letter has been added by the same writer.

That the Duke of Lauderdale concurred in the designe of bringing in of poperie may appear by these particulars. (3½ pp.) Ten instances are given, shewing the Duke's leanings to popery.

Considerations to be offered to the Lord Bishop of London to move him to bestow the Rectory of St. Ann's parish on Dr. Moore. 3 pp. folio.

The Bull in Cæna Domini. English brief translation.

Copy draft of a commission to Lord Bishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Treasurer, the Lord President, the Bishop of Durham, the Bishop of Rochester, and Lord Chief Justice Herbert, to execute ecclesiastical laws.

1687. Copy of address to the King sent by the Bishop of Oxford, to be subscribed by the clergy of his diocese.—Thanks for the King's declaration that he will protect and maintain, &c.—Two reasons for subscribing, several reasons against subscribing it. 3 pp. folio. This has been folded up in a letter and addressed to Lady Mary Fletcher, at Penrith. (She was the bishop's sister.)

Case as to the legality of King James the Second's mandate to the V.C. of the University of Cambridge to admit Alban Francis, a benedictine, to the degree of Master of Arts, without administering any oaths.—Below are the opinions of F. Pemberton and H. Finch against the mandate.

Considerations for the better regulation of the clergy of England, and for the quiet and care of the inhabitants. (3 pp. folio.) Parliament is asked to appoint a committee to take an account of livings in the gift of the King and bishops; and of tithes; every man to rent his own tithes. Complaint of the small stipends of some parsons. All tithes to be paid in money to the committee or their receivers. Complaints of pluralities. Four bishops would be enough instead

of 26. The profits of 22, as they die off, are to be added to the benefit of the lesser clergy.

SIR
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POETRY.

Mr. Cowley's monument. Burlesque.

Begins. Here lyes reduc't to ashes an l a cinder
Not St. Paul but St. Abraham Pindar.

50 lines: followed by an epitaph in 8 lines on Cowley, the last line commemorating his death on "August the third, one six six seven."

Lord Halifax and Wharton's meeting, 5 pp. 4to.

Begins, Satan.—Who's there?

Hal.— A Whig, and one of quality;
A garter'd Earl: a peer of great degree.

A conversation ensues between Wharton and Halifax, who has just arrived at Hell, in which Nottingham, Townsend, Stanhope, Walpole, William the 3rd, George the 1st, and Garth are sarcastically noticed, and Bishop Burnet reviled. The poem ends by Burnet saying (in answer to Satan's question, "Say, then, what hopes.")

One only hope I see,
'Tis for the Dutch: make them the guarantye
Against the Tories; when the treaty's done
You'll have sufficient force to keep your own."
The coffee women turned courtiers—an excellent new ballad; to the tune of The Commons and Peers.

Begins, For an apple of gold
To a shepherd of old
Three goddesses deigned to come down:
And now drabs as many,
Jenny Fenwick and Nanny
Demand a gold key of the crown.

Jenny says that she has the King's officers at her command. Fenwick offers her clans in the North if the King will counterfeit zeal for the church. Nanny offers to let the King have Rochfort, oysters, and his bottle. News comes that Stanhope has had a rebuke at Vienna.

"Is it so, then, cried Jenny,
Let's leave the sad Ninny
To dispose as he will of this key;
Whose price will be dear
In the space of a year
As a dish of our coffee or Thé."

King Saul.

Ten lines, against K. George the 1st.

Ending, For George in sin as far exceeded Saul
As Bishop Burnet did exceed St. Paul.

The three usurpers.
(Nol, William, and George 1st.)

Pasquin to the Queen's statue at St. Paul's during the procession, Jan. 20, 1714.

It is scurrilous against the Queen and Prince George. It is marked as "Printed."

Begins, Behold he comes to make the people groan.

A poetical laudatory letter (1 p. 4to.) to some nobleman, signed *Tho. Otterburne*.

Vienna, liberata, 1 p.

Begins, Austriaci caput Imperii, obsidione Viennam
Cinxerat, innumero milite Turca ferox.
Bout-rimés en Languedochien. (14 lines.)

Begins, Que lou mounde travaille a t'elena Lon—Pan.
A collection in 4 folio pages of satirical poetical epitaphs on Colbert (in French).

MISCELLANEA.

Parliamentary, Chamber of London. The Press, Hudson's Bay, New England. Tangier, Algiers.

Among these are.

Copies by Lord Preston of six speeches by him in Parliament, and of a proposal for raising money by confirming honours.

Three papers (temp. Jac. II.) about Jews, who had obtained letters of denization (temp. Car. II.), with a nonobstante clause.

Proposals to increase trade.

Reasons for an additional supply of wool to Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark.

Proposal to the King to make perpetual provision for timber and hemp.

Proposals about an excise in Ireland.

Address by the House of Commons to the King, praying him to recall his ambassador from Nimeguen, and send away the French ambassador.

Considerations to evince the necessity of passing a bill for the majority of creditors to conclude the minority in compositions.

Description, addressed to Lord Preston of an engine to extinguish fire in ships.

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BART.

1677. Account of the 17 months' tax for the navy; 1 large page. Signed "Ro. Howard." Complaints about English pirates in the West Indies. Complaints of the high price of oysters in London; a barrel now 2s. and 2s. 6d. was formerly 10d. or 20d. at most.

Proposals for increasing the King's revenue by a re-valuation of ecclesiastical benefices.

Some papers about Parliamentary elections.

Copy patent (35 Car. II.) to Robert Fitzgerald and others, for the exclusive use of their discovery of a way to make salt and brackish water sweet and fit to drink.

Copies of King Charles the Second's declaration about the Duke of Monmouth and of the letter to be signed by the Duke.

1684, 1685. Copies of some council orders, and extracts from the Lords' journals.

Copy of Algernon Sidney's speech on the scaffold.

Copy of Mr. Ashton's paper delivered to the sheriff.

Copy by Lord Preston of King James (1st)'s Charge to the judges before they went their circuits.

The state of Samuel Storey's case. He paid 200*l.* to one Keightley, on condition of the latter procuring a pardon for him; but Keightley failed to do so.

Short memorial of Sir John Friend that there is necessity for calling out the two regiments of the militia of the Tower Hamlets; but the King's order is necessary; so he prays it.

Four papers about the Chamber of London. Printed proposals for the 2nd part of Rushworth's Historical Collections.—And a written form for subscription to it.

The form of a deputation to license a book.

Copy of a direction to Sir R. L'Estrange, surveyor of the press, to put in force the King's warrant of 21 May, 1685, concerning treasonable and seditious and scandalous papers.

Considerations about the press. 2 pp.

n. d. Draft of a letter to Lord . . . saying that one Moore, a surveyor of customs in the Isle of Wight, had been put in prison by Sir Robert Holmes, the governor, in order to prevent him joining the rebellion in the West; and asking that if Moore is removed Richard Graham may have the place.

n. d. Rob. Brent to Lord Preston. I pray be pleased to move the King to change the sheriff lately named for Worcestershire, viz., Richard Dowdeswell, Esq., whose father lately served that office. There are others more fit for the King's service, viz., Sir Henry Littleton, or Allen Cliffe, Esq., or Mr. Bromley.

n. d. If the King please to excuse Mr. Morgan from being sheriff of Monmouthshire, these following are well qualified:—John Williams, of Langibby, Esq.; Henry Probert, Esq., Henry Morgan, Esq., David Evans, Esq.

A. H. 1094. Certificate in Arabic, by the Cadi of Algiers, that Braham ben Abdall and Cassem Benserly, of Tunis, had sold to Lionel Croft, Englishman, for 800 dollars a pink, or vessel, with all its fittings, including 4 guns and six pedreras. At the foot is a translation into English, signed by P. Rycaut, consul, and sealed by him.

Translation of the above into French by Lord Preston.

Copy of some reasons for granting letters patent to a friendly society, which insured houses against damage by fire.—Every one insuring with the friendly society must covenant to contribute any sum not exceeding 30*s.* for 100*l.* secured to every single fire if occasion requires. So many have secured in the society already as will answer 12,000*l.* to every single fire, whereas the other office can answer but 12,000*l.* to all the fires which happen in 5 years; for their fund is but 60,000*l.* to answer for 5,650 houses already insured for 31 years . . . &c. &c. (1 p.) This is followed by parallel cases of a patent being granted notwithstanding the existence of a former patent for a similar object, instancing the Thomas Water Company, notwithstanding the New River Company's patent, and other cases ($\frac{1}{2}$ p.).

A list of the late deputy lieutenants and officers in the militia.

Dep. lieutenants, Sir Henry Every, Bart., and 5 others; officers in the militia for horse (2 regiment), Sir Hen. Every, capt., and 2 others; William Fitzherbert, Esq., capt., and 3 others.—Officers of foot (4 regiments), Sir R. Coke, Bart., capt., John Coke, Esq., capt., Thomas Gladwyn, Esq., capt., John Beresford, Esq., capt., the names of the lieutenants and ensigns are also given.

Manuscript map on paper, about 2 feet square, of Hudson's Bay and the adjacent Coast.

Thirty letters and papers relating to Hudson's Bay, New England, &c., and disputes with the French there. The present state of Algiers. (This account following was presented to the Duke of York by Henry Killigrew, Esq., captain of a man-of-war, out of which copy I transcribed it March the 5, 1677. R. G.)

Seven letters and papers about Tangier and Algiers.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS TO THE KING OF ENGLAND, AND TO THE KING OF FRANCE, AND TO LORD PRESTON WHILE IN FRANCE.

Captain Hugh O'Connor.—His father was captain in the Duke of Gloucester's regiment in Flanders. The Act of Settlement deprived the petitioner of his inheritance; he went into France, was captain in Count Hamilton's regiment and in Col. Durgan's; he raised a company in Ireland in Col. Durgan's regiment, that was disbanded; and he went to Paris. He asks for a letter to the French King, and also one to desire the French ambassador to write favourably to M. de Louvois.

Francis Commonet, Esq., one of the gentlemen of the King's Privy Chamber in ordinary.—By reason of his Protestantism he retired from France, and was made a free denizen of England; but he left certain property in France.—Asks for a letter to the King's minister in France to assist him in getting leave from the King of France to sell his real and personal estate there.

David Gansel, a French subject, a gentleman of King Charles' Privy Chamber in ordinary.—In 1681 he retired from France on account of his religion, and married a daughter of Sir Charles Marescoe, a London merchant. Asks the King to order his envoy extraordinary in France to obtain a *Congé* for him to go to France and dispose of his estate there and return to England.

Roger Tilley, captain of horse in the French King's service.—He discovered to Lord Preston a plot in Ireland, which is still in hand.—Asks the King to order Lord Preston to get the French King to give him a pass and to discharge him from his (the French King's) service.

Daniel de la Force.—Asks the King to order his minister in France to try to get leave for the petitioner's brother, a merchant in Caius, who desires to settle in England, to come to England with his effects.

John Dutton Colt.—Prays release from a judgment for 100,000*l.* recovered against him by the Duke of York on the statute of *scandalum magnatum*.

Captain John Dore.—Prays the King to give orders to Mr. Pepys to give the petitioner the command of one of the men-of-war "in this expedition."

The ancient licensed Hackney coachmen of London and Westminster.—Pray for incorporation; signed by 23.

M. Gideon Godet, advocate to the Parliament of Paris.—He has for eight years served the King's ministers in the Court of France.—Prays consideration of his extraordinary expenses in the service. (A letter by Godet to Lord Rochester, asking his assistance in the matter, is annexed.)

Patrick Mein, son of John Mein, late of Edinburgh.—He expended much money for Charles I. and Charles II., and in particular furnished the army under Montrose with arms.—Prays satisfaction out of the moneys due to the King from fines and forfeitures in Scotland. (Annexed are copies of his petitions to the Lord Commissioners and the Estates of Parliament; and favourable certificate thereon in 1662.)

Sir Edward Sutton.—He married the widow of Sir Thomas Lucas who owed a debt of 1,500*l.*, on which he (Sutton) has for 26 years paid interest at 10*l.* per cent. She is deceased; the petitioner has lost her income and cannot pay. Lords Ormond and Inchiquin, when with the army about Dublin and Drogheda, had of his wife's chattels to the value of 3,000*l.* In 1641, Charles I. gave him a warrant for an Irish Viscounty.

Henry Rumbould prays attention to his case.—He claims the credit of having been the means of getting Sir Henry Bennett (afterwards Earl of Arlington) being received in Spain as envoy of Charles II. in 1655. His brother William Rumbould was in Charles the 1st service as principal agent and secretary for all the King's affairs in England, and the petitioner lent and remitted to his brother 20,000*l.*, which sum was taken at sea by Prince Rupert in 1649. He also made suggestions for improving the returns from hearth money.

James Duarte. His letter of 28th March 1684 to Mr. Secretary about the robbery of jewels.

SIR
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Council Order, Hampton Court, 24 July 1684. James Duarte, one of the King's jewellers in ordinary, was robbed of certain jewels and money by his servant James Keyndrick who fled into France and was taken and executed. The officers in France detained the jewels, &c. The King recommended the case to Lord Preston, whose addresses had been ineffectual. Ordered that Lord Preston should renew them. (On the other side is a list of the jewels, &c.)—Also a Council Order of 7 Nov. 1684, directing Lord Sunderland to write again to Lord Preston about the matter.—Also a memorandum (in French) for the English ambassador about the affair.

John Mascall his case (1684) and other papers about 3 pieces of damask detained at Toulon, ending with an Order in Council that Mascall shall attend Lord Sunderland to shew his proofs.

Sir John Frederick and Joseph Herne of London, merchants, and Samuel Flexon, and other merchants of Limerick, owners of the ship "The Green Dragon," taken by a French privateer in 1676.—(1680.) They ask for a letter to the English ambassador to interfere in the matter.—Also letter to Lord Preston by Frederick and Herne.

Mr. Browne against Col. Vernon. (1680.) The case of Browne who had lent Col. Vernon 3,300*l.*, to be repaid in 1680. He objects to the Lord Treasurer's order that the Colonel should have 6 months time, and prays leave to proceed at law.

Captain John Grosvenor to the House of Commons. (1680.)—For payment of the troop raised by him in the Marquis of Miermont's late regiment of horse.

George, Earl of Dumbarton, to the House of Commons.—A standing regiment in France had been for some ages established in his family. His brother, the last commander, was killed at the head of the regiment. The petitioner, when he grew up, succeeded to the command; but on his King's command, he brought the regiment to England and did good service against the Dutch, and renounced the service of the French King.—Prays that he may be exempted by name out of the Bill for removal of Papists from London and Westminster.

Walter Innes, Esq., to James, Duke of York. He was a servant of the late Queen's mother, and then a gentleman usher under the King; but when the late oaths prescribed by Parliament were to be taken, he withdrew from service by leave of the King, who recommended him as gentleman usher to the Queen on the first vacancy. He has waited for 8 years.—Prays the Duke to ask the King to give him a pension for life out of the Exchequer.

Richard Grahame.—The castle of Maryburgh, Queen's county, Ireland, is in the King's grant. It was built by Philip and Mary, and all tenures by patent are held of this county by his Majesty's castle of Maryburgh. The last comptroller, Sir George St. George, sold his place to Mr. Fancok of Athlone, clerk to one of Cromwell's secretaries, who suffered the castle to go to ruin. 'Graham's family living in the county were always in the King's service till Cromwell came. His grandfather died in 1626; his troop was given to Sir Adam Loftus, Thomas Graham being lieutenant. The petitioner's uncle, George Graham, died in August 1643, and his troop was given to Sir Henry Titchborne. His uncle, Lieutenant Peter Graham, both were all Grahams who laid down their arms when Cromwell arrived in Ireland, and never any were in command since.—He prays the office. Signed by R. Grahame.

The Earl and Countess of Tweeddale's memorial to the King for payment of arrears of sums of money arising under family settlements. (3 large pp.)

Edward Willett, merchant, in Rouen, Case of.—In 1615 an English frigate on the coast of Barbary took a French vessel of the value of 12,000 livres. The French owners got letters of reprisal on the English, under which the owners of the letters in 1646 executed them on Humphrey Willett, the petitioner's father. There were law proceedings. The representatives of the French owners commenced proceedings against the petitioner.—He prays a letter to the English ambassador at Paris to interfere.

Mr. Lucy's case, in Parliament. He was M.P. for Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, and complained of certain persons seizing his coach and horses as distress for a small rent the day after it was due, and afterwards detaining them on other grounds.

Father Patrick, abbot of Thuley. His executors pray that the King will order Lord Preston in Paris to afford them his protection against certain claimants of the estate of the abbot who died in France. Mr. Daniel Arthur in Paris will explain matters to Ld. Preston.

1688, Dec. 17.—Petition (in Italian) of the Duchess della Corgna, 65 years old, in London, to the Lords of the Council. Seeing the disturbed state of this county she wished to return to Florence, her native place; and the King promised her 300*l.* and the Queen another 100*l.* Asks for money and a passport for herself and four servants.

1682, May 31st, Windsor. A paper about Mrs. Siderfin.

1684. Statement in French of the case of Mr. Primrose, a Scotch gentleman, 17 years old, who, while drinking at a cabaret, got into play at dice with Marales, a Portuguese gambler, who got Primrose to sign a promissory note for 200 louis.

MEMORIALS AND PETITIONS TO THE KING OF FRANCE AND TO LORD PRESTON.

Memorial by Lord Preston to the King of France, made before he had seen the King, about insults to his servants by servants of the Count of Nassau.

John Connel, M.D., an Irishman, for 28 years resident at Toulouse, but naturalised in France. Prays the King's leave to go to England for 6 months.

Mr. Justel. Memorial to the King by Lord Preston. By the King of France's leave Justel went to England as librarian to the King of England. As he had been one of the King of France's secretaries for 20 years, he hopes that King will allow him to sell a portion of his effects in France, notwithstanding the edict which forbade Protestants so to do.

A paper in French of objections to Justel's wish.

Mary Walmesley. Order by the King of France in council regarding her application to settle an allowance on her daughter Elizabeth Walmesley then in the convent of St. Mary, Fauxbourg St. Jacques, Paris.

1682. James Munro, with Rauger, and other English merchants, whose ships were in 1676 taken by Cherbourg privateers. (A *liasse* of 4 papers).

1682. A memorial by Lord Preston on the subject of the Cherbourg privateers.

Philip Doughty and Frances Napier.—State of the case between them. Doughty had lent money to Napier.—And copy of Lord Preston's memorial on the subject.

Thomas Hudson, an English gentleman. Two papers about the dispute regarding a horse hired by Hudson.

Inventory of the baggage of the Chevalier Bond, his wife, brother, and son, carried by him to England, all old except some clothes. (1 p)

1682 and 1683. Copies of certificates of the appointment of Louis le Vasseur to be physician extraordinary to Charles II.

1682. Robert Lang, English consul at Marseilles, successor to Sir Richard Colston.—Memorial by Lord Preston to obtain recognition by French officials of Lang's appointment.

1682. Extract of a letter by Lang on the subject.

Pierre Lauze, of Lyons, asks leave to journey between France and London.

Messrs. Allain and Strick. Lord Preston's memorial for them regarding a French vessel chartered by them from Limerick to Rochelle.

David Patriarche, Abraham Aubain, Michel du Pré, and Rachel de Cartry, merchants of Jersey.—Memorial for them by Lord Preston. They sold stockings and other woollen things. They complain of silver coin received by them in France for their goods being impounded in France, because coin was not to be exported.

Another memorial by Lord Preston and petition by the said Jersey merchants on the same subject.

Droit d'Aubeine. Several papers. The names of the deceased English being William Cary, Thomas Wordcot, William Cary, William Huntington, Sir John Barlasse (Borlace).

The privileges and liberties of Scottesmen within the realm of France.—Copy of Henry the Second's charter of 1558.

Petition by the scholars of the Scotch College at Paris, that the King would grant them "en aumones" "deux Minots de sel, et l'exemption des droits de gros et d'entrée pour dix muids de vin par an."

1684, Sept. Copy of the Lord Advocate's memorial for the Scots' privileges.

William Ord, a Scotch banker, died at Paris. Lord Preston's memorial for the heir, who feared under pretence of the Droit d'aubeyne, for which the Scots were exempt.

William Broun, a Scotchman. Latin letter by him to Louis XIV. Complaint that being about to return to his country he was arrested by a bourgeois at Dunkirk. There are numerous quotations in Latin and Greek.

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1684. Scroll of a memorial for Lord Preston to give to the King regarding the Scots' privileges.

Mr. Carew and Courten Charleton, both English.—On a dispute regarding the sale moneys of ships during the life of Charleton's father, Charleton asks (some Court) that Carew, who he says is "un plaideur et un chicanneur," may give security for the costs of his appeal.

1683, Genoa. Some memorials by Lord Preston and other papers regarding offence given to France by Genoa having fitted out new galleys.

Edward Ingram, Viscount Irving, Sir John Bland, Bart., Edward Nicholas, Thomas Bond, William Digby, and Richard Hill, Kts. Their long draft petition to the King of France regarding some accusation which Michael Morules, the Portuguese, had brought against them, in the matter of the note which he obtained from Primrose.—And copy of a letter to or by Mr. Le Croissy on the subject.

Louis Wescomb and John Wescomb. Memorial by Lord Preston regarding y^e goods of Louis Wescomb (deceased), seized by French privateers, and a paper of official extracts.—John Wescomb was English consul at Bayonne.

Louis Wescomb and Humphrey Willet.—A memorial by Lord Preston regarding their goods seized by privateers.

Another on the same subject.

Some papers about passports, anchors for the French navy, &c., &c.

Languedoc. 107 close pages in French, being an address to "Monseigneur," by the French Protestants of Languedoc in favour of their doctrines and practice.

1682. Latin letter by William Broun, similar to that to Louis XIV. mentioned above.

Edward Knight. Petition to Lord Preston about his son Silas Knight, detained in Morlaix convent, in France.

Le Sieur du Vidal, cavalry captain and major in the regiment of Auger. Memorial to Lord Preston, complaining that having been engaged by the Sieur de la Chesnaye, the governor of the young Duke of Northumberland to attend on and accompany the young Duke on a visit to the armies in Flanders, he was after three months' service dismissed with his pay simply.

French copies of brevets to St Moise Viridet, ministre. 1676, April 1. It seems that Viridet wanted to remain as a minister in England. He had been chaplain to the Duke of Ormond, Viceroy of Ireland, and had the French church in Dublin, and wanted to remain there. He married a French lady.

Gilbert Garret, a British subject, lately in attendance on his master Only Vernon, Esq. (deceased), at Blois. He was unlawfully put in prison and detained 30 hours, and only obtained liberty by paying unreasonable fees. He prays Lord Preston to take into consideration that great injustice.

James Rafter, a galley slave, sentenced in 1676 for 5 years, and now for want of means cannot obtain his liberty. Prays Lord Preston's assistance.

A volume containing many letters and papers relating to Orange and Luxembourg, and King Charles the 2nd's mediation between France and Spain.

Among them are:—

1682, June 10, Madrid. Sir H. Goodricke to Señor Marques de Balbaçes (Spanish copy).—As the Marquis says that the Spanish ambassador has not informed the King of Spain, or any of his ministers, of the King of England's desire to accept the King of France's proposal for him to mediate, Goodricke gives him official notice.

1682, June 25, Madrid (Spanish copy). Don Pablo Spinola Doria to Sir Henry Goodricke. His King having seen the paper which Goodricke wrote to him on the 10th instant on the King of England's offer to mediate between Spain and France, answers Goodricke that he is pleased with the King of England's good intentions for public peace.

1682, June 23, London (French). Copy of the letter by the Ambassador of Holland to the King and his ministers.—They have had an interview with the 3 ministers of state, and the 2 secretaries of state, and the Duke of Ormond, on the subject of the resolution of their high mightinesses of the 23rd of June touching the general peace and the prevention of hostilities on the side of France. The King and the Duke of York are to give them a private audience on the subject to-morrow. After speaking of their desire for peace, they say they have given French translations of the resolutions to Mr. Conway, to be communicated

to the King and Council. The King and Duke of York are much pleased with the desires of the Dutch. For the last two days the French ambassador has spoken peacefully. In London there is great alarm at a report seemingly invented that in Spain there is a design to arrest the property of English subjects in the Spanish fleet, and that the States are privy to the plan. The truth is that the anti-court party make use of anything to foment the hope of war. Ronquillo has complaints to make on the destruction of woods in the county of Namur by the French, who have cut down 3,000 chains.

1682, July 1st, Westminster. C. van Beuningen, Envoy Extraordinary of the States General to King Charles 2nd. Has told the Prince of Orange of the King's intention to try and prevent the King of France from continuing his rigorous and irregular proceedings at Tournay by the Prince of Ysinghien against the goods of the Prince of Orange, and the Prince of Orange thanks the King. The Prince of Orange hears that the Parliament of Tournay, doubtless instigated by the King of France, and at the request of Ysenghien, has decreed execution on the barony of Warneston sur l'Is for 69,500 francs for the Prince's use, who threatens to take possession of the barony when he returns from Paris, as appears by the accompanying letter. Asks King Charles's interference.

1682, July 5, Warneston. (Copy.) Anthony Govet to the president and counsel of the Prince of Orange. He informs them of the decree of the Parliament of Tournay.

1682, July 1st, Berlin. (Copy, French.) The Elector of Brandenburg to the city of Amsterdam. Reproaches the report that S. M. D. [Angleterre ?] and he had concluded a Treaty with France to their prejudice.

n. d. 8 pp., French. Extracts from the resolutions of the States General of the United Provinces in favour of the mediation of the King of England. (Indorsed, "In answer to the memorial of the Elector of Brandenburg's Envoyé.")

1682, July 1st, London. Copy (Spanish) of memorial of Don Pedro Ronquillo to King Charles 2nd. Complains of the French excesses in the Low Countries. He says that the Marquis de Grana has intention to retaliate on the goods of French in the King of Spain's states. He thinks it proper to give this notice. He asks the King to give reply to his proposition and give his opinion.

1682, July 21, Windsor. (Copy, French.) King Charles to Ronquillo. Compliments Grana on his deference to his (the King's) opinion. Some months ago the King of France proposed that the King of England should mediate, and the latter communicated it to the King of Spain. Hopes that the governor will do nothing to prevent an accommodation.

1682, July 23. Memoire of M. Potekusa (Envoy Extraordinary of Denmark), to the States General. Hopes they will act for peace, either joining with Denmark to the Elector of Brandenburg and their other allies, or uniting against those who intend to disturb the peace. Advises them to resolve speedily and accept the propositions delivered at Frankfort, although a little hard. If the King of Spain delay to assent to the mediation, the King of England will get tired and take up offensive alliances.

Dt. of Lord Preston's speech in French to the King of France on his attack on the Prince of Orange's states.

1682, Aug. 11, Orange. Procès verbal by the Court touching outrages by the French.

1682, Aug. 12. Another about the King of France's demand to send to France all scholars professing the reformed religion, &c.

1682, Sept. 1. Continuation of procès verbal.

1682, Sept. 9. Another

1682, Sept. 4, n. s. Copy of letter of the Pensionary Fagel to Van Beuningen.

Sept. 4. Copy of the Dutch minister's memorial to the King of England.

Sept. 8, Paris. Memorial of Wassenaer, the Dutch ambassador, about Orange.

Sept. 9. Extracts from the resolutions of the States on the subject.

Sept. 11. Extract from letter of M. de Starenberg, containing the answer of M. de Croissy about the walls of Orange.

Sept. 15. G. de Wassenaer, the Dutch ambassador's, second memorial.

1682, ^{Oct. 1} Sept. 21, London. (Copy, French.) Memorial of the French ambassador.—The King of Spain is adverse, and his ministers on all sides are exciting Europe to

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F. GRAHAM,
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war, and the King of France has been put to great expense. Nevertheless he holds to his offer of the 19th of March. But if the offer is not accepted by the last of November the King of France will not be bound.

1683, June 3, Windsor. Don Pedro Ronquillo's memorial to the King. Although the ministers of Austria, Sweden, and the United Provinces have offered Him the general mediation of all differences between them and their allies, and the Crown of France and his, he by his King's express order presents him the general mediation in the most precise and positive form possible, in order that by virtue of it at the same time there may be treated and adjudicated all differences between his Catholic Majesty, the Emperor, and other kings, princes, and states, their allies, and the King of France and his, being sure that this is the sure way to treat, adjust, and conclude a general firm and lasting peace.

1683, Oct. 28. (French, copy.) Letter by the King to the Count d'Avaux, his ambassador in Holland. (3½ pp.)

1683, Nov. 16, London. Don Pedro Ronquillo to (Mr. Secretary), in reply to the answer given to the memorial of the 3rd instant. (6 pp.) He refers to the last conversation, in which he says that in effect Jenkins said on the King's part—1st. That as for the exigency there was for the reply to Ronquillo's memorials, he thought Ronquillo's mode of proceeding extraordinary, knowing that in the state of his affairs he could give such an answer as Ronquillo desired. 2nd. That he had declared many days before that he did not let himself be led into a foreign war, and that was shown by the last conspiracy which he had discovered. 3rd. That he had followed the same course to preserve peace for four years, and with good success, as the King of Spain knew. 4th. That he took it ill that Ronquillo in his last memorial, had spoken of the wishes of his subjects, since no prince did not take it ill that another should state what his subjects desired.—Ronquillo replies at length, says he has been 32 years in his King's service.

LETTERS to Lord Preston (and others) in 1688, from England, Amsterdam, Copenhagen, the Hague, Hamburg, Stockholm, Christiana, Vienna, and Ratisbon.

1688, Nov. 1, Derby. [Sir] Henry Hunloke and George Vernon to [Lord Preston]. According to your commands we proposed the deputation to Sir Symon Degge, wherein he desired to be excused by reason of his age; . . . and concluded that a blank commission was invalid; . . . we did consult with him and Mr. Adderley what we should do in this present conjuncture to secure our king and country, . . . and concluded that all we could do at present (being but two qualified dep.-lieutenants, and Mr. Gladwyn, one of them now at home not well) was to summon both horse and foot to be ready at one hour's warning, which we have issued out warrants for, and sent them to Mr. Gladwyn to sign. And we are all of this opinion, and find it by experience:—1st. That it is disgusting to the country in general to obey any orders or to act under any Roman Catholic, or not qualified lieutenant, or other inferior officer, which is the reason we do not send Mr. Sympson his commission. 2nd. That your lordship's answer that you are sufficiently qualified to all intents and purposes will not give satisfaction to our gentry to act under your lordship, because your lordship may rely upon a dispensation to be such a qualification, and they will not admit any thing to be so, but the taking the oaths and test in due time as the law requires. 3rd. That if you please to write a letter to us, and certify your taking the said oaths and test in what place and at what time, with the date of your commission, and that it be done as the law requires, that then you'll please to send down deputations and commissions for all those gentlemen that lately went out, a particular list of which is inclosed, and enforce this with a letter from the King to command them upon their allegiance to serve (if his Majesty shall so think fit), we hope to prevail with many of them so to do, and will freely offer them either our assistance, or to resign, and leave it wholly to them, which may be best for his Majesty's service . . . for in this time of more than ordinary danger most persons expect to be courted to freely offer their lives and fortunes; . . . we will not want it if courtship will do . . . We will meet here again on Thursday next (or sooner), or the next day after we have any certainty that the land is invaded; and then will without any question raise a force to keep the country quiet. But if there be not that necessity, we think it most for his Majesty's

service not to raise the men till we have got the assistance of such other dep.-lieutenants as that we may justify distresses for money, redresses upon complaints, imposing fines for non-appearance or other defaults; all which we cannot now do . . . P.S. Should there be any invasion before we have any further instructions from your lordship we will endeavour to get the deputation accepted.

1688, Nov. 2nd, Dublin.—J. Ellis to Lord Preston.—Congratulates him upon his appointment to be Secretary of State.

1688, Nov. 3rd, York. Sir J. Reresby to Lord Preston.—It having pleased his Majesty to remove my Lord Sunderland from his office of secretary, and to accept your lordship in his place, I hope you will allow me to address to your lordship in such things as it is fit his Majesty should be informed of from these parts, both from the great respect I owe to your lordship, and the particular knowledge you have of our country. My Lord Duke of Newcastle left this place upon Wednesday last for Welbeck. The whole horse of the county (being seven troops regimented and called together for twelve days) were dismissed the 4th day; and the regiment of this city and Anstey drawn together for 14 days was ordered by his grace to be sent home, after continuing four under arms, except I see cause to keep them two days more. A letter sent last night from my Lord Langedale, directed to the Duke, for some of the militia to be sent to Hull by order from above (which I sent by express to the Duke), hath made me exceed the time of having his regiment under arms, so that I continue them till his grace his further order. The enclosed is a libel, which I send with its cover directed according to the endorsement to a sword cutler of this city. The last post brought it to me as soon as he received it. I have informed myself all I can amongst the booksellers and others to find if there be any more dispersed here, but cannot find or hear of any. I am told by a gentleman lately come from Burlington, that a master of a vessel comed from Holland the last week informed him that Sir Jo. Hotham, Mr. Gee, Mr. Will. Harbord would have hired him to bring them into England with the fleet, and that they have contracted with a very small boat for that business, he refusing to serve them. P.S. I am since informed by Mr. Crake, that told me the news of Sir Jo. Hotham, that the Burlington man, named Caxby, came not from Holland so lately as I mentioned, and that the three gentlemen were to bring with them twelve horses.

1688, Nov. 3rd, Dover. Wm. Stokes (mayor) to Lord Preston at Whitehall.— . . . This day between the hours of ten and eleven, about half seas over, I discovered the Dutch fleet, which are very numerous, and judged to be about 300 sail of capital ships of war, and others attending them; off this port part of the fleet lay by and put out their colours, being of several distinctions, till the rear of the fleet came up to them, and about 5 of the clock this afternoon all the said fleet steered away a channel course westward, and are all sailed by this place . . . Since the writing hereof a sloop of ours, called the Observer, was sent out of this harbour to discover the Dutch fleet, but was chased back by a frigate of their fleet, who fired one gun at the sloop and then bore away to the fleet.

1688, Nov. 3rd, Custom House, Deal, twelve at noon.—Nat. Franklin to Lord Preston.—There is now seen just without the Goodwin Sands, near the South Sands head, sailing westwards at least 140 ships supposed to be the Dutch fleet. P.S. The wind here east and by south.

1688, Nov. 4th, Cowes Castle.—Pet. Gallors to Sir Robert Holmes, Governor of the Isle of Wight, at Yarmouth.—There is just now one of the officers of the customs come from the east part of the island, who brings news that there was at break of day some 200 sail seen off the island, which is supposed to be the Dutch fleet . . . The bearer hereof is sent on purpose, by whom we expect your honour's order what we must do; the drums are beating now to have our company in arms, and likewise to order the boats off East and West Cowes to sail for Yarmouth.

(1688, Nov. 4th, about 9 of the clock, Brading. Tho. Knight to Sir Robert Holmes at Carisbrook Castle.—This morning was seen, which are still in sight, a very great fleet, but being very far off I cannot give an exact account, but I think it must be the Dutch fleet.

(1688, Nov. 4th), Sunday in the afternoon, 3 of the clock.—Sir Robert Holmes to Lord Preston.—Just now I have received the enclosed. I had a messenger a little before that brought me the same account, and several since, who tell me that they draw nearer and nearer the

SIR
F. GRAHAM
BART.

SIR
GRAHAM,
BART.

island, so that I do absolutely conclude them to be the Dutch fleet; pray acquaint his Majesty with it that he may take such measures as in his wisdom he shall think convenient.

(1688. Nov. 5th), Monday, 7 of the clock in even.—Tho. Knight to Sir R. Holmes, at Carisbrook Castle, or to Capt. Holms or Capt. Serl to be sent as above.—This evening came to anchor in Santelins (St. Helens) Road 3 Dutch ships, a man-of-war, and 2 flyboats, the flyboats having 30 guns a piece. I suppose they came from the fleet, for they came in from the southward; they sent a boat to shore, but he made no stay, for I sent to apprehend them. P.S. A man came in to tell me he spake with the Dutchmen that came on shore, and they told him that they did expect 30 sail more to be here this night or to-morrow if the wind stand fair; they are of the fleet.

(1688) Nov. 5th, Isle of Wight. Sir R. Holmes to Lord Preston.—Yesterday by an express I gave your lordship an account of the sight we had of the Dutch fleet; had they designed for this Island or Portsmouth they might have been in yesterday by two or three of the clock in the afternoon; but we had no further sight of them all that day, by reason of a great fog that rise in the afternoon, that we could not see above two leagues off to sea; when we saw them last they stood to the westward, the great ships with their topsails upon the cap, and many of them with their lower sails brayed up, which I suppose was their men-of-war staying for their loaded ships. The militia was out upon the hills all this day, and we could perceive nothing of the fleet, but 16 sail of ships we saw to the eastward; what they were I can give no account; I do verily believe that this fleet is bound for France by the course they steered when we last saw them; had they intended to land in any part of England they would have stood in nearer for our coast. There is 12 ships come this afternoon to Bembridge Road, which we take to be English men; if this Dutch fleet did in the night haul in for our shore they may be ashore in Lyme Bay this day, which you will quickly hear of at London, if so . . .

1688, Nov. 5th, Custom House, Lyme Regis.—Henry Browne to Lord Preston.— . . . From the hills to the west of the town we have seen a fleet of ships about 4 or 5 leagues hence off Topsam. I told 46 sail great and small, but do believe there are more close under the land . . . Just now are some come from the west 4 miles off, and say they have told upwards of 80 sail, of which one was a flag ship, and are at an anchor near Torbay.

1688, Nov. 5th, Newport, 10 of clock at night.—James Serle to Sir Robert Holmes at Yarmouth.—About 10 o'clock I received the enclosed, and the messenger reports that there are 3 Dutch ships of 40 guns a piece, and 500 men on board each ship, and that 8 or 9 of the men came ashore and told some of the countrymen at St. Hellens that their fleet were gone to land their men in Lyme Bay, and after intended to harbour their ships here, and that their design was to have provisions here on fair terms, otherwise they will have it by foul.

1688, Nov. 5th, York. Sir John Reresby to Lord Preston.—I have just now received orders from the Duke to be communicated to the deputy lieutenants for the seizing my Lord Lomley, if in these parts, which shall be obeyed; but his last appearance, I hear, was at my Lady Doltons, which is in the North Riding; and the high sheriff now here hath sent on the said orders to the deputy lieutenants there, to be forthwith put in execution if he be within that limit. The same care will be taken to seize the horses of Sir Hugh Chomley, or others that shall be found in more than ordinary number, which the Duke caused to be searched for (by such method as he thought fit) before he went hence, and told us that there were none found or heard of more than what gentlemen kept for their private use, I presume he gave an account of it to my Lord Sunderland. We hear from good hands that the Dutch fleet was at the Goree on Tuesday, and ready, as it was guessed by their posture, to set sail . . .

1688, Nov. 5th, York. The same to Dr. —. —. In return to the kindness of your letters and intelligence, I have to tell you that nothing very extraordinary hath happened here since the Duke's departure. The East Riding foot militia, consisting of 600 men, rendezvous at Beverley on Friday, marcheth to Hull on Saturday to reinforce that garrison by virtue of a late order. I keep the regiment of this city and Anstey under arms, something beyond his grace his directions, fearing that by the example of London some insolvency may be offered by the rabble to the chappels or Rom. Catholics here, upon the occasion of this day. I have also ordered the standing company to be in arms

all this day in another part of the town. I find no retraction in the gentry or the generality of this city and county from their former professions of duty and service to His Majesty, especially upon the threatening occasion; and my being lieutenant-colonel to the Duke of the city regiment (which I officered by the chief and loyal citizens in two days' time), gives me a good opportunity to understand and find out how things go here; but I hear the Duke intends to give up the regiment to Sir Hen. Slingsby (whose other commands will not allow him to attend it), and these I must also lay down. I spoke to the Duke again concerning your son: he said he was unwilling to put out any man that was in. I told him every Custos rotulorum either did it or the Lord Chancellor would do it without him, and his right would suffer in not being concerned in the change; therefore, if he would not recommend positively, he might do it conditionally, that is in case his lordship saw cause to change, which he will certainly do, and your best way will be to insist upon that. I pray you speak to my Lord Marquis of Powis to remind his Majesty that if either Mr. Butler, my lieutenant, be out, or to be put out, my son may succeed him. Upon the drawing forth of the city regiment to exercise the first time, a whole troop of young citizens of the best quality offered me their service as volunteers to attend me to the field, which I accepted, and they have declared their readiness to serve the King if there should be occasion; but could we find men we are altogether useless for want of ammunition, which I have often represented. Sir Hen. Belasis is here; I meet him sometimes, but he never visited me but once. P.S. We hear nothing from the North, only the Duke writes he hears the Prince designs landing in Northumberland. P.S. . . . I have just received orders from the Duke of Newcastle to call together some dep.-lieutenants for seizing Lord Lomley, if in this Riding.

(1688, Nov. 6th), Isle of Wight, Tuesday, 12 at night. Sir Robert Holmes to Lord Preston.—Notwithstanding all the alarming truths and lyes that I have had relating to the Dutch fleet, there was no sight of them last night at 5 of the clock, neither in Lyme Bay or thereabouts, for I have a master of a hoy now with me that came from Weymouth last night, and betwixt Portland and St. Albans this morning there could not be a ship seen to seawards, so that I am still of my old opinion, that they are gone for France and landed at Sherbrooke (Cherbourg) or thereabouts; the last sight we had of them off our hills from the Island, those that were upon the hills could discern that they stood their course directly in for Sherbrooke. I have sent a hoy this night to Portland, with orders to look into the bottom of Lyme Bay, and if there be any wind I hope to have her returned to-morrow night or Thursday morning; whatever I can learn your lordship shall know to inform his Majesty. The 3 Dutchmen I writ your lordship of, 3 ships that came into St. Ellens Roads and went out again last night in the night, after they had sent a boat with 5 hands on shore, two Englishmen and three Dutchmen, one of the Englishmen having discoursed with a seaman that lived near St. Ellens, the said seaman knowing him to be a Poole man, he asked him from whence they came and whither they were bound, he told them that they came from the fleet, and that the Prince of Orange was gone to Lyme to land his army, and so soon as that was done that the fleet was to come hither to harbour about this Island; and that night or this morning there was 30 sail more of the Prince's fleet to come for this place, and the rest of the fleet was to follow so soon as the men were landed, and that they did not come hither to do the Island any hurt, but were come in an amiable way to buy provisions and what else they wanted for their money as formerly they did, if refused them peaceably they must force it, but with as much respect to the people as they could; the guard of dragoons I had there went down to intercept them; upon their approach they took themselves to their boat and rowed on board, and so soon as it was dark they sailed away, two flyboats 30 guns apiece, and a man-of-war of 40 guns, having 1,800 men on board the 3 ships; so soon as they were missed this morning, the capt. of dragoons that commands to the eastward sent a couple of men upon St. Katherine's hill to see what ships they could discover; one of them brought me word that they could see but 3 ships standing over for Cape de Hague; little wind; this confirms me the more that they are gone for Sherburn; this I send open for the Duke of Berwick to peruse. P.S. Since I writ this I heard that those 3 ships that I writ to your lordships about were seen again at St. Ellens.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

1688, Nov. 6th, Yarmouth, one of the clock, Tuesday morning.—Sir Robert Holmes to Lord Preston.—Since I writ to your lordship this evening these enclosed came to my hands, about 12 of the clock, which I sent to the Duke of Berwick to peruse, and to convey to your lordship for his Majesty's sight. I shall not be able to oppose these people, being master of this island, except the little forts and castles that may hold out for some time. Part of the militia is grown mutinous already, and refuses to follow their commander's orders, as I am afraid they will do everywhere where his Majesty has occasion to call for them. Yarmouth and Hurst I put my stress upon, and will defend both to the last. I hope his Majesty will give me some speedy relief; for want of one troop of horse to keep this militia in awe the island will be lost without striking one stroke for it; God knows how I shall be dealt with by this militia I have drawn into Yarmouth and Hurst for want of 100 men to keep them in awe. Portsmouth can be in no danger, their army being landed in Lyme Bay; so that if his Majesty pleases to let me have but two companies from thence to help to secure these two considerable places it would be of mighty use to his Majesty hereafter. When the rest of these ships appear I will give your lordship an account . . . (Lord Preston has written at the back of this letter, "His Majesty will give his orders by Mr. Blathwayte.")

1688, Nov. 6th, Priory. Wm. Stephens to Sir Robert Holmes.—I have not been long enough at Priory to give you any large account, only to let you know I have quartered Capt. Series troop on St. Helens side, and Coll. Holmes, his troop, at Binbridge [Bembridge]. I have spoken with the woman at Binbridge, to whose house the men from on board the Dutch ship came; she says that the men told her there were 600 sail, which were gone for Lime, and they did believe were landed, and that they could have been in England sooner but that was the time that was appointed by some that had promised to meet them. They enquired what papists were in the Island and where the King was. They told her they knew they were to have no provisions here, and did thank God they had no need. They told the woman that their army was 60,000; there are besides those 3 ships three more of greater burden E.S.E. of Binbrig white cliffs. I have not seen Major Knight, neither have I any of the militia, only I have ordered Capt. Oglander to quarter his men at Braden . . .

1688, Nov. 6th. Aboard the Leyden, and before Torbay. (Admiral) Ar. Herbert to Mr. Andrew Toker, at Lyme.—To you, as a true Englishman, I address this letter, with the enclosed declaration, by which you will see the Prince of Orange his good intentions. I hope that all true Englishmen and good Protestants will join with him in his so just and generous undertaking, and with all speed repair to him to Torbay, where he is landed with near 20,000 men for the defence of the Protestant religion, and the liberties of England.

1688, Nov. 6th. Aboard the Leyden, and before Torbay.—(Admiral) Ar. Herbert to Coll. Strangways, at Abotsbery.—(At the back "not opened.")—Encloses the declaration.—Says that the Prince of Orange landed yesterday in Torbay with a good force both of horse and foot, and that he knows Coll. Strangways enough by character to have a particular esteem for him, and expects he will join his person and interest in this so just and generous design, in which consists no less than the preservation or total ruin of our religion and liberties.—P.S. Please to direct your letter for me commanding the fleet as Lord Admiral General.

1688, Nov. 6th, Dover. Wm. Stokes (Mayor) to Lord Preston.—I am this day given to understand by Coll. Tooke, Deputy-Governor of Dover Castle, that it is his Majesty's pleasure that a guard of the trained bands of this town be set at Dover Castle to guard 200 prisoners lately taken at sea by his Majesty's ship the Swallow. In obedience to which command the drums are now beating to raise both companys of this town, to receive them at their landing here, and to convey them to the Castle; and I shall be always ready to discharge my duty to his Majesty in this and all other affairs, but I humbly beg to acquaint your honour that the castle stands in the county and out of the liberty of the ports, and that it hath been impracticable for the portsmen to be called out of their own liberties, and I conceive it may be very hazardous to this town in a time of such eminent danger to lessen the strength thereof. And therefore pray that as soon as it may consist with his Majesty's service we may be discharged from that attendance . . . (Lord Preston has written at the back, "They shall be dismissed as soon as possible.")

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

1688, Nov. 6th, Lord Langdale to (Sir John Reresby). I own my obligation for your care in the dispatch to the Duke of Newcastle, from whom I received an answer on Sunday that he had ordered Coll. Hesketh's regiment to draw together and march hither, but believing that the King may perhaps think it not necessary to make use of the militia at this time, since the storm is fallen on another quarter, I have sent the Lt.-Governor to consult with you about it, being unwilling to give unnecessary trouble to the country till I know his Majesty's pleasure therein. This morning the Lt.-Governor finds himself so indisposed that he dare not undertake the journey, which forces me to send this by another hand, who cannot discourse you in the affair, therefore I beg the favour of you to stop the march of Coll. Hesketh's regiment till I receive further orders from the King, which I will send you as soon as they come. Yesterday I had a letter from Burlington that gives me notice there are two Dutch men-of-war on that coast, which renders it so hazardous to remove the guns, arms, and amunition from Scarborough that some course should be taken to secure them till they can be removed, which if the Duke of Newcastle will be pleased to do by a company of the neighbouring militia I will take all imaginable care for their removal. The enemy is passed by Dover, and I do not question but our fleet will follow them; that the encounter may prove prosperous to the King shall be daily prayer of, &c.

1688, Nov. 7th, Yorke. Sir John Reresby to Lord Preston.—One of the enclosed is a letter from my Lord Langdale to stop the militia, which I have sent him word it was not in my power to do; but have sent a copy of it to my Lord Duke, and presumed to write to Coll. Hesketh and to advise him not to march from Beverley (where the regiment is to meet on Saturday) till his grace give him further orders. The other are two certificates concerning Chambers, the Scarborough master of a small vessel whom your lordship heard was taken thence, and clapt on board a Dutch man-of-war, but since set on shore at Hartlepoole, as your lordship will find by them. J. Brachell was master of the Dutch vessel, Will. Chambers of the Scarborough. There is a letter from the mayor of Stoodone, another from Sir David Foulis where these certificates were given upon oath (viz' the originals) which are gone to the Duke of Newcastle, to whom they were directed and who will certainly give your lordship a more perfect account of particulars. P.S. The high sheriff gives his humble service.

1688, Nov. 7th, Rye. John Spaine, mayor, Robert Hall, and Lewis Gillart to the Principal Secretary of State.—Enclose a paper [not there] about the Mary of South Yarmouth, William Dore, master, laden with hay from Holland, about which he had formerly written. Dore confesses he had 450 guilders per month.

1688, Nov. 7th, Lyme Regis.—Robert Burrbridge, mayor, to Lord Preston.—The enclosed letters and declarations were voluntarily delivered me by Mr. Andrew Tucker and Robert Summers, as you will see by the enclosed examinations on oath; which declarations have been communicated to none of this town, and according to my duty have now sent them you.

1688, Nov. 8th, Dublin. [Coll.] Grace to Lord Preston.—Having lately given your lordship the trouble of a letter I would not give this second trouble, had it not touched the King's concern in this kingdom; neither would I trouble the King in it if my lord deputy's hands had not been tied up, by making his report already to the King of the matter, which stands thus:—The King made me Governor of Athlone, the most considerable inland fortress in this kingdom. The Lord Ranalagh by a surprise, I suppose, prevailed with his late Majesty to grant him and his heirs all the lands and profits that have been the support of that government, being about 500*l.* per annum, and did oblige himself by covenant in the said grant to keep the castle and storehouses always in repair, yet he has not to this day bestowed one penny towards the same, by reason whereof the King's stores and arms are exposed to the weather and the King's castle is so out of repair that I am forced to lie in an alehouse. I have writ to the King lately on this subject, but since my letter to the King I find now occasion for giving your lordship this trouble, which is that I hear from very good hands that the disaffected party do meet in great body well armed in the night time in several places in this kingdom, and particularly near Athlone, where my Lord Cooloon has some well wishers, which makes me apprehend that the Prince of Orange may send Cooloon and some others hither to give a diversion. If that or any other trouble happens in this

SIR
E. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
E. GRAHAM,
PART.

country, Athlone, for its natural strength and commodious situation to keep magazines and stores to answer all the parts of the kingdom, being in the very centre thereof upon the great navigable river of Shannon, will be the first place any enemy will covet to have. The loss and prejudice of this to the King's concern may prove greater than I can imagine. I think it very unreasonable to expect that the King should be at the expense of repairing that castle and storehouses when my Lord Ranelagh hath the profits of the same, and is bound by covenant (as appears by my Lord Deputy's report) to keep the said castle and storehouses in repair; and I think it as reasonable for the King to cause the rent and profits of that place to be sequestered towards repairing the place, which if his Majesty will do, and I believe my Lord Ranelagh will not oppose it, having received already about 6,000*l.* by that place, I will immediately go on with the work night and day till I put the place in a posture of defense. . . .

1688, Nov. 8th. Extract of a letter from Mr. John Wiely, minister of Lith, near Whitby, in Yorkshire. It was sent to Robert Otterburn, Esq., at Gray's Inn.—On Monday last there appeared very near the shore, betwixt Sandsend and Whitby, a very large Dutch frigate of 70 guns, who took from on board a Scarborough Ketch the master, and sent the vessel home, telling the men they should not take care for their master, for he should fare very well, and more that they designed for the Frith in Scotland. On Tuesday another great ship shewed herself, and our fishermen tells us of 20 sail which they see some leagues from the shore; so 'tis believed they intend to land there.

1688, Nov. 9th, Gislbrough. (Sir) Da[vid] Foulis, Wm. Chaloner, and J. Trotter to my Lord.—The last night we had a strong alarm of the landing of our enemies, upon the firing of Eston beacon about 9 o'clock which kept us up till we sent to know the cause, which at last proves thus upon our strict examination. The High Constable of Langbrough (Will. Silliborne) coming from Yarm about 8 o'clock last night was most confident he saw the beacon of Ormsby then on fire, upon which he sent to the watch for the beacon of Eston to set that on fire, which was done accordingly, and occasioned the firing of the beacons of Mask and Up-leatham; but the High Constable finding his mistake, sent to all the beacons immediately not to fire them, and we are very certain it was so well effected that none was. . . .

1688, Nov. 9th, Hull. Lord Langdale to Lord Preston.—Having received yours of Nov. 6th, I did immediately write to the colonel of the militia regiment, which did by a former order muster this day at Beverley, and acquainted him with the King's commands, whereunto he returned me answer that he would to-morrow dismiss them. Since the enemy is resolved to pursue so wicked and barbarous a design, I hope it will prove to their own confusion, which will be to the satisfaction of all good men. I beseech God bless and preserve his Majesty, and I do not doubt but God Almighty will assist him in the defense of so good a cause. I beg pardon that I did not before this present my wishes of joy and success to your lordship in your new employment.

1688, Nov. 9th, York. Sir John Reresby to Lord Preston.—I received the honour of your lordship's . . . The orders to recall the militia regiment raised for Hull are received by Coll. Hesketh by this time, and they are upon their return, but I fear the eleven companies of the Duke of Newcastle's regiment expected there very speedily (as I find by a letter I this day received from my Lord Langdale) will not answer expectation as to time, it not being as yet in perfect condition to march. By letter received yesterday from the Duke at Welbeck I find the distance the Dutch are landed at from hence makes him judge it unnecessary to come hither for the present, or to call the militia together, further than to keep one regiment of foot and two troops of horse for the security of this city, and to prevent any sudden rising or meeting of such with whom they may have intelligence, which the deputy lieutenants yesterday agreed to, and have recommended to his grace as necessary to be done whilst the danger continues. The inclosed is a libel received from Holland by Jo. Field, of Hull, marchant, from an unknown hand (as he pretends), which when he opened he presently sent away to Sir J. Kaye, a justice of the peace of the West Riding, by the way of Ralph Spencer, his acquaintance in Leeds. But R. Spencer, opening the bundle, carries it to one Potter, a nearer justice of the peace (as the enclosed information will make appear). He put it into the hands of my Lord

ffairfax and some other dep. lieutenants, who presently gave it to me (vizt. last night at 7 o'clock) to send up this day to your lordship. I must add further that upon strict enquiry, and some knowledge of this Field, he hath the repute of a very loyal man, and not likely to have received or dispersed this maliciously.

1688. The information of Ralph Spencer, of Leeds, in the co. of York, merchant, taken upon oath the 4th day of Nov. in the 4th year of the reign of our sovereign Lord King James the 2nd.—He received a little bundle from the hands of William Milner, of Leeds, junior, merchant, which was sealed and directed as followeth: (To Mr. Ralph Spencer, per Leonard Bayly), in which sealed bundle he found a printed pamphlet containing 28 pages in a large folio, intituled, "A memorial from the English Protestants for their Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Orange."—He immediately brought the same to Thomas Potter, Esq., one of his Majesty's justices of the peace.—He believes the said pamphlet came from John Field, of Hull, merchant, by reason that he received a letter from the said Mr. Field sealed up in the said bundle.—Signed by Ralph Spencer; sworn at Leeds before Thos. Potter.

1688, Nov. 9th, Wellbeck (Holograph). The Duke of Newcastle to Lord Preston.—Your lordship's letter of the 6th I received yesterday, and immediately writ to the deputy lieutenants and to Col. Hesketh from marching his regiment to Hull. . . . no doubt before this, my friend, Mr. Roland Tempest, has represented me to your lordship with all the respect a faithful servant to your lordship can have for your person and family. I was a playfellow to your worthy father. My wishes of joy should have been immediately presented to your lordship but that the Earl of Sunderland has pleased to be very civil to me. I assure your lordship I have an entire resolution to serve your lordship to my poor interest. I humbly entreat your lordship to do me the favour to present my humble suit to his Majesty that I may be employed where there is action. . . .

1688, Nov. 9th. Tho. Morgan to Lord Preston.—Asks Lord Preston to get him off from being sheriff of Monmouthshire, which is an employment, unless his Majesty will be graciously pleased to free him from, will be his utter ruin; and he doubts not, if Lord Preston represents his case truly to the King, it will procure his favour.—Has spent much time abroad.—Gives an account of how his estate is encumbered.—A jointure to his mother-in-law, Lady Dorvel, of 1,500*l.* per annum.

Another letter of the same date from Tho. Morgan to the same effect.

1688, Nov. 12th, York. T. Rokeby (late sheriff of Yorkshire) to Lord Preston.—Is glad that Lord Preston's uncle has come into the shrievalty of that county.—Asks Lord Preston to assure the King of his desire to serve the King in all ways.

1688, Nov. 13th, York. Sir John Reresby to Lord Preston.—Several deputy lieutenants of the three Ridings meeting this morning, according to appointment, to call up the horse of the whole county (with order to bring money and ammunition for one month) for the better and more immediate defence of this city and county, in case of any disturbance or insurrection, and for other matters relating to the lieutenancy, it was moved and generally consented to that the gentlemen and principal freeholders might have notice to appear here according to the enclosed summons. The declared intention of which was to take their engagements and concurrence for the defence of this country for his Majesty's service. One of these was sent to the Duke of Newcastle, and others were despatched to the several gentlemen to desire them to be here at the time appointed. And I was desired to send your lordship the enclosed, that the King might know the loyal measures we were upon. But several gentlemen that were promoters of it were surprised this evening by notice they received from the clerk of the peace of the West Riding (and particularly Sir Henry Goodrich and Capt. Tankard, both deputy lieutenants, and who behave themselves with great zeal at this time for the King's service) that they are left out of the commission of the peace dated in September last. They seem not much disturbed at it, but I fear this discountenance upon them (as well as upon above 20 more of the principal gentlemen of the West Riding under the same circumstance) may, if not speedily remedied, discourage or divide that country, that is in so fair away of unanimity in this time of distraction. My lord, it is my duty to lay plainly before the King whatever I fear may obstruct his service, especially now. I presume, by the date of the commission, that this was the result of former measures, and if it be now a mistake the sooner it is rectified

SIR
F. GRAHAM
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SIR
F. GRAHAM
BART.

(or some encouragement sent down that it will be so) the better, for if this impede not we hope for a very good success, and an exemplary one from this meeting. —P.S. For the liberty of St. Peters in York there is also a commission of the peace of the same model come down, where the chancellor and all the doctors are left out, &c. It is here discoursed that the postmaster of this place is to be put out. I do not desire to be necessary to his removal, but if it happen, there is none fitter in this city to succeed him than Mr. Dawson, whom your lordship knows. Dr. Johnson tells me that he acquainted you with a late petition I made to the King, that my son might be admitted lieutenant to my own company, which place, as I hear, is vacant by one Butters being put out, that is (by being long bedrid) incapable for that service; if he be not broken I do not desire the succession; if he be (or that it is intended), I hope the King will not deny me that acceptance of my son into his service, and into a company which I bought at the price of 900*l.*; and if your lordship do me the honour to appear in it, I hope it may much contribute to the success . . . The Lord Thom. Howard is *custos rotulorum* to this commission.

1688. Nov. 13th. Copy of the summons to the Deputy-Lieutenants of Yorkshire to meet at York on the 22nd of Nov., mentioned in Sir John Resesby's letter of the 13th Nov.

1688. Nov. 13th. Fragment of a letter from the Earl of Carlisle to Lord Preston, about a pass for some person; but name and place are gone.

1688. Nov. 13th. Lord Melfort to Lord Preston.—The two persons whose names are enclosed are of the gang of Mr. Purefoy, seized, as the King tells me, by your lordship's order. His Majesty has commanded me to send this by the bearer, who will attend any messenger you send to apprehend these two with the company of Mr. Foxon, one of whom is said to be of some quality. There must go some guard to be near for the better securing the prisoners. This must be immediately gone about. I am commanded by the King to tell your lordship this.

1688. Nov. 15th. Resolution.—Lord Dartmouth to Lord Preston.—This is, my dear lord, to congratulate, rather indeed the King than yourself, in being in his service, and I heartily wish it had been sooner for the sake of both. With all the letters from the Admiralty that are sent me, none ever came to me yet from anybody till my wife sent me the good news. I am sure your lordship is a sharer with me in my misfortune, for such I shall ever esteem it, that I was not able to meet the Prince of Orange, tho' I am sure none of my friends need be ashamed of being so, for I did everything to the utmost of my power, and I hope God will yet enable me to serve my master better. Nothing shall be wanting on my part, tho' my task hath been very hard hitherto; but 'tis an ill fate to do all I can and then be ill thought on to; but I know the King's justice, and he is, I am sure, the best able to judge for me. So that I have the comfort of his favour, I care not what a malicious or envious court think or talk. . . .

(1688.) A petition of John Pepper, gent., to Lord Preston. States that he is in the custody of a messenger by his lordship's order, and is desirous to clear himself of any charge against him, and, being unfit to undergo the expenses of a chargeable confinement, prays that he may be brought to a hearing before the King and Council.

1688. Nov. 16th. T. Johnson to Mr. Warr. The enclosed petition is concerning the business I spoke to my lord this morning, and I desire that you will be pleased to deliver it to my lord with speed. (Lord Preston writes at the back "Pepper to be here to-morrow morning at 9 of the clock.")

1688. Nov. 16. Whitehall. W. Blathwayt to Lord Preston. Encloses an abstract (but does not state on what subject.)

1688. Nov. 17th. T. Jackson to his son, Mr. Charles Jackson, at the General Post Office in Lombard Street.—Upon Thursday last my Lord Delamere summoned all, or very many of his tenants, to meet him at Boden; and there met him a numerous company both of his tenants and others, to whom he made an eloquent speech and declared for the Prince of Orange; and they generally applauded his design, and have promised cheerfully to accompany him; and this day, it is said, they are to meet again and to begin their march. He said the Prince had foot enow, but wanted horse, and so each of them brings a horse, and he promiseth them to find them arms. It is said divers gentlemen send him men and horse; but in my next you shall have more certain notice. P.S.—It is said my Lord Delamere will raise a thousand; others say, he and his

associates will be 4,000, and will march this day. There was one John Savage, a papist, who went to the King's army in the beginning of this week. I think on Tuesday last, and this last night his house was plundered. He lived near to Agden.

(1688), Nov. 21st or 24th,* Exon. — to Mr. John Condy, at his chamber in Lincoln's Inn.—The troubles here in Exon forced me for some days to shut school and house and to retire into the country, and this is the reason that I have not answered your last sooner. When the Prince of Orange came hither the county was in no posture of defence, no beacons up, the train bands by long disuse so out of order as not easy to be put in order. For some days none of our gentry appeared; but now most of the gentry of the county have made visits to the Prince, and, as 'tis said, have resolved to defend the established laws and religion. Several noblemen and gentry are also come from other counties, as also many of the King's soldiers daily repair hither, which gives the Prince great content and confidence, as I am told. As far as I can guess the army brought from Holland consists in 16 or 18 thousand, which behave themselves with great civility, which gains much upon the people. At the first coming the Prince began to raise new forces, but we are now told, and I believe it to be true, he hath put a stop to the raising any new forces. Most of the soldiers are moved eastward. The Prince went out this morning; but, 'tis said, will return within few days. Here is a petition to the King for a free Parliament promoting in this county, and, 'tis said, the gentry will also associate for their common defence. The Prince, we are told, has here from Cornwall 1,000 of tinniers, and just now comes a report that several of the county are marching into Plymouth. There have been various reports concerning the Earls of Bath and Huntingdon, the officers in Plymouth Fort, &c.; but I find little certainty therein, and therefore write nothing. The government of this city and of the port is committed by the Prince to some commissioners, of which, 'tis said, Mr. Seymour is chief. The clergy continue the prayers for the King; but have received severe command not to mention the Prince of Wales. As far as I can guess the gentry of the western counties resolve to assist the Prince. Several pamphlets are scattered here to justify this expedition of the Prince, but I have not seen any, and can give little account of them, save that the generality of people seem to favour the cause. . . .

1688. Nov. 21st. — to Mr. Richard Musgrave, at the Chancery Office in Chancery Lane.—Saturday last the Prince went 8 miles to view the Lord Cornbury's and the other troops which came to him, and ordered them their pay, which is in arrear, and a month's advance. This morning his Highness marched towards Salisbury; the baggage and artillery marched yesterday. Our town hath been full of gentlemen from many counties; Dorset and Somerset came in very briskly. Most of ours have offered their service to his Highness. They are provided with all things that can be useful in such an expedition in abundance, especially with the sinews of war. Coll. Lutterell hath a regiment which is to be here with some others; Mr. Sp. Seamor another, and is one of the Council. Since you desire a list, take it in part as underneath: the Prince being gone there's little more at this time.—E. of Abbingdon, E. of Montross, Capt. Burrington, Major Northcote, Mr. Edm. Cary, Mr. Ifulford, Mr. Lee, Sir Wm. Drake, fr. Drake, Capt. Cholwick, Dean of Exeter, Mr. Beavis, Coll. Port, Mr. Elwill, Capt. Martyn, Capt. D. Rolle, Mr. Northleigh, Sir Wm. Portman, Coll. Lutter[ell] and his brother, Major Palmer, Mr. Speak: Seamor, Mr. Th. Seamor, Capt. Rodd, Mr. Hatton Compton, Capt. Brewer, Mr. Row, Mr. Wharton, Mr. Russell, Coll. Bampfild, Coll. Tho. Wyndham and his son, Capt. Est, Sir J. Fowell, Coll. Rolle, Mr. Champenown, Coll. Cooke, Sir Tho. Lear, Mr. Stawell, Mr. Mallett, Capt. Tydecomb, Capt. Braddon, Sir Rob. Pye's son, Sir Rob. Peyton, Mr. Geo. Courtey, Sir fr. Northcote, Mr. Roope, Coll. Godfry, Capt. Osbourn, Capt. Hooper, Capt. Colman, Sir P. Prideaux, Sir B. Wray, Sir H. Carew, cum multis aliis. (Endorsed by Tempest. A letter from Exon containing a list of several in the P. of Orange's army.)

1688. Nov. 21st, Exeter.—J. J. to [his mother] Mrs. James, Brownlow Street, nigh Gray's Inn in Holborn. —In my last from Taunton I writ for some things to be sent to Exeter, but I desire you would not send them, by reason we are on our march for Salisbury. This

* Tempest has endorsed the letter as being of Nov. 21 but the figures seem 24 at the head of the letter.

SIR
GRAHAM,
BART.

day there was commissions for three regiments given out before I came, and in one of them Watt. Vincent is a Capt. The Prince does not design to raise any more as yet, but I do not question to get a commission in little time. In the mean time I must wait with patience and serve as a volunteer.

1688, Nov. 21st, Salisbury.—F. Grahme to [his brother] Lord Preston.—I received yours with the enclosed for my brother, which I will give him when he comes, which will not be till to-morrow. I received 4 commissions from Mr. Warr, which I desired Lord Middleton to get signed. He told me he would send them to you himself. The King was to have gone this day to Warminster, but was taken 3 or 4 times yesterday with bleeding at the nose, which hath prevented his journey. He was last night blooded, and went very early to bed; but is this morning, thank God, very well. There is just now news come that Sarsfield hath had a brush with some of the enemy 5 miles beyond Warminster. He having intelligence that there was some of them thereabouts, went out with a party and met with them, who were about 400, of which 30 were killed, 6 taken prisoners. They were most of them Scotch, and commanded by one Cambel. We lost 3 men, and young Webb, that belonged to the Prince, mortally wounded. P.S.—Mr. Innis is your servant.

1688, Nov. 17th, Letter from Exon. The Prince hath appointed commissioners for the managing the revenue, which are my Lord Wiltshire, Mr. Herbert, and Mr. Roe. Yesterday they collected the monthly duty of excise for this city, and say they will have the whole revenue. They have been with me about ours, and said they would have all the money that was received here; but I, being a Deputy, and Mr. Parsons wanting, Mrs. Parsons hath persuaded Mr. Roe (who is her kinsman) to suspend the matter till Mr. Parsons comes home, she having sent for him. The Prince is gone this morning to Ottery with a great number of English and foreign noblemen and gentlemen to view some of my Lord Cornbury's dragoons, and some horse of my Lord of Oxford's, who are come to his assistance and returns at night. Several gentlemen of the county come in every day to him; but our magistrates are suspended during the Prince's stay here, they not complying with him. The army is so great that I am told this morning Sir William Waller's regiment, that was almost full of new raised men, is disbanded. Some time next week the Prince marches from hence, but will leave two or three regiments here.

1688, Nov. 18th, Salisbury. Extract of my Lord Feversham's letter to the King.

1688, Nov. 19th, Post Office, Exon. Alexander Sampson (endorsed as addressed) to Mr. Frowde. This post, Plymouth, Dartmouth, Pottness, and Barnstaple bags were opened by the Prince's officers. Mr. Symour, sometimes Speaker of the House of Commons, Sir Wm. Portman, with several gentlemen of Wilts, Dorset, and Somerset came hither to the Prince Saturday night. P.S.—Mr. Parsons is not come home yet.

1688, Nov. 21st and 22nd. Extracts of letters taken in the mail from Exeter to London, all dated 21st Nov. 1688, intercepted Salisbury the 22nd Nov. 1688:—

No. 1. The Prince marched out this morning with a mighty full and splendid court. Prince hath a large train of artillery, at least 60 pieces. The Dutch and English were yesterday in sight of each other in Tor Bay, but stormy winds will prevent their fighting. The Dutch are 60 sail of men-of-war, the English but 30.

No. 2. The Prince and many hundreds sign a paper for a free Parliament.

No. 3. With much difficulty we are got to Exeter, we are about 20,000 strong. The Prince will not raise many new regiments by reason he expects the King's army for the most part will come over to him. This day we marched for Salisbury. Inclosed I have sent you the declaration, which I hope will come safe. In another paper I have sent you the speech to the army, with a form of prayer, and another paper I could send, a memorial from the English Protestants to their Highnesses, but I fear the bulk will make it miscarry. This is directed to one Campleshon at Lord Ferrer's.

No. 4. The Prince marched out of Exon this morning. The greatest part of his forces are about Houniton and upon the march eastward. The prince hath, as near as I can learn, 25,000 fighting men, 120 pieces of cannon, and arms more for 34,000 men. All the gentlemen of note of this county are come to assist the Prince and a great many of the adjacent counties. Speaker Seymour is left Governor of this place, part of the army is as far as Dorchester. As I am informed we have now a report that Plymouth is taken.

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No. 5. For some days none of our gentry appeared, but now most of the gentry of the country have made visits to the Prince, and, as 'tis said, have resolved to defend the established laws and religion. Several noblemen and gentlemen are also come from other counties, and also many of the King's soldiers daily repair hither. The soldiers are marched eastward. Here is a petition to the King for a free Parliament promoting in this county, and, 'tis said, the gentry will also associate for their common defence.

1688, Nov. 22nd, London. H. W. Ludolf to (Lord Preston).—Thanks his Majesty for his liberty, but he will have little cause to rejoice at it if a pass is not granted to him, and his horse and 250 guineas restored to him. Hopes the King is too generous to be displeased at him for being true to his master, and will not discourage honesty so much as to let him suffer for endeavouring to find out his Highness, upon whom he has his only dependence.—Lord Huntsdone refuses to restore the horses, under the frivolous pretence that they are the Prince's, whereas he bought the black one, and the gray was given him by the Prince for this expedition. As to the money, he must submit to his Majesty's will and pleasure whether it is not reasonable that he should have an attestation that so much money was taken from him, and whether the said money ought not to be secured, till it is known where the Prince is, what he is doing, and whether he ought to be used as the King's enemy. Indisposition by a bruise on his head prevents him from waiting on his lordship. . . .

1688, Nov. 22nd, York. Sir Ric. Graham to Lord Preston.—The 13th instant 10 deputy-lieutenants for the West, North, and East Ridings of this county issued out warrants for the meeting of the horse militia here this day, with a month's pay, and also a request to all the lords and gentry to meet them here to advise about matters of moment. Three days since I received my patent for High Sheriff (for which I humbly thank your lordship), and the day after I came to town to settle the affairs belonging to my place, where I met with the Duke of Newcastle, who let me understand he believed this meeting was to request his sacred Majesty to call a Parliament, to which we both in the presence of most of the deputy-lieutenants and other gentlemen of the county declared against, and refused to join with them in anything of that nature; and my lord, to show his dislike, went out of town last night. This day about one in the afternoon, whilst the deputy-lieutenants and gentlemen were in the city hall about framing and subscribing an address to the King to the same effect the Bishop's was, my Lord Danby, his son, my Lord Dunblane and other lords and gentlemen, mustered up a number of horse and seized upon the King's soldiers, the guards of the town, and are now at the governor's lodgings to seize him, and the keys of the city. They have shut up the gates, and I expect every moment to be taken into custody. This being my duty I could not omit any time of signifying it to your lordship, with my humble duty and service to his gracious Majesty, in whose service I will lose the last drop of my blood before I do the least act that may be disloyal or prejudicial to his Majesty's interest.

1688, Nov. 22nd, Salisbury.—The Earl of Middleton to Lord Preston (holograph).—I am to acknowledge the favour of your Lordships of the 20th. As to the Bishop of Bristol's desire, his Majesty told me he would consider of it; but as to Sir Ed. Hales's project of mounting mortarpieces, he will by no means allow of it; nay, tho' there were disorders in [the] city, he would not have them made use of, since they could not destroy the rioters but the city itself, in which principally consists the wealth and strength of the nation, and consequently his own. Besides it might so far exasperate the people all over England as to cause a general defection. I send your lordship the pardon with the blanks filled up, which his Majesty would have printed in the Gazettes, both English and French. His Majesty would have the Lord's petition reprinted, with his answer to it, which I send you, as I took it this morning from his own mouth. It must have no license nor allowance to it, of which your lordship will be pleased to give Hills a caution when you order him to print it. We have no certain intelligence of the enemies being removed with their main body. His Majesty rested very well last night, and is so this morning, tho' he bled a little at nose both last night and this morning. . . .

1688, Nov. 23rd, Oxon. Bras. Nose. (Dr.) Jo. Meare to Lord Preston.—It was my fortune to be lately in a pretty full company of persons of note, where your lordship was mentioned as I thought to your disadvantage. The discourse was concerning the sending of the

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

bishop to the Tower: and it was positively averred by a person of good note that your lordship gave the King that advice either in his bed-chamber or closet, I have forgot which. I pray I may not dissent from him in that particular, having had some knowledge of your lordship's sincere affection to the Church of England, and therefore I conceived your lordship could not be author or abettor of that unhappy Council. If your lordship think this accident worth your notice, I will endeavour to do your lordship all the right I am able.

1688, Nov. 24th. Rob. Brent to Lord Preston.—I hope Mr. Tempest gave your lordship an account of the letter I had from Sir Henry Euery's son out of Darbyshire. I have here enclosed an abstract of two letters I just now received, and shall give your lordship the best account I can of what occurs from time to time.

1688, Nov. 24th, Salisbury. The Earl of Middleton to Lord Preston (holograph). I have received your lordship's of the 22nd; villainy upon villainy, the last still greater than the former. This morning Roger Huett brought news from Warminster, that Lord Churchill's grenadiers went last night over to the enemy, that Maine was gone in pursuit of them, but is suspected to have gone after them. The Duke of Grafton and Lord Churchill are missing, and not doubted but they are gone after them into the enemy. These two last went from hence. We have had no advice from Warminster but what R. Huett brought, which would make one imagine that the whole brigade is gone, commanded by Kirke and Trelawny. It was lucky that the King's bleeding at nose hindered him from going thither, where they might have seized his sacred person, which God long preserve. The King marches this day to Wallop with all his troops, and so by Andover to London.

1688, Nov. 24th, Saturday, Andover. The Earl of Middleton to Lord Preston.—This evening his Majesty arrived here very well, and commands me to send to your lordship to desire you to speak to my Lord Craven and Lord Godolphin to send the Queen's coaches with parties of horse to be ready for his Majesty at Eggham on Monday morning . . . P.S. (Holograph). I have nothing to add to what I writ this morning. If you could imagine what a hurry I was in you would pardon me for not writing in my own hand.

1688, Nov. 25th, Harteley Row at 7 o'clock at night.—The same to the same.—(Holograph.) Last night from Andover the Prince of Denmark went away to the Prince of Orange; he was not in bed at 7th moment; he was accompanied by the Duke of Ormond, Earl of Drumlanrigg, and Mr. Hen. Boyle, and not above one or two of his own servants. At Bathurst, a courier brought word that Kirke, Trelawney, and most of the officers of their regiments were gone away at the same time; without doubt they joined the Prince. Capt. Fox is the only remaining officer in Trelawney's, but the common men of both have stood firm to their duty. These are sad accounts. His Majesty has commanded me to signify to you that it is his pleasure that the Lady Churchill should be immediately confined in the E. of Tyrreconnell's lodgings in St. James's House, and none admitted to her except her servants; and that likewise Mrs. Berkeley should be confined to the Knight Marshall's her father's house, with the like strictness. His Majesty will be to-morrow, in the afternoon, in town.

1688, Nov. 25th, Andover, half-an-hour past 4 in the morning. The same to the same. Some time after 10 o'clock last night a great number of men from Warminster, and from other places, being on account that things are not so bad there as at first they appeared; that Kirke, Trelawney, and Maine were at their quarters, and only 20 dragoons and 10 grenadiers were gone over, and about 100 men of the horse, and 100 of the foot. The officers, Coll. Berkeley, four captains, one lieutenant, and 100 men of the horse, and 100 of the foot. One gentleman of the guards is gone. The reason this news came not sooner was, that Mr. Leueson, whom they had sent to inform the King of this matter, has not since been heard of, so that 'tis thought he is either killed or taken prisoner. P.S. There is no account of the Duke of Grafton and Lord Churchill, but 'tis not doubted but they are with the enemy. Coll. Oglethorpe desires he may not be named in the Gazette upon this occasion.

1688, Nov. 25th, Andover. 7 in the morning.—The same to the same.—I am to signify to you his Majesty's pleasure that you forthwith give order for seizing and securing the goods and furniture of my Lord Churchill, both at the cockpit and his house at St. Alban's, and likewise that the same be done by the goods of Cole and Rogers, the two lieutenants of grenadiers; they

being supposed to have the pay of the troop in their hands. His Majesty would also have the clerk of my Lord Churchill's troop taken into custody and his goods secured for the same reason. This your lordship is to communicate to my Lord Godolphin that you may together concert the best measures for having these, his Majesty's commands, executed accordingly. I forgot to tell you in my last that my Lord Litchfield has the regiment of foot guards, and Coll. Maxwell Berkeley's regiment of dragoons; the other commands are not yet disposed of. There being some mistakes in the account I gave you this morning, I send enclosed a copy of what Coll. Sarsfield wrote to the King.

[Col. Sarsfield's letter to the King.] Sir,—Just now came to our quarters, Mr. Forester, who had instructions from Mr. Blathwayt, by your Majesty's command, to bring you account of the deserters, whose names are as follows:—Of the horse grenadiers, Lieut. Cole, Lieut. Rogers, the first carried with him some grenadiers under pretence to convey 500*l.* to my Lord Churchill, the other 13 at 8 o'clock last night. At the same time there went off from Coll. Canan's regiment the four captains and the captain-lieutenant and a quartermaster who was upon guard, and made his guard believe he was commanded upon a party; there went off in all from that regiment 42 private soldiers, of which there overtook us five of the men that refused to serve, tho' they went as far as Sherborne, and all the rest were of the same mind, and would come back, but that their officers threatened to send a party after them, and if taken should be all hanged. Cave, our brigadier, whom I told your Majesty would desert, went off at the same time. Coll. Maine and I were together when we heard of this matter, and endeavoured to overtake them with 20 horse which were all we had upon the main guard, but 'twas in vain, for they were gone too far.

1688, Nov. 26th, Otterden, near Feversham. John St. John to Lord Preston.—I crave leave to advertise your lordship that I am retired with my family into my mother's in Kent.—He seems to have lately come from India, and complains of exorbitant imposts on his apparel; he says, "Sir Joshua Child is the man who persecuteth me thus, and determined long since my ruin, because I had the courage to speak against the other Child in India . . . I am entred upon a very useful and pleasant subject, viz., 'Tractatus de 'concitandis affectibus,' which I styled thus: 'Eloquentia, triumphans,' and knowing your lordship to be a pattern of learning, as well as patron to the learned, 'tis not unlikely but time and leisure may invite your benevolous aspect on a subject of that nature."

1688, Nov. 26th, Portsmouth.—The Marchioness of Powis to Lord Preston. Since you were pleased to enclose the Queen's letter you will not be offended that I send the answer in the same manner, and at the same time assure your lordship that the Prince doth not only continue in health, but is considerably improved by his journey, as I hope all his friends will find him at his return, which I wish may be as soon as may stand with his safety.

1688, Nov. 26th, Northampton, 4 o'clock afternoon.—John Selby (Mayor), Tho. Atterbury and Edward Knighton (justices), to his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.—These are to acquaint his Majesty from the Mayor and justices of the town of Northampton that this present afternoon, about 2 or 3 of the clock, there came into our town two troops of horse, most of them armed with back and breasts, swords and pistols; one troop commanded by one Mr. Adkins, and the other by one Mr. Chapman, both Buckinghamshire men; it is reported that they are the Buckinghamshire horse. They declare nothing of their design, and demanded no quarters, but quartered themselves. And they report divers others are to meet them here. Of this we judge ourselves in duty bound to acquaint your Honour, and desire some orders from his Majesty which ways in these affairs we shall proceed. And assure his Majesty we shall in all duty appear and continue ourselves his Majesty's most loyal and obedient subjects and servants. . . . P.S.—Since this letter divers other horse and carriages are come into the town, and 'tis reported the Earls of Northampton, Manchester, and Scuresdale, and my Lord Grey are with them; the number we cannot tell, they came in the night, many country gentlemen with them. Our zeal and duty to his Majesty required this letter to be expedited by a particular messenger. 9 clock at night. (Seal of the arms of the town with legend, "Northampton, anno 45.")

1688, Nov. 27th, Monday, Reading.—The Earl of Feversham to Lord Preston (holograph in French). I have just received the letter which you wrote to me by

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

sorry Mr. Proctor was so ignorant or neglectful of his duty as to have certified nothing to your honour of the receipt of that letter by yesterday's post. Hence I counted myself obliged to give you this trouble, and to assure you that his Majesty's commands shall be signified to our senate with all possible speed.

1688, Dec. 8th. . . . to my Lord Preston.—On Saturday last I left Exeter, where by the Prince's command are printed two impeachments of high treason against the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. The former in the nature of a manifesto, the latter by way of artiching. I would have got one of each, either by money or interest, but which I in vain attempted; that against Sir Robert Wright being articles, I copied as far as I could by stealth, which are as followeth:—

1. Allowing, abetting, and procuring the dispensing power with a non-obstante.

2. Trial of the Lord Devonshire, non per paribus, and extravagancies of his fine, being 30,000.

3. Ejecting the President and Fellows of Magdalen College without a trial to make room for outlaws.

4. Turning out Lenthall the inheritor of the King's Bench prison from an office his ancestors purchased with the sale of two lordships, amounting to 20,000 and upwards, before any judgement obtained on the demurrer.

5. Turning out Marshal Glover, who holds under Lenthall, without any trial, though the last term he allowed his right and acted as marshal for six years, the purchase of which place was 2,000 pounds, and this against the opinion of all the counsell at the bar, who knowing the justice of his cause pleaded it in forma pauperis.

6. Denying John Arnold, Esqre., to take out a writ of attaint, though (upon an argument at bar) justified to be law by Finch, Holt, and others.

7. His notorious taking of bribes in the face of the sun to that degree of corruption as is a shame to any court of justice.

And now, my good lord, as nothing ought to make a people rebel against their lawful Sovereign, so no corruption or injustice should be suffered in the King's ministers. I have now had the honour to serve in all the Parliaments since the restoration, but never heard the like of these articles, if true. Let these things, if possible, be redressed, for 'twill truly and really advance the honour of the crown, which is the whole intent of this notice, and I know if the King is informed of this, he will speedily look into and redress it. The manifesto and articles are designed to be dispersed when the Prince comes near London. God of Heaven preserve his Majesty, &c. P.S.—If either of the two printed papers can be procured your lordship may depend upon them in 20 hours after obtained, having ordered a servant to attend in Exeter accordingly.

1688, Dec. 6th, J. (Bishop of) Bristol to Lord Preston.—Mr. Gwyn acquainting me that the Congé d'Elire for Exeter has passed your lordship's office and the privy seal, I desire to tell you that I hope your lordship has offered to his Majesty the business of the commendam, for without it the bishopric will rather be a prejudice than an advantage. I took care with my lord elect of York that he should not dispose of it, and I am confident your lordship has been mindful of it to the King. If there should arise any scruple about it the Bishop of Ely (to whom I have writ fully about it) will give full satisfaction. . . .

1688, Dec. 7th, Bartlow. Lord Maynard to Lord Preston.—Knowing how apt at this time all people that are missing are to be said to be gone to the Prince or to the lords that are in arms, I thought it my duty to acquaint your lordship that I am far from having such design, but am at this private place in Cambridgeshire, ready to obey any summons or commands that the King or your lordship shall lay upon me.— . . . finding his Majesty had no further use of our attendance, I took the first opportunity of getting into the country, it agreeing much better with my health than the London air; but I shall leave it to attend on his Majesty at the Parliament, or sooner if he has any commands for me. . . .

1688, Dec. 7th, Christ College, Cambridge.—Joh. Covel to Lord Preston.—Yesterday I was sworn into my office of Vice-Chancellor, and immediately I paid all due respect to his Majesty's letter about our next chancellor, by communicating it to the Senate, as it was directed. We are allowed by our statute 14 days for our election after certain notice of a vacancy. . . . His Majesty leaving us to the liberty of the statute in that point I presume to take some little time to advise with our heads about it.

1688, Dec. 8th, Thriberge.—Sir J. Reresby to Lord Preston.—The restraint I have been under ever since the surprise of York would not permit me to write sooner to your lordship, and to declare my innocency in the whole matter. It is true I did consent to the meeting of those gentlemen that acted the thing, but I truly believe (what was pretended) that it was only meant to declare their fidelity and adherence to the King; when it was acted I had nothing to trust to (the guard of the standing company being first surprised), but the militia, which refused to obey me and revolted to them. So that being left destitute of help I was easily taken and presently confined for refusing to join with my Lord of Danby, my Lord Lumley, and the rest that assisted to this revolt. Since Saturday last I am sent to my own house, but under condition of abiding there till their further order. I beg of your lordship to lay the contents of this before his Majesty that he may understand my hard share in this matter, and know at the same time that I shall ever endeavour to preserve that duty and obedience which I owe the King, whom God preserve.

(1688.) The true state of York being taken is thus.—The Duke came on Monday to York, 19th of Nov.; called his deputies together; if they did not intend something more by their meeting on Thursday, then a declaration of their loyalty; some of them said they intended a petition for a free Parliament to be speedily called. Then the Duke told them he could not concur with them, and would be gone, which he did on Wednesday after. The Governor was of the Duke's opinion only, and was not at the hall on Thursday to sign the petitions. On Thursday whilst the gentlemen were forming and signing the petition one Mr. Tankard runs into the hall and cries the papists were up in arms and had shot at the militia troops that were called together that morning, pretending to go to Doncaster by the Duke's order. At that alarm all the gentlemen ran out, those that were privy to the design having their horses and arms ready, and joined with the militia troops, the captains being only made acquainted with it the night before, and with my Lord of Danby in the head of them, my Lord Lumley, who never appeared before, my Lord Dunblain, Lord Willoby, Lord Horton, Sir H. Goodrick, Sir Jo. Keye, Lord Fairfax, Mr. John Darcy, and many others, first went and secured the guard of the standing company, tho' it was doubled before the Governor had notice of the risings; when he had intimation of it, he sent for his horses, and sent to the four troops and the militia company to come to him which, they refusing to do, as he was going to get on horseback to go to them, Sir Harry Belass comes with a troop of horse and secures the door, and my Lord of Danby followed with the greatest part of the horse, who took the Governor, and used many arguments, as I hear, to persuade him to join in so unanimous a design; but he refusing, my lord confined him, the capt. and lieutenant of the standing company, in which condition they are at this time, and are not allowed to write; they have since seized the stores, which was but 3 barrels of powder and some old rusty arms, and the King's money that [was] in the hands of collectors of hearth, excise, or customs, and that of the archbishop's collectors. Forces do not join much to them as yet or come in; they have taken Capt. Villar's company of granadeers, and Capt. Witham's; they seize arms, but nothing else of papists, and their horses; they have taken some priests. Mr. Fane, the Privy Councillor, Mr. Wortley Montague, and several others are with them. I hear they have sent for the high constables and freeholders to appear at York this week, but it is believed few of them will come in. . . .

1688, Dec. 8th, Southwick.—(Coll.) Rich. Norton to Lord Preston.—It is much against my temper to complain, but truly the miserable condition of my poor neighbours in the Isle of Portsea, wherein Portsmouth stands, inforeth me; there are not many houses, as his Majesty knows, and of them not above 5 or 6 public-houses, and 2 or 3 of them being drunk out are laid and laying down, and yet there are 8 troops of the Lord Cornbury's dragoons which are and have been quartered on them a fortnight, to the utter ruin of many poor families, for they are not only on free quarters, but do much damage in their barns; but what is yet most grievous, they are so many of necessity quartered in every house, that many of our poor inhabitants with their wives and children have not been in bed since they came; and as abundance of them very sickly, that if it continues thus it will be a total ruin of the island, for people were not very forward to come thither in time of peace for the sickness of the place. If his Majesty's affairs require it we must submit; I say we, because I have a house where I keep one servant at

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
GRAHAM,
BART.

board wages, upon whom 12 are quartered These inhabitants did make a complaint to the Lord Dover before he went, who would have thought of easing them. I believe, but he went away P.S. Oh my lord, could I enter into particulars it would move compassion. I doubt his Majesty does not hear of the murders committed and attempted by the strangers, and particularly of one seaman that it is said was the very immediate instrument of saving his Majesty's life when like to be cast away toward Scotland.

1688, Dec. 9th, Dover.—Wm. Stokes (Mayor) to Lord Preston.—Gives an account of an attempt that was yesterday made by some of this town on the castle here, which is as follows, viz.:—About 30 of the inhabitants of this town appeared in the market-place yesterday about noon in their arms, declaring they were informed some Irish forces were on the road coming hither, as also that a considerable force of French were designed to be landed in these parts; and that therefore for their own safety they were resolved to secure the castle; from which I endeavoured, by all the arguments I was capable of using to divert them; but that had not the intended effect upon them, for they immediately marched up to the castle, and this morning I have (with some of the principal inhabitants of this town) been up with them to dissuade them from persisting further in this matter; and have some reason to hope that as soon as this false alarm is over, and their fears abated, they will be reduced to such a composure as may consist with their duty and the peace of the kingdom.

1688, Dec. 13th, Portsmouth.—(Sir) E. Vaudrey to [Lord Preston]. Puts his commission of Lieutenant-Colonel in Lord Preston's hands, having reduced himself to the private capacity of the Duke of Berwick's gentleman of horse, and acting no more as a soldier.

1688, Dec. 13th, Portsmouth. Coll. Robert Ramsey to Lord Preston.—I would not miss the opportunity of writing by Sir George Barklay, who will give your lordship an account how all things stand with us in this garrison I am most concerned for my poor wife and child. After the misfortune of my master 'tis not reasonable I should be concerned for myself.

1688, Dec. 13th, Westford.—Richard Graham to Lord Preston, at his lodgings in Soho Square.—I thought fit to let your lordship know what is become of us; upon Tuesday, when we heard the King's letter to the army, the Scots horse and dragoons retired to this place called Westford, which, being surprised, our officers sent one to the Prince, and this day he came back with the Prince's answer, which was for us to lie here, and our commanding officers to come and speak to him. I thought to have come in to your lordship, but then I thought it not fit to part with our standard, so long as any stood by it. Clavars hath lost most part of his regiment, some being riders, but most part gone off, both officers and soldiers. For my part I will do nothing till I see your lordship . . .

1688, Dec. 15th, Faversham.—Tho. Jenner, R. Graham, and P. Burton to Lord Preston.—Travelling towards Canterbury on Tuesday last we turned down to Faversham to avoid the rabble that were arisen both before and behind us; all of a sudden the road being very quiet over night, and we were no sooner got into our inn, but were seized upon by the magistrates and military men for Romish priests, albeit we were in no disguise, nor could find it prudent to make use of our passes, but have burnt them; and since albeit they are abundantly satisfied what we are, yet can not get off without orders from above. They have thus long detained us to satisfy the rabble which makes this place very dangerous to be in, as the King himself can too well tell; he knows of our being here, and has been graciously pleased to move in our behalf, and therefore must earnestly press you for your favour in obtaining an order to be dispatched to us for our getting out of this very troublesome place, and what is done herein will be sent to us by the care of the privy purse, who was with us here, and knows our condition and the full state of our case, and so does my Lord Middleton.

1688, Dec. 17th, Windsor (holograph).—The Earl of Feversham to Lord Preston.—I have given an account to his Majesty of my imprisonment, which I cannot but think very extraordinary, but I will not trouble you with it, having writ to the King at large, who I do not doubt will speak to you of it. I desired him not to be impatient about it, for I am very quiet as to myself, and I hope he will think of himself more than of anybody else. This is not a time to dispute very much. I am afraid I writ to the King about granting me a pardon for all the crimes imaginable. I do not desire that the crime that I am accused be inserted in it,

which is to have disbanded the army; I would leave it to you to do what you think fit in it, but pray let it be dispatched as soon as it can be, for I see it may be very good, as innocent as one can be, to have a pardon, especially at this time. P.S. I have writ to the King that I have acquainted you with what I desire of him if he can do it, so I desire you to speak of it to him as soon as you can. I have appointed Mr. Bridgmont to wait upon you about my pardon; it is not Bridgmont of Middleton, but he that was in the privy purse . . .

1688, Dec. 22nd, Stapleford. Lord Sherard to Lord Preston.—Upon the 18th day of this instant month of December was brought before me (being one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Leicester) one Mr. Gervas Cartrit of Belgrave, in the county aforesaid, accused for being a priest and saying mass, and was then by me committed to the gaol of the said county; and upon the 19th day of the same month one Mr. William Bennet, of Stanton Harold in the same county, was brought before me, and upon his examination he did confess that he was a jesuit, and had received priests orders, and was then also by me committed to the gaol; all which I thought it my duty to acquaint your lordship, being one of his Majesty's Privy Council.

1688-9, Jan. 14th, Rose Castle. Hugh Todd to Lord Preston.—I received from my Lord Bishop the new year's gift your lordship was pleased to honour me with The rules of the church, as well as the distrust I have of my own ability, would not allow me to solicit for such a promotion, but seeing your lordship thinks me some way fit for it, I most humbly accept your presentation After I had waited on my Lady Mary I have been at Arthuret, to acquaint the parishioners with the care your lordship has had of them; and to let them know that I intend to go and reside amongst them as soon as ever I can dispatch my concerns at P.S. The M.S. is ready for your lordship's service.

LETTERS FROM MINISTERS ABROAD.
Amsterdam.

1688, Nov. 19th, Amsterdam.—Dan. Petit to Lord Preston.—We received yesterday 5 English mails at once, and among them letters which brought us the good news of his Majesty's having named your lordship to supply the place of Secretary of State. . . . The Earl of Middleton being pleased, when I first removed hither to execute the place of consul for the nation, to order me to correspond with, and to transmit him all such papers, libels, as well against as for his Majesty's Court which this place did afford, I have hitherto used my best endeavours to acquit myself thereof.—Asks if he shall continue the correspondence as above-mentioned with his lordship.

1688, Dec. 3rd, Amsterdam. The same to the same. —Foreign news Trade and navigation are dead in these provinces; all eyes expecting to see the event of affairs in England. Several privateers have been sent out lately, and commissions are daily given out for more, so that the seas will be filled up with them. But tho' trade be at a stand, yet our impertinent writers are not to ceasing to exercise their pens upon no less than great kings and princes; witness is an oracle (so called by the writer) published four days ago, the most infamous of all the libels that ever has been made, and whose author justly deserves to lose thousand lives, if he had them. Mons. van Beuningen is within these 3 days fallen into a new distraction, and is now closely kept at his house. We want 3 English mails.

1688, Dec. 4th, Amsterdam.—The same to the same. —Foreign news. One squadron of the State's ships that are in England are to return under Vice-Admiral Bastians. It is spread here that a secret alliance between England and France, lately concluded, is to be made public.—Mentions the illness of Prince Casimir, Governor of Frisland and of Mons. Fagell, the pensioner of Holland.—There is no trade here at present, and the exchange is now nothing but a place for entertaining of news. . . .

1688, Dec. 17th, Amsterdam.—The same to the same. —Movements of imperial troops.—Marshal Humieres has held several secret councils with some French commanders, as that of Huy, in the country of Liege, of Bonn, and others, but concerning what is not well known tho' suspected by the Elector of Brandenburg, Bishop of Munster (as I am told) that they will open their passage into Westphalia, and break through to the provinces of Groningen and Frisland, being two of the Seven United, and by those means terrify and oblige

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

them to recall the Prince of Orange out of England It is said that the States General expect an answer from the Prince of Orange whether he can miss and send back a certain troop which he has with him. And in case that he cannot, they will not only recall their infantry and cavalry, but also give immediate orders for new levies Fagel died on the 15th instant. We want at present three English ordinaries.

(1688.) (Indorsed as received Dec. 24th.) Amsterdam. —The same to the same.—Foreign news.— P.S. It is reported that the Prince of Orange is sending over 6,000 new raised English to serve the States.

1688, Dec. 31st, Amsterdam.—The same to the same. —Account of the Emperor's doings.—The Elector of Brandenburg, the Electrice, and two of his brothers were expected this day at the Hague. The occasion of their journey is said to be chiefly to visit her Royal Highness the Princess of Orange, and to see this country. Three days past arrived in the Texell some few ships, bringing over some Swedish troops; more are expected daily. The States have resolved the building of 36 new men-of-war. It is said that three deputies are to go over into England from the States, viz., Messrs. de Witsen, de Dickfelt, and Van Odyck, all three men of great experience and quality.

1688, Jan. 4th, Amsterdam.—The same to the same. —Foreign news.—The Elector of Brandenburg arrived with his Electrice on Saturday last at the Hague; they are lodged at the Prince of Orange's old court The enclosed French paper contains remarks made on the French declaration of war to the States General. I wish in case Marquis D'Albyville should leave the Hague that I may be so happy to be ordered to step thither as agent or secretary for correspondence sake, as I did before his arrival, and that until another minister did come there

Copenhagen.

1688, Nov. 24, o. s., Copenhagen. Gabriel de Sylvius to Lord Preston. Congratulations on the King having appointed Lord Preston to succeed Lord Sunderland.

1688, Nov. 24, o. s. The same to the same. Congratulations on the King having appointed Lord Preston to succeed Lord Middleton.—Expresses his regrets at the rash attempts of the Prince of Orange, and states the goodwill of the Danish Court to King James.

1688, Dec. 1st. The same to the same. Has not written since Nov. 24. The Danish King and Court are much interested in King James. Begs Lord Preston to send news.

1688, Dec. 2nd. The same to Mr. Tempest. Thanks Tempest for his letters of 27 Nov. and 4 December. The Court of Denmark are much interested for King James. They refrain from expressing an opinion on the conduct of Prince George until they hear the exact truth about it. Asks news.

1688, Dec. 2nd. The same to Mr. Warre at Lord Preston's office. Is glad to hear from Warre's letter of December 7 that the (Warre) is chosen jointly with Mr. Graham to fill the place of Mr. Cook. Asks him to write often and tell news. Wants especially to know the result of the conference of the Commissioners with the Prince of Orange.

1688, Dec. 22, o. s. The same to Fergus Graham, Esq. Congratulations on his appointment to succeed Mr. Cook. A letter from Holland yesterday announces the intention of King James to depart secretly with his wife and the Prince of Wales; but as letters from that quarter are suspicious, he wants news from England. Asks for news and expresses his sympathy for the King.

1688, Dec. 25, o. s. The same to Mr. Tempest. Acknowledges Tempest's letter of the 11th, announcing the flight of the King and Queen with the Prince of Wales. Does not write to Lord Preston because he knows his lordship has no orders to give, but asks Tempest to sound Lord Preston for regulations for his (Sylvius's) conduct. In the meantime he (Sylvius) remains quietly at home, and does not go to court.

1688, Dec. 29, o. s. The same to Mr. Tempest. Has heard by letters from Holland of the retreat of the King, his capture by fishermen, and his being brought to Faversham, and that bleeding at the nose again attacked him, and could not be stopped, and that he died. Asks for news. In the meantime he still keeps at home.

The Hague.

1688, Nov. 9th, late at night, Hague. Marquis d'Albyville to Lord Preston.—I have received no letters or news from England since yours of the 26th of last month. This fleet has been cruelly dispersed, and as

carefully kept from the knowledge of the people. The Prince was the first who returned, and followed but by few ships. Their orders were in case of a storm to return from whence they sailed. Herbert is missing for two days and two nights with 12 men-of-war he had with him; three days after, seven men-of-war came into Gorée, and 4 to Helvoetsluys; every day since some of the men-of-war and ships which carried the soldiers returned. Some of the English volunteers and the Scots lords were thought lost, but they arrived yesterday morning; 2 or 300 of the Prince, his guards of both horse and foot, and 300 of Col. Cutt's regiment are given for lost; divers of their men-of-war are rendered unserviceable, others are prepared; the loss of horses is considerable, a greater number is bought than has been lost. The soldiers have been very ill used, which makes them murmur in a high manner. All means are now used to appease them by giving them some fresh victuals. The Prince has not stired from Helvoetsluys nor was her Royal Highness to see him; he is very impatient to be at sea again, and would fain venture with what ships are ready, but he will be persuaded to stay till all be in a readiness, which can not be till the end of the week or the beginning of the next; so that till then he cannot make use of the wind, which is turned favourable for them. The heavens have another storm in store for them before they land; the soldiers are much tired and dejected, not one soul was admitted to stir out of their ships. His Lieutenant-Colonel Babington, who has Sir Harry Bellases his regiment given him as they were to be embarked. The assurance the Prince and States continue to have of success is more than I can express. Philipsburg is taken, Coblenz besieged. The Duke of Hannover marches with 25,000 men to oppose the French in the Palatinate. Prince Waldishe with near so many more marches to oppress Mareschal de Humieres, who is in the country of Liege. They satisfy themselves that the King must make war next spring against France, and that the war must continue till he retires all his conquests. They make no doubt of this, since England for the future must depend of the Prince of Orange's will and pleasure.

1688, Nov. 12th, Hague. The same to the same.—I have sent an express on the 10th. Yesterday in the afternoon, the [Prince] has set sail with the whole fleet, towards Yarmouth they say, with a favourable wind, so that on Sunday they believe here the Prince will have most of his men landed; nothing else is heeded or thought of here, but this enterprise of the Prince, of whose success they make no doubt at all. Her Royal Highness continues here; she went to the Brille to see the Prince before his departure . . . The French privateers have taken a considerable prize, and brought her to Dunkerck, a ship that was going to the Indies; she had 6,000*l.* ready money on board of her. The Prince his manifesto is not yet published here. I believe you have it there ere now; however, I send you one in Dutch by the way of Newport, doubting not but the packet boat will be stopped for some days.—P.S. 'Tis true that Mr. Sidney hath my Lord of Ossery's regiment; Bellasis' regiment is given to Lieut.-Col. Abington.

1688, Nov. 12th, Hague.—Duplicate of the above, except the postscript, which is omitted, but on a separate paper in a different hand is P.S. I am told by a considerable person that the allies have resolved to besiege Bonn as soon as they shall hear of the Prince of Orange's landing in England.

1688, Nov. 16th, Hague.—The same to the same.—The several advertisements sent to the Prince by express boats, and by men sent to him that the seaports in the north were well provided, and good orders given in all those parts; he was advised from England to land in the West, where he might be assured towns and men sufficiently would declare for him, and surprise the Court, being not expected to land there. Letters from both the Courts of England and France assuring that he would land at Yarmouth, or somewhere in the north, and finding no men-of-war at Calais and Dunkerck, and having same assurance the King's fleet would not engage, divers captains having declared they would not fight against their religion, as they have been informed, made their resolve to sail towards the west, and it is said to land some men in the Isle of Weight, to keep Portsmouth blocked up, and by the manner they will dispose of their fleet, and reinforce it constantly with fresh ships. They will interrupt all communication with France, and be ready there to invade it justly with England in the spring. This is their language, as exorbitant as you lordship may think it, and as unpracticable. Brakel, whose ship was leaky, of 70 guns,

SIR
F. GRAHAM
BART.

SIR
GRAHAM
BART.

two men-of-war more fitted, and one fitting near ready, and 7 victualers not ready, having been left behind, it was thought the Prince stayed a while for them beyond the banks, but he waited there for the return of one he sent to England, who came that very night. The people at Rotterdam, and in all the sea ports, began to exclaim and murmur against the Prince for losing so much time, since the wind and weather proved so favourable, for they think they will be received with open arms everywhere. On Friday the 12th Vice-Admiral Allemond returned to Helvoetsluyse from the fleet to take care of the ships remaining, and one Capt. Flagg to take command of the ship that is fitting. On Wednesday the 3rd of Nov. were dispatched 2 vessels, with above 50,000 of the manifesto of the Prince, one into the west and another into the north, believe into Scotland, and one Robinson in a ketch, and another employed for scouts. A yacht of Sir Hugh Owen in Wales came from Milford Haven to Rotterdam about two months since, pretended to be laden with coals, but brought eight chests of silver, and hath lain at the Brill ever since the fleet hath been ready, and so soon as the fleets sailed, went away to Wales to carry advice. Sir William Waller was expressly sent for by the Prince to Cassell, and embarked in the fleet to make use of him in his free Parliament, I believe. Eighteen boats with about 700 men arrived at Rotterdam on Saturday, Nov. 13th; three regiments more are expected, and ships ready to take them on board I sent your lordship the Prince his manifesto by the last packet boat, tho' I believed you had got it there already; now it is sold publicly and in all languages, as well as this enclosed fine picture, which infamous liberty they may as well take as the Prince to speak in his manifesto so basely as falsely of the supposed great belly of the Queen, and of the supposed Prince of Wales, whom God preserve, and the King his father to punish these abominations. . . . P.S. The packet boats are now suffered to go freely from hence.

1688. Nov. 19th, Hague.—The same to the same.—I am much afraid his Majesty's fleet has been too much towards the north to be able to overtake the Dutch fleet in the Channel. The Prince of Orange declared he apprehended to meet with her, and nothing more than to meet with a tempest when he would be at sea, and when scattered to be fallen upon by the King's fleet. Four regiments of foot are come to Rotterdam and thereabouts, and more are to follow to be in readiness to be embarked when the Prince sends for them. Several ships at Helvoetsluyse and Amsterdam are to be made ready for their transportation Van Tromp is reconciled to the Prince. Two fire-ships are amaking ready at Rotterdam and more at Amsterdam. The English nation may believe what they please, they certain an absolute conquest is intended; and the Church of England may believe what they please, she will hardly be able to subsist when a Presbyterian prince and army will have the command. Her Royal Highness told myself more than once that there was little or no difference between the Church of England and the Presbyterians, and she goes constantly to both churches. As soon as I received the King's commands by your letter of the 2nd of Nov. I sent to desire access of the Princess; her Royal Highness sent me word by her secretary, She saw no men since the Prince his departure, that I might tell him what I had to say, and if I scrupled at that, I might write to her, which I have done, and enclosed the declaration of the witnesses, and that it was by the King's command. This afternoon her Royal Highness was pleased to send me with her said secretary, Mr. D'Alone, this message, that she does not wonder at all that after what has been publicly talked of and generally believed of the matter contained in the same paper the King should think of means to convince the world of the contrary; but as for her, that she thinks she neither ought can at this distance nor ought in other respects judge of it, being it is of a nature that nothing but a Parliament can satisfy therein the minds of everybody. . . . P.S. I doubt 4 regiments at Rotterdam will be sent as yet, for fear they should be intercepted by the King's fleet. I have seen a letter of the Queen of Swedes, mentioning the Pope's acceptance of his Majesty's mediation betwixt him and the King of France, and wherein she expressed a very great concern for his Majesty in the present conjuncture.

1688, Nov. 19th. The same to the same.—I received two letters from your lordship; the first gave me intimation of my Lord Sutherland's removal, which would have been very sensible to me, his lordship being my great friend, but that it must be for the King's service, since his Majesty would have it so. I knew this long

time that when any such removal would happen your lordship would not fail to come in, his Majesty having been pleased to express some such thoughts upon occasions that were offered to speak of your lordship, and his Majesty can bear me witness I said I knew no man fitter for the employments, and on whom his Majesty could more rely.

1688, Nov. (23rd), Hague. The same to the same.—There is no express come yet from the Prince of Orange either to her Royal Highness or to the States, but letters came from Dartmouth to some at Utrecht, by the very same express that brought the King the news of the Prince his landing, that he was joyfully received in all them parts, and able to reinforce his army with in a pace from Cornwall and Devonshire. It is believed the States have sent orders, or are about sending them, to their fleet to find out my Lord Dartmouth and fight him, for to have the communication free with the Prince. They have resolved to raise 3,000 horse and some foot. Two of the four regiments come towards Rotterdam for to be embarked are commanded back to their garrisons; two more remain in the town in boats; they have leave to go abroad all day, and at night they must sleep in their boats. Her Royal Highness sent for the deputies of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, of Dorts, and of Harlem, to let them know how happily the Prince had escaped the English fleet; that the hand of God appeared in it, for that if they had met such a numerous fleet would have sustained a great loss; that he as happily landed and desired to have 10 men-of-war in readiness when he would call for them, some thousands of men. I apprehend, and upon good grounds, that when the King would call his forces from the north these men would have been ordered to land there; but my fear of that is over for the present, since those two regiments have been sent back, and that the States having two days ago resolved upon letters of mark against the French, they have likewise resolved to set out nine frigates against the French privateers, and to save charges, order them to be employed as the Prince would have occasion; it is not yet known if this will serve the Prince his design. He wrote just as he was setting sail from Helvoetsluyse to the Duke of Zell, that he had no great loss by the tempests, but that he would have been disappointed of his design if the King's fleet had been at sea for divers days after the tempests, so dispersed his fleet has been; that he was sure of success so that he were but once landed. There was never such praying in these countries as is now daily for the success of the Prince's enterprise, and all the predicants give [God] thanks for the late tempests, being the cause of his having changed measures, and of his happy landing on the west. All the officers taken with the 200 men of Col. Babington's regiment by one of his Majesty's frigates deserve to be hanged, and above all the major of the regiment, one Colomby, formerly a page to Sir William Temple, and afterwards a great creature of Col. Sidney on all occasions, speaking infamously of the King. P.S.—Ten thousand copies in Dutch of the declaration of witnesses of the birth of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales have been already distributed; they begin now to believe him truly the King's son, but some will never believe it. Pensioner Faguel has declared to some foreign ministers that he believes it. They say that the English have been the cause that the Prince made mention of it in his manifesto: for his creatures here of the States find now that it must do the Prince a great deal of prejudice and dishonour to have said anything of it in his manifesto. Don Pedro Ronquillo writes that the more the King yields the more insolent the people grow, and apprehend much the success of affairs. The Spanish minister here makes his Court to her Royal Highness with the least news that appears favourable to the Prince. Its reported here that the Duke of Lorraine is dead, and there is some likelihood of it. Two men-of-war of the State's fleet, which had the Duke of Holstein's regiment embarked upon them, have been separated from the fleets, went into the Isle of Wight, as they say themselves, were well received there, and no money taken for what victuals they had; at last, not knowing where the Prince was, they resolved to return home, passed at night thro' the English fleet, and arrived at the Brill the day before yesterday, which made the States assemble extraordinarily at night time, upon an apprehension that they were two Frenchmen of war that had some design upon the Brill.

1688, Nov. 30th, Hague. The same to the same.—We want two posts occasioned by the contrary wind and stormy weather. I send to his Majesty by his own command a particular account of what present forces are ready to be sent to the Prince, or where he shall com-

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GRAHAM
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F. GRAHAM,
BART.

mand them, to be conveyed by Brakell, five men-of-war more, and some 24 capers, which shall carry 24 guns a piece; a resolution likewise newly taken by the States General to send out about 20 men-of-war commanded by Van Trump, and on which they intend to embark 10,000 men for some extraordinary design; this cannot be so soon executed. I think it convenient the Queen should see it in the King's absence. These enclosed lists of his Majesty's sea and land forces sent by the Ambassador Van Citters to the States General, which he was ordered to purchase at any rate, your lordship will be pleased to send to the King; that by the exactness of them his Majesty will be able to judge by whom they must have been given. P.S.—They can not get ready but nine capers to go along with Brakell. They give out here that my Lord Colchester is gone to the Prince of Orange with 300 of the King's Guards. They have had no news yet from the Prince, but what the letters of London brought.

—The list of his Majesty's troops and Army.—Received Nov. 1688. An addition to the Ambassador Van Citter's letter, dated 19th of Nov. 1688. Mentioned in the above letter. (3½ pp., folio.) Sum total, English, Scotch, and Irish, 32,031 men, horse and foot.

1688, Dec. 2nd,* Hague. The same to the same.—I forgot to insert in my letter of yesterday that the States General have resolved the raising of the 22 penny upon all real and personal estates. They resolve likewise to send a 1,000 horse besides the foot, which will not prove 3,000, along with Brakell; they want small vessels to transport them, all imaginable diligence is used to get them from all parts Mr. Gee, of whom I writ in my last letter, who is gone with a young son of his with the Prince, and in good equipage, is a Yorkshire man, of the west part of it, and was formerly a Parliament man for Hull; a bitter enemy to the King, as all the rest of them, who took an oath here amongst themselves before their departure, as it is now known, that they would never lay down arms till they made the Prince of Orange King, and laughed at a free Parliament, tho' the King should call one, if they cannot get together a powerful army, which they doubted not of. The Duke of Lorraine is now upon the mending hand. The States have not heard yet from the Prince and long to hear from him, and it is not believed they will send away these forces now at Helveltsluc till they hear from him. I am not without some apprehension they may be ordered for the north. Your lordship may be pleased to let the King know of this resolution of the States to embark a 1,000 horse. They assure the Princess has heard yesterday from the Prince, and since she says nothing they conclude his affairs go not so well. They have great expectations, having, as they say, assurances before the Prince's departure that the city of London will declare after the King goes to his army. P.S.—There is no packet boat come since that which brought the letters of the 9th. I gave order to hire a boat expressly to carry over these and my precedent letters, if one may be had for money, for there is an order of the States none should go without leave.

1688, Dec. 3rd, Hague. The same to the same.—I have solicited very earnestly the French Ambassador, tho' without order, to write to the King his master, (which he assured me to have done effectually) to cause some incursions to be done into these frontiers in hopes it would prove a means to deter the States from parting with these forces now embarked and expecting the Prince his orders where they shall be sent, for I am not without just cause of fear they are destined for the North, tho' I have great assurance given me they are intended for Scotland. What the French King will order a little time will shew. The landing of these men in the North of England would prove so ruinous to the King's affairs induced me to motion this from myself, and declared at the same time to the Ambassador that it was without any order from Court. The States Commissioners are to go this day or to-morrow, to meet the Elector of Brandenburg at Weesel at his own request. To this I have only to add the enclosed memorial of the Emperor's Envoyé, to which the States have not yet returned an answer, and some letters of Van Citters in Dutch as he writ them to the States; your lordship may have them I have also enclosed of your office one of my Lord Mordaunt's. This Ambassador writes in other letters that he is kept as a prisoner, that nobody of his friends that give him intelligence dares come at him, his house being beset by spies and soldiers, and they say now he is threatened by the Papists; as I do not believe nothing of this to be

true, I think it convenient he should be sent to, to write the truth to the States, and that I know the certainty of it. I am sure he is not threatened as I have been by the English and Scots traitors whilst they have been here, and am daily by the rabble here, my chapel pulled down, my house pillaged, and myself and family cut into pieces, yet I am not afraid nor do I write or complain of it. Six weeks before the Prince his departure, and as yet, my house is beset with spies that no man or woman can come at any hour of the day or of the night but it is known; all persons of quality that are Roman Catholics are advertised to come no more to my chapel; a world of the common people do daily flock hither to pray for the preservation of their Majesties, and of his Royal Highness.

1688, Dec. 4th, Hague.—The same to the same.—I have not heard from your lordship nor from any of your office by the last packet The deputies the States send to the Prince of Orange believe they shall be able to go next week; they are drawing up their instructions; in the mean time they have conferences with the Elector of Brandenburg, who arrived here with the Electrice two days ago, and are treated extremely kind and splendidly by her Royal Highness, who does them all the honour and civilities imaginable, and sits up with the Electrice at play and conversation till three in the morning. They are to go to Amsterdam in a day or two, being invited thither by the magistrates. A great frost begins in these parts, and their (there are?) fears likewise of incursions of the French, which will cause disorders if they make any, and make them exclaim against the Prince for not sending back some of their forces, now that he hath done his business.

The contributions that the French do gather in Germany, Juliers, and Cleves are very considerable

(Decayed.)

1688, Dec. 10, Hague.—The same to the same.—As I was going to confirm to your lordship, the detention of the forces that have been embarked at Helveltsluc, the Flanders post brought such dismal news of the 6th from London that makes my heart sink

1688, Dec. 14th, at the Hague.—The same to the same.—He is shocked at the King being so infamously betrayed as Monsr. Benting's letter to the Princess of Orange of the 6th mentions, which came by an express, as well as in another express by sea of the 7th from Herbert P.S. The pensioner Faguel is abandoned by the physicians, and so is the Prince of Friseland. They raise here 3,000 horse and 2,000 foot, more forces will be raised. Here are printed in Dutch, but first in English by Farguson, Burnet, Wildman, and Farguson, 40 or 50 articles against the King; this they left to be printed here in case of success.

1688, Dec. 17th, Hague.—The same to the same.—A duplicate of this sheet has been sent your lordship by Flanders, but not of the other sheet. Mr. Wynn hath the cipher in his hands.—Three packets are wanting from England, and some comfortable news to such as live in grief and sorrow, whilst all the world here [is] overjoyed for the daily straights that the King our master is reduced to—such and so general a desertion of their King's as they speak of was never heard of in any age since the creation. The treachery of Churchill they say was known these many months would happen, as well as that of the rest who went over to the Prince, and of all those who declared for him, and of many more who are not yet declared till the Prince appears nearer. Those of the States declare openly that no King was ever so ill served and so betrayed. They exclaim against the ever infamous treachery of Churchill, a man so raised by the King from nothing, made a Lieutenant-General but a day or two before, which I knew not. If I were but assured that the King, was in health, it would revive my decayed spirits; nothing but such a sad and monstrous experience could convince his Majesty that so many men that he had raised to employments and honour, and so many men who have eaten his bread for so many years, and so many who got considerable estates by himself and by the King his brother, could be capable of the most enormous treachery that ever was committed The ships which transported the Prince of Orange's army into England are commanded home, and to be conducted but by a few men-of-war. They could wish here they had a good part of the Prince his army, for they apprehend very much an invasion of the French, if the frost continues which begins—these four days. Prince Wall to come with what force he hath towards Mastrick; and its proposed to send some of the burgers of the inland towns to the frontiers, till men are raised It is proposed, and believed it will pass, that

* The date of second has been substituted for first.

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
GRAHAM,
BART.

8,000 seamen shall be raised, and 16 men-of-war equipped to be sent to the Straits, and the raising of 18,000 landmen more will be proposed in a few days. The Elector and Electrice of Brandenburg have some thoughts of coming hither. The pensioner Faguel dyed on Tuesday last, and hath declared to some friends of his before his death that the Princess and Prince of Denmark have been engaged from the very beginning of this invasion, and that the Prince of Orange would not hear of it till he had first assurances from them. The Prince of Friseland who was taken desperately ill, being at church, by a vomiting of blood, and since despaired of, is now somewhat better. Comte d'Avaux went away yesterday for France; he and the States ambassador are to be exchanged at Monts or thereabouts. The French ambassador had a guard given him three days before his departure. The Emperor and Empire have not yet declared war against the French King. Many believe the Princess of Denmark may come hither to see her sister, and live here till affairs are settled in England. I cannot believe she will leave England. News came this morning from Flanders by an express come thither to some private [] out of England, that the King finding [himself] reduced to so great extremities was forced [to call] a Parliament for the 15th of January; the news was not public in Flanders, for no letter makes mention of it, but one come to a considerable Jew here, who communicated presently to her Royal Highness in the morning, and about noon she communicated the news to the States General, who appeared not a little surprised at it, and sent presently some of their members to this Jew's house to know how he came by the news. *The Princess was extraordinarily surprised, and asked if it was her father or her husband that called the Parliament. All the Prince's friends are extraordinarily troubled at it: they doubted not but the King would be taken, fly away, or be killed; and the Prince presently proclaimed King.* I send your lordship an infamous printed paper in Dutch which has been sold here for some days, at last forbidden and seized upon by the States; it is the King's process. The Protestants of England's memorial to the Princess and Prince of Orange composed by Major Wildman and Burnet, which I sent over long since, contains almost the same points; here are likewise prints made of his Majesty, the most infamous and insupportable that can be imagined. My Lord C writes hither that there has been a great massacre of English in Ireland purposely given out to have the Irish there in England massacred.

1688, Dec. 20th, Hague.—The same to the same.—I received your lordship's letter of the 4th of this month . . . what I wrote in cipher in my last is most certain, and not in the least to be doubted of. Now that the King has called a Parliament the world will see what unreasonable, unchristian, and unjust things will be aimed at and desired by the Prince and his party. They assure here already the Prince of Wales will never be acknowledged. Your lordship's letters will come without danger of being intercepted, addressing them to the Postmaster of Harwich, for he sends one of the packet boats with them. The States resolve to propose the raising of 13,000 men more, as I have intimated to you in my last, finding little hopes of seeing here so soon any part of those forces the Prince hath with him, and that they must provide against France . . . Her Royal Highness Court is overjoyed to hear the Prince so successful, and I am oppressed with groans and lamentations for it

1688, Dec. 21st, Hague. The same to the same.—The news we have from England are melancholy indeed There is great joy at Court for the success of the Prince of Orange his designs. Some of States begin to think affairs go too far, that they could not believe it, that so general a desertion was never heard of, of so great and so good a King. I send you Van Citters his letters which are printed here, wherein are seen such lies and such shifts as is unworthy of an ambassador's pen. The Prince of Orange does call with great earnestness for the rest of Holstein's regiments, and for no others. They say the Prince was to send Macay with 6,000 foot and 500 horse into Ireland, and to send the Duke of Ormond along to reduce that kingdom. They write hither likewise that my Lord Dartmouth would not conduct the Prince of Wales into France. I am sorry in so unfortunate a conjuncture to be necessitated to desire your lordship to speak to the King about recovering the payment of a little sum that is due to me till the 5th of Nov., 760*l.*, for to pay off all my debts here, for which the common people threaten to pillage my house and chapel, glad to

have the pretext to demolish this last, which I have built myself, and have never put it to the King's accounts nor many other expenses. . . . I am overjoyed to hear their Majesties are in health, and the Queen with child.

Hamburg.

1688, Oct. 30th. Hamburg.—Sir Peter Wyche to the Earl of Middleton. I'm to beg compassion for my distractedness to which as good providence gave some lightsome intervals by driving the Prince back, so by the letters of this day they are continued, he having been with his fleet in those harbours on Friday, but resolved again to venture. And as I'm now wanting two posts from your lordship's office, by the reports our enemies send abroad, his Majesty is not to have 10 for their 100, so general a defection is there to be of his subjects through the whole kingdom. As we have heard nothing for some time of Herbert, 'tis now advised he had ventured through the Channel, and by correspondence laid designed for Bristol.—Foreign news.

1688, Nov. 2nd. Hamburg. The same to the same. Foreign news.—The obstinacy of the Prince to pursue his design, and the very fair weather and wind he hath had these 3 days, makes me fear his Majesty may have very unwelcome guests. May they be entertained as they deserve. The inclosed for his Majesty was sent to me this morning from the Consul at Elsenore

1688, Nov. 6th. Hamburg.—The same to the same.—The Holland letters of this day, guessing that the Pr. (who set sail on the 1st inst. from Helvoetsluce with as fair a wind as could blow) might be landing in England on Saturday, if he intended for any place in Kent; this may be as importune as 'tis uncertain whether 't will be so or no, being scarce to come to hand by the parity of reason that these 4 ordinary's. I have not had one word from your lordship's office. We are well warranted from a general deluge again, therefore there are hopes his Majesty may not be overwhelmed as Germany is by the French, who find but weak resistance Foreign news.

1688, Nov. 13th, Hamburg. Sir Peter Wych to Lord Preston.—Having for three weeks lived very miserably on the bad entertainment of the Holland reports, yesterday I received two ordinary's disorderly from Whitehall, and amongst the happy circumstances of his Majesty's affairs that your lordship had succeeded my Lord Myddleton as Secretary of State.—Compliments.— . . . I received this day printed what was done at the extraordinary Council on the 22nd of the past, and the attestations of the Queen Dowager and of other persons of eminency, which so baffle the odious and villainous scandal of the supposition of the Prince of Wales. I read it over with great exultancy, and the thought was present to make it be translated into high Dutch, and to have it printed, for never poison was so operative as that black scandal so maliciously aggravated in that villainous libel, (the memorial of the nation to the Prince and Princess of Or.), and I may say there is not a Protestant Prince or subject on the continent not infected. A strict alliance is treating betwixt the King of Sweden and the Princes of Lunenbourg, in which the Duke of Holstein hath great hopes, and is too partial to the Pr. of Or., by which the King of Sweden made him promise to do for him when the capitulation was made for the 6,000 men

1688, Nov. 16th, Hamburg. The same to the same.— No English letters are come this day. I am not a little disquieted by those from Holland, which confidently say the Prince and his forces are landed in several places of the west, possess 10 or 12 miles along the shore, have plentiful markets made for them, and that the people declare for the Prince, which God avert. As every Protestant in Germany is for the Prince, so is your lordship to observe out of the enclosed letter from Vienna that the Catholics wish him not ill, if by his mad design England might be made espouse the common cause (as 'tis called) against his M.C.M.

1688, Nov. 20th, Hamburg.—The same to the same.—Foreign news His M. C. Majesty hath lost all hopes of persuading the Elector of Bararia to be neuter, and 'tis wondered that the Pr. of Orange and the States have accepted a neutrality for the county of Meurs upon the Rhine, belonging to the Prince We hear his M. C. Majesty hath confiscated an estate of Mareschal Schomberg's which lies near Paris, and that the King of Portugal may withdraw his pension of 16,000 crowns yearly

1688, Nov. 23rd, Hamburg. The same to the same.—By receiving no letters from England, and by the reports which come hither from Holland, (by which

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there were to be a most general and most rebellious desertion of his Majesty. I am in no small discomposure and perplexity, and the concern is too great at home to draw any steady attention to what is done abroad
1688, Nov. 27th, Hamburg. The same to the same. Foreign news.—This day I received from your lordship's office the advices of the 20th inst., by which I see his Majesty is going to his army (God send him victorious progress and a triumphant return), and that some arch rebels have endeavoured to desert; but I am armed against the frightful reports of Holland (which make the Prince 20,000 strong, and say he was within 18 miles of London, where 40,000 apprentices were up declaring for him), and seeing no advantages the King's enemies have got against him, am confident he is to subdue his last rebels and reign happily in himself and in his posterity

1688, December 21st, Hamburg. Sir Peter Wych to Lord Preton. The bruit which came hither from Holland by the last ordinary that the King, Queen, and Prince of Wales should have left the kingdom, being confirmed to me this day from your lordship's office by a letter of the 11th from Mr. Tempest, the amazement is too great to be so soon recovered, and the distraction I am in makes me inapt for business.

1688, Dec. 21st, Hamburg. Sir P. Wych to Mr. Tempest. (Holograph.) The consternation yours of the 11th put me in that the Queen and the Prince of Wales one day and the King the next left Whitehall and went beyond sea is too great to be over so soon or to permit me to do any business. By the news come hither 'tis not known who is in place, therefore I must expect my fate amongst the rest of the King's ministers, which will be much the worst by what you obliged me to do by orders from my Lord Middleton, to assist to all my power him who came over for to fetch the stags which the Duke of Zell presented his Majesty, who hath engaged me in 200*l.*, which on the news was asked me this day, and a letter shewed me that Mr. Graham had refused to pay the bill, tho' he promised to do it at sight. . . .

1688, Dec. 25th, Hamburg.—The same to the same. (Holograph.) I am so unfortunate as not to have had a line from you or from any else in two posts, when we are tortured with what is advised from Holland, and with Monsr. Citters' letters to the States giving an account of what passed at London and at Feversham from the 11th to the 14th inst., which are printed and came hither this day

1688, Dec. 28, Hamburg.—The same to the same. (Holograph.)—Tho' three posts from England were due to me this morning yet not a letter came, and I am yet in the same distracting agony what is become of his Majesty at Feversham; all the letters and prints we see make it uncertain whether he be alive

1688, Jan. 8th, Hamburg.—Sir Peter Wych to Mr. Tempest. The 7th post being come hither this day without any letters from England, and we being assured by all those from Flanders and Holland that his Majesty was arrived in Flanders and already with the Queen and Prince of Wales at St. Germain, I being reasonably to doubt what is become of his Secretaries of State, shall forbear writing any more till I have further information, which I expect every post day with great impatience. None doubts but there is with you a great embargo, and that we are not to hear of or from you till it be thought fit to take that off. . . .

1688, Hamburg, Janry. 18th. The same to the same. (Holograph.) . . . We have yet no English letters: know not who's in office and what hath been done since the 11th of December, the date of your last letter By letters I have seen from Paris it is out of doubt but that the King, Queen and Prince of Wales are at St. Germain, by which an embassy only can make our Egyptian darkness and ignorance of what is doing in the nation. 'Tis guessed you are in labour of some great design and settlement, which requires some time to be brought forth.—Foreign news.—The 8th post from Holland is this evening come without any letters from England.

Stockholm.

1688, Oct. 24th, Stockholm.—Edm. Poley to Lord Middleton.— . . . The rendezvous of the troops which the Hollanders are to have is put off till to-morrow, but they are now only to expect the being sent for He had I am extremely rejoiced to hear (from Mr. Wynne) that his Majesty's affairs are in so prosperous a condition, and that he hath so little reason to be afraid of his enemies; and, as it is my duty to wish that the prosperity of his Majesty's affairs may

still increase, so I do not doubt but it will. The good or ill news from England seems to have some effect upon the outward appearance of the measures of this Court, but their resolution as to their inward meaning seems to be settled, nor do I think that they are grounded upon any ill success that they either wish or expect in his Majesty's affairs. . . .

1688, Oct. 31st, Stockholm.—The same to the same.—I am assured that there are three Holland ships arrived at Gottenbourg to transport the thousand men which they are to receive from hence. It is said that those three ships, being in company with some merchants or others, did at first cause some consternation upon the coasts of Denmark and Sweden, where they were taken at first for the forerunners of the whole Holland fleet. The Comte de Linschöld, whom I have formerly mentioned to be much in favour with this King, is named Governor to the young Prince, and hath 4,000 crowns a year pension for that service, &c.—Other foreign news.—The Queen Mother returned on the 29th in the evening. The master of the ceremonies had promised me I should hear from him when she returned, but not being so good as his word, I wrote to him last night to solicit my audience of the Queen Mother upon the birth of the Prince, but I have not yet heard anything from him. Your lordship will have observed by its being put off so long that there hath been some difficulty in it; from what intrigues it proceeds I cannot tell, but they are such, it seems, as have influence upon the Queen Mother. I should have had this audience before the arrival of the Envoy of Queen Christina (had the Queen Mother been in town), and long before the coming of the Envoy of Lunebourg, but they have had occasion given them, I suppose, to demand private audiences of her, and so have had audiences in private in the country, but they have so much avoided letting me know that a private audience would be acceptable that they seemed afraid that I should believe it would; so that since they have thought fit to let it run silently so long, it must now be public or none; and I wonder the more at it because they endeavour at the same time to have me believe that they would by no means want respect for his Majesty nor civility for me. Till I have the Queen's answer I must expect her pleasure.

1688, Nov. 14th, Stockholm. The same to the same.—The troops which the Hollanders are to have from hence are not yet gone, because the ships are not enough to transport them. . . Gives an account of the proposed raising of men.—They have taken out of the Guards the worst men they can find. They were ordered to march yesterday or this day, and so in three weeks or a month may chance to be at Gottenbourg.—Other foreign news.—In my last of the 7th I did mention my not having then had an audience of the young Queen, nor indeed have I yet had it; but five days since the master of the ceremonies wrote a letter to me, in which he says that having desired to know the Queen's pleasure concerning my audience, he had received for answer *Que sa Majesté étoit encore indisposé, même que sa Majesté aroit taché de se faire habiller, mais que sa Majesté ne l'avoit pu souffrir, et étoit lost que sa Majesté seroit en meilleur état. J'attends ordre de son ex. en avant.* Thus far I have reason to believe my audience is not desperate; but, seeing it is put off still, and not being certainly sure but that it may still be put off, your lordship will be pleased to give me leave to tell you what reasons I have for my doubts. When the Queen Mother came to town I wrote to the master of the ceremonies to put him in mind of my audience, and I have here enclosed the billet I sent to him that you may the better judge of the whole business. He knowing I also expected an audience of the young Queen, went likewise to know her pleasure when I might expect one, and by chance (at least as I believe very innocently) shows the note which I had written to him, and the young Queen's name not being in the note, it was thought fit by some. I suppose, in whom she hath much confidence, to take this pretext to frame a difficulty; so that about two hours before I had the Queen Mother's answer for appointing my audience, there came a kind of a butler to me from the young Queen about beer which her Majesty seems to like brewed after the English fashion; and when he had delivered his message he sent me in a billet, of which I have also enclosed your lordship the copy: I bid one ask him who sent him with that billet? He answered that he did not know what it contained, but that he was ordered to show it me. I desired to know how he came by it. He answered that he did not know from whom it came, but desired that when I had read it he might have it again. I must confess I did not think I ought to be pleased with this billet, and so

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

SIR
GRAHAM,
BART.

I kept it, and bid him who brought it return the answer which I caused to be written to it, and which I have also here enclosed. The billet had been sealed and broken open again before it came to me, and I do since find that they who wrote it sent it sealed to one of the Queen's lady's, who hath great intimacy with and a great ascendancy over the Queen. She, finding it according to her heart's desire, sends it to me by this butler, and bids him not tell who gave it him; and the lady who was named in it had no hand in it. Soon after this man was gone I had my audience appointed by the Queen Mother, and about an hour after there came one to me who they tell me is a secretary to the young Queen. He told me he came from the young Queen, who had commanded him to give me a paper, which he did. He added that indeed he did properly belong to the Princess, but that the Queen had sent him. I, looking upon the paper, found it to be the answer I had sent, which the Queen had returned me commented with her own hand, and from the place to which she had added her last observation the rest was rent off. I did not then perfectly imagine what it might mean, and did tell him that I did hope I had never given the Queen any occasion to think I wanted any respect for her Majesty or to believe that I had any intention so to do. He answered me that the Queen was enough satisfied I had not, nor did intend it, and so we parted. From all this I must humbly leave it to you to judge if I am to expect an audience. . . .

1688, Oct. 30th. (Endorsed.) Copy of my letter to Monsr. Grönberg, master of the ceremonies, to solicit an audience of the Queen Mother, which was enclosed in the above letter to Lord Middleton. (French.)

(Endorsed.) A copy of the answer to the billet brought me by one of the Queen's servants, together with what was added to it when she returned it. (French.)

1688, Nov. 28th, Stockholm.—Edm. Poley to Lord Preston.—Has received his of Oct. 30th, and is glad that since his Majesty has made alterations in the secretary's office he has made choice of his lordship in a place of so much honour and trust.—“I give many thanks for the account you were pleased to command Mr. Griffith to give me of the 6th inst., that his Majesty had that evening been informed of the Prince of Orange's and the Holland fleets being seen upon the coasts of Devonshire, and that there was every hour expected the news of their landing. I am very sorry that the Prince of Orange or the States General should think there should be either justice or interest in so ill a design. . . . There are arrived some Holland ships at Gottemborg, but there are yet more expected, nor are the commissaries yet come, who are to muster, and to embark the 1,000 men, which are to be transported from thence, and there is so much ice already in the mouth of the harbour that some will imagine the troops will be scarce able to remove this winter, at least from that port. . . . Your lordship will have seen my letters to my Lord Middleton of the 7th and 14th inst. How I stand in this Court as to the audience I am to have of the Queen Regent upon the birth of the Prince of Wales, and it continues still in the same state, nor do I find, as far as I can guess from outward appearance, that I shall ever obtain it.”

1688, Dec. 5th, Stockholm.—The same to the same.—Here hath happened little since my last of the 28th Nov., except only that the appearances of preparations towards putting themselves in a condition to act in the spring do daily increase. Orders are given for recruiting all the regiments, and what other provisions are requisite towards the artillery are carried on with the same diligence.—Other foreign news.

1688, Dec. 12th, Stockholm. The same to the same. The troops which the Hollanders are to have from hence are at length gone from Gottenbourg. The Dutch commissaries did arrive, and the accounts are adjusted, and the troops have set sail.—Other foreign news.

1688, Dec. 12th, Stockholm.—Edm. Poley to Mr. Tempest.— . . . At present intelligence from home is more precious than usually to disappoint the enemies we have abroad, and who, having thought fit to invade us, do also think fit to send about such accounts of our affairs as do represent them to be in a much worse condition than I hope they really are. A foreign army in England must make them bad enough; but they do endeavour to make them yet worse, so that an account of what happens will be a double obligation. . . .

1688, Dec. 19th, Stockholm. The same to the same.—That the six ships which have carried some troops from Carlserona into Pommern are come back again safe will be news, no otherwise than this being a very dangerous sea at this time of the year it may be looked upon as a piece

of good fortune. . . . The Hollanders take much care to represent our affairs very ill in England.

1688, Jan. 9th, Stockholm. The same to the same.—Since my last to you of the 2nd I have had no news from England, but such as the Hollanders will let us have, which is generally as ill as they can make it, and indeed so very ill by these two last posts as if they wrote more what they wish than what they hear, so that as I will not believe it, so I will not mention it. Most foreign affairs seem to depend upon the success of ours, and as much here as anywhere, with all in quiet here in expectation of what may happen in England, and of the meeting of their Diet, which still continues fixed for the 4th of the next month. . . .

Christiana

1688, Dec. 1st, Christiana in Norway.—Dan Butts to Lord Preston.—This post brings me the news of your lordship's succeeding my Lord Middleton in that honourable office.—Offers his congratulations, and has asked Lord Middleton to give him a recommendation to Lord Preston by this post.—You will find in the office a number of complaints from this place, many of which have been redrest by my Lord Middleton; but there yet remain some for your lordship, which in regard have the whole winter before me. . . . I acquainted Lord Middleton in my last to Dr. Wynn that I design next month to be at Copenhagen. I shall be better able from thence to inform you than now I can, not knowing how far Sir Gabr[i]el have proceeded in the Treaty. . . . I have no account who succeed Dr. Wynn or Mr. Cook under your lordship, so must expect your commands with whom I am to correspond. . . . it is as necessary that I have the truth of things here as it is to send it to Copenhagen, for this is a great kingdom and our commerce very great, and the chief of our intelligence come from Holland, and is composed of nothing but lies. Our last letters brought us the news of the Prince being landed, and of the good posture his Majesty was in to receive him. I cannot think so unjust an undertaking should prosper any better than when they sent the late D. of Monmouth. . . .

Vienne

1688, Nov. 14th, Vien. (Dr.) Thomas Lane to the Earl of Middleton.—I have had the favour of a sight of the Prince of Orange's letter to the Emperor brought hither by Mr. Hopp, Envoyé Extraordinary to this Court. Its preamble is the King of England's engagements with France contrary to the interests of the empire and Christendom, the body of it, that he does not design to act anything either against the King's personal government, or against the Prince of Wales, the just succession, and that he has himself [at present] no just pretences to the Crown. . . . would make rather a friendly than [] visit into England to engage that no [] and the King to put themselves upon such a foot as shall securely proceed so far as to repress the insolence and injustice of France; that he would not disturb the Catholics in England either in their persons or free exercise of their religion, but would have the Protestant religion secured so far that their adversaries should never be in a condition to offer violence to it; and that these were the utmost of his design he protests before God and the Emperor. If a man was to rob a house he would never tell the people within whose doors were shut that he designs to rob them and take away their money or lives, but only would enter to keep himself warm or to find out some fellow h— that had done him mischief, &c.—[This] my lord, with a great deal more than I can say or think upon the subject, Card. Bonoisi was pleased yesterday to represent to his Imperial Majesty, who received it with a great deal of passionate concern, and said as the beginning of the enterprise was set in his knowledge, so he owes the success to the attainment of power, and as the Card. was pleased to wait upon the Emperor upon my solicitation, and so he bids him tell me he would do anything for the safety of the King and the Prince that could in his circumstances be required.

1688, Nov. 28th, Vienne. The Earl of Carlinford to the Earl of Middleton.—I have had a pretty constant account of what passed in Holland in relation to their preparations for the invasion of England, and of their declarations and libels for the promotion of that affair, which I have not failed to represent to the ministers here as the thing deserves, and to shew the contradictions there are betwixt the public pretences they give out at this Court and in other places, and those they in these papers design to communicate to their friends and partisans, especially since I have the declaration of the Prince

SIR
F. GRAHAM,
BART.

of Orange in my hand in which the Prince of Wales his birth is so scandalously questioned that it must be put to the judgment of his own Parliament; this does astonish and strike with horror all indifferent men, so that the most considerable here express a just sense of the just consequences such violent proceedings may have, and are too good natured to blame more than the Emperor himself; but was he willing he cannot in this exigency assist us: the most conclude here that the preservation of Holland is necessary for the conservation of the empire, and therefore tho' they do not love these undertakings, they will not disoblige them, but as to the present proceedings within the kingdom of England I am as much a stranger to as a man can be that has not received a letter thence for above a month. The Marquis de Albaville is always in such haste that he has not time to inform me here of what he receives from you, so that all I can do here is only in general to represent that I do not question the King when at liberty will most readily do all things the treaties oblige him unto, and that he will not encourage an unjust violation or infraction of a truce in any potent neighbour; had I any particular instructions as to these points it might prove much more satisfactory. . . .

Letters of Advice from Vienna.

1688, Oct. 28, 31; Nov. 14 (2), 21, 25 (2).

1688, Nov. 25. One of the letters of this date is indorsed by the Marquis de Albaville: "This is a copy of the Marquis of Luzingnem, the K. of France his Envoyé Extraordinary at Vienna, to Count d'Avaux, which I think fit the King should see." Tempest's note adds that the Marquis d'Avaux was at the Hague—Luzingnem says that he has received a print containing the resolution of the States General on the present affairs of England.—That at Vienna they began to despair that the design of the Prince of Orange could succeed that winter, but d'Avaux tells that he would try once more if the winds were favourable; and Luzingnem hopes that God, in spite of the prayers of the Protestant churches, will not be more favourable to such pernicious designs. "I am assured that some days ago the secretary of the English Envoy, in the absence of my Lord Carlingford, who has gone to Inspruck to see his brother, had delivered to the Emperor a letter on the part of the King his master, by which he notified to him that it was with great grief that he learned on all sides the King of France's infractions of the truce which he (the Emperor) had guaranteed on attaining the empire; and that he would use his good office with the King to engage him to desist from his enterprises and observe the Treaty of truce, and that if his remonstrances were ineffectual he would wish to join his forces to those of the empire to compel him; but that the pernicious designs of the Prince of Orange against his own safety obliged him to look after his own private interests; and he even begged the Emperor that in such a conjuncture he would assist him and send to the States General a person of confidence, who might dissuade them from assisting the P. of Orange with all their forces. The same secretary had also orders to solicit the Nuncio and the Ambassador of Spain to back his request to the Emperor: but they both answered that it was now too late, and that the Prince was too far advanced in his enterprise and so it would be useless to send any more."

1688, Dec. 26.

(The news in these advices is nearly all about the Turks and Turks.)

Ratisbon.

1688, Dec. 24. Ratisbon.—(Sir) Geo. Etherege to Lord Preston. "The Majesty has been so shamefully betrayed at home that our nation has justly lost the little reputation it had recovered, honour and honesty are looked upon by foreigners to be no more of the growth of our unhappy Island. A Parliament is called I hear. I wish it could be such a one as would sincerely labour to establish a healing peace among us by having a due regard to his Majesty's prerogative, as well as to the privilege of the subject. I must confess the greatest good I expect from it is, that it will open the eyes of many well meaning men who have been grossly imposed upon."

1688, Dec. 24. Ratisbon.—(Sir) George Etherege to Mr. Tempest.—"While things go so ill in England I imagine you are not very curious to know what passes in the empire . . . I have received your letter of the 4th

instant, which is so obliging that I am impatient to be personally acquainted with you . . .

1688, Jan. 28th. (Sir) George Etherege to Lord Preston (L.S.). On Saturday last a certain paper came to my hands which I find was read a day or two before in the hall, of re et correlatione to most of the members of the Diet, by Danckleman, the Elector of Brandenburg's deputy. I send it to your lordship translated into French. I believe you will be very much surprised at the insolence of this deputy, who durst publish in so august an assembly so infamous a libel against his Majesty. To vex me the more, I cannot prudently at this time take so much notice of it as I should, but must wait for a more favourable conjuncture. In the meantime all I can do is to expose the weakness and deceitfulness of his arguments in such places as are proper. The States of Holland and the Protestant Princes who are engaged in the Prince of Orange's design, recollecting themselves that a war begun by them on the account of religion may be of dangerous consequence, should it be taken notice of by the Roman Catholic Princes before they have proceeded so far as to fix the foundation of that vast building which seems to be projected by them, have ordered their ministers, especially those who are employed in the empire, to insinuate and declare that the invasion of our country by the Prince of Orange is not so much to establish the affairs of the church as to regulate the affairs of State, in order to lessen the greatness of France, and is purely grounded on a politic interest. They hope with this to amuse the Roman Catholics, while they carry on their own business; but to make this theme take, the Prince of Orange should have made another manifest. I wish all our countrymen who are misled by an apprehension that their religion is in danger were well informed of these practises, that they may be no longer cheated by any tinsel-pretexts. The foolish and impudent author of the inclosed is so confident of the success of his party that he already places the Prince of Orange on the throne, regulating the affairs of England. The house of Austria can do nothing without the help of this Almanzor; he will do them justice against the French, and fight for all the Princes who will favour his ambition; no wonder, since it is to make way for so general a blessing that his Majesty is unjustly attacked under the name of evil counsellors, and the Prince of Wales presumed to be supposed. Notwithstanding the pains he takes to dissemble, he is not able to hold out to the end of the chapter, his praising a notable pamphlet called *L'Europe Esclavée si l'Angleterre ne rompt ses fers*, which was written by the same foolish zealot who made *Le Croisade des Protestants ou prière sur l'institution des Chevaliers de St. Paul*, discovers what his principles are at bottom.

Copies of papers against James 2nd.

Papers on the abdication.

Notes of proceedings in the Convention Parliament.

In conclusion I must be allowed to give my best thanks to Sir Frederick Graham for his very kind hospitality at Netherby Hall.

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

ADDITIONAL MANUSCRIPTS OF SIR ALEXANDER
MALET BART.

SIR
A. MALET
BART.

An account of the greater number of Sir A. Malet's manuscripts is at p. 308, of the Appendix to the Fifth Report of this Commission. Some others having been brought by Sir Alexander from his country seat, he very obligingly laid them before me.

Among them is a very good 16th century copy of the "Tree of Commonwealth," written by the notorious Edmund Dudley:—A copy of Henry the 8th's letter indicating the mode by which his title as head of the church should be made known, and directing erasure of prayers where the Pope's name was used.—Latin notes of the controversy between Bucer and Alasco on the important subject of ecclesiastical vestments.—Law treatises by the celebrated Serjeant Dodridge.—A French treatise on the Spanish Monarchy, and an English treatise on the independence of Scotland.—Copies of a letter by Beza, and of some letters between the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Archbishop of St. Andrews (temp. Eliz.), and curious information about the latter.—Narrative of the proceedings of the Scotch Lords who followed King James to Stirling in 1585.—Account of the conference between King James and James Gibson (a minister of the Church) in the same year; and a singular account of disgraceful proceedings before the

SIR
A. MALET,
BART.

King in a church where he had requested a prayer to be offered for his mother just before her death.

There is a copy of a long apology by James Maitland for the conduct of his father, the celebrated William Maitland of Lethington, directed against the equally celebrated Leslie, bishop of Ross; it contains a list of all the works composed by the Bishop so far as known to the writer.—Several papers on Ecclesiastical Law.—Copy of a law case regarding customary descent in the Island of Sark; and of another law case about forfeiture of land on marrying without consent. Archbishop Laud's zeal in the cause of learning, and his munificence in giving manuscripts to Oxford are well known: here is a copy of his letter to the University on the occasion of a gift of MSS.—There are two petitions which are very noticeable; one because of the great age of the petitioner, more than 98 years; the other because of the inhuman ferocity shewn to a son by a father, that father being a justice of the Court of Common Pleas.—William Noy had the honour of suggesting the revival of ship money; and here is a wordy and rather obscure letter by him on the subject directed to Sir John Coke.—An account in French of the descent on the Island of Rhé.—A printed broadside addressed to Oliver Cromwell styling him Emperor of the Western Isles; and some interesting papers by Dr. George Harbin on Charles I., Archbishop Laud, Clarendon's History, and Queen Anne's right to the Crown.—Also extracts from Bishop Turner's memoir of the events of November and December 1688.

A folio of the 16th century begins—

This boke named the tre of comon welthe was by Edmond Dudley, esquier, late counsellor to King Henry the vith, the same Edmond at the compiling hereof being prisoner in the Tower in the furst yere of the reigne of King Henry theight. Theffect of this treatise consisteth in thre special points, that is to say, furst in the remembrance of God and of the faith of his holy church with the which thinge every christian prince hath nede to begynne. Secondly, of some condicions and demeanours necessarie in every Prince both for his honour and for the suertie of his contynewance. Thirdly, of the tree of Commonwelth, which togeth people of every degre. Of the condicion and demeanour which thei should be of. (37 leaves perfect.) It supplies lacunæ in, and a little (verbally) varies from, the printed copy.* There is a MS. of the same No. 2204, Harl. MS. See *Biographia Britannica*. See also Strype's life of Stow.

4 pp. the end wanting.—The King (Henry 8th) to , reciting that he had abated the usurpation of the Bishop of Rome, and united to the Crown Imperial of his realm "the title, dignitie and style of supreme " hede immediately under God in erthe of the Church " of Englonde," which the bishops and clergy have approved by oath and writing under signs and seals.—Tells them that considering it would be beneficial if the bishops and clergy would preach against Rome, he has sent letters to the Bishop of the diocese "in part " whereof ye be our Justices" to teach and preach on Sundays and other feast days the word of God, and that the said title belongs to the Crown, and to give warning to all abbots, &c. to do the like, and to command all schoolmasters to teach the same to the children, and cause all prayers, &c. wherein the Bishop of Rome is named, to be erased. Ends "diligence whatsoever shall " be in your powers." [See No. xxxii. of Collection of Records, &c., Vol. 3 of Burnet's History of the Reformation.

16th century.—Summa controversiæ de re vestiariâ inter Bucerum et Alasco. (In the margin at the bottom is written—*Humfredus de re vestiaria.*) Latin.

p. 1. Points wherein they agree, and wherein not.
p. 2. D. Bucerus, his argument.
p. 3. D. Alasco, his argument.
p. 4. After a sentence here is the quotation from St. Paul in Latin. (All things are lawful for me, &c.) Signed by Laurentius Humfredus and Tho. Sampson, and a marginal Latin note signed in the presence of Thomas Wutton, Esq.

p. 5. Argumenta quædam quibus probatur non debere ministros verbi obtemperare principi ceremonias et formam amicus prescribenti.

p. 6. Objectiones quædam cum responsionibus ad easdem, ending on p. 7.

(Endorsed, "Principi non parendum formam vestium ministris præcipi.")

16th century.—An order set forth for translating of the Bible.

p. 1. Cambridge, Oxford, Westminster.—Gives the names of the persons appointed for the old Testament, and the different books assigned to them.

p. 2. The same for translating the Greek New Testament.

p. 3. The rules to be observed in translating (15 in number.)—The Bishop's Bible was to be followed, and as little altered as the truth of the original will permit.

Les Lectures de Mr. Dodridge sur le Statute 21. Hen. VIII. c. 13. touchant pluralités et non residence.—Lent 45. Eliz (3½ closely written pages.)

p. 4. Le division (3½ pages closely written).

p. 7. More on the Statute in numbered sections, but begins with No. 1 (2½ pp.)—Ends on p. 9.

Les conceits de M. Dodridge. Lector sur la primer division.—(On the same Statute.)

p. 4. La seconde division.

p. 5. La troisième division.

p. 7. It ends.

Le methode de Monsr. Doddridge en son practize del ley dengleterre qui apres fuit leigne serjant al ley al Roy Jacques. It begins—

Aristot. 1 Top., expressing the means whereby in any faculty or science, intellectual, &c.

p. 65. Ends, Made thereby then many cases.

(This is the Lawyer's Light, &c., printed in 4to, 1629.)

p. 67. The second of former remembered observations out of Aristot.

p. 80. Ends, And as touching the former, namely, the multiplicity and abundance of words, the Statute of the Dissolution of Monasteries made in 31. Hen. VIII., may yield us a perfect type. (It is of ambiguities and amphibologies and special interpretations.)

1676, Feb. 15th.—The Duke of Buckingham's speech in the House of Lords.—Begins, I have often troubled your Lordships with my discourse in the House. (19 pp. and 2 lines.)—He moves the King to give us a new Parliament.

Extracts from Journals of the House of Lords of the 15th and 16th of June.—Motion to attack the Duke of Buckingham.—Then they considered the offence of the Earl of Salisbury, and my Lord Chancellor's speech to him, and his speech to Lord Wharton. (16 pp.)

Saturday, 17th Feb. Ends with the Duke of Buckingham's committal to the Tower.

Discours "de Regno Hispaniæ," (French, 17½ pp.) Begins, La Monarchie d'Espagne qui avec un cours de perpetuelle prosperite. . . . Ends, Disposition plus propres quelles se voyent a present pour en espérer les effects. (Temp. James I. The writer says, the Palatine had 7 children, and was an obstinate puritan.—It is written in favour of an alliance between France and England and other Princes to recover the Palatinate.)

(23½ pp.) That the Crown of Scotland was not subject to England. Begins, Some English historians, lawyers, and heralds do too frequently abuse the world. Ends, to serve ourselves against the invasions of old friends. (It is indorsed by Harbin.)

The following are all finely written fair copies:—

1580, March 16th, Geneva.—Beza, his epistle to Mr. James Howson. Begins, Beasti me literis tuis egrotanti redditus (2½ pp. large folio). He is grieved to hear that the contest about pseudo episcopacy continued.—Has finished his book called Iconas, dedicated to the Queen.—He sends a copy less elegantly bound than hers to George, Earl Mareschal of Scotland, and desires the approbation of Buchanan and D. Junius.—Ends, Vale vir eximie et observande frater.

Propositiones Ministrorum Scotiæ, serenissimo Regi oblatae (1½ p.). Begins, Princeps civilia curat negotia cæterum Magistratui in Ecclesiam ejusque ordinem nullum jus est.—These are followed by 1½ pages of categorical replies, all in Latin.

n. d. To my Lord's Grace of Canterbury, A. Archbishop of St. Andrews (½ p. Latin). The Archbishop of Canterbury's chaplain tells me that he (Canterbury) cannot confer on the articles which he sent without St. Andrews gets the Queen's permission. He regrets they should have got to Walsingham's hands, and he does not know how they became ventilated.

1583, Jan. 4th, Lambeth.—Jo. [Archbishop of] Canterbury to the Archbishop of St. Andrews. (Latin ¼ p.) He himself gave the articles to the Treasurer. He has told Walsingham what the Archbishop of St. Andrews asks. Thinks Walsingham will keep the copy. He (Canterbury) keeps the articles which St. Andrews sent. If he can get the Queen's permission to discuss them he will write about them.

SIR
A. MALET,
BART.

* One hundred and forty copies were printed at Manchester in 1850 for the brethren of the Rosy Cross.

SIR
A. MALET,
3 ART.

n. d. London. Patrick Sanct. [Andrew] Episcopus to the Archbishop of Canterbury (Latin 1 p.). They have sent the articles into Scotland to inflame the faction. —He has written to Beza at length, and the Geneva pastors, and has advised them to peace. He has been accused of wishing to restore papacy, so he must preach four or five sermons declaring his faith.

1584, 10 Cal. April, London.—John Colville a Scot to T. Beza.—(Latin 3 p.).—While he was in exile in England the Archbishop of St. Andrews came from Scotland and pretended he was sick and was going to Lorraine to the waters, and stopped in England 3 months, and endeavoured the ruin of the church: and endeavoured to alienate from them Queen Elizabeth and her councillors, to whom he affirmed that we were factious. St. Andrews had daily feasts and conversations with the Ambassadors of France and Scotland, not without suspicion of wickedness.—As to the state of the kingdom, into the Scotch Parliament have got a lot of turn coats, almost all papists or atheists, or at least sworn friends of Mary the Queen Mother and the Guises; they strive to upset religion, but dare not declare open war, but use calumny so that some of the writer's friends and our true professors of the faith are prisoners or bails.—Accuses "our bishop" of using the services of a poisoner (*venefica*), and accusing the ministers of treason, so he was cited by the Synod, but would not appear. To avoid excommunication he (the Bishop) got an embassy, and the King befriended him.—Goes into the doings after Darnley's death.—Leaves the theological part to Melvin, then in exile in England.

1584, Jan. 10th, Holyrood House.—To the Archbishop of Canterbury (English 1½ p.). Says that he wants advice which he will impart to his master and sovereign.

1584, June 16th, St. Andrews. Patrick Archbishop of St. Andrews to the Archbishop of Canterbury. (English.)—On his return to Scotland the King held his Parliament, when he restored the estate of the Bishops.—If the Queen had employed him further he might have been of more use.—Ecclesiastical matters.

1585, Jan. 16th, Leith.—Andro Hunter to Mr. Carmichael . . . Masses are said at Dumfries in the chapel of Glen. Great is the resort of the inhabitants of that town thereto. Lords Maxwell and Herries with many of their friends which be there in proper person. There is four mass priests besides the Abbot of New Abbey, two of them are Englishmen and two Scotchmen. You remember one Hault who escaped out of the Castle of Edinburgh. You have heard of Aure, the old Abbot of Dumferline's son, but he changes his name. And there is one Alex Makquharrie.—Comfort the brethren of England . . . I have not met with Mr. Andro Melvell, nor Mr. James. My hearty commendation to Mr. Feild, Dr. Pennie, the good neighbours on the Brigg, Mr. Claybroyg, Mr. Shotten.

The Platform of the Church of Scotland.—At Holyrood House, 17th Feb. 1585.—About bishops, assemblies, jurisdiction, (2 pp.).

The narrative of the proceedings of the nobility of Scotland against the oppressions of religion and laws of that land, and abusers of the King's Majesty's ears and person. The Earls of Anguise, Mare, Bothuel, &c., Lords Hamilton, Maxwell, Humme, Herese, Cambusskenneth, Dryborough, Baislay, Coudingham, &c., Lord of Cefurd, Dumlanrigge, Coldingknowes, Wedderburne, and others. About 2000 or thereabouts came to St. Ninian's chapel, about a mile from Stirling, on the 1st of Nov. 1585. On the morrow, after some resistance, they entered. The Earls of Crauford, Montrose, Rothnes, Glencarne, Arroll, and the Col. fled to the Castle.—There was a parley. The nobility sent their demands, and the King sent answers. (2 pp.).

The proclamation published by the nobility of Scotland, containing the cause of their repairing to the Castle of Stirling to the King's Majesty the 2nd Nov. 1585. (1 pp.).

The conference and reasoning between the King and James Gibson, minister at Penatland, 21st Dec. 1585, at Linlithgo before the secret Council (4 pp.).—It is written by way of question and answer between the King and Gibson. Inter alia he preached a sermon, and said his persecutors were Capt. James Stuard, Col. Stuard, William Stuard, and Lady Jesabel.—(The King admitted that Capt. J. Stuard was not good.)—At the end Gibson subscribed the King's articles.

The King asked if Gibson was at a Castle of Dunheath. Yes was the answer.—The King: I trow you were in it then as John Knoles went into the Castle of St. Andrews when the Cardinal was sticked.—Gibson—You speak contemptuously of that man of God. So it was concluded either I should be carried to

the strait ward in the Castle of Edinburgh.—When I had subscribed "James Gibson, Minister of God's word."—In disdain of that the King said—It is the style you take all of you.

The order and accidents of the Synod Ecclesiastical at Edinburgh 10th May 1586. (2 pp.).—The first, second, and third duly sent in a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury by Richard Fletcher.

Certain articles reasoned and concluded by a General Assembly touching the policy and discipline of the Church. The King's Commissioners being present at Edinburgh from the 10th to the 21st of May thereof, to pass in laws in times to come.—14 articles.—First, the whole realm divided into 52 Presbyteries. (1½ pp.).

1586. Narrative of him who was an eye witness of the same. In Feb. 1586 the King ordered the Minister of Edinburgh to have a general prayer for his mother "that it would please God to deliver her from the present danger, or at least to turn her heart and take her to his mercy."—They declined, because she was all her life an enemy of the Gospel.—The King called John Acarons, who ordinarily read the prayers before the sermon, and he said he could not, because Mary had often told him not to pray for her. The King then appointed the Archbishop of St. Andrews to serve on a Sunday, and went to St. Giles with his nobility and Council: the King was in his gallery.—The Archbishop found the pulpit occupied. The King called on the occupant, by name, Mr. John Cowper, I have appointed another for that place and therefore avoid the place.—Cowper refused, saying he was appointed of God. He then began to menace and threaten the King.—There arose a wonderful cry in the church, chiefly by the women. They rose from their stools and cried to the King, Oh! God, what is this? The King retired and consulted. The Archbishop was put into the pulpit by the guards and preached. During the sermon there was a great noise, the King's horses in the bread market having kicked down some of the bakers' stands. The church doors were shut, and the Archbishop was alarmed. He prayed for the Queen according to command. He kept close to the King's heels, afraid of being stoned. The following Friday the King made Mr. Wallis Magumkel preach; and at the end of the sermon the King made a speech to the congregation from his gallery.

Folio of 74 leaves.—1616, April 11, Antwerp.—An apology for William Maitland of Ledington against the lies and calumnies of Jhone Leslie, Bishop of Ross, George Buchanan, and William Camden as authors, inventors, and surmisers, and divers others as followers of those for the most part strangers of divers nations, and believing, or seeming to believe, some of the foresaid authors as oracles in truth so far as they writ of Scotch affairs, or the Scotch historie specially mentioning of the said William Maitland. Written by his only son James Maitland. *Begin.* It is wele known and manifest to all that knowes me that since the death of my father 1573. *Ends.* The Queen of England being altogether unwilling to graunt to our Queen in proper person [] als litle desyrous or willing to graunt to Her Majesty's neighbour againe her rebels in Scotland, and being formerly resolved no way to permit. *atel.* (The author is here taking up the Queen of Scotland in captivity at Bolton Castle.)

I do not know whether this defense has been printed. I have extracted the account which the author gives of the writings of John Leslie, Bishop of Ross.

(1.) He writ a littel pamphlet and causit it to be put in the Spanish tongue and sent into Spaine in writ callit "Relacion de las casas de Schozia" without anie name or date to it.

Aine other pamphlet in English, printed in 16 callit
(2.) "The copie of a letter written out of Schotland by an English gentleman of credit and worship, serving ther unto a frend and kinsman of his that desyred to be informed of the trueth and circumstances of the slanderous and infamous reports maide of the Q. of Schotland at that tyme restrained in manner as prisoner in England on pretext to be culpable of the same," without anie name of author, printer, date, or superscript.

(3.) Ane other pamphlet or book in Frenche, printed in 8° anno 1572, without the name of the author, printer, or place, callit "L'innocence de la très illustre, très chaste et debonnaire Princesse Madame Marie Reyne d'Escoce, ou sont amplement refutées les calomnies, fautes et impositions iniques, publiees par un livre secrettement divulgué en France l'an 1572 touchant tant la mort du seigneur d'Arley son espouse que autres crimes dont elle est faulcément accusée.— Plus un aurre discours au quel sont descovertes

SIR
A. MALET
BART.

SIR
A. MALET,
BART.

" plusieurs traïsons tant manifestes que jusques ici
cachées perpetrées par les mesmes calomnieurs.
Imprimé l'an 1572 " and at the end of this book, in
the same volume, aine other discours in French, without
name of author, printer, or place, callit " Discours
contre les conspiracions prétendues estre faites sur
l'Estat d'Angleterre, avec les responses à celui qui
defend la cause et innocence de la très illustre Roïne
d'Escoce, traduit d'Anglais en francoys l'an 1572." Aine
other pamphlet book in French printed in 8vo.
" Anvers chez Caspar Fleysben in anno 1588," off a
copie printed in Paris as I think the same yeir as the
former nixt befor, bot without the name of the author
and callit.

4. Martyre de la Roïne d'Escoce douariere de France,
contenant le vray discours des traïsons à elle faictes a
la suscitation d'Elisabet Anglaise, par lequel les men-
songes, calomnies et faulx accusations dressées contre
la tres vertueuse, tres catholique et tres illustre Princesse
sont éclairées et son innocence averée &c., ein Anvers
chez Caspar Fleysben 1588.

He writ aine book or pamphlet, in English and set it
forth in print privily in England under the name of
Morgan Philips; it contained 3 several books or argu-
ments, and therefore has 3 several titles, to wit—

(5.) Q. Marie of Schotland hir innocencie against im-
putations, her right and title to the succession of the
Crown of England, and aine discourse of the lawfulness
of the authoritie and regimen of Woomen by
Morgan Philips. [An interlineation here undecy-
phered.] But now thies books or pamphlets and dis-
persit thaim both ar writ in French under the names
of Williame Stewart and Andrew Mophat, aine of thaim
callit

(6.) " Sommaire du livre de Guillaume Stewart aug-
menté par Andre Mophat monstrant toutes les rebel-
lions commises depuis seize ans et ça en Escosse
avoir este faictes par le feu Conte de Morray pour se
faire Roy, et depuis comme ses adherants ont usurpé
la dite couronne." (7.) " The other callit Discours
sur les affaires d'Escosse depuis seize ans et tant, par
laquelle tout homme de bien peult voir à l'œil
l'ambition des rebelles d'Escosse avoir esté si desbordé
qu'elle les a faictes onbler entierement leur devoir
envers Dieu, envers nature, envers leur patrie, envers
leur très vertueuse et très excellent Princesse et Roïne,
mettant tout sous dessus dessous par feu et à sang,
le tout pour leur profit particulier (estant cinq ou six
des plus favoris et plus avanturieres de sa Majestie)
et cupidité très abominable de s'emparer du Gouverne-
ment, extrait du livre de feu Guillaume Stewart
herault des armes au dit pais, resveu par André
Mophat et nouvellement augmenté." He writ and
sent to our Q. Marie of Schotland as writ in Scotch
or English under his aine name. (8.) " The Chronicle
or historie of Schotland from the deathe of K.
James the Second to the death of K. Francis th
Second of France and husband of our Q. Marie (albei
not hitherto seen bie me) maid or compiled by him-
self: as Turnerus alleges in his 2 epistles (he writ
for the said Bishop of Ross Leslæus, aine to our Q.
Marie of Schotland, the other to the Senat and people
of Schotland) conteint in his book of Orations,
Epistles . . . in the Latin toong printed in Ingold-
stadt in 8vo, 1602."—He writ and made—

(9.) The History of Schotland from the beginning to his
time in the Latin tongue, and did print and publish it
in Rome under his own name in 4to 1578. He writ
and published or writ both in the Latin and French
tongues, an oration made by him to K. Hen. III. of
France, callit in the Latin tongue (10.) " Ad Christianis-
simum Henricum tertium Galliarum et Poloniæ
regem Jo: Leslæi Scoti Episcopi Rossensis oratio." (11.)
He writ and published in print in the Latin tongue,
under his own name, a book containing 3 divers
books, subjects, or titles, to wit, the first. " De titulo
et fama Serenissime Principissæ Mariæ Scotorum
Reginæ quo regni Angliæ successionem sibi juste
vindicat libellus. Simul et regum Angliæ a Gulielmo
duce Normanniæ qui Conquestor dictus est genealogia
et successione seriem in tabula descriptam competi-
torum quoque a Lancasteriensi et Eboracensi familiis
descendentium historiam summam complectens." The
second. " De illustrium fœminarum in Reipub: ad-
ministranda ac ferendis legibus autoritate libellus
opera Johannis Lesslei Episcopi Rossensis Scoti dum
pro serenissima principissa Maria Scotorum Reginâ
jam pridem in Angliâ legatum ageret, patrio primùm
tunc vero latino sermone in luce editus." The third
is callit " Accessit ad Anglos et Scotos ut qui temporis
bellorumque injuriâ jam diu distracti fuerunt tandem

" aliquando animi consensiant ut perpetuâ amicitia in
numerosas ant. Par. enesis in 4to, Rhemus exeat bat
omnes 12 lineas, suo leone, 1580." He writ and
published aine book or print in the English tongue under
his own name, but without the name of the printer or
place whair it was printed callit (12.) " A treatise
touching the right title and interest of the most
excellent Princesse Marie Q. of Scotland, and of the
most noble K. James, her graces sonne, to the suc-
cession of the Crowne of England, wherein is contained
as well a genealogy of the competitors pretending title
to the same crowne, as a resolution of their objections,
compiled and published before in Latin, and after in
English, by the Right Reverend father in God, John
Lesley, Bishop of Ross, with an exhortation to the
English and Scotch nations for uniting themselves in
a true league of amitie, in 8vo, 1584." He writ a
littel book and published it in print in the Latin tongue,
containing 2 litle books of divers subjects and arguments
under his aine name, the first callit, (13.) " Congratulatio
serenissimo principi et illustrissimo Cardinali Alberto
archiduci Austriæ, &c. de fausto et felici suo adventu
ad regimen Provinciarum inferioris Germaniæ, per
R. in Christo P. Jo., Lesslæum Ep. Rossensem Sco-
tum."—The other callit " Series continuæ vitæ et
actionum R. in Christo patris Jo. Leslæi Episcopi
Rossensis in Scotia per atestationem complurimorum
præclarorum Nobilium et aliorum; Rotomagi, pri-
mum publicâ autoritate in ordinem dejesta et ad
S.D.M. Clementem Octavum missa anno 1593. Deinde
instanti serenissimo principe Ernesto Archiduce
Austriæ Belgii gubernatore renovata, et ejus man-
dato ad sacram Catholicam Majestatem Philippi regis
Hispaniarum delata, mense Januario 1595, ut eidem
Episcopo in Belgio providatur: in 8°, Bruxelles
apud Rutgerum Velpium typog. jurat. sub intersignio
Aquilæ aureæ juxta Palatium, 1596. Camden in his
annales rerum Anglicarum, &c." regnante Elizabethâ
makes mention of (14.) Lesslie the Bishop of Ross his
commentaries.—These are all his books, pamphlets, or
libels come in any sort hitherto to my knowledge, at
least so many of them as may in any sort directly or
indirectly, pro or contra, concern this matter or subject
I have presently in hand. (He says No. 1, 2, 3, 6 and
7, and 14, were written during his residence in
England.)

Copies of Parliamentary Rolls, 4, 5, 8, 13, Ed. III.,
(4 leaves).

15 Ed. III. Richard de Arundel.

16 Ed. III. W. Montacute.

39 Hen. VI. Petition against holding a Parliament at
Coventry. There are other copies of Records.

2 Hen. IV. Pardon to Thomas Merks, Bishop of Car-
lisle, for conspiring against the King.

Copy of part of William the Conqueror's grant to
Battle Abbey.

Folio. Dissertatio Antistrophe, or an answer to a
learned and noble gentleman's enquiry containing an
Examen and Discussion of several difficulties prod []
in the same enquiry sundry doctrinal P [] and other
undoubted verities of the Catholique Apostolique []
doxall Faith.—Reviewed and augmented by [].

The Preface begins, Having some weeks since returned
to a serious enquiry made by a person of no small
worth, &c.—Then follows.—The entrance into the dis-
pute, &c. To him that doubts whether the Church of
Rome hath any errors. Ends, The truth of the doctrine
which I have here laboured to illustrate and defend.
(32 leaves).—At the end, Finis, Anno periodi Julianæ
100. CIO. CCC. xl. ix. Mense Xanthico.

An Appendix in two parts to the dissertation, con-
taining a short pedigree of human knowledge. Begins,
The roots of this lofty cedar. (15 leaves). Ends, which
is in agitation between us unto a desired trial.

The Judges Ecclesiastical and Advocates in and about
London in the Schedule annexed to their petition
exhibited to His Majesty, do complain, that the Judges
of the Common Pleas, and especially the Chief Justice,
have openly declared in the face of the Court, the
objection that no Judge Ecclesiastical ought to charge
any lay party to answer upon oath in any cause but
only matrimonial or testamentary. (7½ pp.)

The Answer.

Of Othes in Ecclesiastical Courts (10½ pp. small).

It is on, or à propos of, the clause in the writ to
Sheriffs of Norfolk and Suffolk (in Rastell's Abstract of
the Statutes) that they permit not any layman in their
bailiwick to meet in any place to make any recognition
by their oath except in causes matrimonial or testa-
mentary. Ends, The general conclusion of all which
premises is this, that these collections made by Fitz-

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herbert and others following him in these 5 points touched are not warrantable, and that a layman both in these two and in other ecclesiastical causes (as always heretofore hath been used, and as by the laws ecclesiastical being not repugnant to the laws and statutes of this realm is prescribed) may be cited to answer or to testify upon his oath before an Ecclesiastical Judge, notwithstanding the said president of a writ of prohibition, which is proved, we hope, to carry no such meaning as is enforced, but such as is meet that all Ecclesiastical Courts should still use and observe.

1580, Jan. 21st. A form of submission devised and sent by the Bishops of Sarum and Worcester. (3 pp.) A form of submission by the Archbishop to the Queen, as having neglected or refused to prevent certain exercises to be used.

Touching pluralitie of benefices (1½ pp.) 16 points. Written in favour of them, against a Bill prepared in Parliament to prevent them.—The document is temp. Queen Elizabeth but the writing is temp. James I.

1618, April 13th. Before the Venerable Robert Redmayne, LL.D. for the commissary of the Reverend in Christ, George, Archbishop of Canterbury, visiting the diocese of Norwich, that See being vacant.

(Latin.) Edmund Suckling the Dean, and the Chapter protest against their Church or they being subject to the Archbishop's visitation.

1613, April 13th. (Latin.) In the Chapter in the presence of Robert Redmayne, and in the presence of Theophilus Vaughan, Notary Public, scribe and deputy of Nicholas Weston, gentleman, principal registrar.

Visitation of George, Archbishop of Canterbury, within the diocese of Norwich. (In the margin.) Vacant by the death of John Jegon.

Copy of another formal proceeding.

Endorsed 1632, March 1st. An opinion concerning a war with France. (Latin, 16½ pp.)

Beginis, Cum tot tantique in Hispaniarum regnis atque provinciis inveniantur peritissimae prudentissimi doctores miror quod sit quod mihi V. Majestas tanti ponderis materias atque negotium commiserit. (It is addressed to the grandson of Philip the Second).—It seems to be the opinion (in answer to a request for it) on the question what the King ought to do for the defense, propagation, and extension of the Catholic religion. He ends by saying that the King should remain in peace with all Catholic powers always, but should not hesitate to fight them in defence of the faith.—It is stuffed full of quotations from the Bible, the fathers, and the classics.

A law case in English between Capt. Fautrons and Symmons. Queen Elizabeth, seised of the Isle of Sark, in the seventh year of her reign, granted it to Helier de Carterett and his heirs.—Carterett grants 2 or 300 acres to Helier Goslin in fee; Goslin conveys it to one John Vatrej in fee, who dies leaving three sons, John the Appellant, Cardine and Joseph, and two daughters Jeane and Bertran. Cardine hath issue Elizabeth who was married to Thomas Symons the defendant.—John entered as heir at common law to John the father; Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Cardine, claims her father's part of these lands, whereof John the grandfather died seised, or pretended to be descended to him, and from him to her, by the custom of the Isle.—They deny the custom in the Isle of Sark.—No one witness to prove the fact.—The point is whether by law the elder brother is heir, or all the children.—This is the argument, there is no judgment. (19 pp.)

22 Car. II. The great case between Charles Fry and Ann his wife *v.* George Porter, that there shall be no relief in equity against the forfeiture of land limited over by devise on marrying without consent, &c.—Gives many particulars concerning equity.

The case was, Mountjoy, Earl of Newport, now of Newport House in Middlesex, had two daughters; Elizabeth married the Earl of Banbury with her father's consent, who had issue A. the plaintiff, and Ann married to Mr. Porter without her father's consent, who had issue D. Both daughters died.—The Earl devised the land to his wife for life, the remainder to Ann in tail if she married with the consent of his wife, and the Earls of Warwick and Manchester. If without consent, or if she died without issue, to George Porter the defendant.—Ann married Charles the plaintiff without consent and without notice.—It was decided by Lord Keeper Bridgman, with the assistance of Kelyng the Chief Justice, Maynard and Bridgman, &c.—No relief.

Temp. Oliver Cromwell.—An Act for preserving the descents of heirs and orphans (1 brief sheet.)—Whether the attorneys of the court of wards are officers within

the Statute 32. Hen. VIII., c. 46. whereby the court of wards was created.

Notes from the journals of the House of Commons 4th May 1645 and Janry 2nd, 1646, on Mr. Dunvill's case, he being an attorney there. (1 p.)

17th century.—Arguments for continuing the payment of first fruits and tenths. (3 pp.)

Reasons submitted to the consideration of His Highness and the Court of Parliament for placing civilians as judges in the Courts of Admiralty and Probate of Wills.—8 reasons. (1½ pp.)

Two papers on Ecclesiastical Courts.

1 Mary, Aug. 20th, Richmond.—A contemporary copy of Queen Mary's letter to the University of Oxford. (1½ pp.).—She addresses the chancellor and the heads of colleges and would have them to follow the old Statutes, notwithstanding orders of visitors since the death of her father.

1640, Nov. 6th, Lambeth. Copy of Laud's letter to the University of Oxford sending MSS. and giving the number and quality of them.—He says they are few, but like to the former, if not equal.—Among them are 6 Hebrew, 11 Greek, 34 Arabic, 27 Latin, 2 Italian, 2 English, 5 Persian, and one other, being large, contains the history from the beginning of the world to the end of the Saracen Empire.

Copy of Charles the 2^d's Inspecimus and confirmation of charters to Oxford University. (Imperfect at the end.)

Petition on parchment to Queen Elizabeth of John Willoughbie, doctor of physic, æt. 98 years and more, for services to her grandfather and father on this side of the sea and beyond; as also to Edward VI. and herself when infants.—He had spiritual promotion, but in Queen Mary's reign was despoiled because he married.—Asks for a lease or reversion of the manor and rectory of Hampesthwaite with the appurtenances for 60 years, co. York, of the yearly value of 25l.

Petition on vellum to the Queen, of Thomas Colepeper, late of Aylesford, co. Kent, gent, who, in Queen Mary's time, falling into the company of Sir Thomas Wyatt, was attainted of high treason.—He obtained pardon, but having forfeited all his lands, &c. he was forced to make further suit to Queen Mary to be restored, which was granted to him and others, so that they should pay fines to Commissioners. By misinformation he was set at 1,200 marks, which was more than his lands were worth. He has paid much.—Asks her to acquit him and his sureties of the balance.

Petition on vellum of George Browne to the Lord Protector (Somerset). He was son and heir to Sir Umfrey Browne, Knight, one of the King's Justices of the Common Pleas.—He complains of his father keeping him out of lands descended from his dead mother, who died in child-bed of him.—As soon as he attained 21 his father called him home to speak to him up into his chamber, and wanted him to seal a deed; he wished to read it but was denied; he refused to seal. His father drew his dagger, and so frightened him, that he put his seal.—Asks for relief.—(The Protector sent a letter.) Since his (the Protector's) going into Scotland his father sent to Chelmsford, where the petitioner's son and heir was at school, and took him away, whereupon the petitioner sends his wife and servants to demand the child. This was refused, and the petitioner's father commanded his servants to shoot at petitioner's poor wife and servants with bows and arrows to kill them. He took the servants and sent them to gaol at Colchester.

Copy of a Commission of visitation granted by the General Commission of the Lord Cromwell in 27 Hen. VIII. (Latin 3½ pp.)

1630, June 13th. Copy of council letter to the justices of the peace of Somerset about the dearth of corn.

Copies of certificates annexed.—Receipt by Robert Philips, July 5th, 1630, and request by him to impart it to others. Wm. Bull acknowledges the receipt of the copy, 6th July 1630.

Latin paper about alteration of the calendar.

1560, Jan. 28th, Zurich.—P. Martyr to E. Grindal.—Latin. (1 p. closely written.)

1587. Wentworth's questions to the Speaker of the Parliament, Mr. Puckering, touching the privileges of the same. (8 in number, ¾ p.)

1634, June 21st. William Noye to Sir John Coke, Kt., one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.—Being unable to give such advice, &c., &c. First, it is most available that this business go on willingly and cheerfully, both in respect of home and abroad, who by the general willingness may have cause to concede that the cause is undertaken rationally a little, and changing may cause in dulness; if 20 ships may do the

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work for the year, 6 being already abroad, 14 only added to them will be a great cause and well taken, and the six being joined to the 14 in one body sheweth the joining of the Prince and people, and whether it were not fit for those to return so that they may set to sea with the rest I [leave] to your Honour's consideration, for all are to join in this work. Next it may be you shall think that the charge may of the whole county maritime well be a great ease to the towns maritime who you will find well to bear the charge in the same year, then considering that August will be well spent before they can put to sea, the six ensuing months are ill times for the King's ships to be abroad. No doubt there is thought of him to whom the defence of the sea shall be committed, and how to draw those voydied towns to have cohesion one over another, and how to agree them, and with what they may be invited to a forwardness by allowing some of spoil they shall get of pirates and wafts; a sad and evil beginning will come to little; the work will require some jellysyne, and I can not conceal that any thing can please him better than that they see a real employment, and that His Majesty is at charge among them and supplying of them with ships at easy rates, so that their own may attend their merchandize will be acceptable.

Reason why the merchants, both English and others, desire liberty to try their foreign contracts with foreigners at the Civil Law as formerly they have done. (3 pp. and copy.)

1632, Feb. 18th. Council Order.—No prohibition on suits commenced in the Court of Admiralty.

Relation du voyage e descente à lisle de Rhé, Juillet 1627.—On Wednesday the 26th of June we set sail. (11 pp.) And gives the names (21) of the nobility of the French who were sian at the landing.

A printed broadside.—Eucharistion pro recuperato valetudine Olivari Serenissimi nostre principis Imperatoris occidental, insularum semper Augusti, &c., (who had been lately flung out of his chariot by unruly horses.)—*Begins*, Exue sollicitas formosa Britannia curas. (79 lines.)

Hendrick Vander borcht, Schelden, 1635 Marck, 16. Den eerwerdigen ende hoochgeleerden heere Jansons hebbe ich Hendrick Vander borcht Schelden, deseantique inscriptien [] daerby ten besten to gedenoken in Host. Then follow (on 6 leaves) good pen and ink drawings of 18 ancient Roman monuments in Mentz, Cologne, Spire, Worms, and Dusseldorf.

Comment by Dr. Geo. Harbin on Charles I., quarto (51 pp.)

p. 2. He comments on a quarto Oxford, 1642. Three letters, &c.

p. 11. Stafford's Trial.

p. 22. Corbet's relation of the military government of Gloucester 1645, and other works.

The freeholders grand inquest is writ by Holburne, but according to Harbin it is by Sir R. Filmer.

Other comments on Charles I.

Comments on Archbishop Laud.

Notes on Lord Clarendon's History.

1704.—Copy of a letter by the Revd. Theophilus Downs to the late Lord Scudamore, *Begins*. They who enter into Parliament. (About the Oath of Abjuration, &c.)

15 pp. 4to. Harbin's "answer to Lord Guernsey's papers delivered to Lord Weymouth at the beginning of Queen Anne's reign, in answer to a discourse composed, it was supposed, by the Earl of Aylesford, which Lord Weymouth desired me to read over and consider."—It is against Aylesford's proposition that Queen Anne is the lawful and rightful Queen of the realm.

1689, Aug. 12th. J. C. to Mr. Jenkyns.—Copy of a letter about taking oaths.

2½ folio leaves, large paper (Copy). Henry Dodwell's letter to ——— on the authority of the Roman Emperors (in the church.)

Copy of H. Dodwell's letter to Dr. Sherlock upon his taking the oath to William and Mary.

Dr. Sanderson's censure on Ascham's book (3 pp.) About complying with the princely power.

1690, Aug. 20th, Highgate.—Copy of Sherlock's letter to Dr. Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, upon his being satisfied of the lawfulness of taking the oath to William and Mary. (11 pp.)

Extracts from Fr. Turner, Bishop of Ely's MS. Memoir, from when the landing of the Prince of Orange was apprehended to the time of King James going away (6 folios) p. 46 is quoted. Turner left another paper behind him, an account of the prosecution of the seven Bishops in 1688.

Copies of Latin orations in convocation in 1514, &c. from Vitellius, B. II.

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Temp. Car. I. Queries propounded by sundry of the clergy of the diocese of London and parts adjacent, touching the oath enjoined by the late Synod, Canon 6, wherein they unfeignedly desire satisfaction, that so they may the more heartily and willingly take the said oath when authority shall tender it unto them, as by Canon is appointed.

Temp. Car. I. (Sir Peter Ball) on law Reform. (3 pp.) 16th century. Fair copy. Critical remarks in Latin on the Apocryphal books. (Adverse.)

1588. June 29th. Daverson, a Scot preached at Aldermanbury, on St. Peter's day in the forenoon with a kerchief on his head, a velvet nightcap upon that, and a felt hat over that, and prayed a long prayer with all on.—In the end he put off his hat, laid it by saying, "Let us sing a psalm to the praise of God."

A paper against the restraint of licenses to marry.

De veritate corporis et sanguinis domini in Eucharistia. (This is a copy of a latin letter by John Cheeke.)

Some collections or extracts out of "Hay any work for Cooper." (2 leaves folio, 16th century).—p. 2. out of the Dialogues.—Out of Diotrophes.—p. 4. Martin Senior.

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF SIR HARRY VERNEY, BART., AT CLAYDON HOUSE, CO. BUCKS.

SIR
H. VERNEY,
BART.

The collection consists of a great number of deeds, wills, charters, and papers of all kinds, one of the earliest being a charter by Richard, Earl of Cornwall, in 1256, concerning the estate of Penley, which afterwards belonged to the first Sir Ralph Verney. Some curious records and documents of the Abbey of Abingdon (part of whose estates came into the hands of the Verneys) are here and are still unpublished.

The number of private letters is unusually large, amounting to many thousands between 1630 and 1699, besides a very large number in the next century; they have been preserved and marked by Sir Ralph Verney, M.P. for Aylesbury in 1636–1643, and for Buckingham in 1680, 1685, and 1689, and his son Sir John Verney. The late Mr. Bruce edited Sir Ralph's Notes, taken in pencil during the sitting of the Long Parliament, which include the record of the King's attempt to seize the five members; and in 1853 he edited the Verney Papers; both for the Camden Society. He was preparing to proceed with his history of the family at the time of his lamented death. He begins with wills, deeds, &c. relating to Sir Ralph Verney, Lord Mayor of London in 1465, and afterwards member of Parliament, who was knighted by Edward IV. for his loyalty to the White Rose. The history goes down in 1639, when we find Sir Edmund Verney, Knight Marshal and standard bearer to King Charles I., much distressed at the course which events were taking. He is described by Clarendon as "a man of great courage and generally beloved," that "he did not like the quarrel and heartily wished that the King would yield and consent to what was desired. He had, however, eaten the King's bread and served him near 30 years, and would not do so base a thing as to forsake him, and chose rather to lose his life." About two months after this conversation which took place at Nottingham, after the raising of the standard, he died fighting at Edge Hill, where, it is told in the letters, "he would not put on arms or a buff coat." His son, Sir Ralph, whose sympathies were all on the side of the Parliament until 1643, was on the most friendly and intimate terms with his father: their letters to each other are very numerous and on all subjects, and on one occasion when Sir Edmund seems to have been distressed and troubled by some steps in his son's political course, their common friend, Lady Sussex, interfered to make peace. She was Eleanor Wortley, who first married Sir Henry Lee, of Ditchley, and then, in succession, the Earl of Sussex, Warwick, and Manchester. Her letters are very amusing.

Two of the standard bearer's sons, Henry and Edmund, were officers in the King's army, and in 1642 are letters of rebuke from them to Sir Ralph for his political conduct. Col. Henry Verney's letters from the Low Countries and different parts of England are often interesting; in one he mentions the taking of the King's cabinet at Naseby. Edmund became Lieutenant-Governor of Chester, and was slain at Drogheda three days after quarter was given him. Another son, Tom, was a wild scapgrace, who was sent off to the Barbadoes, but soon returned penniless. He seems to have joined the King's army, and was more than once a prisoner. He is always soliciting money from Sir Ralph.

In the years 1640, 1641, and 1642 are many interesting

letters from Sir John Leake, halfbrother to Sir Edmund Verney, showing the miserable state of Ireland and of the English troops who could not get their pay and were half starved.

In the latter end of 1643 Sir Ralph Verney, having refused to take the Covenant, voluntarily exiled himself; he lived many years at Rouen, and then at Blois, but made long journeys into Italy and elsewhere; letters for him are addressed to Ralph Smith. Before leaving England he got a protection for his house at Claydon, and shortly after his departure the King gave a certificate that he had left the kingdom with his license, and that no person was to interfere with his rents; but in 1644 the Parliament sequestered the estates, and in 1644 the place was much harassed with soldiers. In 1647 the sequestration seems to have been removed. During this time his friend Sir Roger Burgoyne, who had taken the Covenant and remained in London, kept up an active correspondence with him on public and private affairs; as did also his mother's brother, Sir Alexander Denton, of Hillesdon, who married a Hampden. In December 1644, he mentions a report that the Queen of Sweden had intercepted some letters of the English Queen, and transmitted them to the Parliament. Dr. William Denton, brother-in-law to Sir Edmund, and physician to the King, was also an active correspondent, and his letters, which are interesting, have been largely drawn upon.

In 1653, Sir Ralph returned to England, as on the 16th of December in that year he gave an account of the House of Commons on the 12th of that month resigning their authority to Oliver Cromwell at Whitehall.

In the beginning of 1660, Sir Roger Burgoyne comments on Monk's ambiguous conduct, and gives an account of proceedings in the House of Commons.

In April 1662 the Duke of York's marriage is mentioned, and in October the sale of Dunkirk, and in November the creation of James Crofts to be Duke of Buccleuch and Monmouth, and a plot, by Ludlow and others, against the King. In 1675 in an account of the weavers' riots in London, and of a duel in a theatre where Sir T. Armstrong killed Mr. Scrope. In 1676, it is told how the King supped with the jockeys at Newmarket, and in December he is said to knighted William Chiffinch, whose name will be recollected as occurring in one of Sir Walter Scott's novels. In 1677, is a notice of the Duke of Buckingham, the Earls of Shaftsbury and Salisbury, and Lord Wharton being sent to the Tower; and of Sir John Shaw's intention to sue the town of Golchester for his wages as their burgess in Parliament; and there is a letter by Lord Wharton to Sir Ralph Verney (dated from Woburn) asking Verney's influence with the Lord Keeper to get his total release:

Accounts of other duels and highway robberies are numerous.

1678, the King dined with Sir Geo. Jefferies at his house in Buckinghamshire, and drank to him seven times. Some of the letters deal with Oates' Plot.

In 1679 Sir John Verney (Sir Ralph's second son) afterwards created Viscount Fermanagh, notices an order by the Lord Mayor forbidding the crying of news books in the street. There is an account of the trial of the five priests (in Oates' Plot); a notice of the rebellion in Scotland; of a duel in which Otway the poet, was a principal; and of how Nell Gwyn interceded for the Duke of Monmouth.

In 1683 it is said that a place for bull fighting in Westminster was being prepared.

In 1684 Dr. Barebones took a lease from Gray's Inn, of land in Gray's Inn Fields, for the purpose of building; this displeased the Gray's Inn gentlemen and there was a riot.

When James the Second's son was only 11 days old his portrait is mentioned as taken by Kneller.

Dr. Denton's letters give an account of Monk's conduct in 1660, and of a variety of public affairs; a particular account of the death of the Duchess of York in 1671, and of the building of a Greek church in St. Giles' Fields in 1677.

The letters of Dr. Henry Paman give interesting accounts of the proceedings of the Ecclesiastical Commission in 1686 against the Bishop of London, and of the King's proceedings against the universities.

Sir John Verney (son of Sir Ralph) married a daughter of Ralph Palmer, of Little Chelsea, and the Middle Temple. From one of Palmer's letters it seems that he had soldiers quartered in his house at Chelsea. In 1706 he mentions that he had been hunting with the Queen's hounds on Putney Heath. He twice mentions Dr. Garth. Palmer's letters (1685-1716) give town and court news.

1640.

Several letters from the Countess of Sussex.

1640. A letter from W. Alton, with certificate on parchment, from the town of Bucks, of what has been done upon the poll money as well upon the Act as upon the order of review of the same—charge and discharge, 155l. 9s. 2d. (The town and parish consisting of the ancient borough and five other hamlets, viz., Borton, Bortonhold, Lethenborowe, Gawcott, and the Prebend End.)

1639, Jan. 28. Edmund Verney, at the Hague, to his brother Mr. Ralphe Verney (no address given).—English news.—(In July he was at Grimeston.) Other letters by him.

Letters from Henry Verney; one from Breda.

1640, July.—The Countess of Sussex to "Swite Mr. Verney." She does not like her portrait, the face is so big and so fat that it pleases her not at all, it looks like one of the winds puffing—"but truly I think it is like the original. If ever I come to London before Sir Vandicke go, I will get him to mend my picture, for 'tho' I be ill-favoured I think that makes me worse than I am."

1640, last of July, London.—Strafford to Sir E. Osburn, vice-president of his Majesty's Council of the North and the rest of the deputy lieutenants.—After &c., being this afternoon at the council board. (About a petition from the gentlemen of Yorkshire). (1½ p.)

1640, Aug. 31, Bath. Ralph Verney to the Countess of Sussex.—He says his father is not well, he fears the worst, and hopes the best.

1640, Sept. 10, York. Edmund Verney to R. Verney.—When they came to Newcastle they were very busy; scarce three hours' rest in the twenty-four, all the time they stayed there, and since, no less hastily employed in running away:—they were beaten.—"This is certain, if Lesly had pursued his victory he had cut us all off.—We had neither cannon nor ammunition by us, but went on like sheep to the slaughter. My father is daily expected here."

1640, Sept. 25. Camp near York. The same to the same.—The King doth so much sympathize with the Lords, that he tells them if they will have him disband his army he will do it, but they unanimously said *No*; but yet I fear two months is the longest. All the news that I can learn I have written in my father's letter.—Grieves at the thought of disbanding.

1640. Henry Verney at Breda to . . .

1640, Oct. 15. Edmund Verney to R. Verney.—Camp near York.—I hear the Scots say they will do all things the English shall desire them; and, 'tis the best of their play, for the plague is so violent amongst them, that they are much weakened, and I am confident not able to stand against us; but for all that, state policy I dare say shall keep us in pay this two months, and so make us necessary evils to maintain your Parliament.

1640, Oct. 8. Warrant to Sir W. Uvedall, Treasurer-at-Warr, to pay Dr. William Denton for his entertainment as one of the physicians to the Lord General's train and person. The pay was 6 shillings and eight pence per day, from the 1st of September last, exclusive, to the 29th, inclusive.

1640, Oct. 9. Camp near York. Edmund Verney to R. Verney.—The Scots are unreasonable.—They ask 40,000l. for a month's longer treaty, but we have a company of noble lords that vow to pay them in leaden coyne. The Scotch lords come to treat with the King and ours on Monday next at York.

1640, Oct. 23. The same to the same.—Hopes that we shall fall together by the ears when the Lords are from us.—About Wednesday or Thursday the King takes his journey towards London, and a little before the army marches from York 20 or 30 miles more northward.

1640, Oct. 28. The same to the same. To-morrow morning I march from York towards Ripon.—The Lord Lieutenant is like to stay with us this fortnight—his garrison is Ripon.

1640, Dec. 10. The same to the same.—I have lately been at Newcastle, where Lastly used us but indifferent, for he bid me twice, or thrice, get about my business; but that was I did not stile him his Excellency, but indeed I found infinite civility from the Earl of Ancram's eldest son, the Earl of Lothian.

1640, Dec. 18. . . . to

Good cozen.—He hears that there is a charge preparing against him in the House of Commons.—Tells him to ask the House that the writer may wait upon them. (This relates to the Lord Keeper.—See Journals, 2, 55.)

1640, Dec. 4. The Park.—Sir John Leeke to Sir Edmund Verney. . . . I write this purposely to give you to understand of the petition and remonstrances

SIR
H. VERNEY,
BART.

our Lower House of Parliament exhibited to the now Deputy, and that they might be suffered to go into England a selected committee to make good the grievances, for we groan unsufferably under them. P.S. I received lately a most courteous and kind letter from my old mistress the Lady Mary Wrothe. She wrote me word that by my Lord of Pembroke's great mediation the King hath given her son a brave living in Ireland. We hear from good mouths that our Lord President must be removed, for which I am sorry heartily, for he is, and always hath been, my good and noble friend, yet if it please his Majesty to think him fit for other employment, I then wish with all my heart I had as good a friend in his place. It is worth 1,000*l.* per annum from the King, a troop of 50 horse and a company of foot, with some other duties and perquisites it may be worth 2,500*l.* per annum. I could wish you had it, if you could be content to part from the eyes of your master, or think this a better place than the marshal's; it is a thriving place, for our noble president doth thrive exceeding much. But if you shall not hold this a place for your content, then put to all your friends and power for honest Barrymore. Oh it were a blessing and a fortune unexpressible for that noble lord and his, then might he soon pay his debts, and make Castellyon flourish. Receive this from my dear mistress. Lastly from myself I have so much ambition that I do desire you were the Deputy. Examples have been that in Queen Elizabeth's time some of your rank and some of meaner condition as Sydney, Fitzwilliam, Parrott, Chichester, after a lord, and this Wandesford, lately dead. Let Sir Ed. Verney have some ambition either to be our governor or our kingdom's governor. I pray take this close to you as things not impossible. In the next place I have sent you the copy of the Irish Remonstrances.

1641.

Letters by the Countess of Sussex.

1640, Jan. 15. North Stainely near Ripon.—Edmund Verney to R. Verney.—This I will say for you of the Parliament, you are the worst paymaster I know.—Next Tuesday we have six weeks due to us, and unless there be some speedy course taken for the payment, you may well expect to hear that all our soldiers are in a mutiny to the ruin of the country, for they are notable sheep stealers already.

1640, Jan. 24. The same to the same.—Unless you send me a speedy supply, it is much doubted that all you wise heads can scarce keep our soldiers from a mutiny, and then woe be to the poor county of Yorkshire.

1640, March 8. The same to the same.—Unless money comes he believes the House of Commons will have a petition either to redress their grievances or cashier them.—He sends a ballad lately composed by one of the malcontents. (It is not here.)

R. Verney to Lord Barrymore.

A schedule of fees by prescription, received and taken in the prison of the Marshalsea.—Copy certified by John Strange.—Fee for every discharge, 5*l.* between the K. Marshal and other officers.—On commitment, 13*s.* 4*d.*, to the K. Marshall—other fees.

Letters from Henry Verney at the Hague.

1641, *i.e.*, 1642, Feb. 10. He says that he is glad to hear that Edmund is gone captain to Ireland.

Lady Barrymore, at Castle Lynn, to (Edmund Verney.)

1641, March 29, Dublin. Edmund Verney to Sir R. Verney.—He complains of bad pay.—Your first vote was, I remember, that the soldier might be richly rewarded before any lands were disposed of, and is this the way to give them leave to have as good pennyworth as those extorting citizens and others who, I dare say, tremble to hear what our men daily do; for there are not more daring soldiers in Christendom than those we have.—We last Monday stormed the Castle of Carigmaine, and took it, where to be a common soldier (tho' the service were most desperate) expressed as much courage and resolution as could be expected from brave commanders, and why should not these men receive another kind of reward than their 8*d.* a day? (for the manner of the storming and Sir Simon Harcourt's death he refers to a letter to his father). If you adventure any money in land, let it be in Leinster or Munster.

1641, April 16. The same to the same.—He hears that lately Sir Henry Tichborne marched from Tredagh to Dundalk and took it, turned the rebels' three cannon on them and routed them.

1641, June 7. R. Verney to the Countess of Sussex.—His mother is dead.—Expenses of the soldiers. They

are obliged to coin plate. Thinks it the very best thing to remove Bishops from the House of Peers; he conceives, if it be desired, we shall do our best endeavours to abolish them as the Scots have done.

1641. Letter from Henry Verney at the Hague.

1641, June 19. A memorandum of Col. Goringe, taken on the 19th of June, being an answer to five interrogatories. (About the bringing up the army). (3½ pp.)

Copy of a letter to Col. Goring.

1641, June 28, Greenwich.—G. (Duke of) Buckingham to Sir E. Verney, Kt.—Telling him he shall have in haste the lieutenancy of Whaddon Chase, and may take as much sport there as he pleases.

1641, July 2, York. Edmund Verney to Lady Verney and R. Verney). (2 letters.)

1641, July 7, Barbadoes.—R. Gregorie to Sir E. Verney.—Telling him about his son T. Verney's doings in Barbadoes, and sending a bill.

1641, Jan. 26. T. Verney at Gravesend.—He is about to start for Barbadoes.

1641, Sept. 24. E. Verney, at Claydon, to his brother Ralph; and other letters from Claydon.

1641, Oct. 17, Claydon.—E. Verney to R. Verney.—He is glad to hear of his going to London.—“I hope the main business is to provide us our money.—I pray do you stand stiffly for it, for otherwise you will have men of better quality follow the highway law than yet do, and for my part I can not think it robbery to arrest a parliament man there, hearing you have all engaged your words to us, which, by the rule of honesty, should be as firm as your hands, but, however, I am so partial in my affection to you that I have sent up my pistols to guard you, and directed them, &c.”

1641, Nov. 24, Fish Street.—Thomas Verney has come back; he borrowed money at Canterbury.

1641, Dec. 11, West Chester.—E. Verney to R. Verney.—I hear that Kit Roper with four more captains and their companies are cut off to 14 men as they were attempting to relieve Tredah. My colonel's regiment is much desired, and if we have a fair wind shall be there in four or five days.—He says that Lord Parson's son is home and has good intelligence; his friends think that Dublin will be besieged before we can get over. He thinks they will be obliged to send much greater forces to Ireland.—Urges that pay should be sent.

1641, Dec. 12. T. Verney.—He wants to return to Barbadoes.

1641, Dec. 18, West Chester. E. Verney to R. Verney.

1641, Jan. 4. A letter from H. Verney at Breda.

1641, Dec. 25, West Chester.—E. Verney to —The rebels are strong before Dublin.

1641, Dec. 21.—A note of what every man will yearly give, voluntarily, to be paid quarterly to the Bishop of Armagh to preach in St. Paul's Chapel in the precincts of Covent Garden.—Sir Ed. Verney, 30*l.*, Sir C. Gaudy, 20*l.*, Sir R. Verney, 20*l.*, the Earl of Bedford, 40*l.*, in all, 560*l.*

1641.—Two other lists, dated Dec. 21 and Dec. 27th, with subscriptions and autograph signatures of each subscriber; upwards of 130*l.*

[1641?], Oct. 1, Yoghall. Sir John Leeke to Sir Edmund Verney. The other two letters gave you notice that the deputy hath brought into the King's power three counties, and they have submitted themselves to the King's mercy. It is conceived the King will take the fourth of each county. My Lord Clanricard hath most of his lands fallen into the King's mercy; a great plantation will be and excellent lands; my Lord Clanricard or his son or my Lord Wilmote can best instruct you: be quick for many gape after this plantation; these lands are in the province of Conawght, whereof my Lord Wilmote was governor many years. If you may, without hurt to yourself, speak a good word for me, I shall bless you. I have little hope of the sour deputy.

[1641?]. The same to the same.—The affrights and terrors we here live in cannot well be expressed, but by such as suffer and feel the distraction, whereof many are come for England that can relate it as eye witnesses, which you will hear of before this letter can come to your hands, as the noble Inceyquin and Mr. Jepson . . . Lady St. Leger and Lady Inceyquin and many children have left.—You may perceive by these great personages going away our danger I am most miserable for tho' I have friends, yet no friend to lend me 10*l.*; no man will part with a penny of money; I nor my wife have in purse 40*s.*; we have 20 good cows, which may have none to-morrow; such is the case of many men; I have barrelled beef and pork, and some little wheat and meal

SIR
H. VERNEY,
BART.

SIR
H. VERNEY,
BART.

for a month; God help us, and send the English forces to us, our hearts would be light and our courages strong, for those English we have here have got good things about them and themselves, and their goods got into strong towns. The country is abandoned, and nothing left but their cattle and a servant or two in their house. I hold yet in the park, but on Monday or Tuesday I must to Yoghall, my wife is in that extremity of fears that I must not delay longer but leave the lodge, neither will I maintain the lodge with my life and what I have, &c.; my lord allows me nothing to it. P.S. Barrymore takes the field to-morrow with 60 dragoons and lancers. Broghall goeth to the rendezvous as strong if not stronger.

1644, Jan. 10, Yoghall. Sir John Leeke to Sir Edmund Verney— Clomell, the key of Munster is taken on Saturday last; Dungarvan and the castle is taken both by the treachery of the townsmen; Kilkenny ten days since was taken by the Lord Mont Garratt and his four sons and sons-in-law. My Lady Ormund and her children are in the castle and there imprisoned, Mountgarratt is in the castle with a force to secure the lady, but a false heart. I am now come to Yoghall with my company, where we are as secure as in any Irish town; God knows there is no security but where a good English garrison doth secure. The virtuous Lady Kilnalmechy hath commanded this letter, which she will deliver to you with her own hands; she can give our miseries to the life. My Lord of Broghall went before the town of Dungarvan, the next day it was surprised, with 60 horse and 50 foot, and took the praye of the town, which consisted of 120 cows and horse, and near 400 sheep, and carried them to Lismore, which was 8 miles. The present Monday, the 10th, my Lord Dungarvan intended to have met his brother at Dungarvan with 80 brave armed horse and 100 foot, but when 25 of his horse were ferried over, an express came to my Lord Dungarvan from my Lord President to command him into the field to join with him and Barrymore, which army will be near 400 brave horse, besides 1,200 foot, and some pieces of ordinances; Barrymore hath 60 Dragoons which hath done good service and execution; this army carryeth a brave resolution though but small in number, yet courageous and discreetly commanded; they fight for honour and their lands, all is at stake; there is not a country can hear of but the county of Corke but are in action; Oh! we sigh and grieve for the English forces, we believe they will come, but the kingdom will be so near losing, or at least destroying, that the regaining will cost more blood and charge than the first conquest did or all the wars in Queen Elizabeth's time. We hear this night that Dungarvan is fortified with 2 or 3,000 men, and as is noised, under command of my Lord of Ormund's only brother; the rebels are so strong between Dublin and us that the Earl of Ormund cannot come from Dublin where he is, either to succour his wife, his country, or chastise his brain-sick brother; his country is more infested than any of our parts. Three Lords of the Butlers are in action I do believe that whosoever shall live to this day twelvemonths shall see such a dearth and famine as hath seldom or hardly been known in Ireland; what cattle the rebels cannot come at, we are inforced to barrell up, for if the rebels take our cattle (which they have done in infinite number, both of fair sheep and goodly cattle as most in England), what they hath they kill with their skens and let them lie and stink. The first work they did was to rob all the English of their cattle, to starve them which cannot subsist of roots and oats as they do. To conclude, our state is lamentable, if we but look to what was, to what now is, and to what of certain must be. For my particular I know not what to do in the turmoils; cattle I have in the park, but how long I am not certain, yet we are in a safe place as long as Yoghall continues good. Monies are not to be had for anything unless arms, swords, and muskets, which are gold and silver, and friends too; friends for money are not; plate, household stuff are not marchantable . . . There are not any women of quality but are come to England, nor any that have wealth . . . The old Earl of Cork is full of distractions, not like the man he was; his sons are most noble, and you should hear brave things of their undertakings and performances I shall be loath to leave Ireland until the fire burns my heels. I beseech you send me a case of pistols and a close hilt sword. I have a desire (tho' I am old) not to be an idler; a word from a friend or yourself might gain me a company to be garrisoned in Yoghall. I believe it not very difficult, considering my Lord of Leicester is my noble friend, and this virtuous Lady Kilnalmechy my anchor to trust to, for so hath she offered and

promised P.S. This Wednesday morning, the 12th, we have ill news; the rebels are within 4 miles of Lismore; my Lord Dungarvan sent out xxiii horse under the command of his cornet, Honest Jack Travers, who were by an ambush betrayed and himself slain, and 2 footmen; 500 were of the rebels well appointed.

1644, Jan. 10. Eleanor (Countess of) Sussex to (Sir Ralph Verney) These distracted times put us all in great disorders, but I hope we shall not be killed yet; I think you are in greater danger than we in the country. Your Parliament flies high, but truly it's a happy thing, I think, they have so much courage to stand to maintain their right; and the good town of London it seems will do so too; truly the act's to be commended; surely the King's party will be so weak, that he must yield to his Parliament If we now be overcome we are undone for ever. I hope those gentlemen the King would have from your house shall be safe; the stand is much for the general good, that it was a miserable thing if they should suffer It was a blessed thing those gentlemen was from the Parliament when the King came, he had ill-counsel surely to come in such a way.

1644, Jan. 11, Dublin. Edmund Verney to Sir R. Verney . . . There is a great grievance amongst us, which is that the Vice-Treasurer demands, and indeed stops, out of our pay 6d. in the pound from common soldiers and all; in the first northern journey we paid the 100th penny, and that was thought too much, and therefore the last year we paid nothing, but this is such an exaction that I dare say his place shall amount to 20,000l. yearly. He saith he has a patent for it . . . but it is now referred to the Parliament of England In your vote I hope you will do us right.

1644, Jan. 22. (Received.) The Countess of Sussex to Sir Ralph Verney . . . We have been at our designs to-day, and there was something read from your Parliament to have all the train-bands in readiness. They are all in great fear at St. Albans, and even here, they say, have brought arms and guns to defend them. I hope I shall be safe here tho' I have neither. It is ill news to hear there is a peace between Spain and France; sure they will come upon us and help Ireland. I pray God keep us from the misery that other nations have suffered by war.

1644, Received Jan. 29. The same to the same I pray God there may be agreement betwixt the King and his people, and that poor Ireland may have some help.

1644, Jan. 30. Printed form of exemption of Earl of Sussex from the payment of impost of certain wines for his Lordship's own expense in his household. Addressed to William Leachland, Esq., Mincing Lane.—Signed by the Earl of Manchester, Lord Saye and Seale, and E. Newburgh, and John Culpeper.

1644, Feb. 12, Dublin. Edmund Verney to Sir R. Verney. I pray do you and the rest of your brethren of the Parliament cast your eyes on soldiers' miseries, and send us some monies, for in earnest without it we cannot subsist, for the state of Ireland is now of that condition that he is held a rich man that can maintain himself. All the news that I could think of I have written to my father, where I know you may learn it; here is your old friend Sir James Dyllam who often remembers you.

1644, March 4, Dublin. The same to the same For the business at Swords, I was there myself, you were much misinformed in that relation; you mention 13 to be lost, besides Sir Lorenzo Cary, the rebels to be treble our number, and also intrenched, whereas we lost but 4 in all, and were double the enemy in number; neither had they any other intrenchments than a small work more like a garden ditch than a trench, which is like the rest of their soldiers which they have hitherto expressed to us. I believe they lost 100 at that time. Ireland is full of castles and truly strong ones, and thither the rebels fly, not daring to give us a meeting, altho' treble our number. I will not say but that the want of arms, ammunition, may be much the cause of it, but truly I do believe them to be of a very cowardly nature My colonel was last night sworn a Privy Councillor, and lives in mighty esteem here, and I think not without desert; it is wondered that ye have not yet settled him in his government of Dublin, or in some other place of as great honour and worth. I wonder to hear you say you have not yet heard of the vice-treasurer's demand, when I know my collonel informed the Parliament of it six weeks since. I pray let us know when ye intend to send us money, or whether ye intend to send any, that according to your resolutions we may serve you; this is an age when you have most

SIR
H. VERNEY,
BART.

SIR
VERNEY,
BART.

need of us, and this time you choose most to abuse us, I'll assure you we scarce think it a forfeit of our honours even at this time to quit your service rather than to continue it on these conditions. I admire how you think we live; we have bellies to feed and backs to cloth as well as you; we want yet the hardiness to go naked, neither have we been bred like camelions to live on air; there is scarce a captain in the army, but what to his soldiers and his own necessary expenses, he is 40*l.* worse than he is worth, and believe me that which is worse than all this is, that the army cannot subsist without it; 'tis not here as it was in Yorkshire; here the inhabitants are neither willing nor able to lend, and it is sport to them to see us undone. Our soldiers have lived upon nothing this month but salt beef and herring, which is so unusual to our men that came last out of England, that of our 2,500 men, I believe we have 500 sick; then judge what will be the event if money come not speedily.

164½, March 4, Yoghall. Sir John Leeke to Sir Edmund Verney. I have sent four several letters to you and had good hope I should have [heard from you] by some of our new landed troops under the command of Sir Charles Vavisor, a noble gentleman, and who doth assure me he left you well he hath brought over 1,000 as brave carcasses of men as ever I beheld with my eyes, and would fain be in the field and fighting; they had well hoped that they should have fallen to pillaging the Irish of the town of Yoghall, and meeting with some Irish women that had mantles and crucifixes about their necks, which the soldiers tore from them, but by their commander were quieted; the priests are all stole out the town, and no mass said yesterday being Sunday; we expect this day or tomorrow, if the wind hold fair as it is, to see my Lord of Inciquine and Mr. Jepson here. The very noise of the landing the troops have blown away the rebels that lay near Yoghall; but about Lismore, where Browhall hath killed and hanged many, some loss he hath received, as a brave gentleman, his cornet, the rebels did use very cruelly before their departure by dragging a gentleman out of his house and binding his hands, laying him on a bank, and shot him to death; four poor English that were there they hanged, drawing them up to a hovel post and held them until they were dead, and this was done within Lismore precinct; the rebels were xj collors in one place and 8 or 9 in another, but they vanished in a moment to the mountains. Their general, the Lord Mount Garratt, is fallen from the Lord Roch and gone into his own country with 6,000 men; they when they were together marched by my Lord President's house, but did no offence, for the house was strongly fortified and some ordinance. They marched 4 miles farther to Mallo, Mr. Jepson's town, where were two castles. Mr. Jepson's house is very strong and well appointed, the other a small castle not bigger than an ordinary steeple, but 25 good men at least, and a stout commander; the rebels summoned the castle, but they were answered with musket bullets; in short they killed near 200 rebels and hurt many, at last powder failing they accepted quarter, and went to Mr. Jepson's castle; the English lost very few; the next day the rebels parted their army. Killnalmechy keeps his town of Bandon Bridge, where he doth brave things; he hath killed and hanged many, but this last week he fell most bravely on the enemy; 400 of the rebels came near Bandon with some provision and necessities of usquebath, wine, bread, some munition, and there appeared 3 cart loads. Killnalmechy drew out 200 musketteers, and himself and 70 horse put them to rout and ruinage, killed 104, took prisoners and hanged them; many prime gentlemen were slain. We know not what is done at Dublin or in the north, the ways are all blocked up, and have not heard from Dublin since Christmas. I wrote to you that you would please to send us some money by Incyquin or Jepson: I hope to hear by one of them. Our lands are all wasted, and we shall have no profit this many years, which made me request you to do your best for a company. My Lady Killmalmechy would not fail. The parks is not profitable to me. I have got 4 soldiers to keep the house; I was not able to maintain six men, for two of mine are there, and I believe that Dungarvan will take the park into his own keeping, and but two men in it; he imparted so much to a friend of mine. Since I wrote the other side I have had some conference with Dungarvan, who is determined to keep a guard of six men in the lodge, and take it into his own hands, to keep cows and other provision for his keeping house in Yoghall, whither he doth intend to send for his lady ere long; thus am I outed, and this is the reward I dreamt not of from Dungarvan, but I must submit to

his own profit; this is of long determined, but he vows to me that if it may be in the power of himself or friends to do me good he will do it as to his brother; these were his words, but I believe nothing. My refuge is now a company, or I cannot subsist, or some other thing from my Lord of Leicester, to whom I have this passage written; if it shall please you to second it, I shall be ever bound to you. I would fain live; here no man hath any thing nor shall not this many years. The stock of English sheep and cattle are almost destroyed; the rebels stole the English sheep from a friend of mine; some days after the English troops took some of the sheep and other cows from the rebels; the troops sell the sheep for 12*d.* and 6*d.* the piece when their skins were well worth 16*d.* and so sold; thus all turns as mischief to the poor English; little or no restitution unless the proprietor be in pursuit and recover. Tom Badnedg is by me, and doth desire you will please to attempt a company for him; he will give any gratuity you shall think fit to any friend you shall intrust in the business; he is now a captain of the guard of our Yoghall; it is credit but not a pound profitable: his diligence and care is a great security to the town. We have many Irish and few true hearted as we fear, but our English are a bridle in their nose, yet the townsmen profess and protest much loyalty. I beseech you strain your power to help us here. We have letters that Incyquin and Jepson are at Tanton and Minhead, but want some necessities or they would have been with us ere this: they are longed for. While I am writing a messenger is come in from the army that assures us my Lord President hath regained Dungarvan with the slaughter of many. The castle holds out, but cannot long; in it are men of quality as Sir Nicholas Walsh and some of the Bullers, one a collonel. There are 5 or 600 cooped in betwixt the sea and the black water, which must fail. My Lord Barrymore is in the field with the President, and hath most bravely and loyally behaved himself to the great terror of his countrymen; it will be a most bloody war, for none can be spared. The Irish women are most cruel in execution. I pray God bless you in England and knit your hearts in unity; trust no Papist, for here they betray their dearest friends.

[164½, March 8. (Received.) Tim. Tyrrell to Sir Ralph Verney.—I understand by the people that were with you at Grendall, that yourself and Sir Richard Pygott gave them orders at your last meeting there to make a new tax among themselves, which I hear they have do[ne] [mu]ch to my prejudice. The old rate which we have constantly gone by being laid aside. . . . I expect the benefit of the Act, which is this, that we should go by the pound rent, or otherwise by the usual way, of the same rate which with us hath been always by the yard land. . . . And truly I will never yield to any other than what was formerly, for I conceive so long as the King hath his money there is no farther enquiry to be made in our estates, &c.

164½, March 8, Castle Lyons. Magdalen Fawkener to (Sir R. Verney) We are here in a most pitiful and lamentable case as ever poor people were in: God help us; we have and hear of nothing but fire and the sword, and pitiful sights of poor people stript naked as ever they were born, and we can expect nothing but famine, for they destroy all. They which at Michaelmas last were worth 3,000*l.* or 4,000*l.* now beg at our door. My Lord behaved himself gallantly in this business, for we have 50 familys in our house for safety, and five times as many in our other castle, and none of my Lord's own country is yet in rebellion, but we fear them every day, and look to be besieged and our town fired, for the enemy takes our cows and cattle to our very door. God help us all; we know not what to do.—The writer asks Sir Ralph to get in some money that belongs to her, because the estate of the gentleman she has engaged to marry is lessened by reason of the times.

164½, March 10. Sir John Leeke to Sir Edmund Verney.—Since I sealed up this other enclosed letter we have other and fresh occurrants; the first and sudden, is Dungarvan's speeding to the King and Parliament, I believe for supplies, and them with all possible speed. My Lord President, with his own and the new regiment of Sir Charles Vavisor, have rescued Dungarvan with the castle from the rebels, killed 300 at least, and gave quarter to 80 that were in the Castle; the reason of that favour was the sudden rising of the Lord of Muscary, who, contrary to all men's expectation and his own vows and protestations, is now with 7,000 men within five miles of Cork. The President is, notwithstanding, got into Cork, but hath not power sufficient to keep the field, but doth strengthen all our towns until new supplies come, and then he will not be pent up. Broghall hath

SIR
H. VERNEY,
BART.

SIR
H. VERNEY
BART.

taken in a castle and done brave things. Lastly, for myself, I am most miserable; money I have none, rent none to be paid. . . . Complains bitterly of his position and prospects. P.S. My Lord Dungarvon had set sail this day, but that the wind is not fair and the weather exceeding foul.

1643, March 16, Castlelyons. H. (Countess of) Barrymore to Sir Ralph Verney. . . . I live every hour at the mercy of our increasing enemies, and dare not as yet stir, because the safety of so many depends upon my stay here, and we have daily the objects of the Papists' cruelty, which doth somewhat terrify me. . . . And much like to be worse without your grave Parliament men do speedily send us more aid.

1642, March 20, new stile, Hague. Henry Verney to Sir Ralph Verney.—Asks for money, as without it he shall never get higher in the army.

1642, March 23, N.S., Hague. The same to the same. — Says that Sir Thomas Stafford cannot, as yet, promise him a company until he has moved the Prince, but he will delay no time to get a grant for the first company that falls, so that in 5 days he (Henry Verney) may give a near guess of his power.

1642, March 27, Magdalen Faulkener to Sir R. Verney. —P.S. Since I writ this letter we are fled from our own house, for the enemy have so great a number against us that my Lord durst not let my Lady and the children stay. I think the next remove will be into England, for the enemy pursues us everywhere, and vows all our deaths, because we will not go to mass.

1642, April 10, S.N., Hague. Henry Verney to Sir R. Verney.—The last week the news was here that Sir Simon Harcourt was dead, but since that we hear to the contrary.—As soon as I heard of it I acquainted Sir Thomas Stafford of it, and desired him to move the Prince for a grant of the company, but tells me he did but could not get an absolute promise. . . .

1642, April 22, N.S., Rotterdam. Henry Verney to Sir Ralph Verney. . . . When I went to take my leave of his Highness he encouraged me much in promising to do for me with all, and has given me an act under his own hand, voluntarily of himself, to remain in the army this summer; it is a favour and a great one I can assure you, I dare swear it is the first he hath given to any of a strange nation in his life. . . .

1642, April 22, N.S., Rotterdam. Henry Verney to Sir Edmund Verney. This last week I received two packets of letters from you, one I had of Sir Thos. Stafford, and the other by the post. My Lord Goring's letter I read and sealed it up, and gave it him with my own hands; all he said to me then, he would write to you about it. The next day meeting me in the street he called me to him, and gave me this enclosed letter to you, with all he said he would do more for me for your sake than he would let me know; the next day, when I took my leave of him to go to my garrison, he seemed much troubled when he received your letter and discontented with me; I, perceiving of it, desired to know wherein I had deserved so much his displeasure; his answer to me was I had liked to have put so great an affront upon his Lordship as he would not have befallen him for 500l. I desired to know what it was, he replied in standing for one of the companies without his consent. The truth is I did not tell I knew his resolution; I confess when I desired him to recommend me to the Prince for one of the three fortunes, and would not then, I must needs say I did my best to engage my friends to recommend me to his Highness to obtain one if I could, and had it not been for his Lordship, as sure as God is in heaven, I had had one. What he hath written to you I know not; he talks much in taking the Prince for his witness, for the great recommendations he gave me. Truly, sir, experience to my misfortune must give me leave to tell you from my heart I cannot believe him, for on Sunday last Sir Thomas and I went to the Prince, he to recommend me for the next company, I to take my leave of him for my garrison. First Sir Thomas Stafford went in, and as he tells me, his Highness hath engaged himself to do for me with the first convenience he can. I must ever acknowledge myself much bound to Sir Thomas as long as live, for I dare take my oath he hath done his best to the very utmost of his power to advance me. I desired him afore I went to the Prince to engage the Queen to speak to his Highness; he assured me he durst not mention me to her, thinking it might prove a prejudice to my fortune. Now before Sir Thos. came forth he sent for me into his chamber, and talked with me near half an hour, as Sir Thomas can testify, of my garrison, and about the state of my captain's company, withall I telling him that it did not go for the field without asking of him leave or employ-

ing of any friend; voluntarily of himself he sent for his secretary and caused him to write an act and signed it whilst I was in his chamber to attend him this summer in the army, withall assuring me to perform what he had promised to Sir Thomas when occasion offered. I daresay it is the first act that ever he gave to any officer of our nation; indeed all the friends I have say I may take it for a great favour, for it testifies much he intends really to do for me. I confess I do not doubt it now, for I find by my Lord, if I may believe him, that he will rather help me than seek any more to prevent me. This occasion of going for the field by the Prince's will unexpectedly both cause me to advance the next half year's salary of a friend, one Mr. Kilvert, beforehand. . . .

1642, April 5 & April 7. The Earl of Warwick to Sir Ralph Verney.—Two short letters asking Sir Ralph's attendance at the meeting of the committee for the Posts in the Exchequer Chamber, for settling the Earl's business concerning the Letter Office.

1642, April 12, from on board the "James" in Tilbury Hope. The same to the same.—Certain interested persons, who cannot get the sequestration of the office continued, now oppose it as a monopoly. Asks Sir Ralph's attendance in committee on Thursday next.

1642, April 15. The same to the same.—The House have appointed Thursday next, at 7 in the morning, for the Earl's counsel to answer the objections of the opposers of his patent. Asks Sir Ralph to attend.

1642, May 3. (Received). The Countess of Sussex to Sir R. Verney. . . . I am very glad you have so good news from Ireland, I pray God they may have victory still, and then I hope there will be an end of that war; sure the King will hardly have power here to overcome; the Parliament will govern. The King certainly will be very displeased with your message.

1642, May 7. Margaret Eure to her nephew, Sir Ralph Verney. . . . O! that the sweet Parliament would come with the olive branch in its mouth, it would refresh and glad all our hearts here in the north. We are like so many frightened people; for my part if I hear but a door creak I take it to be a drum, and am ready to run out. I hear poor Sir John Hotham is so affrighted if anything comes but near him, that when our goods come to Sarborow (Scarborough?), he sent to know what they were. God knows as there was nothing but clothes and two hogs-heads of wine; the poor wretch is deceived if he thought to have found anything else.

1642, May 13. (Received). The Countess of Sussex to Sir Ralph Verney. I am sorry to hear the King's anger still increases against his Parliament; I fear these times will make us all suffer one way or other. . . .

1642, May 15, S.N., Hague. Henry Verney to Sir Edmund Verney.—The two companys and the command of my coronells are now disposed of, neither of the lieutenants did prevail for either, for the Queen recommended one Mr. Gerard, and my Lord Goring the other. Since this I have been with Sir Thomas Stafford to desire him to get a grant of his Highness for the next fortune that falls; his answer to me was since that they had promised him one of these and failed, he did not believe they intended to oblige him at all, and to ask them again he would not, whereof seeing him so unwilling, I entreated him to move the Queen to recommend me to the Prince, he replied he durst not, for he said, and was certain, her Majesty would not be pleased to speak for me; with all like a noble friend, as he conceived, he told me the reason of it: think but of Wickcom and Alsberie, and you may both easily find the sense of it. The truth is, I believe, he has tried her and was denied. I dare swear he hath done his best to his power for me, tho' truly I find by him that I am far more unlikely of getting a company than I was the first day he came here. My Lord Goring hath been the occasion of this and none else; had I observed the least unkindness from him it would not have troubled me; his being my enemy I am confident will cast me out of my colonel's good opinion. and then to get higher it is impossible. All the hopes I have in the world is of Sir Thomas Stafford's staying here, and that I fear but little, for I cannot by no means get leave to go for the field. This day the patents are given out. The 24th of this month, n. s., the whole army meets about Forne. Our Queen will be there to see them in battle.

A letter of the same date to his brother Sir Ralph Verney. . . . This next week our Queen and Princes go to Amsterdam, where it is thought she will be most royally entertained, and have some great present given her.

1642, May 17, Hague. Lord Goring to Sir Edmund Verney. It is about 7ten days since that I wrote to my

SIR
H. VERNEY
BART.

SIR
I. VERNY,
BART.

son to give you an account of this business which it seems your son hath strictly charge me withal. . . . It happened upon the death of Sir Symon Harcot and Sir Henry Paget that your son did put in for a company, or at least for the command of my son's, in case Captain Vivian, who then commanded the same, should remove; but this was known to me by accident, and by no address of your son's, till many days after the Prince had been moved for him, and all the town full of it. . . . 'Tis true that afterwards, when some had awakened your son therein, he then came to me and moved me to move for him; but I told him in the most civil language I could that I could not at that time serve him, nor had he reason otherwise than as he was your son to expect ought from me at any time that did not think me worth the speaking to, meeting and conversing so oft as we did; but notwithstanding if hereafter he durst trust me, his father's son should never want the best service within my power; whereupon he left me discontentedly, as was observed by others as well as myself, and till now I only saw him but passing by. At the same time there was the Queen engaged for Charles Gerrard for one company, myself for Vivian for the other, as many years before, for the first that should fall, and for the command of my son's company there was the ancient of his company and two other lieutenants of great experience and long service in these countrys that put in for it, to all which I made answer that I would engage myself for none, but should only beseech his Highness to give my son such a one as might be most fit to discharge the trust, which was of more consequence to my son than both the company's. . . . Whilst this was in agitation Lieutenant Pye came over with my son's express recommendation and most earnest desire to the Prince that he might succeed Vivian in the command of his company, which within very few days after he had. This is the full truth of the business. . . . P.S. Notwithstanding your son's little regard of me in this business (setting aside my not speaking for him upon these changes, which was impossible for me to do being so engaged), I appeal to the Prince of Aurange what I said to him of your son as well as yourself.

1642, May 21. Margaret Eure to Sir Ralph Verney. . . . The news here is that the Parliament men intend to come down with 20,000 men to attend them. . . . the women in this country begin to rise, there hath been a hundred with the King, and above, to have their grievances redressed, and he hath given them so good content that they say he is as proper a man as is in England. I wish you all to take heed of women, for this very vermin have pulled down an enclosure, which some of them were put in prison for it by the justices; they had their pipe to go before them, and their ale and cakes to make themselves merry when they had done their feats of activity. . . . I wish all war well ended, for things stand in so ill a condition here as we can make no money of our coalpits, if rents fail, and if those fail, we shall be in a hard case.

1642, May 30, Dublin. Edmund Verney to Sir Ralph Verney. . . . The enemy runs from us whensoever we meet them, but if we chance to overtake them we give no quarter, but put all to the sword. We want both men and money, and we hear ye have good store of the latter, but that ye keep it for other purposes, which doth not at all please us. I should not think it policy to disoblige so gallant an army, but ye have all the wisdom amongst you. . . . I fear ye take an ill course, if we cannot subsist here we must go where we can; we came to make our fortunes, not to starve.

1642, June 6. (Received). The Countess of Sussex to (Sir Ralph Verney). . . . These miserable times will make us suffer many ways; the King's party grows so strong that certainly he will overcome the power of the Parliament; they come in abundantly to him I hear at York daily; if there should be any blows I know not what will become of us.

1642, June 9. Sir R. Verney to (Lady Barrymore). (Copy.) You are so hardened by this writer's sufferings, that neither fire nor sword can fright you into England; 'tis truth there's little left that may invite you hither, the unhappy distractions of this kingdom having not only reduced ourselves into a sad condition, but made Ireland far more miserable. Till these are settled here, I shall not expect to see the rebels quiet there, especially considering these distempers have wrought so many doubtings in the minds of men, that I fear 'twill be very hard to raise a considerable sum of money, unless there do appear greater hopes of peace than yet are evident. Peace and our liberties are the only things we aim at; till we have peace I am sure we can enjoy no liberties,

and without our liberties, I shall not heartily desire peace; both these together may make us all happy, but one without the other, I must confess, can never satisfy.

1642, June 14. (Received). The Countess of Sussex to Sir R. Verney. . . . Your father sent me word the King hath given him leave to stay till he sends for him, I am very glad of it, for when he goes I doubt the love of the Parliament he will lose quite, which I fear will make them do him any ill office they can. I am sorry to hear the Lords are raising money and horse; truly if they send to my Lord we will part with none. I hope they will not, for we are poor, and my Lord of his estate but tenant for life. . . . Your Parliament still go so high that I fear we shall all be ruined by it.

1642, June 14, Castelleynes. Mag. Faulkner to Sir R. Verney. . . . This last week Carealalahaud Castel is taken, and the Lord Roche's castle, a country burnt within 40 miles of us. It was taken by my Lord, and the 10 regiments we have here. The Lord President is past all hopes of life, and he is General of Munster, but he was not in the field this quarter of a year. My Lord is very good, and he doth take great pains and care for the help of the English.

1642, June 20. (Received). The Countess of Sussex to Sir R. Verney. . . . P.S. I hope in God we shall have no fighting; truly the Lords protestation, methinks, is a very good one, to defend the King's person and estate and lawful prerogative and privilege of Parliament. Methinks every one should subscribe to this. I am loth to eat in pewter yet, but truly I have put up most of my plate, and say it is sold. I hope they will have to borrow no money of my Lord, if they do we must deny it, 'tis enough for us to pay the subsidies. They talk strange things of my Lord of Essex, that he will fetch the King to London, dead or alive; this is high, methinks, for people to talk so. . . .

1642, June 22. (Received). Margaret Eure to Sir Ralph Verney. . . . I am in such a great rage with the Parliament that nothing will pacify me, for they promised us all should be well if my Lord Strafford's head were off, and since then there is nothing better. I think we shall be undone with taxes, and if we have no rents neither, it will be a hard case. This day the King hath set forth an answer to a book as came forth 26th of May; I hear as he will set but one more forth, and that shall conclude all, and so much for writing. We hear strange news from London, which is, that many have offered to keep horses for the Parliament to fight against their King, and that my Lord of Holond is general, which puts me in the most comfort that we shall have peace, for he hath good fortune not to fight hitherto; I hope he will prove lucky still.

1642, June 22, Trimme.—Edmund Verney to Sir R. Verney. . . . I have this two months been removed into the country, 20 miles from Dublin, to a place out of all roads, out of which we cannot go two miles without 40 or 50 men. . . . The army is now marched into Conaught; it marched by Trimme, where I lie in garri-son, near which we took in a castle as they passed by, which held out 3 days' seige. Lieut.-Col. Kyrke and my Lord Renneloes Captain Lieutenant were shot before it, but I hope they will both recover it. We had some 20 men slain and 30 hurt besides, but when we took it in, we put some four score men to the sword, but like valiant knights errant gave quarter and liberty to all the women; it argues a great deal of honour and gallantry in us that we will do anything at all in the service of such bad paymasters. . . .

1642, July 14. Sir R. Verney to Will. Roades.—My father is gone towards York. . . . I pray bring me, or else take order, that I can have the assessments made at Wasing, Fifield, and Crommarsh towards this 400,000l. bill.

1642, July 21. Sir Edmund Verney to Will. Roades. . . . I pray have the carbines at home in readiness for the defence of the house if need be, and have powder and bullets ready.

1642, July 29, Rath Coffy Castle. Ed. Verney to Sir R. Verney. . . . I was two months together at Trimme, and was no sooner returned to Dublin, but was commanded forth 8 days' march, and the next day after I came home was commanded to Rath Coffy Castle, 12 miles from Dublin, where I have been this fortnight, but I believe I shall not continue here above a fortnight longer. I may truly say I have had no resting place this 3 months. My Lord of Ormond hath promised me I shall go into the field when he himself goes, and I hope it will be to no other place than Kilkenny. Here is a report of an army of Irish is marching from thence towards us, but being from Dublin I can write you no certainty. We hear very good news from England,

SIR
H. VERNY,
BART.

which is, that the King and Parliament are agreed : I pray God it be true.

(1642), Aug. 2, York. Sir Edmund Verney to William Roads (his steward). I pray have a care of my house, that rogues break not into it. Have store of bullet and powder, and get somebody to lodge in the house, that may defend it if need be. Have my waggon in readiness, if I should at any time send for it. Get in all such moneys as are owing you with all speed, for we shall certainly have a great war.

1642, Aug. 7, York. Dorothy Leeke to Lady Verney. The King is in very good condition and increaseth in strength every day; we have nothing but good news to send you.

1642, Aug. 22, S.N., Breda. Henry Verney to Sir R. Verney. The opinion, I see, of the great ones most at the Court is, that my father and you are all for the Parliament and not for the King, which here I find they take not kindly truly as times go now and considering the difficulty of getting me a company, I need not much regard it, for let me travel where I will, so I go not to hold a more baser place to make a fortune and less belief, I cannot find; and were it not more to obey my father's will and my friend's desire than any love I bear to my masters the States, the devil, their godfather, should serve them, and not I.

1642, Aug. 24. (Received). The Countess of Sussex to (Sir R. Verney). The King is sending over to the Queen. I hear by Mr. Bakon, who, I believe, hath it from his brother at Court, that the King is very much inclined to peace, and pressed much he is to go on in this way of war by some ill spirits he gives his ear to

1642, Aug. 23. Dorothy Leeke to Sir R. Verney. This letter cannot come to your hands before our army shall meet with the enemy, for they are very near us; my uncle will not be amongst them, for the King has given him the standard, and he must go no further than that; it will not remove this 3 or 4 days, and so long he will be safe. Prince Robart is gone with the army.

1642, Aug. 29. (Received). The Countess of Sussex to Sir R. Verney. We shall have no fighting, for the King hath neither money nor men; there came in few or none at all after the standard was set up; it seems the King sent and gave much of his money to the trainbands in Yorkshire and other places, thinking to make them sure to him, and when he would have had them they all fell off, and said they would not fight against their brethren; and every day his army lessens; they fall away from them. This young man was at Coventry—two or three and twenty was killed, one of my Lord Seidmor's brothers was shot in the arm so close to his shoulder that his arm must be quite cut off. What the Lords proposition was to the Parliament, I presume, by this time you know. My Lord Dorset sent me word he would wait upon me within few days; but I presume that was but in a compliment. I hope he doth not intend it; he had, he said, brought that which would bring peace if the Parliament would hearken to it; sure now they may make their own conditions now.

1642, Aug. 30, Breda. H. Verney to Sir Ralph Verney. There is within this six days my serjeant-major Killegre, and my Lord Morgins gone for England; ours, as the report is, for the Parliament, and Dolman for the King; there are to go divers captains and other officers from hence to England with speed. I was much importuned by a friend of mine, one Gibb Jarebb, a captain of our regiment, a month ago that went colonel, to agone with him, but being not master of my own desires, durst not adventure to accept of a command under him. P.S. On the 24th of this month the Prince Elector landed at the Hauge.

1642, Sept. 1. Dorothy Leeke to [Lady Verney]. I had writ to you before I received yours, and have sent you all the news; by the difference of my relation and that which you have heard already, you will be confirmed in your opinion of our Cavaliers (Cavaliers?). I am confident they will differ extremely. For my confidence of our having the better of the Parliament, I do not remember, but if they will promise to fight no better it will strengthen my hopes; but I cannot see, if we have the better, how you will suffer; for sure your father will have power to save your husband, and if the King fail I believe my uncle will hardly come off with his life, or any that are with them.

1642, Sept. 5, Cuddesdon. Cary Gardiner (Sir Ralph's sister) to Lady Verney, in the Peach (Piazza) in Coven Garden. I hear news here which I hope is false, which is, that your husband is become a traitor, but I cannot believe that he will live and die with the Earl of Essex to bear arms against his father, but I hope

that is but his mind when he is amongst the crowd, but when he comes to take counsel with his pillow I hope he is more wisely minded; but indeed the world now account it policy for the father to be on one side and the son on the other.

1642, Sept. 5, Cuddesdon. Sir Thomas Gardiner to Lady Verney. Were not your parliamentary officers so busy in stopping and opening letters I would presume to write oftener to you, but I hate to have my secrets laid open to everybody's view; not that I am conscious to myself of any ill in them, for in that respect I would not care to have them published to all the world, but me thinks 'tis neither fit nor just that those things which in their own natures were meant for a private conference betwixt one friend and another, should be read openly in Westminster Hall, and those things which were intended for the closet to be proclaimed at the cross. But I am resolved to venture, and will rather put myself upon the carrier's fortune than be any longer unmannerly. You say that you never had more cause to be sad than now. But I believe that neither King nor Parliament have any quarrel against women, who never did either hurt save only with their tongues.

1642, Sept. 5. (Received). The Countess of Sussex to Sir R. Verney. I hear my Lord Fakelande and my Lord Spencer went through St. Alban's on Saturday; I imagine it was with some propositions from the King. I long to hear how your father takes your protestation to the Parliament; I fear he will be much troubled at first, but in a little time I hope will make him pass it over; I find by your father's letter you sent me down, he a most sad man, I pray God he may do well; I fear all his troubles together will make an end of him; he was at Kailingeworth with the King. I heard from my Lady Monmouth.

1642, Sept. 16. (Received). The same to the same.—I am truly sorry to hear the King is removed from Nottingham. I fear he will make this a tedious business, and much blood will be spilt before there be an end of it. I wish my Lord Marquis was as safe as the other lords that hath offended and are taken; if he have the better of it certainly it will be much disadvantage to the Parliament side. Sir Thomas Dicke, I believe, is not at all pleased with his son Roger's being strength to my Lord Harfort. As I am thus far of my letters I hear the King hath sent another message to your Parliament. Your father will suffer many ways, I fear, if the King goes on in this way he begins. Your father saith very little to me in this letter; he saith not a word of you; he hears the Parliament think the King can make no forces able to encounter theirs; he tells me by this Saturday he will have 1,000 foot, well armed, 2,500 horse, and 1,800 dragoons, which, he thinks, is an army able to encounter with any forces. I thank you for letting me know of my Lady Devensher coming up, I shall be in an ill case if she comes, having neither dishes nor plates.

1642, Sept. 9. (Received). The Countess of Sussex to Sir R. Verney.—I received the letter you sent me from your father; I had one other the old man brought me you sent to him; it was a very sad one, and his word was this of you: Madam, he hath ever lain near my heart and truly he is there still; that he had many afflictions upon him, and that you had used him unkindly. This was the effect of it. He is passionate and much troubled. I believe that you declared yourself for the Parliament maybe he would have the King think he was a little displeased with you for going that way; if you can be absent from the Parliament I think it would be very well. I am sure I should think it a very great happiness to me your coming and your sweet lady's. Now let me entreat you, as a friend that loves you most heartily, not to write passionately to your father, but overcome him with kindness. Good man, I see he is infinitely melancholy for many other things, I believe, besides the difference betwixt you. For God's sake give nothing to the Parliament directly nor indirectly. I hope there will be peace. The Parliament will show their great strength which certainly will cause the King to yield to most of their demands. I will set up your stuff carefully, I hope it will be safe, tho' we be threatened because we gave nothing to the Parliament. We have great store of soldiers now at St. Alban's, came to night, and they say threescore carts of amunition and things for that use, and ten great pieces drawn upon wheels, and the Inns of Court Gentlemen to guard my Lord's person is come too, they say, very fine and very well horsed. If these soldiers be passed I hope we shall have no more to frighten us. I thank you for your news. My Lord Willmot hath been a soldier, an experienced man he is, therefore it is well to make him

SIR
VERNEY,
BART.

safe. Mr. Goring, I hope, must be punished roundly. God hath blessed your proceedings in Parliament wonderfully. I hope we may live to see this a happy kingdom yet. I believe the Queen will be here shortly. Dr. Myerne told me he heard so much. . . .

1642, Sept. 10. (Received). The Countess of Sussex to Sir R. Verney. I sent you a scribbled paper yesterday, but that I desired, I see, is not to be had, for my Lord of Essex is gone by. Two load of your stuff is come, which I have set up in the safest place of my house; I hope it will be so, and all mine here, tho' we have been much threatened. Your declaration is so high that I have hopes of peace. . . . I had a letter this morning from your father, dated the 7th of this month. I see he finds some more of his friends go off from what he expected . . . he saith they are stronger than is believed.

1642, Sept. 11, Matton. Marg. Eure to Sir R. Verney.

1642, Sept. 12. (Received). The Countess of Sussex to Sir R. Verney . . . Now for the papers. Since my Lord of Essex is gone, and his soldiers, I presume, all will think there will be no great advantage to be had by those papers, so be pleased to let them alone. I am sorry to hear the Marquis' castle is so impregnable. I pray God send them of the Parliament side good succours there. I am sorry to hear their soldiers in Northampton are so unruly.

1642, Sept. 14, Dublyne.—Edmund Verney to Sir R. Verney. What I feared is proved too true, which is your being against the King: give me leave to tell you in my opinion 'tis most unhandisomely done, and it grieves my heart to think that my father already, and I, who so dearly love and esteem you, should be bound in consequence (because in duty to our King) to be your enemy. I hear it is a great grief to my father. I beseech you to consider that Majesty is sacred . . . I believe ye will all say ye intend not to hurt the King, but can any of ye warrant any one shot to say it shall not endanger his very person. I am so much troubled to think of your being of the side you are, that I can write no more, only I shall pray for peace . . . P.S. There is news come this day that the Irish have many armies on foot; your distractions in England are sport for them, and ye keep us so beggarly that we are all weary of the service. Robin Turville was about a month or five weeks since shot dead, and is much lamented. Frank Rogers, as gallant a man as lives, was two days since most dangerously hurt with a sword, in a most gallant charge against the enemy. I am now almost recovered of a fever that I was given over by the physician for a dead man for almost a week; it hath cost me near 50*l*. but God that laid me down had provided it for me in pillage from the enemy whilst I had the command of a castle some 12 miles from Dublin, now I am in Dublin again where I am likely to continue this whole winter; for want of money we are not able to stir into the field any more this year.

1642, Sept. 14. (Received). Cary (Lady) Gardiner to Sir R. Verney. . . . I am in a great deal of vexation for poor Oxford, for this day there is 1,200 soldiers come thither, and I am afraid that they will make a great massacre of all the books; they do threaten them extremely. What cannot be billeted in the town of Oxford is sent to all the towns about; we look for them suddenly. I hope they will be better than their promises, for if they are not, the gentlemen of the country will have little left; truly I speak this with sorrow, for we are like to taste it if threats prove true. I am in a mighty fright. . . . P.S. I have sent you some things of mine which I desire house room for . . .

1642, Sept. 19, Cuddesden.—Thomas Gardiner to Sir Ralph Verney. . . . Thanks him for taking care of a trunk. Other counties are ignorant of the miseries of ours; one extravagant word spoken but by one man is enough to confiscate the goods of a whole family to the Parliament soldiers; what their cause is I judge not, but methinks 'tis a strange kind of justice to do that by force which cannot be done by reason, and I am persuaded that conscience hath much to do on both sides which, tho' it may chance to be erroneous, yet ought to be respected. But these considerations enter not into vulgar hearts. The gentry (say they) have been our masters a long time, and now we chance to master them; and now they know their strength, it shall go hard but they will use it . . .

1642, Sept. 29. (Received).—The Countess of Sussex to Sir Ralph Verney. . . . And now let me tell you I am as sad as may be to think of these miserable times. . . . Your father sends me word in his last letter that he hath now more hopes of peace than he had, because they had a considerable army, which makes me fear

there will be much blood spilt; many brave gentlemen they say [] failed which is grievous thing to think on. I fear your father has given no answer to your letter.

1642, Sept. the last, S. N., Breda. H. Verney to Sir R. Verney.—I thank you most kindly for your letter and news of my coronell, tho' truly his coming here, I think, will advantage me nothing at all, for I doubt he will bring so many of his cavaliers over that dare not shew their faces in England for this action, that did there fall at the companys of his regiment he could not content them half . . . The 7th of the next month the report is our Queen goes from hence to England; there is 14 states men-of-war making ready to conduct her Majesty over; there were 250 soldiers going to the King from hence, with 9 other officers, but are stopped by the Council of State; the Captain that should have conducted these men over is clapped into prison for not acquainting first his masters of it, yet he had his Highness' leave for to do it . . . Great store of amunition and arms going from hence to the King have been by order from the States stopped of late; the messenger the House sent to them came in good time, or else there had been arms in England afore this to have armed 10,000 men more than now there is.

1642, Oct. 9, N. S., Breda.—The same to the same. . . . Within these 4 days my Colonel was stricken in his left side with the dead palsey and lieth now speechless and knows nobody; in case he doth die the lieutenant is now in election of getting the company. As soon of I heard the news of it, I sent my man with a letter to Lord Goring to know, if I did stand for it, whether he would countenance me in my suit to his Highness or not; with all I desired him in case his son were come over that he would be pleased to speak in my behalf to him for it . . . I durst not offer him money, but, by-the-bye, I gave him to understand that my father or I would be willing to consent to what in his judgment he thought most fit for me to do in it, and in case he doth fall, and that he did affect it, my father would acknowledge it as a particular engagement.

1642, Oct. 13, Sir R. Verney to his brother Gardiner. (Copy). For your trunk it is not in my power to give it a protection, but if you will venture it here it shall run the same fortune that my own must do. How full of hazard that may be I leave to your better judgment, for they say the King is coming hither with all his forces; I believe he is on the march already. You say 'tis strange justice that the Parliament soldiers should do that by force which could be done by reason; 'tis true 'tis very unfit for them to make themselves judges of what is reasonable; but on the other side, you know when reason will not prevail, force must be used; the law were nothing without a coercive power; but enough of this.

1642, Oct. 16, S. N., Breda.—Henry Verney to Sir R. Verney.—Has received his of the 15th of Sept. I confess the employment with you I hold to be much better, were the continuance of it certain as this here, and the cause so just as that of Ireland; as earnest as I am in pressing to attain to a better fortune, yet my prayers are daily for peace in that kingdom; to speak the truth, I must needs say of late I have been much crossed in my advancement; when I am alone and think of the maliciousness of that man which did prevent me of it, it makes me mad, and in a manner weary of my profession, for if I possess my collonel once against me, as long as he lives I shall not get a company . . .

1642, Oct. 19. (Received). Cary Gardiner to Sir Ralph Verney. . . . P.S. I hear the King is coming up to London, and am very glad at it, for I shall hope to see my father then, for I hope to be in London some part of this winter.

1642, Oct. 25. (Received). The Countess of Sussex to Sir R. Verney . . . My brother Ned is a woful man to have to do with, so furious, and everything must be as he list; I move not to send for my coach horses, for they will be taken away, I fear. My Lady Monmouth sent her horses to Moor yesterday to fetch up her children, and she was taken way from her servant.

1642, Oct. 27,* Ano-on-the-Hill.—Sir Edward Sidenham to Sir Ralph Verney.—For all our great victory I have had the greatest loss by the death of your noble father that ever any friend did, which, next to my wife and master, was the greatest misfortune that by death could have fallen to me; he himself killed two with his own hands, whereof one of them had killed poor Jason and broke the point of his standard at push of pike

SIR
H. VERNEY,
BART.

* Sir Ralph Verney has endorsed this "And just after Edgehill battle."

SIR
H. VERNEY.
BART.

before he fell, which was the last account I could receive of any of our own syde of him: the next day the King sent a herald to offer mercy to all that would lay down arms, and to enquire for my Lord of Lynsee, my Lord Wyllowby, and him; he brought word that my Lord Lynsee was hurt, your father dead, and my Lord Wyllowby only prisoner; he would neither put on armes or buff cote the day of battle, the reason I know not. The battle was bloody on your side, for your horse ran away at the first charge, and our men had the execution of them for 3 miles; it began at 3 o'clock and ended at six. The King is a man of the least fear and the greatest nerve and resolution that ever I saw, and had he not been in the field we might have suffered. My Lord of Essex is retired in great disorder to Warwick; for the next morning he suffered his cannon to be taken away within musket shot of his army, and never offered to hinder them; it is said there was killed and run away since 8,000 of his army; this day the King took in Banberie; our army daily increases . . . P.S. There is delivered to me 52 cornets and colors which was taken. I believe there be many more.

1642, Oct. 27, Covent Garden. (Copy). Sir R. Verney to —. I never loved to be the messenger of ill news, therefore I forbore to send you this, which is the saddest and deepest affliction that ever befell any poor distressed man . . . There is no absolute certainty of his death that I can yet learn, but sure 'tis too true. I have sent 3 messengers to both armies to be informed; on Saturday I expect one of them back, in the meantime I am forced to make diligent enquiries after that which (if it prove true) will make me most unhappy.

1642, Oct. 27. (Received). The Countess of Sussex to Sir R. Verney.—Saying that she has received news of Sir Edmund Verney's death.

1642, Oct. 31. (Copy). Sir R. Verney to the Countess of Sussex.—Last night I had a servant from my Lord of Essex's army that tells me there is no possibility of finding my dear father's body, for my Lord General, my Lord Brooke, my Lord Grey, Sir Sam. Luke, and 20 others of my acquaintance assured him he was never taken prisoner, neither were any of them ever possessed of his body, but that he was slain by an ordinary trooper. Upon this my man went to all the ministers of several parishes, that buried the dead that were slain in the battle, and none of them can give him any information of the body. One of them told him my Lord Aubigny was like to have been buried in the fields but that one came by chance that knew him and took him into a church, and there laid in the ground, without so much as a sheet about him; and so divers others of good quality were buried. The ministers keep tallies of all that were buried and they amount to near 4,000.

1642, Nov. 4. To all colonells, &c. and other officers and soldiers under my command, and to all others whom it may concern. Signed by Essex. Protection for the Earl of Sussex; to prevent the plundering of his house, &c., at Gorhambury.

1642, Nov. 4. Hauge.—Henry Verney to Sir R. Verney.—About his failing to get his company . . . I wrote this day to my father by Sir Thomas Dorrell.

1642, Nov. 5. Thomas Verney to Sir Ralph Verney.— . . . My full resolution is to go down to the King's army about Wednesday next, and there to proffer my service to His Majesty . . . I am in noways able to go unless you will be pleased either to lend or give me a horse . . .

1642, Nov. 7. (Received). The Countess of Sussex to Sir R. Verney.— . . . Terrell was returned from my Lord of Essex to us with his protection. My Lord Mandefill said he would see us as he passed by on Saturday, but he came not; the soldiers were civil as they passed by; my Lord with all his company marched from St. Arbons (Albans) on Sunday morning. I hope we shall not be plundered on that side; my fear is most of Prince Robberte, for they say he hath little mercy where he comes . . . I was with my Lady Devensher, who heartily laments your good father's death . . . truly as I passed through London methought it looked like a most desolate place, and so many soldiers at every gate with a cannon that it frightened me to pass by as I came from Fisher's Folly. I could not see my Lord Willmote, it was so late, but I hope I shall be safe without his favour here.

1642, Nov. 8. Thos. Verney to Sir R. Verney.—This night I am gone towards the King's army but how I shall proceed in my voyage I know not; but I go as privately as may be . . .

1642, Nov. 8. Castellyones. Mag. Bruce to Sir R. Verney.— . . . The rebels come every day to our town; they took away from my Lady four nights ago four and

24 fat oxen, threescore and ten milch cows, besides our working oxen; they vow to fire our town and house, and we have little resistance for them; God help us out of this misery for we are in great distress, for in the loss of my Lord we lost the prop and stay of our country.

1642, Nov. 9. (Received). The Countess of Sussex to Sir R. Verney. If there be so little hopes of peace we are like all to be in a most miserable condition. . . . I sent a chest to Coleharbort to Goldsmith; if you remove your things from Coven Garden to a safer place in your thoughts than that, I wish my chest was with your goods. I am making up all my doors, or as many as I can, to keep my house safe; my servants give me hopes they were able to keep out one hundred if they should come upon us. . . . I came down Watfart way and met with no soldiers after I was past Tiborne, there was many there; but I fear now most ways will be dangerous. I hear my Lady Loveles was plundered almost to her smock, and her house the same night.

1642, Nov. 11, Colebrook. Sir Edward Sidenham to Sir R. Verney.—It hath pleased God to lay a heavy punishment upon this land by a civil war, and a sore affliction upon yours and our family by the loss of your noble father.— . . . I shall desire the favour from you that you will be pleased in respect the King has bestowed on me the Marchall's place that I may have your estate, both of the prison and goods there, upon such terms as you will part with them to another.

1642, Nov. 13, N. S., Henry Verney to Sir R. Verney.—I have by favour of my friends procured leave of his Highness to hold up my place for 4 months, so that I shall assuredly attend our Queen over. I go from hence within this hour to my garrison to fetch my things there, but make no stay, for her Majesty, as I do hear, is fully resolved to depart from hence within this 2 days, if the King be so near London as I hear reported.

1642, Nov. 14. (Received). The Countess of Sussex to Sir R. Verney. . . . I have made up some of the doors and piled them up so with wood that I believe my house is able to keep out a good many now; if we escape plundering I shall account it a great mercy. They are all about us here in such grievous fears that if they see but a gentleman riding, they think it is to rob them. London, I hear, is a most fearful place to be in, but I hope the King will be glad to hearken to a treaty for peace, and then I imagine it will soon flourish again.

1642, Nov. 17, Woking. Thomas Verney to Sir R. Verney. Being now at Woking, in Hampshire, at one Capt. Souch his house, I thought good to acquaint you with my proceedings in the King's army. . . . I have found a faithful friend of Sir E. Sidenham and of my Cousin Leak. . . . I am proffered a coronett's place under a troop of horse, or a lieutenant's place under a foot company; or if I am able to maintain myself Sir E. Sidenham is promised a foot company; but you know the uttermost of my estate, therefore I have refused it. . . . I am a trooper under Capt. Souch his command, and I intend never to be preferred higher. . . . The King is very strong. . . . The King is now at Oatlands, but how long he will stay I know not.

1642, Nov. 19, Hartford Bridge. The same to the same.

1642, Nov. 19. (Received). The Countess of Sussex to Sir R. Verney. . . . I heard from my daughter Lee to-night; she and her children are well, but I find some that she thought good neighbours have done ill offices, but she hath escaped as having a protection. . . . This country is raising 200 dragoners; they say they must be to ride up and down for the safety of the country, and to give notice if any forces come in, that they may prepare to defend themselves. . . . I should return you as many letters as I have from you, but that truly I know not into what hands they may come, for I think those that go to London are opened oftener than them that come from London. P.S. I will not write my name hereafter.

1642, Nov. 21. (Received).—The same to the same. (Unsigned).— . . . If the army go towards Oxford it will make us easier here I hope, but our rents will be paid ill, we shall suffer that way I am sure; I do already, both from Essex and there.

Two Drafts of letters by Sir Ralph Verney to Sir Ed. Sidenham. . . The first is dated 14th, the second Nov. 24th; also some memoranda.

1642, Nov. 14. . . . All letters are intercepted, therefore at this present I shall only tell you that I think my goods in the prison cost within this 10 months about 100*l*; if you please to appoint any friend to view

SIR
H. VERNEY.
BART.

SIR
VERNEY,
BART.

them, I will shew him the inventories. . . . The bearer, Mr. Denington, is a man that understands many things concerning the place better than any other, and my father ever made great good use of him. . . .

1642, Nov. 24.—I hear you have been so favourable to me as to procure a protection for Middle Claydon. . . . I doubt not but it will be sent time enough to do me good, tho' divers of my poor neighbours are most miserably plundered. . . . I wish I had as much power to preserve the revenue of your place from a present failing as you have to preserve my goods from an utter ruin. This night I acquainted my Lady Cooke and Mrs. Daniell with those things I thought most material and fittest to be done for the present. . . . P.S. I writ to you about the prison and goods, but the letter was often intercepted, and at last it was sent by W. Murray. . . .

From the memoranda it appears that Sir Ralph had a lease of the house used as a prison at 50*l.* per annum. That he had paid a fine for it, and that he considered it worth, at least, 100*l.* per annum, and that the goods there were his.

1642, Nov. 28. (Received). The Countess of Sussex to Sir R. Verney. . . . I am thinking to put my hangings and best stuff in one of the round turrets over my chamber, and wall it up. Send me word what you think of it, and whether I shall put any of your things there.

1642, Dec. 1. (Received). The same to the same. . . . All the trainbands and many are gone out of this country to Buckinghamshire. I hope Claydon will be safe; I wish Gorambery may be so too. The King hath sent out a good proclamation if his soldiers will obey it; I hope your Parliament will do the like, and then I believe we shall be in the more safety. I hid none of your stuff in this hole I am making up, for I dare not adventure your hangings and carpets, being out of trunks. Your hangings I smelt on the other day, and truly they must be very well aired.—. All your other things are sewed up in bundles and trunks. . . .

1642, Nov. 27, Odyham.—Thomas Verney to Sir R. Verney. I sent you two letters bearing date this instant month. . . . Now since that I thought good to give you notice of my preferment I lately crept into, which is a coronett of a troop of horse under Capt. Allen Zouch, and I am this day going with my capt. to the court which is at Redding to have my commission signed by his Majesty. How long I shall stay at the court I know not, but I intend to return very speedily to my garrison, which is at Odyham, in Hampshire, within 3 miles of Hartford Bridge.—Asks his brother to send him some money through Mr. Wild, at the sign of the Swan at Hartford Bridge, and his clothes, &c.—I have not received one farthing from his Majesty since I came down, but I hope now it will come in plenty, because the King hath lately received good store of money out of Denmark and other parts. All the favour I am able to do for you at this instant is to go along with the King to Wallingford, and so to those parts where you have any land and keep it from plundering, which I am resolved to do; and being there I will take such order that you shall not receive any loss by any of the King's forces. I intend to get a protection from General Rivers in mine own name to secure your estate and your tenants.

1642, Nov. 23, Court at Redding.—“Charles R.” Order not to billet any soldiers in Sir Ralph Verney's house at Middle Claydon.

1642, Nov. 27, Redding. “Rupert.” Protection for Sir Ralph Verney of Middle Claydon.

1642, Nov. 27, Redding.—Sir Edward Sidenham to Sir Ralph Verney.—. . . The King by this messenger has sent to the Parliament. Oh! that we were so happy that peace might be restored to our earth; I fear our sins will hinder this great blessing so much desired. I am confident by the King and all honest men of both sides. . . . P.S. I sent the protection to Claydon on Thursday last, and one for Sir Alexander Denton also.

1642, Dec. 13. (Received). Cary Gardiner to Sir R. Verney.—The Parliament has frightened us from hill and since has frightened our carriage that was coming to us back again, and there it is in danger of plundering, for we hear that it was put to a vote in the House of Commons whether my brother Pallmar's house should be plundered or no. . . . I shall have the greatest loss if they plunder. We hear'tis Sir Roger Borgin (Burgoyne) that moved it; if it were, I hope you can persuade him from it. I would have sent for them but that your soldiers lie at Alsbury. My brother's man was taken at Alsbury and 52*l.* taken from him, and he

imprisoned and lies by it; pray if you can say Sir Roger Borgin's fury, do.

1642, Dec. 9. (Received). The Countess of Sussex to Sir R. Verney.—. . . I heard from a messenger that went into Bucingamsher that there was near 4,000 of the cavaliers within a mile of Alsbury, and told me Prince Robert was there; the fellow saw them and they staid at Etropole, and all drank there; they lay the night before at Tame as the fellow told me; the fellow saw Prince Roberde at Oxford on Sunday last, and he told me for certain the prince was amongst them.

1642, Dec. 24. (Received). The same to the same. . . . We have news at St. Alban's that my Lord Newcastle hath had a great defeat, if it be so, I hope it will be prejudice to the treaty for peace. . . .

1642, Dec. 16. (Received). The Countess of Sussex to Sir R. Verney.—. . . Will. Crofts, I thought, would not have left the Queen, I had thought he would have been for France now the colonel is dead. I hear nothing of Sir Ralph Hoppton; I pray send me word what you hear of him. . . .

1642, Carry Gardiner to Sir Ralph Verney. I am very glad to hear that my trunk is come so safe to town. . . . I thought London the safest, for we are likely to have no quiet, here is nothing but soldiers going up and down; the first that came under the command of Col. Brown, a coachman, passed very quickly away and left no scores; but Col. Goodins' soldiers, and those that came to guard Lord Sise's person, has pillaged all the colleges but three already, and this day are about the rest; and says when they have done the rest, they will see what pillage the country has, so for aught as I see the country is like to be undone. . . . My Lady Lee on Thursday last came to Oxford to speak with my Lord Say concerning the arms she had sent to the King, that if she could that she would have made peace with him; but he, not like a courtier, would not listen to her, so she returned away with a great blame the country laid upon her; her being a widow made her to be a little pitied, t'was that her fearfulness. Pray God send us better times, or I shall wish myself at London.

1642, The Countess of Sussex to Sir R. Verney.—. . . My son William sent my Lady very good news yesterday, if it be true, that the King was come to Leicester.

(1642). D. L. (Dorothy Leake) to Lady Verney.—. . . I have not written a very long time, at first I knew not how to convey my letters, and since this country has been so troubled with soldiers of both sides, that passengers could not have free egress up or down. What your uncle and his family and house hath suffered you will hear from those that are nearer. . . . This kingdom continues still in a miserable condition and little or no hopes of better days. . . . I dread this summer. Both sides are very strong. Nothing but a ruin can be expected. You are seemingly happy in being absent. . . .

1642, Dec. 7. Account of monies received by Mr. Withers and Mr. Carter, on the subscriptions for the Lord Primate of Armagh, by some of the inhabitants of Coven Garden.—Among the subscribers are Lord Capel (20*l.*), Charles Dymoke, Adrian Scroope, Matthew Hales.—Sum total, 93*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* Some subscriptions are for 2 quarters, and some for one quarter; 24 subscriptions.

1642, April 3. Receipts to Sir R. Verney for 17*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* and 5*l.* for the same purpose.

1642, Dec. 26, Castelyones. Mag. Bruce to Sir R. Verney. . . . I fear we shall be forced to leave this kingdom very suddenly for want of meat, men, and ammunition, for all that is out of the enemy's hand will not serve the English 3 months. The Parliament hath made a fresh President, and he is our General of this province; he hath so many of his friends in rebellion, and so many of his friends and kindred which he gives protection and are protected by him, that they outdoe all us poor people; if you give not a remove to him, I fear you and us will have cause to repent of it. . . . Since my Lord died they fear nobody, for when he lived he kept all his own country in order, they durst not a man stir, and they be as bad as the worst; they are protected by the President within a mile of our castle. . . . The bearer of this letter, Sir Carles Worcester, I have been much obliged to him for his kind respect to me, and he tells me it is for your father's sake.

1642, Dec. 13. (Received). The Countess of Sussex to Sir R. Verney. . . . Some report that the King's troops hath driven much cattle out of the grounds in Bucingamsher, but I can hear no certainty of it. . . .

SIR
H. VERNEY,
BART.

SIR
H. VERNEY,
BART.

1642, Jan. 29. Saxham.—Sir Henry Crofts to Lady Verney. Fearing that the troubles will extend to his country, and being in extreme solicitude about his daughter Hester, he asks Lady Verney to receive her until this tyranny be overpast. Hopes God will direct him to some place of retreat, whereby he may avoid having that tendered to him which he is resolved and bound in conscience never to subscribe unto. His son is the bearer of the letter.

Many letters from Eleanor, Countess of Sussex, to Sir R. Verney in Covent Garden in the Piatso.

1642, Jan. 10. Thomas Verney from the Fleet to Sir R. Verney.—Not long since he sent a letter from Hartford Bridge. "But the losing of Farnham Castle" caused me to retreat, with a resolution to march to "Oxford. But in our march we received a warrant "from his Majesty to repair with these small forces we "then had to Chichester, there to stay till further "orders. Before we were well settled in the town it "was besieged by the enemy.—After ten days' siege "we were compelled, from want of ammunition, to yield "the town upon quarters; we were all taken prisoners "and plundered of all except the cloth on our backs." This caused him to be destitute of everything, but his brother (thanks him) has been with him twice, and supplied him with a band and a pair of cuffs and a whole shirt, a half shirt, and two handkerchers and forty shillings—he speaks strong for the King's cause.—Says his father's death made his action warrantable.

1642, Jan. 27. The same to the same.—He threatens to print and tell his own loyalty and his brother's unkindness.—Asks to be fitted out to Barbadoes.

16 . . Mag. Bruce to the Earl of Cork.—Telling of his daughter Lady Barrymore.

1643, April 10. Dublin.—Edmund Verney to ———. Times grow worse and worse in Ireland.—The very officers want money to feed themselves.—About three weeks since the enemy gave the Marquis of Ormond battle (where I also was). God gave us the victory—the rebels were more than two for one yet we lost not above ten men, but there lay slain of the enemy above 200, most of which are commanders and men of very good quality, and we took Col. Cullen, Lord-General of their army, Serjeant-Major Butler, and six captains prisoners.

1643. Margaret Pulteney to ———.

1643. The Countess of Sussex to R. Verney. (He was feoffee in trust for her.)

1643. Sir Ed. Sidenham to R. Verney.—(In 1643 he told the Countess of Sussex he should settle land for creditors notwithstanding her; she thanks him.)

1643, June 9, Clapham.—Roger Burgoyne to R. Verney.—Last night Mr. Curtine's house, upon an information of a perfidious servant, was searched for plate, which Mr. Endimion Porter had entrusted him with, but as Mr. Curtin affirms was delivered to him by Mr. Porter in consideration of a debt.

1643, June 21. R. Verney to Sir Philip Stapleton.—Wrote on behalf of Sir Thomas Gardiner, if taken a prisoner.

1643, June 22. Sir Thomas Gardiner to Lady Verney.—Says he is now released out of Windsor Castle.—Thanks for kindness.—He is ordered to Thame immediately to receive further orders from the Lord-General.

1643, June 22. Sir Thomas Gardiner to his own honoured brother Sir R. Verney.—A letter of thanks.

1643. Letters from Joyce Verney and Lady Cary Gardiner.

1643, Sept. 23. War. Wick (*i.e.*, Sir R. Burgoyne) to R. Verney at Gorhambury.—Since last writing has nothing to send but an imperfect relation of the fight between the two armies on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday last, by a young fellow who said he was there; he says divers of our men are slain and hurt; Major Barmfeild, Coll. Tucker of the City, Captain Hunt are all slain, but it was just like Kemton field in these two respects, that there were five or six thousand slain, and of those four or five for one of the enemies to ours.—Resolved yesterday in the House of Commons that the covenant shall be taken by all the members of that House, and all the ministers of the assembly in St. Margaret's Church in Westminster on Monday next, &c.

1643, Sept. Sir John Burgoyne to ———.

1643, Feb. 19.—Harry Verney says his friend Sir Ed. Siddenham has got him to be Major of the Horse to Sir Ralph Dutton; his garrison is Sisseter.

1643, Feb. 24. Edmund Verney at Dublin to (Sir R. Verney). Alludes to his being left best of the three by his father's will, altho' it is but half what he long had a promise of. We had lately a battle at Rathcounell

in Westmeath, Sir Richard Greenfield commanded in chief.—I was there and received a shot upon the collar of my doublet, which only made my neck black and blue;—we routed the enemy and took prisoner General Preston's eldest son, two captains, and a lieutenant, and killed some 200 men, and lost but three men upon the place; and yet the rebels had the advantage of a straight pass. We want nothing to finish this war speedily but money, and without it, I believe, all will be lost, for the rebels have many officers come daily to them from Flanders, and ours go by dozens into England.

1643, Feb. 25. A bond from Ralph Verney to Anne Crosse, of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, in 800*l*. If Henry Verney gets a captain's place in Coll. George Goring's company under the States of the United Provinces, and in three months thence pays Anne Crosse 400*l*., it is to be void. (23rd of May 1643 I sealed a new one.)

1643, Sept. 15. Burgoyne to R. Verney.—He had not yet applied to the House of Commons for leave of absence for Verney. He (Burgoyne) hears not a word more of the sequestration.

1643, Sept. 11. Facsimile of a letter by O'Connell to Oliver St. John.—On a march against the enemy, who has intrenched himself over against Hull.—Many of Lord Manchester's troops are come to him, they are very bad and mutinous, not to be confided in. "I have "a lovely companie; they are not anabaptists, they are "honest sober Christians, they expect to be used as "men." He wants money.

1643, Sept. 5. Susan Verney to Warwick (Sir R. Burgoyne).—As you left us, so when you please to come you may find us, speaking much, doing little. It is reported that the Earl of Macclesfield has been before Lin, and if he has not taken it yet is in a fair way to do it. They offer 10,000*l*., conditionally that he will not put a garrison into the town. Other reports.—Mr. Constantine was voted out of the House for a letter he writ which was intercepted.

1643, Sept. 4. Ursula Verney to her nephew Sir R. Verney.—Tells of Henry Verney being taken to Portsmouth a prisoner.

1643, Aug. 29. Sir R. Burgoyne to R. Verney.—The General lay at Aylesbury on Sunday night; they say he is now within 10 miles of Oxford.—The House was divided upon Sir John Evelyn yesterday. They would have committed him to Lambeth amongst the soldiers and prisoners before the House would pass their judgments upon the very matter of fact, but at last with much ado it was voted that he should be further examined; in the mean time the serjeant man to attend upon him. All the Committee of London, even the Lord Mayor, being in our House were against him. An order in the morning for a committee to put in execution the former order for sequestrating the estates of those absent without license.—He prays him to think of it seriously before he (Verney) comes. He was forced to stay in the house; there had not been left 40 members. (Indorsed, 29th Aug., written, reversed, at the foot of a short note: I think brought out by heat.)

1643, Aug. 25. Copy of Ordinance of the Lords and Commons. (An indemnity to tenants against landlords.)

1643. (Indorsed, received 10th of August). Dorothy Leek to R. Verney. Urging him to declare for the King who is in good case.

1643, Aug.—. The Countess of Sussex to . . . The burial of her lord will cost 400*l*. (There are many letters from her on business.)

1643, Oct. 31. John Chichely, at Rotterdam, to R. Verney, where the latter was sending 26 packs and mules. He wrote about them on the 26th of August.

1643, Oct. 17. W. Wick (Burgoyne) to R. Verney at Gorhambury.—Next Thursday is the day appointed for taking the covenant—he urges Verney to come up.—He can not yet meet with Coleman's sermon.—He wishes he could light upon any thing to give him satisfaction. Mentions the victory of Earl of Manchester over Lord Newcastle's army.

1643, Oct. 17. The same to the same at Gorhambury.—Since I came to the House, Sir W. Lew tells me that all the Lords took the covenant last Sunday.—Not one refused only the Lord of Lincoln was absent. Sir W. L. ——— says he will take it, and wonders Verney should hold off.—Asks Verney to come to-day or to-morrow.

1643, Oct. 12. The same to the same.—Sir William Waller laid down his commission on Monday.—Some say my Lord-General has given him another. The House were upon that business concerning the Lord-General and Sir W. Waller yesterday.

SIR
H. VERNE
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H. VERNEY,
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1643 (Received 12 Oct.). Edmund Verney to Lady Verney.—Asks for help.—He is about to be imprisoned for rent.

1643. Joyce Verney (wife of Thomas Verney) to Sir R. Verney at Gorhambury, at the Earl of Sussex's house.—Asks help for her husband.

Copies of Ordinances on the 11th of October and 29th of June.

1643. Several letters by J. Denton on business.

1643, Oct. 10. F. Drake to Sir R. Verney.—Yesterday Sir W. Waller resigned his commission willingly, the Lord-General offering to the Lords his commission if the other, which he thought inconsistent, were not brought in; and this day seven regiments of the City march for Redding (Reading). God send Sir W. Waller forces to comply well with my Lord-General.

1643, Oct. 7. W. Wick (Burgoyne) to Sir R. Verney.—Bad news from Beds; but thank God our friend is escaped.—I can not properly say so because he was not in their hands; he absented himself that day.—Walter Montague is in the Tower.

1643, Oct. 5. Received.—Anon. to Rodes.—Mr. H. (H. Verney) had a difference with his major. An innkeeper, a friend of the major, was there, and perhaps gave ill language to H., who shot him with a pistol, when he died. Fearing he should be cashiered he was advised by his friend to go out upon a parly, and suffer himself to be taken prisoner, and belike he is now at Portsmouth. Whether he desires to be released or not, he does not know.

1643, Oct. 4, Wickham. Thomas Baker to Sir R. Verney.—H. Verney tells him that he is treated civilly. He has two chances of release, one is that he is proposed as an exchange for Doyly, Cornet to the General's own troop; the second that he was so courteous to Lady Trencher, in Dorchester; although his quarters were four or five miles off, he with only ten or twelve soldiers lay at her house to guard it; his men were not to disturb her and his interest with the other party was to be enough to save him and his from prejudice within her walls;—but at midnight the house was lost by an irresistible party, and H. Verney was taken. His soldiers were very furious, particularly threatening that lady's house which they began to plunder, but wait the result of his negotiation with the committee.

1643, Oct. 4. F. Drake to Sir R. Verney.—There is a particular order for sequestering your uncle Denton's estate, and divers other particular persons named, if they be not present at the house by the 10th instant. Verney is not in the list, but he hears there are 20 more designed for the same danger.

1643, Oct. 3. War. Wick to Sir R. Verney, at Gorhambury.—Account of some goods in a wagon, sent apparently by or for R. Verney to Oxford, being seized by the Roundheads.

1643, Oct. 2. H. Verney to Sir R. Verney at his house in Lincoln's Inn Fields.—Last week he wrote of his having been taken prisoner at Portsmouth.—Expectation of release.

1643, Oct. 1. Original and copy of the King's protection for the house of Sir R. Verney, at Middle Claydon, co. Bucks.

1643, Oct. 1. John Fountain to Sir R. Verney.—Farewell to Sir R. V. on his departure.—And draft of Sir R. Verney's reply.

1643, Sept. 28. W. Wick (Burgoyne) to Sir R. Verney. Attended the House on Tuesday; there came in but three which had not took the covenant the day before. Sir Henry Vane, Mr. Solicitor, Sir John Franklin; the two first were ready to take it, the other desires time to consider. He (Burgoyne) mentions some whom he did or did not see in the House.—Sir Walter Erle reports that some of our forces sailed out of Poole and took divers of the King's forces, amongst which Col. Verney was one. The Lord-General came to town on Monday last; our House went in a body to wait on him on Tuesday morning. Train bands appeared before him in the afternoon in Finsborough [Finsbury] fields. When he returns is yet uncertain.

1643, Sept. 29. H. Verney to Sir R. Verney. He has been taken prisoner by Poole men, and taken to Portsmouth.

1643, Sept. 29. War. Wick to Sir R. Verney.—Uncertainty in respect of news; for certain there are divers lords slain,—as Caernarvon, Falkland, Spencer.—Some say Grandison and a French Marquis are slain. Lord Carlisle, Digby, and Germin are all three hurt. My Lord-General kept the field, and had the pillage of the dead bodies; divers city commanders on the other side were slain. Last Sunday a thanksgiving for the victory, and as I

hear the like at Oxford for the victory they had. News that Prince Rupert's witch is slain. Covenant taken this day at St. Margaret's; Mr. White began with prayer. Mr. Nic, with an exhortation, succeeded him. Mr. Henderson immediately after made a thing between a speech and a preach to us on his seat, after which Mr. Nic read the covenant on the pulpit before us, all which was ingrossed on parchment; then afterwards the House of Commons went up into the chancel to subscribe their names, after them the Scotch Commissioners and the Assembly.—After the covenant was read all that should like were to hold up their hands;—there was a greater appearance of the House of Commons and of the Assembly than was expected. Mr. Lord Grey (of?) Ruthin, and Mr. Bond of the other House, by the House ordered to be the notaries to observe all that come into the House that have not taken the covenant.

1643, Sept. 24, Amsterdam. Jonas Abeels to Sir R. Verney.—Announces the safe arrival of the 14 trunks and 5 cases; he lately advised his friend, Mr. Langborne.

1643, Sept. 21. War. Wick to Sir R. Verney.—Gives news contained in a letter from Lord —, written at Cicester [Cirencester] on Saturday last. Two regiments of horse which his forces on Friday last surprised at Cicester, one belonging to Sir Nic. Crisp, the other to Col. Spencer, 400 horse and many prisoners, with 30 or 40 wagons of provisions which were provided by Prince Maurice his army. . . . Scotch business.—There is voted 30,000*l.* a month for the 18,000 foot, 2,000 horse, and 1,000 dragoons; 1,000*l.* more a month for the keeping of barracks, and three months' pay beforehand as soon as we can get it. He believes Hull is besieged.—It is reported that Hull is taken, and by others that Hull has demanded 1,000 of Newcastle's forces; let me intreat you to believe both. Sir Edw. Bainton lies dying of the new disease, as they say, in the Tower. The Parliament has given him his liberty, but he is not able to take it. It is reported that Goring gave him a drench the first night he came in.—Mentions other reports.

1643, Nov. 20. Henry Verney asks Sir R. Verney to get him out of prison.

1643, Nov. 17. Elizabeth Isham to [Sir R. Verney].—There is an hundred men in our own house; it is very hard, we being almost fifty in family.—Within one week we shall leave the house if my brother can get Tuiford.

1643, Nov. 16. Penelope Verney to Sir R. Verney.

1643, Nov. 14 and 16. W. Wick (Burgoyne) to Sir R. Verney.

1643, Nov. 16. W. Wick to William Denton.

1643, Nov. 14. R. Verney to Sir Roger Burgoyne.—If I miscarry in this journey I pray tell my executors there are 24 parcels of goods in Mr. Jason Abeel's custody in Amsterdam, two belong to Sir Ed. Sydenham's lady, and two to Mrs. Ann Holand, and twenty-seven parcels of goods now in Dr. Peter Chamberlain's custody in the Hague, of which one belongs to Mrs. Ann Hobart.—He gives some directions about some deeds.

1643, Nov. 14. Memorandum by Sir R. Verney to —. If he and his wife and two eldest children miscarry, &c. before coming to France, "let all the money in your custody be delivered to Lady Sussex." He gives other directions). Lady Sussex hath my will. (The names of his children were Edmund and Margaret.)

1643, Nov. 13. Henry Verney to Sir R. Verney.—He has missed being redeemed, having got a grant from the Prince and the Committee, by the latter being delayed and others being redeemed before him.—He asks Sir R. to get him favour from the House.

1643, Nov. 11. W. Wick to Sir R. Verney. The French Ambassador was robbed last night of plate between two or 3,000*l.* in value. The Lord-General came to town—he hears it is for pay for his soldiers.

1643, Nov. 9. The same to the same.—Mr. Pierpoint came to town and sent a message to the House to have leave to go beyond sea because he could not for the present take the covenant, and was unwilling to refuse it lest he should give occasion for scandal, and that he will in the mesne time resign his estate to the Parliament, they making allowance to his wife and children. (It went against him by one vote.)

1643, Oct. $\frac{1}{2}$. Peter Chamberlain (of the English church in the Hague) to Sir R. Verney.—I have your things in my custody.—He has hired a house for them.—States the charges.

1643, Nov. 7. W. Wick to Sir R. Verney.—On money matters.—Mr. Fiennes, Sir Norton Snatchpole (Knatchbull), and Sir Philip Parker refused to take the covenant yesterday, for which they are only suspended from the House during pleasure, and until a punishment be

SIR
H. VERNEY,
BART.

SIR
H. VERNEY,
BART.

agreed on to be inflicted upon refusers. The Earl of Holland is brought up. — I have sent Coleman's sermon.

1643, Nov. 2. The same to the same. — News that the Scots have beaten the rebels in Ireland.

1643, Nov. 4. The same to the same. — A Rouen letter is mentioned.

1643, Thomas Gardiner to his sister Lady Verney.

1643, Oct. the last. W. Wick to Sir R. Verney. — Mentions a letter from Rouen, where the gentleman will try to find a house.

1643, Oct. 26 and Oct. 28. The same to the same. — In the latter he says that Sir H. Vane, the younger, and Mr. Marshall are come from Scotland; the former reports the Scotch willing and ready to serve us if they have money; they have lately received two letters from the King to prohibit their raising of the Kingdom into a body to assist the Parliament; — the other Scots are to prohibit their taking the covenant, and the two letters to be records. Sir H. Vane thinks their answer will be that they could not record the letters or obey his commandments. — The Scot's orders against those that refuse to take the covenant.

1643, Oct. 24. Edmund Verney (Dublin) to Sir R. Verney. — Bad state in Ireland; — he is obliged to borrow 100l. — Thinks there will be good store of the forces shortly in England. "I shall be sure to be one though I came with as mortal a dislike to those you wish too well to as any man that shall come over, yet I pray be assured, &c."

1643, Oct. 23. W. Wick to Sir R. Verney. — Report that Prince Maurice is dead at Exeter of the new disease (this is afterwards contradicted). — Letters to the Speaker from our committee in Scotland, saying that the Scots are ready to come but cannot do so without money.

1643, Nov. 30. — Pass for Ralph Smith, his wife, man, and maid to pass by water to Lee in Essex and return; by warrant of the Lord Mayor, Jo. Bendinge. *Begins*. To all captains and others whom it concerns. (Seal, 3 boars' heads, erased.)

1643, Nov. — A reply by Sir R. Verney to one of Edmund's letters from Ireland.

1643. Draft of reply to a letter of the 24th of Oct. by Edmund Verney, which he says did not come till his clothes were aboard; and he had sold even the small remainder of his very chamber plate.

1643, Nov. — Draft of a letter of farewell to Lady Sussex by Sir R. Verney.

1643, Dec. — Ditto to Burgoyne. — (The finale to each of these letters is in the same words.)

1643, Dec. — A letter from Edmund Verney at Oxford.

1643, Dec. 5. Thomas Gardiner (Oxford) to his sweet sister (Lady Verney), written in Edmund Verney's hand.

1643, Dec. 3¹. R. Smith (Sir R. Verney), at Rotterdam, to Lady Sussex. — He arrived there on Sunday.

1643, Dec. — Letters from the Countess of Sussex to Lady Verney.

1643, Dec. — Thomas Verney to Lady Verney. — Speaks of the smothering of his mother's will to deprive him of a legacy. — Takes credit for having preserved Claydon from pillage, saying that after the surrender of Oxford he gave out to all commanders that brought up men from Flanders and other parts, that he marched to Claydon himself, and therefore desired them to march another way, which they did.

1643, Jan. 19. Order by "Charles R." Headed, "To our Commissioners of Inquiry, officers or soldiers of our arms, &c., particularly the tenants of Sir R. Verney." — Sir Ralph Verney went abroad not without our special license. No person is to retain his rents, but suffer his officers to receive them.

1643, Jan. 25. Sir Roger Burgoyne to Sir R. Verney at Rotterdam. — Gainsbro', in Lincolnshire, is taken by Sir John Meldrum; Grafton House by Gossiter, taken by Major-General Skippon. Almonbury, Surrey, by Sir W. Waller, who has at this 8,000 men; he is now besieging Arundell Castle, and by this time, I believe, has taken it. Coll. Fynes this day sennight was condemned by the Council of War to be beheaded, but it is possible that he may live as long as you or I.

1643, Jan. 25. The same to the same at Rone. — The Earls of Bedford and Holland came to London, but were not entertained by the Parliament, especially by the House of Commons. The House of Commons has purged itself of divers malignant members, the last Monday; I believe 40 or 50 cast out; some have a week's time given them to come in. Report of a great victory that Sir T. Fairfax and Sir W. Brereton have had over the Lord Byron's forces. Lord Lannercreek, Duke Hamilton's brother, has got out of prison from Oxford; the Duke suffers very hard imprisonment.

1643, Feb. 1. The same to the same. — Thank God our brethren of Scotland, according to their promises, are come into England, and I believe are by this time at York. They have sent forth a brave and resolute declaration, full of wisdom and piety, and both Houses of Parliament consented to it unanimously without a negative voice. (He gives the heads). First. They come relying on God. (Some cypher.)

1643, Feb. 6. The same to the same. — Not much news from Uxbridge; the first three days they treated of religion.

1643, Feb. 8. The same to the same. — He refers to his (Burgoyne's) last letter, when he sent in part the substance of the declaration of the Scots, and voted by both Houses of Parliament, which declares mercy to those who come in before the 1st of March, and severe proceedings against those who do not. He thinks those who do not come in, and their posterity, will be ruined. (Some cypher.)

1643, Feb. 15. The same to the same. — The Scots we hear are at Newcastle, some say further. — Rumours of parliamentary proceedings. — The Parliament refused to treat with a Council of the King which had broken up, because they could not agree, as the Council did not allow the other side to be a Parliament, but the Earl of Essex was ordered to give a reply. Advises Parliament men, such as Sir W. Denton and Sir John Holland to come over. The House was called, and they never excused, and time given because they had leave to go over. He hears Lord Buckhurst is absent, but whether he had leave, as yet, he had not heard.

1643, Feb. 22. Ditto. — On business, and in cypher.

1643, Feb. the last. — Ditto. — It is expected every day when the Scots shall enter Newcastle. The Palsgrave, I am informed, sent letters to both Houses of Parliament acknowledging them a Parliament, full of respect, and hoping as soon as peace comes they will not be unmindful of their former promises in settling him in his kingdom. — And some expressions concerning the covenant which he seemed to approve.

1643, ^{Feb. 26} March 7. Sir R. Verney to Ann Hobart. — These distractions have banished all mirth out of England.

1643, March 7. Sir R. Burgoyne to Sir R. Verney. — Lord Westmoreland, long under restraint, has petitioned to be admitted into favour. — And promises to be a true servant to the Parliament and Commonwealth for the future. This is to be considered, but not yet granted. The King sent a letter this week to the Parliament at Westminster, desiring that it and the Parliament at Oxford might meet and consider of a way to remove the trouble. — He heard by a Parliament man that Parliament will appoint a day for the King to come to Parliament. . . . Our forces have taken Hillsden House co. Bucks, and Sir Alex. Denton and young Sir W. Smith, once of the House of Commons, but now a Coll. in it, with many arms, men, and cattel. Col. Cromwell faced Oxford last week with 1,500 men, and drove all the cattel from the very wall to his quarters. Sir W. Udall is alive, and mending at his house in Hampshire; the Parliament has given him till the 1st of April to come in. (And some cypher.)

1643, March 21. The same to the same. — Sir A. Denton's house burned down, and he is brought up to the Tower. Newcastle nor Newark taken. (Cypher.) The King writ to the Parliament, but it was to no good intent, I believe, because of the votes of the Lords and Commons of Parliament at Oxford, as they call themselves, to the effect that all the Lords and Commons at Westminster who have voted to assist the Earl of Essex, or for a new broad seal, or the coming in of the Scots are guilty of high treason. The House of Commons, notwithstanding, as he is informed, passed a vote that the Committee of both Kingdoms should prepare such propositions of peace to both Houses of Parliament as they may resolve to stand to. All the States Ambassadors of the Low Countries desire to interpose between the King and the Parliament. — He hears from a friend to-day that Hopton Castle, in Shropshire, which is Mr. Wallop's castle, of the House of Commons, being strictly besieged by the enemy, was delivered up by our soldiers on condition of quarter and marching away, but no sooner had the enemy power of them but they most miserably hacked and hewed them, and afterwards most devilishly thrust them into a pit and burned them all alive.

1643, March 28. The same to the same. — We have lost three or four thousand arms about Newark, and we are raised from the siege there, but have not lost many men, we had ten or twelve pieces of ordnance taken

SIR
H. VERNEY,
BART.

SIR H. VERNEY, BART.

from us, and hear for certain that the Scots have taken a hill which commands the castle.

1644, April 4. The same to the same.—Sir W. Waller and Sir W. Balfour the last Friday were both engaged in a fight with Hopton, and have routed all Hopton's army. Lord John Steward, the Duke of Richmond's brother, was there slain, and, as reported, the Earl of Forth much wounded; four or five hundred slain, and above so many more taken.—News that Sir John Gill has taken 200 of Prince Rupert's horse by Derby; that Col. Lambert, in the north, has slain and taken 200 of Mr. John Bellasis' men and horse, and that Sir Thos. Fairfax is gone with 2,000 horse towards the Scots; but all this is not come to the House as I can hear, but it is believed to be true. As for that of Sir W. Waller, 'tis very true.

1644, July 4. Ditto. So much of Lord Paulet's estate as you write of is a gift from Parliament to the town of Lime.—Money matters—He (Burgoyne) cannot get his own rents.

1644, April 4. Sir Alexander Denton to Sir R. Verney.—Prince Rupert has raised the siege of Newark, and got 4,000 foot arms and all the horse arms (commanders only excepted) upon composition; all the soldiers having prudence to march away, and to be conducted two miles beyond the Prince's head-quarters, and the rumour is that 1,500 have taken arms for the King, but that is questionable. Lincoln has also yielded and 2,000 arms taken there, and Gainsboro' quitted and slighted, and all the ordnance, ammunition, and baggage lost;—since which total defeat there has been a great battle fought on Friday, the 29th of March last, at eight a.m. until about four p.m., between Hopton and Waller, near Winchester.—They say about 400 slain on both sides, chiefly the King's. Coll. Bruce was taken prisoner and taken to London; Waller remains about Winton, but the castle holds out, and so nobody dares lie in the town. Hopton is at Reading. Willmot comes from Oxford with 2,000 horse, and is said brings as many foot to join with Hopton.—Six regiments of trainbands are going out of London, some to Waller and some to the Lord-General, but whither is not yet known.—In a postscript he hears that Verney's whole estate is presently to be sequestered to the use of the Parliament.

1644, April 11. Sir Roger Burgoyne to Sir R. Verney.—Sir W. Waller has taken Christchurch, and in it 400 men and a 100 horse.—We have taken Crowland. (1 p. of army news and some cypher.)

1644, April 13. The same to the same.—He tells of another victory on the 11th. Lord Fairfax and Sir Thomas, his son, gave battle to part of the Lord of Newcastle's forces at Selby in Yorkshire—the battle was long disputed, but at last the horse found a passage into the town.—Taken, 500 horse; slain and wounded, 1,000 men; likewise taken, 1,800 men.—A great many slain—2,000 arms, 7 barrells of powder, 4 brass cannon. Two Colls., John Bellasis and Sir John Ramsden; three Lt.-Colonels, &c., &c., &c.

1644, April 19. Sir A. Denton to Sir R. Verney.—About the King's order to collect the rents which Parliament had sequestered, and the probable misery from the two opposing armies coming.—Notices of Prince Rupert, Prince Maurice, and Fairfax.—Waller has retreated to Farnham Castle.

1644. Thomas Verney to Sir R. Verney.—He is a prisoner in St. John's College, Cambridge. Two months ago he was taken at Hilledon House, the 3rd of March last; Sir Alex. Denton and Col. Smith and Mr. Thomas Denton were taken with him, and their house and stable burned to the ground.

1644, May 16. Sir R. Burgoyne to Sir R. Verney.—We learn that the Junta is adjourned, that's certain.—Lincoln is taken by Lord Manchester.—York is besieged.—Lord Buckhurst is at Copt Hall.—Sir W. Udall is in town, not yet admitted into the House; he will take the covenant when the House please.—(Some in cipher.)

1644, May 23. The same to the same.—The Lord-General is now in Reading. Sir W. Waller and he will join together. My lord is resolved to go on.—York is besieged and Lord Newcastle in it; we believe it will be suddenly taken.

1644, May 29. Col. Henry Verney to Sir R. Verney.—My Lord of Newcastle with his army of 11,000 has been in person this month in York; the Scots and my Lord Fairfax with 27,000 have laid close siege to it. Prince Rupert marched the 7th of this month from Shoburye with 10,000 to relieve it; if his design take in beating them we are made, or else in a desperate condition, for, what with false friends and causeless fear of losing the liberty of our religion, divers of late fall from us which stood at first well affected to us.

1644, May 30. Sir Roger Burgoyne to Sir R. Verney.—Lord Conway is in towne; he lies at Suffolk House, as Sir W. L. told me. Sir W. Udall comes not to the House, tho' ready to conform to all the House would have him, but . . . doth very much oppose him because of his going to the North when the King was there. The Lord-General and Sir W. Waller are mated, and their army consists of above 20,000 horse and foot. My lord is at Abbington, and it is thought by this time besieging Oxford. Massy has taken Mambarrough, and two of Lord Berkshire's sons in a castle at other castle not far off, with many arms and much ammunition.

1644, June 6. The same to the same.—He thinks Verney must have received his letter of May 30th which will resolve him concerning Copt Hall and Sir W.—, and Lord Conway.—A rumour that Croton House is threatened to be burnt. (Some cypher). Tuesday morning, very early, the King left Oxford, hearing the Lord-General intended on that morning to face Oxford with his whole army. My Lord-General went, but, hearing the King was gone, pursued. He was going towards the West but W. W. blocked up the way, so it is thought he will for Worcester. Mr. Nickalls came this day from the army; he left my Lord-General at Woodstock, and the King was at Burford, I think the town is called so, about two miles from Woodstock. The King went from Oxford in great confusion with 3,000 horse and two regiments of foot. The Lord-General sends word that he will never leave pursuing of him till he hath lodged him. York is still besieged. We hear today that the Scots intend to storm it at last.

1644, June 13. The same to the same.—The Lord-General has gone towards the West and Sir W. Waller went after the King towards Worcester, but the King had cut all the bridges down so Sir W. Waller's design did not take. The King left Oxford on Tuesday evening—he has left three or four of their regiments there. There is now sent a command to the Lord-General to return to Oxford and take it if he can, but whether my Lord will take the wall or no, I much doubt. York is still besieged—he hopes it will shortly be taken. We have taken Sudly Castle, in Wiltshire, and four or five hundred prisoners in it.

1644, June 20. Sir R. Burgoyne to Sir R. Verney.—The Lord-General who had sent him several letters tells him of the raising the siege of Lime. The King is returned to Oxford with 3,000 Irish.

1644, June 27. Sir Roger Burgoyne to Sir R. Verney. (A few words are in cypher).—The Lord-General is in the West. The King hovers up and down sometime about our country as this last week. Sir W. Palmer, of Hill by Bigglesward, visited his own house the other day, but now I hear they are gone out again without doing any great hurt, for Sir W. Waller followed them. York is still besieged and not yet taken. We lost two or three hundred men a fortnight since by venturing to storm it, but things were ordered very unadvisably: this was but a little loss in respect of the number of men that are there, which are no less than 40,000 men in all, the three armies of the Scots, Lord Manchester, and Lord Fairfax.

1644. Copy of a warrant by virtue of an Order of Parliament of the 27th June 1644, to the Constable of Borstolle, to tell the tenants of (inter alios) Sir R. Verney to bring in the rents of sequestered estates.

Letters from the Countess of Sussex.

1644, July 4. Sir Alexander Denton to Mr. Ralph Smith (Sir R. Verney) at Mr. Willett's, at Rouen.—Last week I told you of the King being in and about Bucks with his army, and as we thought resolved for the associated counties; but he staid there until Thursday last, and hearing Sir W. Waller marched after him, he faced about and got into Edgcott, Sir William Cheney's house, where he quartered on Friday night by which time Sir William was come to Hanvilt within three miles of him; the next morning they met each other about the middle way and fought all that day by partys, and very many were slain. Lord Wilmot and others of note were taken prisoners but were recovered. They fought also on Sunday and part of Monday, and yet we cannot hear that either of the body's were joyned, but we believe they were, for we hear that Sir William lost two whole regiments of the City; one other regiment was routed and put to flight, twelve troops of horse taken, seven pieces of ordnance taken and four leather ordnance, and the King is still in and about Banbury; but where Sir W. is we yet hear not, some say he is shot in the shoulder. The King is as yet master of the field, except Col. Brown with his forces lately sent to London to reinforce Sir W. Tell Sir R. Verney that I think his brother Henry was there, I am sure his cousin J. Denton was—

SIR
H. VERNEY,
BART.

Prince Rupert is certainly in Craven with a very great army. It is generally believed that the siege is raised before York and that those two great bodies will shortly fight,

1644, July 11. Sir R. Burgoyne to Sir R. Verney.—It is under the three generals' hands, Lesly, Manchester, and Fairfax, that we have routed Prince Robert's forces by York, consisting of almost 30,000 horse and foot with those he had out of York—we took 20 pieces of ordnance, all their arms, ammunition, and carriages, 100 colours, 10,000 arms, 1,500 soldiers, 100 of which were commanders; slain upon the place 3,000; and Captain Winget told me from an honest man that overlooked the dead, that amongst them all he thought there were two gentlemen to one ordinary soldier that was slain; we lost about 300. The enemy had the better of it all the day, but in the evening we had the victory. York is not taken, but we can take it when we will; there are not many soldiers in the town. Prince Robert and Lord Newcastle, and Lord Witherington, and Col. King are fallen out. The Prince is gone, I know not where by himself, and we have sent 7,000 horse after him, and the other three went to Scarborough and some say have taken ship for God knows where. The Lord-General is about Tiverton beyond Exeter. The Queen has gone to Pendennis Castle, the King towards Leicestershire, and Sir W. Waller after him. The States Ambassadors are to have audience in both Houses to-morrow.

1644, July 18, Ditto.—He hears that all letters are to be taken to a Committee.—His account of the success at York was true, altho' there was a thanksgiving at Oxford for a victory on the other side. We hear for certain that York is taken—we entered it on Tuesday last upon treaty. This is a day of public thanksgiving for this great victory.—Newcastle, Witherington, and Col. King have gone God knows where. The King has gone to Bristol as we hear.—The Lord-General is at Tiverton.—We have taken Taunton Castle not far from Exeter.—Young Sir Robert Pie took it, and in it a great deal of ammunition and provision. (Cipher.) He cannot tell what is become of Rupert.—Lord Fairfax's younger son Charles Fairfax is dead of a wound he received in that bloody fight.—Greenland House was taken last Friday.—The States Ambassadors had audience.—Saturday is appointed to take it into consideration.—They propose a treaty to us.

Letters from Thomas Verney and the Countess of Sussex to Sir R. Verney.

1644, Aug. 1. Sir A. Denton to Sir R. Verney.—He says Wm. Eure was slain in the last disputed victory.—On the Queen's landing at P. (Pendennis) many shot were fired at her, but missed, her vessel was so good a sailor that it got a mile in three of the Parliament ships by the help of some oars purposely placed to outrun the danger. Prince Rupert is again confessed to be again in great body, for we expect again some other action from him before the winter; the adverse army has done but little since but taken in our little garrison of about 80 men about York.—After taking York the three generals sent letters of advice for a peace, and within a day the King's general sent a letter for the King offering a treaty for peace, with promise of a general pardon and care for tender consciences in point of discipline in the church.—Happy omen—but he hears contrary opinion from the pulpit.—Ordinance for raising 13 or 14,000 prest men in 19 counties.—The Lord-General is still in the West. Prince Maurice about Plymouth, which way it is said the general is marching, and the King following him with Lord Hopton.—Waller, with what forces are left (said to be not many), in or about Abington, himself in town to recruit with men and money.—Brown at Reading fortifying it against winter. Oxford, Wallingford, and Banbury stand yet firm, so doth Borewall notwithstanding the summons. Basing yet stands, and is thought will do so for a long time. The Irish are daily expected, and we believe your conquering army that got Graveling may receive some intimation from you know who for England, &c., &c.

1644, Aug. 8. Sir Roger Burgoyne to Sir R. Verney.—He hears that Basing is taken, and Welbeck, Lord Newcastle's house, co. Notts;—hears of a letter from Massey to the House of a victory lately had over the enemy; he has taken 300 horse and as many prisoners;—has taken seven captains and killed the Col. Mim.

1644, Aug. 15. The same to the same.—The King has sent a letter to my Lord-General to desire him to join his forces with his, and so make a peace and the King happy.—Prince Maurice and the Earl of Forth, their general, wrote to him about a treaty. The Lord-

General shortly replied that he was servant to the Parliament, without whose command he could do nothing.

1644, Aug. 15. Eliza Isham to Mr. Ralph Smith.—On the 7th of August last her brother's son was slain within a work at Abtone as Sir W. Waller's forces had made, and is making of more to keep garrisons this winter. (Gives a short account of the storming where a drake went off and killed him).—Altho' one son is dead yet another son-in-law he has; Col. Smyth married his daughter Margaret.

1644, Aug. 16. Letter by Sir J. Bacchus, "from my "prison, your man knoweth where."

1644, Aug. 22. Sir R. Burgoyne to Sir R. Verney.—In expectation of news from the Lord-General in the West;—we are in hopes of gaining Newcastle; they are unwilling to surrender to the Scots.—Speaks of the House of Commons being about selling some of the malignants' lands to recompense those who have suffered on their side.

1644, Aug. 29. Col. Harry Verney to (Sir R. Verney).—He has not been in command since his release, but constantly, till of late, followed the army; has now for divers disobligations then and since received from the head, left it, and at present stands neuter and lives with his kind Eure; he cannot tell how long;—when he considers the loss of his father and his fortune in Scotland, and the misery he suffered in prison, and the thanks of. . . . for his service it makes him mad to think of it;—but God blesses his Majesty's proceedings accordingly—for in a word, if the tide turn not the Parliament will obtain the victory; the addressee should consider;—the writer is informed by an express sent from Will to C—that Sir Ralph's estate is sequestered by them this week.

1644, Aug. 29. Col. H. Verney to Lady Verney.—Regrets of absence, and wishes oceans of torments to the authors of the disaffections.

1644, Aug. 29. Sir R. Burgoyne to Sir R. Verney.—The Lord-General is still in the West, the King not far off him.—Col. Middleton is to go to my Lord;—he has taken almost 200 horse, loaded with provision, going to the King.—He hears that Sir W. Brereton has routed, slain, and taken 500 of Prince Rupert's forces.—Lord Wilnot we hear is imprisoned. Very good news from Ireland that Lord Inchiquin has routed Lord Castlehaven's whole army of above 20,000.—Propositions of peace not yet concluded. Sir W. Waller, who was in town, is now gone forward towards my Lord-General.

1644, Aug. 29. Sir A. Denton to Sir R. Verney.—The armies are still in the west, both very big, to the extreme damage of that poor little county of Cornwall.—He gives the news of pamphlets.

1644, Aug. 30. R. Verney to [] Condoles with him on the loss of his son.—He heard the Louvre was prepared for the Queen, but it is contradicted.

1644, Sept. 3. Sir R. Burgoyne to Sir R. Verney at Mr. Willett's, in Rouen.—He (Burgoyne) says that he is going into the country.

1644, Sept. 5. Sir A. Denton to Sir R. Verney.—The general is still in and about Foxe; the fort that commands that river to the main is still possess by the King. Sir Ja. Ashley commands it, and it is reported he has sunk two ships coming in with victual, and as we hear the army is distressed for victual. The general is intrenched in the field, and the King is intrenched round here within musket shot. The King is said to be double, if not treble, in men and daily increaseth. Sir W. Waller about Farnham. The siege lyeth still about Newcastle.—The siege of Basing yet lieth.—Much bloodshed we hear of at Banbury.—Siege bullets, we hear, fly there continually, and last night I heard that the castle broke down the steeple where the besiegers' ordnance were planted.—We are afraid we shall have the company of the French from Brittany to add to our miseries.

1644, Sept. 5. Eliza Isham to Sir R. Verney.

1644, Sept. 10. Countess of Sussex to the same.

1644, Sept. 19. Susan Verney to the same, and one from Pen Verney.

1644, Oct. 9. Eliza Isham to Sir R. Verney.—She and others had been imprisoned, but nothing could be proved against them.—His sister Susan and her (E. Isham's) niece were fellow prisoners;—persons not hurt, only purses.—Is much obliged to Thomas Verney and his wife, they did more than all the friends beside.—R. Verney's brother-in-law still a prisoner. She is at the Gate House with her niece and her husband.

(1644).—Susan Verney to Sir R. Verney.—Telling of the imprisonment and suspicion of helping her cousin out of prison.—The Judge Advocate is angry that she

SIR
H. VERNEY
BART.

SIR
H. VERNEY,
BART.

was released, but she has promised to appear when he called for her.

1644, Oct. —. Sir R. Burgoyne to Sir R. Verney.—He has returned to London.—Col. Morly is well. The King, they say, is at Sherborn.—The Lord-General at Portsmouth.—The Lord of Manchester at Newbury. Sir W. Waller is at a place, I think, called Chanberry.—A great fire at Oxford; report of many houses and colleges burned.

1644, Oct. $\frac{28}{18}$. Draft letter by Sir R. Verney to (Sir R. Burgoyne.) Asking him to demand some money of Bachus which he agreed to give for land . . . Let Mr. Milton and any one else go and be witnesses to the demand, and that they staid so many hours till sun sett.

1644, Oct. 24. Sir R. Burgoyne to Sir R. Verney.—About Newcastle, Basing, the King, and Waller.

1644, Oct. 31. The same to the same.—He has received Verney's letter at Chants.—Our armies have resisted the King's armies about Newbury.—Report that the King is at Oxford.—Newcastle is taken, as he hears.

1644, Nov. 7. The same to the same.—Tinmouth Castle is now taken.—Sir John Gill has taken 700 horse and 400 foot by Newark.—Leverpoole is taken.—The soldiers themselves took their commanders and presented them to Sir John Meldrum, and afterwards surrendered themselves and town to him.—Massy has done no exploit.

1644, Nov. 18, London.—Sir John Leek to Sir R. Verney.—Your sister Susan is like to have a husband, a widower without child.

1644, Nov. 21. (Henry Parker) to Sir R. Verney.—In my opinion you steer a course wherein there is almost no hope of indemnities on either side, but certainly of great loss and blame on both.—If he (Verney) objects to much on either side he should decide for one.

1644, Nov. 21. Sir Alex. Denton to Sir R. Verney.—He has returned from Oxford without his exchange; bears his imprisonment patiently in Peter House; amongst other friends saw his nephew Mun (Edmund). He (Mun) went along with the King towards Newbury, who, notwithstanding the last great victory the Parliament there had against him, which they so gave directions for (I think for the loss of ten men for one) concluding the utter ruin of his army, yet within five days he returned with 1,200 gallant soldiers, (I do assure you upon my own view and tale) and relieved Donnington Castle with all necessaries, and struck not one stroke for it, notwithstanding their whole body looked upon them, which doth not a little trouble us at London; and since got into quarters at Newbury, and thence marched to the relief of Basing.—The proposition went down yesterday.—Claydon has been offered to be sequestered by the Parliament, but not yet done, but still is in danger and threatened; but it is really so at Oxford.—He believes if these times last till over Lady-day most of the fields will be greensward. If it is please God to bless the King in this expedition, we hope it may prove a way to a peace. Prince Rupert is Generalissimo; Forth, Chamberlain to the Prince; Bruncker, Vice-Chamberlain; Culpeper, Ashley, lorded. The Scots voted to advance upwards.—This is likely to prove a bloody winter.

1644, Nov. 27. Sir R. Burgoyne to Sir R. Verney.—Parliament yesterday received a letter from the Commissioners, by which they hear that they come to Oxford not till Saturday; the King not being in a settled place till that day made them four days going. On Sunday they had audience in Christ Church.—They are yet there attending for the King's answer.—The Parliament is now on church government.

1644, Nov. 28. Robert Lesly, at Paris, to Sir R. Verney.—Complimentary.

1644, Dec. 5. Sir A. Denton to Sir R. Verney.—Let his direction be at Peetre House in Aldersgate Street.—He is still a prisoner, not exchanged.—Edmund denies he is married.—Cary's husband is a prisoner at Stafford, his enlargement is solicited by his father and well assured by the Prince.

1644, Dec. 5. Sir R. Burgoyne to Sir R. Verney.—There is an unhappy difference between the Earl of Manchester and Col. Cromwell about Donnington Castle; it is now under examination.—The Parliament Commissioners are returned from the King, who carried it very discreetly all the while they were at Oxford. The King returned a short answer directed to them that sent the proposition which was very much regretted by the Parliament.—The answer was to the effect that a safe conduct might be ordered to bring the Duke of Richmond and Earl of Southampton to the Parliament.

to treat with us, which will not be granted unless they be expressly sent to both Houses of Parliament at Westminster. There is a mad business between Prince Giffin, as they call him, for giving out that he hath lain with Lord Herbert's lady three times;—he is under the Black Rod, and to be heard to-morrow at a Committee of the Lords and Commons.—I am called away to Sir John Hotham's trial at Guildhall.

1644, Dec. $\frac{6}{16}$. Draft of a letter by Sir R. Verney to Henry Parker.—Complaining that as he could not conscientiously take the covenant, he thought it best to retire. The King has sequestered his estate, and the Parliament daily threatens to do that and more, which ever side wins he shall get an indemnity;—he must bear it as a scourge sent for his amendment;—he has done nothing to the prejudice of the Parliament.

1644, Dec. 12. Sir A. Denton to Sir R. Verney.—Miserable condition of Bucks.—The King's forces are overspreading the vale, and the others the hill.—We hear a muttering that the Scots are fearfully beaten.

1644, Dec. 12. Sir R. Burgoyne to Sir R. Verney.—He is called away to the Hall by a Parliament man, who tells him the House of Commons do this day give audience to the French agent.—To go to Jack Hotham's trial to-day. His father, Sir John, was condemned by the Council of War last Saturday to be beheaded, and is to suffer next Monday. Sir Alex. Cary was condemned to suffer the like death, but the execution is put off for a month because he seemed distracted, but next Munday sennight he must go to it as I hear. He is informed that the House of Commons last Monday passed a vote that no member of either House shall enjoy any office, civil or martial.

1644, Dec. —. The same to the same.—Last Saturday the Duke of Richmond and the Earl of Southampton came to Somerset House.—On Tuesday night they were received by a Committee of Lords and Commons in the Painted Chamber.—He hears the Queen of Sweden has sent to the Parliament some letters of our Queen that she intercepted, and desires that she and we might join against all our Popish enemies.

1644, Dec. —. Sir Robert Compton to Sir R. Verney.—He asks for the loan of 50 pistoles for a week.

1644, Dec. 20. Nathaniel Hobart to Sir R. Verney.—He thinks the passage to Oxford dangerous and will soon be quite stopt.—By the spring the sea will be so too. His intention is to get home soon, and he knows no way but by France.—He asks for 50l. when he gets there.

1644, Dec. 21. Sir R. Burgoyne to Sir R. Verney.—The King has now acknowledged the Parliament, and a treaty is voted. The Duke of Richmond and the Earl of Southampton returned last Tuesday.—Sir Alexander Cary (Carew) was executed last Monday.—Sir John Hotham was to have died this day, but is reprieved till next Tuesday. His son is to suffer the day after.

1644, Dec. 11. Dol. Leeke to Sir R. Verney.—She mentions the proposition, and the visit of the Duke of Richmond and the Earl of Southampton.

1644, Dec. 28. Sir John Leeke, London, to Sir R. Verney. He must leave a dwelling a friend has lent him two years. He cannot pay rent. He asks Sir R. Verney to lead him his, which has been empty this winter; he will try to let it and have a bill on the door.—Hopes to go soon to Ireland.—Lord Broghill and Sir Harry Smith are come over as Commissioners from Lord Inchiquin and the rest, about the concerns of Munster, and are by the Parliament and Committee of both Kingdoms well understood and received, and speedy money and necessaries for the soldiers supplied, and a hope of two or three regiments to be brought out of the north of Ireland into Munster, and some from hence if the times will help to raise them.—Mentions the visit of the Duke of Richmond and the Earl of Southampton, and the execution of Sir Alex. Carew four days since for betraying his charge, or rather consenting to it, a fort near Plymouth.

Two letters from Edmund Verney to Sir R. Verney. 1643, Feb. 3. He asks that R. Verney will make his sister an allowance as long as possible:—(Edmund) must trust to the sword.

1639, Dec. 8, Utrecht.—He [Edmund] says he has written to his father to move the col. to get him the captain's place.—He cares not what he says or does as it is to his profit—a fair spokesman will promise anything.—Wants his father to take the course which Sir Harry Vane doth; he tells him what courtesys or favours he shews to his son he will study to requite, but will acknowledge none but what appear real, "and by this" means has possess the col. with such a fear of him "tha the has confessed to me, himself, that Sir H. Vane

SIR
H. VERNEY,
BART.

SIR
H. VERNEY,
BART.

"is not a man to be incensed. If my father keep him at a kind of distance, and I still flatter him, it may work something on him. I'll write to him about a fortnight hence, and it may be to make his courtesy appear, he will give me an answer."

Sir R. Verney's letter book (an unbound folio written in two columns). Contains copies of letters from Sir Roger Burgoyne to him from Jan. 5th, 1643, O.S., to Feb. 17th, 1647. (18 pp.) Precise of them but not much beyond what relates to him;—the letters themselves give historical news, and some are in cipher.

Diary and notes of his doings from Dec. $\frac{1}{24}$, 1646 to April $\frac{1}{2}$, 1648. (6 pp. in two columns.)

Precis of letters, when dated and when received, from Nov. 26, 1646 to April 6th, 1648, apparently from Lady Verney, his wife.

Copies of his own letters, March $\frac{17}{7}$, 1647 to $\frac{30}{10}$ Oct. 1647, and of letters to his wife $\frac{1}{4}$ Dec. 1646 to $\frac{15}{5}$ April 1648. (32 pp.) Copies of his own letters, $\frac{1}{4}$ March 1647 to $\frac{1}{2}$ Jan. 1653. (122 pp.) All very closely written.

1644, Feb. 13. Henry Verney to Sir Ralph Verney, at Rouen.—I am sorry I cannot answer your expectation concerning the proceeding of the treaty; in a word it goes to the discomfort of us all but slowly on, for as yet by my intelligence they have not absolutely agreed on any proposition whatsoever; they are still at a stand about the three first, the government of the church and the militia, with that of Ireland; most think the King will condescend speedily to the first two but never to the third (which is the chief). If he consents not to the suppressing of those rebels, doubtless he frustrates all good intentions, and brings himself and all that side with him to ruin; when the least point is agreed of on either party, as near as I can, you shall be sure to hear the truth. Now concerning the despoiling of Cowley it stands as yet as it did in Sir Alexander's time, as my uncle John tells me, who, at the present by my Lord Saye's appointment, is intrusted with the estate and wardship. . . . P.S. The Doctor (Denton) I hear is released.

1644, Feb. 20. Thomas Verney to Sir Ralph Verney, at Mr. Humphrey Willet's, merchant in Roane.— . . . Mentions the sad state of his sisters when living at Claydon.—They are subject to the affrights of rude soldiers in rushing in at all hours both by day and night, and not a man that dare shew himself in their defence. My sisters are too sensible of their incivility, already that I heard them say that they could not eat hardly in a week one meal's meat contentedly. . . . Mentions a proposed marriage for his sister Pen.

1644, Feb. 20. Hen. Verney to Sir R. Verney.—On the subject of his sister's intended marriage.—P.S. Kirsy hath burnt all your papers. . . . Here is little or no hopes of this treaty taking effect; it is though it breaks up on Saturday next . . . there is not, as yet, one proposition of either side agreed of, which makes all honest men despair of being happy.

1644, Feb. 29. The same to the same.— . . . The treaty broke up on Saturday last so that now we must not expect peace. Great preparation in this place is making, I doubt the sword must decide it; I cannot advise no friend in these times at so great a distance, otherwise I wish from my heart you were with us. The King would not adhere to the proceedings against those rebels in Ireland, neither effectually to the settling of church government; he did declare he would have the Bishops to enjoy a negative voice, which in effect was to authorize their power. Now for the militia, he did offer to intrust it in the hands of 10 and 10, but the Parliament, as they had reason for divers respects, would not condescend to it; now since their parting at Uxbridge I can assure you that the townsmen of Shroesbury hath surrendered, by a trick, up the town with the Governor Sir Michell Arnett, besides divers other commanders and soldiers in it. It is a place of great strength and consequence to the Parliament. . . .

1645, March 10, Feb. 28. Draft of a letter by Sir Ralph to his brother Harry about his sister's marriage.—Tells him that Mrs. Cleere is married to Col. Crumwell, and that Jack Denton was soon forgotten.

1645, March $\frac{1}{10}$, Rouen. Copy of a letter by Lord Goring, and draft of the answer by Sir R. Verney. —Money matters.

1644, March 4. London. (Sir Roger Burgoyne) to Sir R. Verney, in Rouen. What with the lateness of the night and an unacceptable service that at present is put upon me, I am so extremely distracted that I have neither time to write or wit to indite anything of sense

or reason To-morrow morning I am to go into the country very early. . . . Besides the taking of Shroesbury, which is now possessed by us, notwithstanding some malignant reports to the contrary, Weymouth for certain is retaken by the Parliament, and the enemy have furnished it with so much victuals and ammunition that it is supposed to be now almost impregnable, so that we have infinitely gained by our loss. (The letter is signed Warwick in cypher, and the P.S. is also in cypher). P.S. I go into the country to raise money for the Scots.

1645, March 6. Henry Verney to Sir R. Verney. Urging him to return to England. . . . P.S. My sister Crumwell is now with us and as wanton and cunning as ever.

1645, March $\frac{24}{14}$. Draft of Sir Ralph's letter in answer to the above. . . . The covenant is the thing that keeps me here, and being unsatisfied in that I must not take it, and unless I take it you know there is no hope of a reception into any place but Newgate or the Fleet. This being my condition, what can I do, I know no remedy but prayers and patience. . . . Absence is my only crime, and if for that only, I must be ruined. . . .

1645, March 20. H. Verney to Sir R. Verney. . . . P.S. My Lord Savell hath left the King and is now here; my Lord Percy is in our quarters and either going or gone for France. More of the great ones are expected here daily.

1645, April 3. The same to the same.— . . . Addington House is slighted, and it stands as it ever did. My Lord-General, Lord Manchester, and Lord Denby this morning hath of a certain laid down their commissions. One thing more, this day is agreed of by ordinance of both Houses that no member of what condition or quality soever shall continue in any command or charge belonging to a soldier, but return and attend the Houses. A little time will produce much alteration. Our new General, Sir Thomas Fayrefax, is gone this night to Reading, and great expectation there is of his having speedily a most potent army. . . . The covenant you so much stand upon, I believe, is not so much cutting to no man's conscience as that you did first take; resolve but to digest that and doubtless you may be yet admitted again, for now Sir Gilbert Garade's son is returned from France hither, that went without leave, and yet upon submission, as I am informed, certainly to be received as a member again; I wish you were here to accept of the like favour.

1645, April 11, Mag. Hall. Dr. William Denton to Lady Verney.—He addresses her as his dear landlady, and signs himself her poor, poor, poor tenant.—Mr. Killigrew his haste will scarce give me leave to put pen to paper, yet I will not neglect the least opportunity that gives me occasion to write to you. . . . Your tenant is now at liberty, tho' to procure it he passed the hard chapter of a Court of War. Your dear Sir Edm. is Lieutenant Governor of Chester. Your old friend Sir Edw. (Sydenham) is the most altered man (I cannot say for the better) that you would scarce know him or believe it.

1645, April 17. H. Verney to Sir R. Verney. . . . All the members of both Houses are called by an ordinance home, and most of their great commands disposed of already; Sir Thos. Fayrefax, Governor of Hull, Col. Norton, Governor of Portsmouth, my Lord of Lessester's second son, Governor of Southampton. It is not yet known who shall be Admiral nor Governor of York. This displacing of them and my Lord-General hath discontented all the present divers great commanders; Lieutenant-General Middleton and Major-General Craford with Col. Holborne have all three this week, upon some dislike, laid down their Commissions. It is confidently reported here that the Lord of Mount-rouse hath of late received a great defeat. On Sunday next here is to be a thanksgiving for it. Our new model army is not so forward as I and others could wish it.

1645, May 9, April 29, Rouen.—Sir R. Verney to Nath. Hobart at Exeter. (Copy). On Saturday last Sir Ralph Sidenham brought me a letter from you, which was a favour I could not now expect, having never received any either from yourself or wife since I left poor England; and it seems of all I writ you have had but one, which I am very sorry for; but the troubles of these times have made us not only in this, but many other ways, unhappy.—Says he is sorry that he cannot supply Hobart with the money he asks for (50*l.*), but he has not had above 90*l.* out of all his estates in Bucks, Berks, and Oxford-shires for himself and family—he is obliged to sell some small part things he brought with him.—The other day, desiring to sell a thing, the tradesman confessed it to be worth 10*l.* and would not match it under, yet they

SIR
H. VERNEY,
BART.

SIR
H. VERNEY,
BART.

would give but 4*l*. for it. Your goods and all (except one parcel which went with mine to the Hague) are in a merchant's hands at Amsterdam. Will. Syddenham and Dr. Chamberlaine, I believe, are at the Hague.— . . . Coll. Ballard is dead, and Mrs. Chitchley is gone into Friesland.

1645, May 1. H. Verney to Sir Ralph Verney. . . . There is some news, but times are so dangerous that I protest I dare not write it. Sir Thomas Fayrefax did begin his march last night from Reading; some say he goes Oxfordward, others say more westward, to relieve Taunton. I believe his design is for the first rather than the latter, for of late we have had some little victories of some 400 horse and some 120 foot nearest, besides Sir William Waller, Cromwell, and Browne are now with a considerable force about it. Sir Thomas's army consists of 12,000 foot and 4,000 horse; a gallant artillery he takes from hence with him. The speech goes, my Lord of Northampton is killed, and the Lord Louthborow, in another fight, likewise.

1645, May 8. The same to the same. The King's army and ours do face one the other near Oxford daily. Part of Sir T. Fairfax's forces are marched to relieve Taunton.

1645, May 15. The same to the same.— . . . We hear that the siege is raised at Taunton; the King is marched with his army towards Chester, and Cromwell from hence after him; we expect to hear of some action from those armies daily, the event hereafter you shall know.

1645, May 29. The same to the same.— . . . Sir Thomas Fayrefax is now set down before Oxford, five days will produce great news from those parts. . . . The King and his army are certainly near New-
worke. . . .

1645, June 5. The same to the same. . . . On Saturday last the King's army did storm Leicester, and hath taken it, the particulars we know not, but much blood we hear was spilt there. Sir Robert Dig and the whole committee, with divers Scotch commanders were in it, so that they all are prisoners or killed; this sad accident hath caused our army to rise from before Oxford, and to follow the King and to secure the associations; this misfortune hath been very disadvantageous to us.

1645, June 19. The same to the same.— . . . On Saturday last, being the 14th of June, a great battle was fought, as my enclosed book will insight you. I need not trouble myself to relate any particulars of the fight or place, for the book expresses the truth of it, only this, a greater battle was never obtained by the Parliament forces nor a more truer relation ever made, as indeed the King hath received a greater loss than the book doth testify, for this day it is certified that Leicester is regained with much loss to the King; it is as true as the light that shines, therefore, you may report it for a confident truth. This day both Houses met at Christchurch with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, where we had a most solemn thanksgiving. Mr. Marshall and Mr. Vines both preach afore them; this meeting I was at. Greater news never came to this city. Cromwell is to this day in pursuit of the King's foot, he hath none with him; we hear daily that he takes up divers stragglers. The King is fled to Lichilde, and, doubtless, in a most desperate estate and condition; the Scots are near Nottingham, and reported to be about 8,000. My next week's letter, I believe, will produce much more news for our side, for we still hear daily of great men being taken and slain, which I will not nominate till I hear the full truth. At present I am going to meet the prisoners at Highgate; there is, at the least, of horse and foot 6,000 with 80 colours lacking on. This is so clear a victory that I need not be earnest to make any credit it.

1645, June 26. The same to the same.— . . . I doubt not but that you have heard all the particulars of our late victory, I sent you the book of it, but since that I saw the soldiers come in, 16 field officers, 34 captains, besides 40 or 50 lieutenants, ensigns and cornets, and 3,700 common soldiers; this is truth, for on my road I told them myself; 56 colours of horse and foot I saw come up, taken likewise. Now the main prize of all to the Parliament is the taking of the King's cabinet, for in it they have taken divers letters of great consequence, they declare all his designs and intentions. His headquarters are at Eusnam town, within 10 miles of Worcester; an action is expected daily here from those parts. I am sorry I shall not be in the city to send you the first news of it. It is credibly reported here that my false coronell, Coronell Going, is come in to the Parliament, and now at Torone; how true this report is I

know not, for my part I do not believe it, tho' some of his good friends think it; speak not of it till you hear the full truth of it. My Lord Savell, on Saturday last, was sent to the Tower; what his crime is I shall forbear to relate, in respect I do not rightly understand it. Taunton still holds out, and here is hopes it will be relieved suddenly, for Col. Massey is marched with speed from hence with a great force to raise the siege.

1645, July 20, Misverton.—The same to the same.— . . . Here is much news stirring. What the general fame is you shall know, which is, that Goring is routed totally, and Major-General Porter taken prisoner with some 2,000 common soldiers, as the report goes; be confident we have received a great blow, with the loss of divers colours, besides cannon. Sir Thomas Fayrefax hath enclosed him up in Bridgewater, and laid, as we hear, close siege to it, and is in great hopes to take it suddenly; this fight between the coronell and him was near Taunton. The Scots are at the present with 9 or 10,000 horse and foot before Worcester, but I cannot learn what their design be, to besiege it or not, or to follow the King; his Majesty is, as we hear, about Ragland Castle, or Heyford, a-recruiting. This is all the instructions the country will afford me to send you. . . .

1645, Aug. 1. Dr. Wm. Denton to Sir Ralph Verney. —Telling him that his brother, Sir T. Gardiner, was slain near Ethroppe, and hath left a disconsolate widow not so well provided for.

1645, Aug. 4, Misverton. H. Verney to Sir R. Verney. . . . If I mistake not I sent you word of Goring's being routed by Sir Tho. Fayrefax, near Taunton; now, since that, Sir Thomas hath taken Bridgewater, a place of great strength and consequence to the King; there were near 2,000 soldiers, horse and foot, in it, with 40 pieces of cannon, besides great store of ammunition, both of powder and arms; the greatest part of the town was fired and themselves taken prisoners, for they held it out so long that the general refused to grant them any conditions other than to stand to his mercy; the fire increased so much by their own rudeness that they were glad to embrace his offer to save their lives; this is the truth of the victory. I must not forget to let you know that Pomfret Castle is taken, a place of infinite great note; likewise Scarborough lies most desperately and bleeding, if not taken; for my part, I believe confidently, it is in the Parliament's hands afore this; the report goes here for a truth it is surrendered. Now the North is as good as won, and must hope to see the South in as good a condition speedily. A word of the Scots and his Majesty and I have done; his Majesty is, as I hear, at Ragland Castle a-recruiting; the speech goes they appear but coldly for him; how true the report is I cannot say, but the Scots, I am informed, have taken Heyfoad (Hafod?), and advance towards him.

1645, Aug. 8, Orleans.—Sir R. Verney to Mr. Robert Lesley.—To-morrow morning I shall go towards Fountainbleau; on Friday I think to be at Paris; my stay there will be very short.

1645, Aug. 21, Misverton.—Henry Verney to Sir R. Verney. He is coming to town with his aunt for 14 days or three weeks.— . . . The King is marched with 2,000 horse in person for the North, he hath no foot with him, he makes haste it is thought and will join with Mountross. Hafod is still besieged by the Scots, and Sharborn by Sir Thomas Fayrefax: Scarborough and Ponferet are surrendered.

1645, Aug. 25, Paris. Brome Whorwood to Sir R. Verney, at Rouen. . . . On Sunday last I was at St. German's, where I saw Sir Ralph Sidenham, who enquired of you and gave me a letter to be sent which I hope you have received.— . . . To-morrow I go from Paris to St. German's to stay there some time. . . .

1645, Aug. 31, Misverton. H. Verney to Sir R. Verney. Was prevented by his aunt's illness from going to London, as he wrote in his last letter.—Sir Thomas Fayrefax hath this 2 days besieged Bristol, it is thought by the major part he will get it, for at the present be confident the King is in but a weak and desperate condition. Prince Rupert himself is in the town to defend it; it stands time to keep it, for lose that and farewell all the rest.

1645, Sept. 8, Rouen. Sir R. Verney to Matt. Snelling, at Blois. At my coming from Orleans I writ to Robert Lesley. . . . When I came to Paris I thought it had been Christmas, for every day was holiday, so that I could not lay out the 18 livres you gave my maid, but I delivered it to Mr. Bond (who had much more skill) and entreated him to do it for me; and at his being here he assured me it was done, and that he had

SIR
H. VERNEY,
BART.

SIR
H. VERNEY,
BART.

sent you a very handsome hat which cost 10 livres, and a very good pair of stockings which cost 8 more . . . if I should come to Blois about Michaelmas you believe I may find a small house (near the church and your palace) at a reasonable rate.

1645, Sept. 15, Amsterdam. Jonas Abeels to Sir R. Verney. . . . Ragolski hath made peace with the Emperor, the King of Denmark with the Crown of Sweden, and is agreed with this State about the toll in the Sound: there is hope of a general agreement at Munster, so I hope England will be mindful of its own interest and welfare before all be spent in an unnatural war.

1645, Michaelmas Day, Blois.—Robert Thorner to Sir R. Verney. . . . Your goods are all safely arrived at Blois, and are very safely laid up at the Ville d'Homborge. . . We had some trouble with them for want of a passport; we have paid some 45 solz for duties at towns where we passed, and were demanded 5 or 6 pistolls at several places where we passed, but informing them that the goods belonged to the Queen of England we contented them with that small sum above mentioned, which, I believe, belongs to the courier to pay, but he refusing it, and being ready to leave your trunks as a pledge, I thought good rather to pay it myself. . . .

1644, Oct. 1, Tours. The same to the same.— . . . I yesterday arrived here, but Sir John Drumman is not here, and doth not go the journey with us in regard he fears the Turks who are with their ships upon the sea which we are to pass upon; but, however, we shall go to Marseilles, and in case we shall not find it very dangerous we shall go forward for Italy. Our company is only Mr. Gore and his cousin Goare, and Mr. Wakefield. . . . Mr. Lesley is gone to Chastillon . . . and, as I can hear of, there is no English but Mr. Purpoint and his family. Mr. Twisden is returned towards Rouen.

1645, Sept. 21. Henry Verney to Sir Ralph Verney. . . . I discern in another of your letters that you desire to hear what men of late have compounded for their estates or left the King, at the present, I can give you an account but of three; first Sir Dudley Carlton, next my neighbour Sir Thomas Cave, and lastly, an acquaintance of my mine, Mr. Harris. These are all men of good estates, and have lately deserted the King's quarters; divers more, I hear, have done the like. I confess I think they do well to be wise and compound in time, for doubtless the King at the present is in a most low and despicable condition, and the Parliament never higher, for now Mountrous is beaten and Bristol lost, and Prince Rupert cashiered from all command, and his pass sent him from his Majesty, to depart the kingdom in 14 days; and Will. Legg, the bed-chamberman, committed in his government at Oxford, and Sir Thomas Ileman in possession of his government. Judge by this, what the event will prove. 'This news of the Prince and Legg is very new, and known to few, yet you may boldly report it from me, for it is as true as God's in heaven. The Prince hath lost himself for ever, and most think Legg will lose his life . . . Sir Thomas mighty triumphant daily, and takes strongholds hourly. On my conscience the King knows not whither to go, he is close pursued with so great a strength; at the present he is in Heryford with 2,000 horse, but not any foot; what he will do is beyond my judgment to imagine, for Goring is but very weak near Exeter, and the young Prince, with my Lord Hopton, are at Pendennis Castle, with little or no strength. Most of the King's castles are at the present besieged, as Basing, Winchester, and the like . . . Mr. Nathaniel Fines is admitted, by the consent of the House, to sit as a member of it again; the Prince yielding Bristol so suddenly hath brought Mr. Fines into credit again . . . P.S. Littleton is lately dead and Lane hath his place; Careys, Sir Thomas, Lord Chief Baron.

1645, Oct. 5th. Henry Verney to Sir R. Verney.— . . . I wrote you word of Bristol being taken, and other news that was then on foot here; as first of being confined and suddenly to be gone, next of Legg's being committed to the castle in Oxford; this is true news. . . . Near Chester the fight was by his Majesty's own horse and Major-General Poynes; it lasted long, but, to be brief, the King was totally routed and put to flight; he lost near 1,500 horse in the battle; his general, which was Garrade, was killed; the King made him a little before his death Lord Brandon; the Lord Barnard in the same action, I hear, was also killed, and the speech goes Sir Marmaduke Langdale is also slain; Sir Thomas Ileman, Sir Philip Musgrave, both taken; this was done with the loss of ten colonels more on the King's side, besides divers gentlemen of quality on his Majesty's

side.—I am not certain these men are taken or killed; but I am sure they have received a total rout, to the absolute destruction, I believe, of the King's designs. I had almost forgot to tell you of Weschester being in election of taken; most here think it cannot hold out long by reason their outworks were in a night surprised and took . . . Barkly Castle and the Prince is lately yielded to Sir Tho. Fayrefax . . . It stands current that Mountrous is absolutely defeated; for my part, I do believe it, by reason the Scots are stopped, and ordered to return to besiege Newark . . .

1645, Oct. 23, London. Col. Henry Verney to Mr. Ralph Smith (i.e., Sir R. Verney), at Rouen.—He alludes to the taking of Winchester Castle and Basing House, and says that the Marquis and the Governor were in the town; speaks of a later victory by Major-General Poynes, near York, over Lord Digby and Sir Marmaduke Langdale: first, Lord Digby and Sir Marmaduke going with 1,200 horse to join Montrose, routed the Parliament forces and took all their foot, near 1,000, but a fresh supply of the other side came from York and routed the King's forces, not 300 escaped. Lord Digby's coach was taken, with divers letters in it, as I think shall come in print: Sir John Price, a member of the House, was this week put forth of the House about these letters. West Chester holds out. Prince Rupert is with the King at Newark, on what terms, I know not, but, I believe, very ill. Legg and his brother are still in prison. Sir Thomas Fayrefax is near the young Prince; Grenville, Goring, and Hopton in Devonshire . . . As to the resolution of the House in choosing new members, he says that Sir Ralph is out, and one Scot* was chosen in his place.

1645, Oct. 28, Paris. Mat. Snelling to the Chevalier Verney, à la maison de M. Veneur, à la vil de Hamburg à Bloy . . . My curiosity has made me search in all places in the church of Notre Dame for that writing which you told me of, but I cannot find any such thing, but I find at the high altar the picture of the Virgin with the picture of the King and Queen of France on each side of her. Sir, I am informed of such a writing just as you told me, which is in the hands of the chanoins of that church.

1645, Oct. 30, London. Col. Henry Verney to [Sir R. V.]. Mentions the late taking of Monmouth Castle, and a little defeat which Sir Thomas Fairfax gave since that to Goring at Tiverton, near Exeter.—Lord Camdinge is lately come to compound and submit to Parliament. Dunnington Castle is now besieged by Dalbyre, and Newark continues still straightened and the King in it.—Says he saw Sir John Leake on the subject of Sir Ralph's being put out of the House. Most people say it is only because he was absent without leave.

1645, Nov. 6. (Dr.) John Craig to Sir John Leake.—Says that a gentleman is going to-morrow to meet Lord Bruce at Bloys. Thinks Sir John can take the opportunity to exhort his friend at Blois to consider his own subsistence and to prevent a ruin. Asks him to get Sir John Burgau to concur with him.

1645, Nov. 10. T. S.—to Mr. Ralph Smith. Is sorry for the compulsion of Sir Ralph . . . Money matters. . . . The North, with all the castles, reduced. The West almost recovered. Prince Rupert, Maurice, with 400 commanders, Garrett, and others, have relinquished the King's service, and are coming for a pass to be gone beyond sea.

1645, Nov. 11. Col. Hen. Verney to Mr. Ralph Smith at Mr. Adrian Raquigny's house, a merchant in Paris.—Tries to persuade Sir Ralph to return to England, fearing a sequestration and ruin to the family.

1645, Nov. 19. The same to the same . . . The House has granted to Prince Rupert his brother a pass to go beyond sea. Lord Hally, Col. Gerard now Lord Brandon, Sir Richard Willis, Sir William Vavasour, and many others, have come in to compound.

1645, $\frac{10}{20}$ December (Received). Col. H. Verney to (Sir Ralph V.). Sometimes sees Sir R. Burgoyne, who says he wrote several times to try to get Sir Ralph to return before the blow fell. Lord Camdinge, Sir John Heale, Sir John Stranguige, are all here compounded with; 40 others . . . Chester is much straitened, and if not suddenly relieved, will doubtless be lost. The Scots are certainly before Newark, and protest speedily to take it . . . the town is in great want already, besides divers of note escape daily out of it, and come hither. Bevoir Castle is near its surrender. Some 6,000 came from Sir Thomas Fairfax out of the West to block up Oxford this week. How true this news is I know not, but most

* A note to Sir Ralph's son John says that this Scot was since hanged and quartered.

SIR
H. VERNEY
BART.

SIR
H. VERNEY,
BART.

credit it Prince Rupert and his brother stand out; the Parliament as yet are not agreed to their propositions, so, at present, they are in the condition of neuter.

1645, ²¹/₁₂ Dec. Sir R. Verney to Lord Devonshire. Has received Lord D.'s letter saying there is an absolute necessity to go; so he bids him to go at once, and "do it cheerfully, for you are now "under the lash, and that of the severest masters "that ever yet were heard or read of You "have only one thing now to take a principal care "of, which is the covenant, in which if you can receive a full and plenary satisfaction, 'tis the better; "if not, I know (what'er the hazard be), you will not "take it. However, certainly, 'twill be best and safest "to find some way to avoid it; and if to obtain this "freedom you employ your power and interest and "best and nearest friends (altho' it cost you dear), believe "me, you will not repent it."

1645, ³¹/₁₂ Dec. Notes of what Sir R. V. sent in a letter of this date to Sir R. Burgoyne.—These are statements to be urged to the House of Commons of Sir Ralph's contribution to the Parliament in 1642; his not having for 3 years received any rent from such parts of his estate as lay within the King's quarters: that his other estate was plundered by the troops of both sides: that at his father's death there was almost 900*l.* charged on the estate in jointures, &c., and the debts, legacies, &c. came to about 9,000*l.*: that he supports his 2 brothers and 4 sisters: that he was summoned to, but did not attend, the Assembly at Oxford: that he was never summoned to return by the Parliament: the loss of an office, the afflictions of his family, not being able to live in London because of his losses, he retired abroad, and that absence is his only crime.

1645, Dec. ³¹/₁₂. Sir R. Verney to Col. H. Verney. (Copy). Asks him to ascertain if those who compound are obliged to take the covenant.

1645, Christmas Day. Col. Henry Verney to Mr. Ralph Smith, at Paris News of the taking of Hereford, surprised by the Governor of Gloucester; little or no blood shed on either side No hopes of relieving Chester, nor as little of Newarke A report that most of Lord Hopton's army is disbanded, and himself in Pendennis Castle I can assure you there goes a letter to his Majesty from the House, to treat once again of peace.

1645, Dec. 29, Paris. Robert Leslie to Sir R. Verney General Goring is come to Rone (Rouen), sick. Sir William Davinent with him; The Lord of Argyle is not yet come out of Ireland with those men he went for.—Lord Digby is in Ireland The most part of those that are here with the Queen, who have anything in England, make their composition with the Parliament.

1645, Jan. 1 (Q. out of place). Sir Roger Burgoyne to Sir R. Verney.—Mentions the taking of Skipton Castle.

1645, Jan. 2 and 8. The same to the same.

1645, Jan. 9. Ditto. Parliament have resolved on four Lords and eight Commissioners, besides Scotch Commissioners, to treat with the Commissioners from the King at Uxbridge,—the time is not yet certainly appointed.

1645, Jan. ¹⁹/₁₀. E. Verney to R. Verney.

1644, Jan. 16. Sir R. Burgoyne to Sir R. Verney, and draft of Verney's reply.

1645, Jan. 15. The same to the same.

1645, Jan. 17, Peshoebury.—Sir Thos. Hewytt to Sir R. Verney.

Letters from Eleanor Countess of Sussex.

1645, ⁵/₁₀. Sir R. Burgoyne to Sir R. Verney.—He will send the form of ordinance in which the oath is set down for them that come in from the King's quarters, next week. It does not concern him, for he was never in the King's quarters. This day we hear we have taken Dartmouth by storm. It was taken on Monday last; Parliament had an express this morning. Yet I hear the King's party have taken 200 horse of ours as they were at supper the other night. Richard Jennings of the House of Commons was taken prisoner last week; Weston, brother to the Earl of Portland, is to go to get him exchanged.

1645, Jan. 23. The same to the same.—Last week the Parliament sent to the King to name Commissioners.—Sends names of those who treat for the King—but the King has sent some new proposition, such as the restoration of the forts, &c. List of names:—The Duke of Richmond, Earl of Kingston, Earl of Chichester, Lords Seymour, Capel, Hatton, Culpepper.—Sir E. Nicholas, Sir Edward Hide, Sir R. Lane, Sir Thomas

Gardner, Sir Orlando Bridgeman. Mr. Ashburnham, Mr. Geoffrey Palmer, Dr. Steward for the church, Dr. Sheldon, Dr. Landy, chaplains.

1645, Jan. 30. Sir R. Burgoyne to Sir R. Verney.

1645, Feb. 5. Sir R. Burgoyne to Adrian de Roe-gnying, at Paris, for R. Smith.—We kept this day, by order of both Houses, as a thanksgiving for all our late victories in the West, as Dartmouth and Hereford and the rest; and the afternoon in church the Lord Mayor had an express of Chester being surrendered. Lord Lisle of the House of Commons, son to the Earl of Leicester, is voted to go as Lord Deputy to Ireland.

1644, Feb. 13. The same to the same.—Treaty of Uxbridge.—The King not yet consents to the proposition about Ireland. The King offers to put the militia for three years into the hands of twenty, ten by him, and ten by them—it is unlikely to be agreed to.—Lord Mackquier is condemned to die; he excepted to 35 jurors; he asks a fortnight's time to prepare and to speak with Mr. Walter Montague and Sir Basil Brooke before the Lieutenant of the Tower, and to be sent to Newgate before two priests that are there.—He heard yesterday in Westminster Hall that Weymouth was taken by storm by Col. Goring, and that Coll. Sydenham was slain; the last is confirmed, but we hear the former contradicted, that the great fort is not taken which has the command of all the towns and forts.

1644, Feb. 20. Ditto.—This day Lord Mackquier was drawn, hung, and quartered.

1644, Feb. 27. Ditto. The Treaty was dissolved on Saturday, and nothing was agreed on.—Scarboro' taken, but not the castle, likewise Shrewsbury by Col. Mitton and Col. Hunt without much bloodshed, for Prince Maurice drew out all his forces of the town to relieve Chester, besieged by our forces, and in the mean time they surprised it. Fairfax is to present a list of his officers to-morrow to the Parliament.—My Lord-General as in all things else, so in this particular, carries himself very nobly, not expressing much discontent; if the service be done he cares not by what hand it is.

1645, March 12. Ditto.—More victories—this is a thanksgiving day.

1645, March 19. Ditto.—For news refers him (Verney) to the enclosed.—All Hopton's forces, consisting of above 1,000 horse, are taken by General Sir T. Fairfax; the Prince is carried by Culpeper and Hyde into the Isle of Scilly, which hath begot a feare in all honest men that he will be transported into France.—The House of Commons, he it informed, hath passed a vote that both houses send a message to the Prince to come to Parliament.

1645, March 20. Lady Sidenham to Sir R. Verney.

1645, March 27. Sir R. Burgoyne to Sir R. Verney.—He has returned to London.—Lord Savill is come from the King. Sir T. Fairfax very suddenly to go into the field.—the Parliament have finished the Directory for church worship.—Griffin is still a prisoner, but he plays most antic tricks as ever was heard of by a gentleman—he is in a private house where no woman is now suffered for to give him visits as formerly.

1644. (Received) ^{April 7}/_{Mar. h 28}. Sir A. Denton to Sir R. Verney.—Hopton's army and Waller's are very near joining to fight about Winchester—the losses is said to be 10,000.—A very great army goes towards Glos'ter, which yet can not pass because of a great strength of the King which lies near Warwick where that is. Prince Rupert has a great army near Shrewsbury or before Wemme. Prince Maurice is said to be on his way towards Oxford.—The King presses 12,000 men.

1645, April 1. Sir T. Hewytt to Sir R. Verney. (At Mr. Willett's in Rouen.)

1645, April 1. Lady Margaret Hewytt to Lady Verney.

1645, April 3. Sir R. Burgoyne to Sir R. Verney.—The Earl of Essex yesterday laid down his commission; the Earls of Denbigh and Manchester did the like. Francis Gerrard is returned, but not yet admitted into the House, but is referred to a committee of which Mr. Bond is in the chair.—He hears of some about to ask for debts owing to Verney.

1645, April ³/₁₀. R. Verney to Sir R. Burgoyne.—He says it would be dangerous for them to come over.

1645, April 10. Sir R. Burgoyne to Sir R. Verney.—Griffin has a chance of being hanged.

1645, April 17. The same to the same.—He (Burgoyne) thinks that Verney would not be imprisoned to he came over.—There was an insurrection in Kent last week by some soldiers that were prest.—Myself and countrymen have all the afternoon been putting in governors into our garrison towns, instead of their Parliament men that now by the ordinance are outed.

SIR
H. VERNEY,
BART.

SIR
H. VERNEY,
BART.

1645, April 24. The same to the same.—He thinks Fairfax will soon be ready for the field. Griffin is in Newgate in the Press Yard.—As for that of the Earl of Manchester and Sir Thomas Barrington's son, it is so absolutely false that all Parliament men stand amazed at the falseness of the report. Has not time to send the pamphlet.

1645, May 1. The same to the same.—Col. Cromwell has taken at two several times 500 horses of the King, besides foot. Thro' the knavery of some of his scouts Col. Massy was nearly surprised and routed.—120 musketeers in the hedges kept the enemy at bay while he retreated, but he took 30 or 40 of the commanders and officers who pursued.—Sends pamphlet.—Monday night four or five mad blades in drink resolved to do some mad prank; broke windows, killed one of the watch, wounded two more, neither of whom it is feared will live—four of them are taken. One is Captain Salkin, a captain of horse in the Lord-General's army, a proper young man of a light coloured hair; Sir Thomas Evelyn's eldest son, Thomas Evelyn; one Mr. Wild, a young gentleman, and another whose name I know not. They are in Newgate. Sir T. Fairfax sets out to-night for Taunton to relieve it, intending to leave four or five thousand with Col. Brown and Cromwell.

1645, May 8 and 15. The same to the same.

1645 June 5 The same to the same.—He was by an extraordinary occasion detained by a committee till about 10 at night. Leicester was taken by the King's forces on Saturday last. Verney has heard of Evesham having been taken by the Parliament. He (Burgoyne) sends a book of news.

1645, June 12. The same to the same.—The King's army is at Daintry, co. Northampton.

1645, June 17. Sir W. Palmer to Sir R. Verney.

1645, June 25. Sir R. Burgoyne to Sir R. Verney.—He cannot send the Moderate Intelligencer: it is fasting day.—Leicester was taken from us, and is retaken by us.—Great victory over the King's forces by Knarsby. We killed and took 5,000 men, 6,000 arms, 200 carriages, 12 pieces of ordinance, 1,500 horses, 48 captains, 3 colonels, &c.—Last Saturday we saw all the common soldiers brought into the city. Last Thursday was Thanksgiving Day. Both Houses met the Lord Mayor, who entertained both Houses at Grocer's Hall, where we had a very good dinner.

1645, July 3. The same to the same.

1645, July 31. Ditto.—Since Naseby and Leicester, Fairfax and Massy took and slew of the King's forces above 2,000, besides horse and arms about Marston Moor, not far off Taunton.—They have taken Bridgewater and Scarborough and Pomfret Castle. Some Commissioners are to set forward this day to Scotland. Sir Henry Vane, Secretary, Sir W. Armin, Mr. Hatcher, Mr. Goodwin, and he which should have been first Lord Wharton.

1645, Aug. 7. Ditto.—Jack Griffith, I believe, will be bailed. Britannicus, as I hear, is sent to Newgate prison for being too saucy and uncivil with the King in his pamphlets. The Parliament did very much resent the impudency of his stile. I wish he may smart to purpose, and others learn better manners.—The Parliament this day, as I am informed, passed a vote that there should be some proposition of peace framed and sent to the King, and a positive answer required.

1645, Aug. 14. Ditto.—He (Burgoyne) is going to Twickenham because of the sickness in London.

1645, Aug. 28 and Sept. 4. Ditto.

1645, Sept. 18. Ditto. He mentions that Bristol is taken.

1645, Sept. 24. Ditto. He (Burgoyne) says that Montrose is routed in Scotland.

1645, Sept. 27. Mary Frances, Abbess of — to Lady Verney.—Hearing they are to leave Rouen she thanks them for alms and kindness.—Asks for arms, firing, and clothes. (In English; dated "from our poor Exile.")

1645, Oct. 2. Sir R. Burgoyne to Sir R. Verney.—Col. Poyntz gave the King absolute defeat about Chester; there were slain on the ground 800, and taken above 1,200, most, if not all, horse; the King absolutely routed, and fled to Wales with five or six hundred at most. Then Prince Charles sent to Sir Thos. Fairfax from Exeter to deliver a pass for Culpeper and Hopton to go to the King, and desire him from himself to comply with the Parliament. Sir Thos. Fairfax sent it to Parliament to know their pleasure;—as yet there is no answer.—The Earl of Lichfield, otherwise Lord Bernard Steward, brother to the Duke of Richmond, is slain:—it is thought Gerrard, who is now made a lord, is slain or to be sure very dangerously wounded. He (Burgoyne) came to town last night. Mr. Solicitor St. John married

yesterday one Mrs. Cockrafts, widow of a merchant.—Lord Rich on the same day married fair Mrs. Rogers, the widow, Sir Thomas Cheek's daughter.

1645, Oct. 9. The same to Sir R. Verney at Rouen. The King has gone to Newark with 2,500 men.

1645, Oct. 9. The Countess of Sussex to Sir R. Verney.

1645, Oct. 23. Sir R. Burgoyne to Sir R. Verney at Paris.—He sends print of news.

1645, Oct. 30. The same to the same.—He says that Verney was voted out for nothing but his long absence.—Other things were laid to his charge, as being at Oxford or having been there or in the King's quarters, but a servant of his who was there present did satisfy them to the contrary. Sir Thos. Fairfax has sat down before Exeter and has taken, as I hear some of the outward forts; he has sent some to raise the siege at Plymouth.—Goring went out and summoned the Cornwall people, whereupon 9,000 were raised and presently declared themselves for the Parliament. This is not certain.—He hears the King is at Newark.—Some report that the young Prince is gone to France, but I believe it is not true.

1645, Nov. 6. The same to the same.—The King, we hear, is got out of Newark with 700 horse, and is gone to Banbury.—Pointz has taken Shelford House, by Northampton, on Monday last, where we have slain 100, and the Earl of Chesterfield's son, who was governor, is sorely wounded.

1645, Nov. 13. The same to the same.—Sends a news pamphlet.—Drake was going to seize on something in C . . . for the benefit of himself and Verney;—if he does it not within 10 days it may turn to prejudice.

1645, Nov. 20. The same to the same.—He (Burgoyne) attended at Lincoln's Inn to receive 115*l*. from Sir Edward Ellis; as soon as it was laid down five or six sent from the Middlesex Committee seized on it before it was told over; he suspects Ellis (who says he was forced by the Committee, to tell what he owed Verney) because he would not pay it in a private room.—Ellis affected to be very much distressed.

1645, Dec. 4. The same to the same.—The Scots are about Newark.—The King about Oxford.—The Parliament are about propositions.—He thinks that a sudden return will be safest.—He has ascertained that Ellis juggled.

1645, Dec. 18. Ditto.—He refers to his letter of the 11th, and to a bill inclosed (not there).

1645, Dec. 25, Christmas Day, and Dec. 31. The same to the same.

1645. M. Testard, Pasteur de Blois to Sir R. Verney.

1645. Sir John Leeke to Sir R. Verney.—On business and family matters and a little war news.

Letters from Susanna Verney and from Richard Alport, of London, who was engaged to marry Susanna Verney.

1645, Oct. 23, Rouen. William Earl of Devonshire to Sir R. Verney.—Compliments on his (Verney's) leaving Rouen.

1645, Nov. 16 and Dec. 14. The same to the same.—About a fine on his estate by the Parliament.

Three or four letters from Hatton Rich to R. Verney. In one, dated Oct. 17th, 1646, he encloses one from his father the Earl of Warwick (which is here) calling him home.—Verney is to keep this secret. Rich wants Verney to lend him some money to get home.

Several letters from Lady Mary Verney. In one, dated 1646, Dec. 3rd, she says that in London she pays 12 shillings a week for a chamber, another for her maid, two pairs of stairs high, and all fire, candle, washing, breakfast, and diet, besides coaches, which are most infer(n)nell dear, and there is no stirring forth without one, or a chair.—The town was never so full as it is now.

Letters from the Countess of Sussex.

Directions for such as travel from Paris into Italy.

1645, Jan. 2, Rouen. The Earl of Devonshire to Sir R. V., at Blois.—His ordinance is just past with difficulty enough, so that any advantage would have served against him, but all attempts for his longer stay abroad prove vaine. And therefore his friends advertize him they have got a convoy, and that he might expect it at Dieppe as yesterday, and if he fail to return with it, it will cost him no less than absolute ruin. He would have been happy if Verney had returned.

1646, Feb. 26, London. The same to the same.—Ashby is to be delivered to the Parliament next Saturday, Lord Loughborough having agreed to put it into the Parliament's hands so that he may have his own estate unsequestered, and other gentlemen with him admitted to compound as if they had come in

SIR
H. VERNEY
BART.

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H. VERNEY,
BART.

before the 1st of December.—Lady Sussex will shortly be married to Lord Warwick.

Drafts of Verney's replies to these letters.

1646. Several letters from Dr. William Denton to Verney.—In one he says that he can't get a form of pardon, but he sends a form of an ordinance which authorizes his Majesty's Solicitor-General to draw up a pardon.

In another letter he thinks Verney will have to pay between 2 and 3,000*l.*, unless he can show conveyances for payment of debts dated before the delinquency.—In another, of the 24th of September, he says that Sir J. Wake died yesterday.

Several letters by Pen Denton, afterwards Pen Verney.

Many letters by Thomas Verney.

Letters from Anne Hobart and Nathaniel Hobart.

Letters from Sir Nic. Crispe.

1644 to 1646. Copies of proceedings regarding the sequestered estates of Sir R. Verney.—His estate was conveyed to Mary Verney his wife, Sir R. Burgoyne, Richard Winwood, John Denton, and Francis Drake, in trust for payment of debts, about 900*l.*, and annuities. The trustees had appointed a receiver.—At a committee for Bucks the receiver was ordered to continue.

(1645, Jan.—Col. H. Verney.) So indorsed.—Gives a list of the prisoners of quality taken at Hereford, sixteen in number. The Lord Brudenell, Sir Henry Benefield, and Sir Francis Howard are marked as papists.—There are several letters.—He says that Sir R. Verney's only crime (i.e. against the parliament) is absence.

1645, Feb. 5. Col. Henry Verney.—'Tis believed Chester can not stand out six days.—He hears Exeter is in great danger, and Banbury nearly blocked.

1645, Feb. 12. From the same.—Chester is now in the Parliament's hands; they had honourable conditions.

1645, Feb. 9. Lord Loughborough is endeavouring to make his peace.—Exeter for a certainty is in much distress, and Banbury blocked up.—Murray, by the speech of all, is in bad condition, most think this journey will cost him his life.—He dares not meddle to speak of the well agreeing of the Scots and the Parliament.

1645, Feb. 26. Answer about Sir R. Verney's coming home;—he thinks he may do so on easy terms.

1645, March 5. Sir R. Burgoyne to Sir R. Verney. The enemy got into Abingdon, but were driven out and met with a blow between Abingdon and Oxford. Prince Rupert was there.

Letters by Col. Verney.

1645, March 5.—Corfe Castle last week by a plot, was taken by the Parliament. On Monday last Abingdon was in great election to be surprised by Prince Rupert in the night;—his troops got in, and were in possession of the cannon and market place; but they began to plunder and were driven out, it would have been for his Majesty's advantage,—it was stored with provisions and ammunition, and 1,000 soldiers in it.

1646, March 19.—Lord Hopton has given all his horse to Sir Thomas Fairfax.

1646, April 2. Donnington Castle, co. Berks, and Tidbury, co. Stafford, are both this week taken by the Parliament.—This night news has come that Worcester has yielded.

1646, May 7.—Peg Elmy is married this day.—He (Verney) was going to church.—The King is in person with the Scots before Newark, but on what conditions is not yet known here. The Duke of Richmond, Lord Linsey, Sir Edward Siddenham, Sir W. Fleetwood, and Jack Cary came there all voluntary in, but notwithstanding were sent to Warwick Castle.

1646, May 14. Tells of successes of the Parliament army.—Everybody seeks to make the best conditions they can now that the King has left them. I wish for your own good and my content you did the like.—Advises him to come as they grow stricter daily. The ordinance is renewed for six months longer.

1646, Dec. 24. Plot lately discovered by the Lord of Northumberland that the Duke of York was to be stole away by Nedd Waller;—he is at present under the black rod.

1646, Nov. Elizabeth Heath to R. Verney in Paris.

1646. Robert Thorner, from Rome, to R. Verney.

1646. The same to the same, from Orleans.—Sends two books, but he cannot get Confession of Augsburg in Latin, or the book about the Jesuits either. (In August he sends the Confession of Augsburg in French.)

Letters by Sir Roger Burgoyne to Sir R. Verney.

1646, June 4.—The King is still in Newcastle with the Scots, which breeds much jealousy among divers in these parts.

1646, June 11. The King is at Newcastle.—The Parliament is now sending a proposition to him.

1646, June 25. He (Burgoyne) is in the country, at Chiswick, but intends to return to town every day.

1646, July 16. Mentions the sale of a silver basin, ewer, and candlesticks.

1646, March 26. He has received the plate (in cipher).

1646, April 9. His wife is yet alive, and there's a little more hope.

1646, April 16. His wife is better, but has to undergo her confinement.—Thinks he would better not made a motion for further delay for R. Verney, lest it wake a sleeping lion.

1646, April 23. Susan's marriage stayed because R. Verney's signature to a deed is wanted.

1646, ^{1 July}_{20 June}. R. Verney to Sir Roger Burgoyne.—Susan would better marry Allport at once, but she cannot expect to escape the reward of her own folly; she is like to be an unfortunate woman.

1646, April 30. Sir R. Burgoyne to R. Verney.—Is glad Verney has thoughts of looking towards his friends in England.

1646, July 23. None discourage him (Burgoyne) from asking Verney's wife to come over.

1646, Aug. 6. He has consulted with many.—Sir Gilbert Gerard is not against Lady Verney coming over.

1646, Aug. ²⁶₁₆. R. Verney to Sir R. Burgoyne. About sequestration and the proposition.

1646, Aug. 13. Sir R. Burgoyne to Sir R. Verney. Ill success of the proposition mentioned in the last letter. What the House of Commons intends to-morrow.

1646, Aug. 27. He (Burgoyne) discusses the applicability of the articles to Verney.—Former letters have told him that his niece (Susan Verney) was married.

1646, Sept. 3. The Parliament is taken up with a proposition of the Scots which they have sent into the House in writing. They made out a bill of 3,000,000*l.* and had received 900,000*l.*—We bring them in debt 400,000*l.*

1646, Sept. 24. No pass (for Lady Verney) is to be procured from the Speaker. He is told that it is not necessary now, as there are no garrisons near.—Asks for information, so that he may prepare to meet her.

1646, Oct. 1. He is in daily expectation of hearing from the lady.

1646, Oct. 8. He has the stone, and cannot exert himself.

1646, Oct. 15. Writes to ask where Lady Verney will land.

1646, Nov. 5. He was this day fortnight at the Earl of Essex's funeral.

1646, Dec. 3. Congratulates him on the safe arrival of Lady Verney.

1646, Jan. 14—Feb. 4. The King will shortly be at Hombie.

1646, Feb. 11. The children's illness prevents him from going more than once or twice in a fortnight to Westminster. We hear not yet from the King since his setting forth from Newcastle to Holdenby.—The Scots are all gone out.

1646, Feb. 25. Last week was much prevented, but the House did not rise till about 9 at night this day sennight.—It was concerning the army, how many horse and foot should be kept and how many disbanded. (He mentions the votes.) He supposes that Verney has heard that Sir Thomas Bendish is going over as ambassador to Constantinople, or otherwise as Consul. Aleppo.

1646, March 11. Tells Verney that the committee have sent to the Committee in the country to know on what grounds Verney was sequestered. They have six weeks time to give an account.

1646, Dec. ²⁹₁₀. R. Verney to Lady Verney.

1646, ^{Dec. 10}_{Nov. 30}, Caen. The same to the same.—To-morrow he goes towards Alençon and so to Mans, which is the direct way to Blois.

A key of names that R. Verney and his lady write by. A letter by Lady Cary Gardiner.

Several letters from R. Verney to H. Verney.

Many letters from William Wakefield to R. Verney in December, dated from Rotterdam, Dieppe in November, Orleans and Paris in October.

Thomas Lister, at Tours, to R. Verney.—About getting him some sweetmeats.

Several letters from Jonas Abeels, at Amsterdam. (He had charge of R. Verney's deeds and trunks.)

SIR
H. VERNEY,
BART.

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H. VERNEY,
BART.

1644. (Indorsed, received July ??). Henry (Lord) Beauchamp, at Paris, to R. Verney, at Blois.—Prince Rupert arrived on Thursday last at St. Germain.

1644, May 3 and July 8. Henry Cholmeley, at Tours, to R. Verney.

1644. Reply by R. Verney, telling Cholmeley English news.

1645, June 30 and Dec. 11. Francis Drake to Sir R. Verney.—On business.

1645, Jan. 29. The same to the same. He thinks it will be well for him to come to England;—he urges it.—There is a resolution again to sequester his (Verney's) estate, and selling may follow, if not prevented; he knows his best course.

1646. Letter from Roads (the steward) to R. Verney.

1646, May 26. Robert Busby, at Pau, to Lady Verney, at Hamburg.—He gives English news and sends a present.

1646, Oct. —. Sir Thomas Darrell to R. Verney, Near the Abbé St. Germain.—The passage by Dieppe proving lately very unfortunate to your friend and mine, Sir Ralph Sidenham, Mr. Andrew Newport, Mr. Costen (?), and divers others, who as yet we have so much reason to believe were cast away in the last great storm, and four barks in the sight of a Newcastle ship, which brings the sad report.

1646, Sept. 23. The same to the same.—The ill news out of England that my land is set at sale, and other estates seized on. All men that dare are from hence making for England. I can not yet take my resolution. I believe the intendment of her Majesty for Ireland is much infirmed by the violent dissent of the Popish party to their own agreement.

1646, July 25. Thomas Verney to W. Roades.—I had called at Claydon had I not a company of unruly soldiers at my heels. Thanks him for his former favour; asks for 5*l.*, which he is sure Sir Ralph will allow if he (Thomas) dye.

1646, Oct. —. The same to the same.

1646, May 6. Robert Leslie, at Paris, to R. Verney. His wife is going to England on his business, she shall make more hast because of his (R. Verney's) necessities.—The Prince is at Jersey, 200 in his train; when he cometh we know not, but the Queen doth earnestly desire it.

1646, April 30. Matthew Snelling, London, to—Sir Robert Crompton intends to spend the summer in London; he is lodged in Long Aker, in a house called the Lord of Pembroke's Stables near Covent Garden.—There is no certainty when the King will be admitted to come in. Yesterday Parliament received a letter from the King; he desired to come in, with six of his train, but Parliament will not grant it till they have spoken with the Scots. General Fairfax has begirt Oxford.—Parliament have taken the place where the Marquis Hamilton was a prisoner, and he is daily expected at London.

Other letters by Matthew Snelling.

1646, March 15. Ralph Verney to Sir Robert Lesly.—He hopes that they may spend their next winter in England.

1647.

Several letters from Hatton Rich (son of the Earl of Warwick, at Tours).

Draft of letters from Sir R. Verney to Lady Sussex and others.

1647, Jan. 6 and 7. Lady Mary Verney to Sir R. Verney. After great worries she has finished the business before the committee.

There are many long letters from her.

1647, Jan. —. Edward Bruce at Orleans to —.

1647, Jan. —. Hatton Rich, at Tours, to Sir R. Verney.—He says that Hollis is still there, who doth aire himself twice a day to Marmotie to talk with the religieux concerning the seven dormants.

1647, Feb. 18. Lady Verney to —. She says she has sold her fine watch for 2*5*l.**

Jane Tyingham to Lady Verney; and other letters to her.

1647, March —. Lady Verney to —. She says she is going to Warwick House to see my lady (Sussex, now Warwick). In another letter she mentions a dispute with her brother-in-law Harry, who complained of his letters not being answered.

1647, June 10. From the same.—She writes that the Dr. sent him word last week that she was delivered of a son—he is a fine child (christened Ralph). She is ill, only writes short letters—the child is ill, like to die, but it gets better.—(In July her letters are longer.)

An abusive letter from Thomas Verney;—he threatens a pamphlet.

1647, Aug. 12. Edmund Verney, at Blois, to his mother Lady Verney in French.

Paul Testard to Sir R. Verney.

W. Roads to Lady Verney.

Drafts of letters by Sir R. Verney to Henry Verney.

Letters from W. Wakefield (London), H. Montford, at Rotterdam, and James Abeels, Amsterdam, to Sir R. Verney, at Blois.—On business; and Sir R. Verney's replies.

1647, Nov. 14. Jo. Twysden, at Tours, to Sir R. Verney. He hears our pious Parliament are yet content to possess themselves of all men's estates, that at least tho' against their wills they may render them helpless in the great work of *re.* he had almost said deformation, toward which the wickedness of some would else have made not contributions.

1647, Sept. 4. The same to the same.

Letters from Thomas and Henry Verney, and replies.

1647, Dec. 8. T. Cordell, at Tours.—He hears much discourse there of the King's escape into the Isle of Wight.—Prays God for him. (There are other letters from him.)

1647, Nov. 24. T. Fanshawe, at Tours.

1647, Jan. 5. Copy order of the committee for taking off sequestration of Sir R. Verney's estate.

Letters from Dr. Denton to Sir R. Verney, and his replies.—Denton gives Verney London news.

Edmund Brown, London, to Sir R. Verney.

Edmund Verney to his mother Lady Verney.—On the birth of Ralph (in French)—He says, *Mlle. ma sœur est extrêmement courroucée contre vous, in having a son and not a daughter.*

Thomas Cockram, at Rouen. On business; and letters to him.

1647, Aug. 11. Col. (afterwards Sir) W. Smith, at Rouen, to Sir R. Verney. Tells London, parliamentary, and city news.—The army cry out against the last breach of privilege, when by prentices and others they were forced to unvote what they had passed the day before; the army are drawn about the city—they have taken care of the block houses at Gravesend, and have killed and taken divers of the city horse which lay at Greenwich. Some Independents were slain. In London the Speaker has gone, and Mr. Henry Pelham is chosen in his place.

Another letter from the same, dated Paris.

Letters from Robert Thorner (Paris). In October, he says that Lord Digby, O'Neale, and Mr. Digby, son to Sir Kellem, on Thursday last disarmed the Lord Wilmot, the Lord Wentford, and his second, to their great dishonour.

There are letters from Matthew Marten (Tours), S. Hartnell, and Abigail Sherard, from Rouen; from W. Roads, Du Val, Pen Denton, and many from Dr. Denton.

1647, Nov. 4. Dr. Denton to Sir R. Verney. He says the Scotch Commissioners have been three or four days with his Majesty.

1647, Oct. 20. Sir R. Verney to Dr. Denton. He announces the death of Peg Verney.

1648.

Letters from Eleanor Countess of Warwick; R. Cockram, at Rye; Paul Testard, at Blois; Mary Gardiner, at Blois; Edmund Verney; and several from Lady Mary Verney, one is dated Sept. 20th from France.—Many letters from and to Dr. W. Denton, and from Penelope Denton to her brother Sir R. Verney, and many from Thomas Verney.—Dr. John Kirton, at Paris, Thomas Cockran, Sir R. Verney to his son Edmund, Edward Denton to E. Verney, Edmund Browne (Paris), George Pierrepont (Paris), and Thomas Cordell (Angers).

1648, Feb. 29, Tours.—Thomas Cordell to —. A report that the King is assassinated, and the Prince of Wales executed in effigy.

Copy of Mr. Percies letter.—His defense to Parliament.

n. d. Thomas Hammond to —. He says that a cousin of his wife, Sir R. Verney has, he is sure by mistake, been delivered to him as a delinquent.—He was sitting in Parliament when his father fell at Edge Hill. In 1643 he went abroad, but for his wife's health, who about three or four years after died there, and then he returned not long after to England.—Asks favour for Sir R. Verney.

Sir R. Verney, at Paris, to Thomas Verney.

Letters from Samuel Brunsell, at the Hague, Jo. Twysden, at Tours, and Sir Edmund Nersey, at Walesford, John Denton to his nephew (R. Verney), E. Chalmers, at Blois, Rouen, and London; Charles Chalmers and W. White, at Blois.

There are numerous long letters by Edmund Verney from St. Germain, Rouen, and Havre.

SIR
H. VERNEY
BART.

SIR
H. VERNEY,
BART.

1648, May 24. A prescription, in French, by M. Testard for Lady Verney, to take at B—. And an account, in Latin, of the 20th of May, of Lady Verney's sudden illness and recovery.

In 1648 Lady Verney's letters do not contain much but domestic news, and her husband's business. Dr. Denton's letters give a good deal of public news. The letters from the English abroad notice people who are there.

1649.

In this year are many letters from Dr. Denton—he sent over to Sir R. Verney the ΕΙΚΩΝΟΚΛΑΣΤΗΣ. One letter from him is dated Jan 18th. He says the scaffold is preparing for the trial of the King.—Term is put off for ten days for that reason. It is almost every man's opinion that nothing will satisfy but his head, and I am already of the same opinion. Our divines preach generally against these proceedings, and not without great vehemency, and some of them begin to work against them also. Our cavaliers have offered to engage life and fortune for the King's purpose of whatever he shall grant of their demands. The Scotch have mediated and declared absolutely against it; yet nothing will do, they are resolved of their course.

1649, Nov. 18, Caen.—James Buck to Sir R. Verney. —Tells him that Sir Edmund was slain at Drogheda three days after quarter was given him; as he was walking with Cromwell by way of protection, one Ropier, brother to Lord Ropier, called him aside on pretence to speak with him, and ran him through with a tuck. The next day after one, Col. Boyle, who had quarter likewise gave him, as he was sitting with Lady More, sister to the Earl of Sunderland, in the same time one of Cromwell's came and whispered him in the ear to tell he must presently be put to death, who, rising from the table, the lady asked him whither he was going; he answered Madam, to dye; who no so sooner slipped out of the room but he was shot to death.

Letters from Humphrey Willett, at Rouen, from Mary Verney, sister to Sir R. Verney, Pen Denton, Margaret Sherard to Lady Verney. W. Wakefield, at London, Jo. Kirton, at Paris, several from Thomas and Jo. Cochrane, at Rouen (one dated 20th Feb. contains an account of the King's death). Edward Roscarrock, Rotterdam, and Sir Robert Walsh, Paris.

List of judges and officers named appointed by Parliament for the tryal of King Charles I., begun on Saturday Jan. 20th, and ended Saturday Jan. 27th, 1648. There are 125 names in all. Algernon Sidney is one of the number, and J. Bradshaw, serjeant-at-law, president, besides counsellors and officers.

Earl of Devonshire to Sir R. Verney, at Blois.

1649, Aug. 23, Sir Henry Pickering to Sir R. Verney (it is signed de Neufville), dated from Weybridge.—He notices, comically, Verney's love for Frontinack, which his godfather King James enforced into him.

1649, April 23, Rouen. H. Pickering to Sir R. Verney. —A little news from England. At Rouen are Mr. Waller and his wife, Col. T. Weston, and one Sir Osborne; Lady Portland, Lady Glamorgan, and Lady Ratcliff are going to Calais to meet her husband out of Holland. On the same paper, dated 24th April.—A letter from Dieppe two days since says it was twice put at the Council Table at Whitehall whether there should be a massacre of cavaliers and papists, and twice by two votes carried in the negative.—He does not know how it can agree with another letter he saw that there are already agents from Rouen, and shortly a nuncio is expected—whether the writers of the last mean Sir K. Digby, who lies still at Dieppe, or whether the Pope's nuncio that is in Normandy, not three weeks since come out of Ireland.

1649, April 1. From the same to the same, at Orleans. There are other letters dated from Paris, London, and Weybridge.

Several letters from Dorothy Leeke to Lady Verney.

Letters from John Barbary (Blois); many from A. Cowley, in Paris, and from Louis Auger, Paris. Henry Harrison, at Tours, borrows from Lord Allington the King's book in English—he has it in French; fears Lord Allington is in a consumption. Letters from Gyles Lord Allington, Samuel Bransell (a clergyman), and Sir Thomas Osborne, who sends the King's book to Sir R. Verney.

1649, Dec. 3, Roger Gascoyne to Sir R. Verney.

1649, Dec. $\frac{23}{13}$, Blois.—Sir R. Verney to Thomas Hatcher.—He says that on Saturday a friend will give a sermon and the sacrament after the honest old way at home;—if he will come he is welcome.

Many letters from Sir R. Burgoyne to Sir R. Verney. In one of Jan. 18th, he mentions the scaffold in Westminster Hall for the trial of the King.

Many letters from—Wildgos in Paris.

SIR
H. VERNEY,
BART.

Three letters from (Father) W. Worsley, at Orleans:—seal, two swords in saltire between four fleur-de-lis.

1649, Jan. 16, Paris. Robert Pendrie to Sir R. Verney. —Mentions the marriage of Admiral Barberini's nephew, who was married to Justiniani's daughter, the Pope's nuncio. The Pope performed the ceremony.—A description of it.

Letters from Sir John Coke, who was travelling from Geneva, Thomas Fauconberg, at Saumur, Walter Vernon, at Geneva, Christopher Hallely, at Orleans, Ronen, and Paris, and replies to some of them by Sir R. Verney.

1650. Many pathetic letters concerning Lady Verney's death.

1651, March 18. (Sir Roger Burgoyne) à M.M. Caesar Gras, marchand bourgeois à Lye.—(for Mr. Ralph Smith (Verney). Indorsed, about a sum of money to be taken to clear my debts.

1652. Letters dated in July, October, November, and December, from Dupont, at London.—About a tomb to be executed for Sir R. Verney in memory of his father Sir Edmund, afterwards erected in Claydon Church. Indorsed, from Daval about the tomb.

Letters, ten or 12 in number, from Thomas Verney to W. Roads.—Applications for money; he (Verney) was in debt and in prison.

1652, Jan. 31. Thomas Verney to Sir R. Verney. He wants to go to his wife at Mallago.

1652, March 15. Thomas Verney to Sir R. Verney.—He wants to go to Barbadoes.

1652, May. —He says he has entered himself into the States service on Saturday.

1652, May 27. He speaks of the sign of the Three Periwigs and Three Crowns, in the Strand, by Suffolk House.—He is to be listed to-morrow in Col. Ingleby's regiment, and to trail a pike in his own company.—Asks for a suit of clothes, &c. and a sword.—Periwigs are not to be had in Dover, therefore tell Mr. L—— to go to the Three Periwigs (as above): the master is a Frenchman, and knows the bigness of his head, and will make one for 10s.

1652. On the 24th of June he writes that he was arrested for debt.

1652, Aug. 27. Ditto. Mentions his sudden departure to Scotland.

1652, July 28. Eliza Isham to M. Jean Shaw, English merchant at Antwerp. (For Sir R. Verney or Mr. Ralph Smyth).—She was his aunt.

Draft of Sir R. Verney's reply.

1652, Aug. 30, Hilsden. Eliza Isham to M. Guillaume Thompson, at Brussels, for Sir R. Verney. (Seal, a bar wavy sable, in chief 3-piles wavy sable). Other letters by Eliza Isham.

1652. Dr. Denton's directions to Sir Ralph Verney. —He wants Brussels Tweeces (to contain the following, I suppose,) sizars.—A large silver pen with a multiplying table upon it as can be with a hole for black lead, &c.

1652, Feb. 25, Londres.—Dupont to Sir R. Verney; and draft of reply by Sir H. Verney to Daval, dated from Venice $\frac{3 \text{ May}}{23 \text{ April}}$ 1652 About 8 or 10 days he intends to leave Venice and move towards Holland.—Hopes the Dr. and the men are in a way of agreement about the tomb.

1652, $\frac{5 \text{ July}}{25 \text{ June}}$, Amsterdam. Sir R. Verney's reply to the accompanying letter of Dupont's about the tomb.—Other letters by Dupont, and draft of answers.

1651, Feb. 19, Leghorn.—Thomas Banckes to Sir R. Verney, at Rome.—The Grand Duke with his small court is this week expected at Pisa who may happily come here in good time and see our convoy of ships under the command of Captain Bodilis (who is daily expected).—Now we are in daily expectation what effect the Holland Ambassador in London there treating will produce; if accord not, adieu to all trade and we must to the war.

1652, April 5 and 12, and May 3, Legorne. Three letters from Thomas Banckes, to Sir R. Verney, at Venice.

1652, May 11, Robert Pendrie, at Rome, to Sir R. Verney.

1652, May $\frac{18}{5}$, Sir R. Verney to R. Pendrie.—Asks for books and strings for the theorbo and gittane.

1652, March 18. The Hon. Margaret Sherard to Sir R. Verney.—She hears that he and his brother intend to remove her children towards Paris by reason as the King of France goeth toward Bordeaux.—Tells him to do as he thinks fit.

1653, March 28, London. Sir R. Verney to the Hon. Margaret Sherard.—As the Duchess of Orleans with her little daughters and much good company are now at Blois, he thinks his little cousins may

SIR
H. VERNEY,
BART.

spend their time there with much advantage ; therefore, unless the court remove to some other place or war break out in those parts (which he does not apprehend) thinks she may well continue them there a little longer.

1652, Feb. 1. The same to the same.—Hearing by her brother Denton of his arrival in England, congratulates her.

1652, July 27.—The Honble. Margaret Sherard to Sir R. Verney.—Hears that he has returned from Italy, and intends to be at Blois.—She hears of troubles in France, and that the plague is spreading ; asks him to look after her children.—An estate has lately fallen to them by the death of my Lord Eure.

1652. Sir R. Verney, in reply, tells her that he thinks they (the children) would better stay longer for the language—if war breaks out he will remove Jack nearer to England.—He does not hear of more plague than usual.

1652, Oct. 29, Blois.—Marie Eure to M. le Chevalier Verney (in French).—She is glad he has come to France.—Sends her regards to her cousin Verney.

1652, Nov. 11. Nathaniel Hobart to (Sir R. Verney). Is glad he is in England.

1652, March 28, Lyons. Mons. Gras to Sir R. Smith (Verney) in English.—The King's army and that of the Princes, both strong, are about Chartres, and distant from each other only four French leagues. The Court is at Blois, where the Duke of Bouillon is lately gone.—Marshal Turenne, his brother, is still with the King, much esteemed and caressed. M. le Comte de Harcourt has taken the town of Naintes ; the Provençals have demanded the Duke of Angoulême to be again their governor after the voluntary submission made to him by the deputies.

1652, June 21. The same to the same.—It is reported that the Hollanders have a mind to join again with the French if the town and fortress of Dunkirk be delivered unto them.

There are other letters by Gras, and drafts of Sir R. Verney's replies.

1652. Francis Drake to Sir R. Verney, at Dr. Denton's house, in Covent Garden.

1652. Many letters from Dr. W. Denton to Mr. W. Roades.

1652, June 24, Brussels. Sir Roger Burgoyne to the Chevalier Verney, at Blois.—He arrived at Brussels this morning ; Lord Allington and his governor are there, but not his brother, Mr. Sidney.—He is told the King has left Paris hitherward, and is expected to pass this way three days hence. Lord Craven's estate is sequestered only for giving the King a horse, say some, others say that he presented two gentlemen to kiss the King's hands, and that with his good estate was crime enough.

1651-2. Richard Abell to his brother W. Abell, at East Claydon.—On business.

1652, May 28, London. W. Wakefield to Sir Ralph Verney, at Amsterdam.—Desires his letters to be addressed to Mr. Primate, leatherseller, sign of the Three Golden Buckles, next the Feather Tavern, in Fleet Street.

1652, Aug. 17, Antwerp. Sir R. Verney to W. Wakefield.—He intends next week to see Gaunt, Bruges, Newport, and Ostend, and so back to Brussels.—He has ordered his bailiff to pay Wakefield some money speedily, but he cannot say what he will do ; for in these times our old servants are become our new masters.

1652, Aug. 20, London. W. Wakefield to Sir R. Verney, at Antwerp.—Advises him as things stand here, and according to that knowledge he has of Verney's affairs, with relation to the Act about taking of the Engagement, it should be to think of home-wards now after a ten years' peregrination ; " and this " let me tell you, I have a little island at Edmonton, " where you may be as private as you will desire."

1652, Sept. 3, Antwerp.—John Shaw to Sir R. Verney, at Brussels. News of a great fight between the two States ships off Plymouth, wherein Sir George Ascue was overmann'd in the number of ships and ships of force ; so doubt not he may come to the worse, but we have no particulars of anything than that the fight lasted Monday and Tuesday was sennight.

1652, Sept. 10, Antwerp. The same to the same.—There are many other letters from Wakefield.

1652. Letters from George Gaell, of Doctor's Commons, to his brother, W. Abell at East Claydon.

1652, Jan. 24. W. Roades to Dr. Denton.—Bricks are 19s. per 1,000 at the kiln.

1652. Robert Wyteman (Doctor's Commons) to William Abell.—He means to come to Claydon by the Alsberry coach.

1652. Two letters from Richard Spencer, at Brussels, to his cousin Verney, at Antwerp.

1652, March 23, Florence. Dr. John Kirton to Sir R. Verney, at Rome.—Some merchants from London write that there will be peace with Holland—others say the reverse—and that the Marquis of Argyle still defends himself in the highlands, and will not yield to our Republic.—Angers is taken by the King of France.—Here we expect the Archduke of Insprug.

1652, Nov. 22. Thomas Banckes, at Leghorn, to Sir R. Verney—and many other letters from him.

1652, April 13. Dr. Kirton, at Marco Antonio Renzo, at Florence, to Sir R. Verney, at Bologna.—Mr. Courten writes me from Lygorne what a worthy piece the Act of Indemnity is, indeed, a trap to catch every man in whom they please, and to ruin the old nobility, and so their new laws are all for their own advantage to fetch in any man who does not run their way.—He (Courten) also writes that from England they write that there will be war, and from Holland peace. Certain it is that the negotiation is carried very secretly.

1652, Feb. 3, Florence. The same to the same.—We expect from England what the Holland and Swedish Ambassador will negotiate. Mr. Hobbes is forbidden our English Court at Paris, whence I have fresh letters, but no such news as the match with the Queen of Swedland.—Our Court, as they write, is very poor.

1652, Jan. 27. The same to Sir R. Verney, at Rome.—Our great Duke has news that our King shall marry the Queen of Swedland.—From England we hear that Ireton is dead, in Ireland, and the Parliament, to requite his great services, have ordered 2,000*l.* per annum out of the Duke of Buckingham's estate for his posterity. From France, that the Prince of Condé in all encounters has been beaten, and now endeavours to make his peace.—That Cardinal Mazarin has sent 6,000 fresh men to the King's army, and himself is retired out of France again.—That Barcelona is relieved, and that the Spaniards have quitted the siege.— . . . From England we hear of the death of the old Countess of Kent.

1652, Jan. 13, Florence. The same to the same.— . . . Mr. Curtess writes from Frankfort to Mr. Courten that our King will come next Spring into Germany to demand succour from all these princes.—Half the Council of State Cromwell hath changed, and the president is to be changed every month ; the Parliament sits three years longer.—For the news of our King being a Catholic, I have fresh letters from Paris, but they say nought of it.

There a few other letters from Dr. Kirton.

1652, Rome.—Several letters by Thomas Cordell.

1652, Antwerp.—Letters from Dr. George Morley (afterwards Bishop of Winton) to Sir R. Verney.

1652, Dec. 12, Antwerp.—He says the news from France is very bad, viz., that they are sending to the rebels of England to make a bargain with them, which he is assured will draw in the Dutch too.

1652, Nov. —. The same to Sir R. Verney, at Brussels.—He discusses Mr. Knott's book and Chillingworth's opinion.

n. d., Oxon. William Denton to his nephew Ralph Verney, Esq., at Mr. Whetton's, his lodge, Christ Church College. *Begins*, Ralph.—Our Solomon that could discourse from the cedar in Lebanon to the mosse that groweth on the wall can not compose an antidote against his own death, but drops, or rather runneth, every hower towards his sepulture, as well as his language will give him leave to express ; he bearing his sickness very patiently ; he hath a dead palsy, and therefore cannot speak, but understands.—Physicians as well as others are christian in death which we must all pay, &c. (There is a little Latin in the letter.)

Several letters from Pen Denton to her brother Sir R. Verney.

Letters from Humphrey Willett, at Rouen, to Sir R. Verney—they are on business and contain some news. One is dated, as below, and is to Sir R. Verney, at Brussels.

1652, Sept. 27, Rouen.—The taking of the fleet going from Dunkirk has caused some English ships to be arrested at St. Malo, four of those taken being of St. Malo, and the people are so incensed there that the English dare not at present stay abroad.—At Honfleur, those of the Admiralty have arrested three ships laden for London.

Henry Page, at Venice, to Sir R. Verney.—He intends to send him (Verney) some looking glasses.—God grant they may escape the Flemings.

Many letters from Dr. William Denton to Sir R. Verney, at some place abroad.—About money and land.

1652, July 16.—Dr. W. Denton to Sir R. Verney.—Nat. Hob(art) was yesterday sworn a Master of Chancery in Sir Ed. Leech his dead place.

1652, Sept. 9. I must confess a coach and a chaplain

SIR
H. VERNEY,
BART.

SIR
H. VERNEY,
BART.

are very great aims, but God thinks a mean garb fit for me, and therefore I hope will make me content with such things as I have. I am resolved to keep a coach when I have wherewith all, but till then I am resolved to keep none. . . . Some have pages in trunks that ride behind the coaches, but not many: but I believe they will increase next Hyde Park time. I know none of your acquaintance that have one but Sir Arthur Haselrigs, and yet I never saw him behind a coach, but he is in cloath trunks, billeted or garded with velvet, silver sword and silver buckles upon his shoes, and silk stockings. I like the bed coaches best with one end only, and they are much in use here, and so are the others.

1652, Aug. 20. Charles Sydenham goeth over with Lieutenant-General Fleetwood into Ireland, but in no command—as a companion indeed, or a child. . . . Coals are very dear, 30s. a chaldron. He (Denton) hears that the Dutch intercepted our packet boat with the post.—He has sent another packet with a letter and draught of the tombe to Verney.

Several letters from Lucy Shepherd to Ralph Smith (Verney).

1652, Aug. 6. Sir Roger Burgoyne to Sir R. Verney.—There was a report in the city of a bloody fight between the fleets, which is contradicted by Admiral Blake, under his own hand.

1652, Dec. 31. Pass from the States General to Sir Ralph Verney, in Dutch, and a letter of the same date, being an extract from the resolutions of the States General.

1653. Letter from Ann Hobart (a cousin of Sir R. Verney's) to him.

1653. Edward Fust (afterwards a baronet) to Sir R. Verney.

1653. Henry Colepeper, Enford, to Sir R. Verney.

1653 (Feb. 6?). A copy of Sir R. Verney's letter to T. Cordell, at Blois.—Yesterday the Earl of Devonshire visited him and wanted a tutor for his only son: he sent him to Sir O. B . . . Cannot tell how to advise Cordell, because he must engage for six or twelve months.

1653, Feb. 28. T. Cordell to Sir R. Verney.—He acknowledges his (Verney's) of the 6th.—The Prince of Conti's marriage with the Cardinal's niece took place upon Sunday last though in Lent; he has in hand 100,000 crowns, a year after, as many more, 150,000 crowns pension yearly, besides 50,000 crowns present from the King, and he is presently to go into Catalonia. Keratry is to be Constable of France, with certain restrictions.—Other news.

1653, April 20th. Ditto.—Prince Robert has arrived in Paris; four ships he brought, but can give no account of his brother Maurice.—Sir Edward Herbert is made Lord Keeper of the Seal.

1653, May 24. The same to the same.—No news as to the court and country, but to the other court is come he whom they call here the Duke of Gloster; he arrived on Wednesday last, and with him came Thos. Killigrew and Sir Marmaduke Langdale, who, they say, is deputed this way by the presbyterians, and great intercession is made to make him a privie counsellor to uphold that interest.

1653, June 7, Paris. The same to the same. The Irish garrison at Lormont, near Bordeaux, which consisted of 575, have rendered the place and declared themselves for the King. Bellegarde is gasping, and 'tis hoped here it will be soon given up. The Prince of Condé is still at Bruxelles.—The King is at St. Germain, but his return is soon expected.

1653, June. The same to the same. Bellegarde is taken, and Mr. Win the-lawyer's son, and one Mr. Crewe with some Swedes coming from Rye to Deipe, within half a mile of the town, upon the sea, were robbed to the purpose by a little man-of-war, pretending from the Duke of York, who sheltered himself behind the rocks till he saw his opportunity.

1653, June 28, Paris.—The same to the same.—Prince Rupert had liked to have been drowned last week; he sank three times and at last was hooked up. The Cardinal, they say, loves the son better than the mother, and 'tis said she grows jealous and angry as his mother-in-law did before her.—The King and Queen are both at St. Germain.

1653, July 5. The same to the same.—The other day the Duke of York went to Marshal Turenne's camp, which, they say, consists of 20,000 men. Last night the King was at the fireworks which the Parisians made at the Greve to commemorate the Prince's design as on that day to burn the Maison Ville.—Mentions the Pope's Bull against the Jansenists. Italian and Swiss gossip.

1653, July 9. T. Cordell to Sir R. Verney, from

Paris.—What a strange transmutation is here. Above 100,000 hereticks made with a word of Innocent's mouth; yet I love him for this, that by his accommodating prudence he hath confounded the Spaniards as much as the Jansenists.

1653, July $\frac{25}{15}$. The same to the same.—The King of France is upon his return this way. Bourdeaux is certainly upon his gasping, and will soon give up the ghost. Cardinal Antonio was attacked by the Turks in the Mediteranean; he escaped, but his baggage and some of his train were lost.—You know our countryman who has served here in the wars with so much vogue, and is a great commander in the French armies, and you have heard of Madame Chastillon, whose husband was killed at Charenton. He shall be the cavaliero and she shall be the donna, and under these terms I will in my next recount the accident.

Drafts of two or three letters from Sir R. Verney to T. Cordell.

R. Cotton, at Blois, to Sir R. Verney.

Drafts of letters to Robert Cotton from Sir R. Verney.

William Wildegos, at Paris, to Sir R. Verney.

Jasper Gower to Ralph Smith (Verney), at the corner of the Cloyster, in the Covent Garden.

1653, April 19, Antwerp. The same to the same.—In his last Verney told him of a poem on the late sea fight, and two sheets of paper about a bible now in hand; he has not yet received them.

There are letters to Sir R. Verney from Lady Gawdy, Margaret Elmes her sister, Thomas Elmes (Norton), Eliza Isham, John Stukeley his brother, Dame Cary (widow of Sir Thomas Gardiner), and from his brother Thomas Verney.

1653, April 4. Thomas Verney to Sir R. Verney. He is going to Barbadoes.—Asks for money (10l. when on board ship), and for his annuity, 15s. weekly regularly.

1653, April 7. Thomas Verney to Sir R. Verney. He says that 5s. 3d. is the moiety of his week's allowance.—He asks for it.

1653. Thomas Stewkely to Sir R. Verney.—He mentions the Black Spread Eagle, or Stationer's House, against St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet Street.

1653, March $\frac{1}{4}$. Several letters from Edmund Verney, at Utrecht, to his father, in French.—In one letter, dated as above, he says that there is not a single master for the theorbo, or, for singing, in the seven provinces.—Can not danse or fence.

Several letters by Dr. Robert Creighton, at Utrecht, (he seems to be the son's governor) to Sir R. Verney.—In one he sends an account checked by Edmund Verney.—In February he entered his harness; he has wrought a miracle upon Lord Gerard, and to him from all parts of Europe people flock.—In another letter Creighton tells of the trouble to fit his harness.—His studies. The father is averse about the lute.

Jasper Gower (i.e., Geo. Morley) to Ralph Smith (Verney).

Letters from Elizabeth and Mary Verney to Sir Ralph Verney, and one to W. Roads from Mary Verney.

1653, May 23. Margaret Sherard's will (1 p.). She was formerly the wife of Wm. Eure.—Letters by her to Sir Ralph Verney.

Many letters from Thos. Verney and W. Roads (the steward) to Sir R. Verney.

Henry Page, at Venice, to Sir R. Verney.

1653, Nov. Several letters from Sir Roger Burgoyne to Sir R. Verney, in London.—Domestic.

1653. John Verney to his father. (In French.)

Letters from Dr. Denton, in London. Humphrey Willett, Rouen, Mary Verney his sister, Ann Bontemps, and M. Papin, at Blois, about his son John, and from others at Blois, Pen Denton and Francis Drake to Sir R. Verney.

1653, Jan. 13. George Morley, at Antwerp, to Sir R. Verney.

1653, Jan. 19. The same to the same. Dr. Sheldon is not in London but in his own country, which is Staffordshire, but his nephew, Joseph Sheldon, is apprentice to a draper at the Golden . . . in Paul's Churchyard.—Asks Verney at Brussels to get "Exercitia Nicolai Eschii."

Letters from John Kirton, at Florence, Henry Page, at Venice, and Ric. Spencer, at Brussels.

1653, March $\frac{1}{2}$, Brussels. Ric. Spencer to Sir R. Verney, at London.—They say the foolish people in Holland flock from all parts to see the Sampson they took from you . . . and admire the greatness and strength of the ship—they are putting another fleet to sea.—There is flying talk that Prince Rupert is come to France.

SIR
H. VERNEY,
BART.

SIR
H. VERNEY,
BART.

In other letters he gives French news, and in another he (Spencer) lauds Brussels.—There are plays every day.—Shooting at Papegeau, fighting with two-handed swords.—The Prince of Condé is feasted by many of the nobility; he is a curious dancer. In another he says the Count of Bassigni, Governor of Artois and St. Omer, and the Abbat of Mene, are committed for treason.

1653, Dec. 16. Sir R. Verney to R. Spencer.—The proverb is now verified, Long looked for come at last, tho' not so soon as was expected, for on Monday our famous Parliament, being conscious of their own weakness, dissolved themselves because they could not help it, and the major part there present went with their Speaker to Whitehall, and there, by writing, resigned their authority into the General's hands, who questionless will make far better use of it than they have done. Some of them were willing to sit longer, but the soldiers were not of their mind. What way of government shall be now prescribed is not yet known. Some talk of a Council of 10 or else of 21 and a Lord Protector, who shall have a negative voice.—We know nothing. The Council of officers sit constantly and long.

1653, Dec. 6.—W. Gee (Brussels) to Sir R. Verney. Dr. Morley is with the Queen of Bohemia, and my Lady Hyde is removing to Breda.

Several other letters from the same to the same.—M. Gras to Sir R. Verney.—Containing a little French news.

1654, April 10. Sir Roger Burgoyne at Wroxall to Sir R. Verney.—He says that Wroxall is a little spittle house; his wife has the spitting disease.

1654. The same to the same.—He has received the case of pictures; is glad to have anything like Sir R. Verney.

There are many letters from Sir R. Burgoyne.

Letters from Dr. W. Denton to Sir R. Verney; on May 18. he says O. P. has declared Tuesday 23rd inst., as the day of the thanksgiving for the peace.

July 20. He (Denton) mentions that the King of France, marching to raise the siege of Arras, the Dons gave battle and were beaten. The French took 6,000 prisoners; the Duke of York, as often before, did like himself most princely. The Portugal Ambassador took pett the same day his brother was beheaded, and went to Graves sine [Gravesend] without taking leave of the Protector, the Master of the Ceremonies, or anybody else, and here he stays.

There are many letters from Dorothy Leeke and Pen Denton and John Denton, and some drafts of replies by Sir R. Verney.

1654, March 1. Jo. Kirton (Florence) to Sir R. Verney. Lady Ruthvin, otherwise called Mrs. Pasquil, dyed here some ten days since. Sir Bernard Gascon hath got here the palto of the tobacco, for which the Jews offer him 20,000 crowns.

1654. Draft of a letter by Sir R. Verney to T. Cordell at Angers, and the reply from T. Cordell.

Letters from W. Wakefield at Edmonton, and from Lady Gaudy.

1654, Jasper Gower (*i.e.* Geo. Morley), at the Hague, to Sir R. Verney.—He says he will give an eye to Sir Ralph's son.

1654. Thomas Verney to Sir R. Verney.—The ship on which he was (the Hannibal) was discharged on the peace, and he is destitute.

1654. Letters by Nat. Hobart in September and October.—Remarks on the Parliament.

1654. Letters from Eliza Isham, Lady Gardiner, the Honble. Margaret Sherard and Col. Henry Verney to Sir R. Verney.

1654. Dr. R. Creighton, at Utrecht, to Sir R. Verney. Edmund was leaving there.—All the scholars wear swords and cicals.—When they are out late at night they scrape the stone with their swords as they go along and make a light. One night Edmund Verney with a company were down a street, and they—not he—broke the window of a Dutchman, whom they quarrelled with; Lord Spencer and Lord Gerard lived there and were offended, but the offence is composed.

1654, May 5, Utrecht. The same to the same.—He says that Verney bids him remove to the Hague.—He thinks Edmund will then have the advice of Dr. Morley, but the ayre is not so good or diet so cheap.—Morley is going this summer to Frankendale with his mistress.—Thirdly, he has no credit there. (There are several other long and interesting letters from Dr. Creighton, who was afterwards Bishop of Bath and Wells.)

1655. Letters from Eliza Isham, and several letters by Sir R. Verney to her, about a supposed match between his son and Mr. Bacon's daughter: also from Ann Hobart and Thomas Verney, Jasper Gower (George Morley),

and Dr. Creighton, from Utrecht, Col. Henry Verney, Dr. Denton, and Mr. Willett; and draft of replies from Sir R. Verney to Mr. Willett.

1655, Feb. 26, Thraston. Col. Henry Verney to Sir Ralph Verney.—He says that a company came unexpected last night to hunt the fox. My Lord Cromwell, Lord Claypole, Lord Sands, Lord Delaware, Sir W. Kingsmill, and Sir Luke Middleton, and other gentlemen.

In another letter by Col. Verney, dated from Stow, he mentions a battle of a dog and buck for half-an-hour—the dog was wounded. Lord Claypole was so pleased that he begged the dog, which Verney could not deny.

1655. Sir Roger Burgoyne, at Wroxall, to Sir R. Verney, at Mr. Gapes, apothecary, in Covent Garden.

1655. Sir Ralph Verney to Jasper Gower (George Morley), at the Hague.

1655. Edmund Verney and John Verney to their father, Sir R. Verney (in French).

1655, June 15. Sir R. Verney to Edmund Verney.—This evening he is brought to town with divers lords and other persons of quality for we know not what—he was sent to the Gate House, thence to Lambeth House, and thence to St. James' House.

1655. Jasper Gower (George Morley), at the Hague, to Sir R. Verney, and Sir R. Verney to Jasper Gower, who seems to have been tutor to Sir Ralph's son.

1655. Sir R. Verney to Dr. Denton.

1655. Letters from Luce Shephard, Dorothy Leeke, Mary Sherard, T. Cordell, from Angers and Paris, Robert Cotton, from Angers (he was a suitor for Lady Sherard's eldest daughter), William Denton, Dr. Kirton, from Florence, W. Wakefield (Edmonton), I. Isham (Lamport) to Sir R. Verney, who was at Middle Claydon in July. There are also many letters from W. Roads the steward.

1655, May 11, Utrecht. Dr. Robert Creighton to Sir R. Verney.—He says that Mr. Verney left on the 2nd of May for the Hague.

Drafts of letters by Sir R. Verney.

1656. Letters from Jasper Gower (in January Verney's son was with him), Edmund Verney, in French, John Verney to his father Sir R. Verney, while he was at school at Kinsenton, and Sir Thomas Fanshawe.

1656, March 3, Wroxall. Sir R. Burgoyne to Sir R. Verney.—His wife has another daughter.

1656, September the last. The same to the same.—This day, as I am informed, the Parliament will take the business of the war with Spain into consideration, and conclude it to be justly begun and necessary to be prosecuted. We have all reason to endeavour unity amongst ourselves, since we are to be so far engaged abroad against the common enemy, the King of Spain and Charles Steward.

In June Edmund Verney was in England, and in Feb. 1656 he goes courting the daughter of Sir W. Luckins, Bart.

Letters from Alexander Denton, Margaret Sherard, W. Denton, Dol. Leeke, Lady Vere Gaudy, Lady Gardiner, Eliza Isham, Col. Wm. Smith, and F. Drake, who writes about a Miss Wilson, who is worth 5,500*l.*, as a wife for Edmund Verney.

1656, July 31. Copy of George Denton's will. (1 p.)

1656, March 12. Sir R. Burgoyne to —. Proposition to have a House of Lords to check the Commons.—Letters by Thomas Verney at Lambeth Marsh, and Sir Edward Fust.

Draft petition by R. Verney to the Protector.—In 1643 he was obliged to convey his wife to France for her health, she died in 1650 of consumption, he is no delinquent, nor ever compounded, nor acted against the Parliament, &c., &c., yet he is summoned to Aylesbury to give account of his estate.—He prays a respite.

Catalogue of such as were to appear on the 6th of March 1655. There are fifty or sixty names; Sir R. Verney stands second and Lord Wilmet first.

Copy order of his Highness and Court for insuring the peace of the Commonwealth. (2½ pp.) There are several papers about it.

Copy of Anne Viscountess Wilmot's petition about her jointure.

It is found the 5th Jan. 1647, the estate of Sir R. Verney is discharged from sequestration. (He was sequestrated for not attending Parliament.)

Papers on a suit in Chancery, Denton v. Denton.

Many letters from W. Roads (the steward), Alexander Denton, Col. H. Verney, and Mary Lloyd, who was badly off, her husband being poor.

1657. Letters from James and Edmund Verney, Dr. Denton, and several from Sir Roger Burgoyne;—some

SIR
H. VERNEY,
BART.

SIR
VERNEY,
BART.

contain a little parliamentary news, and in one, dated Feb. 11th. he refers to the unhappy accident at Whitehall;—what will become of the Major-General he cannot tell.

1657. Dr. Thos. Hyde to Edmund Verney.—Advice as to settlement on his intended marriage.—He advises him not to see the lass until he knows what her father will settle.

1657, Sept. —Edmund Verney writes to Dr. Thomas Hyde that he has seen the lady, and that all things go well.

Copy of a letter written by Dr. Hyde for Edmund Verney to send to Margaret Sherard, he having fallen in love with her daughter.

1657, Aug. 27. Dr. Denton writes that Mr. Jephson sets forward this day as envoy extraordinary to the King of Sweden.

Letters from Col. H. Verney, W. Roads, Thomas Stafford (Tottenham), Col. (afterwards a Bart.) Wm. Smith.

1657. Sir R. Verney at Claydon to Lady Warwick.—There is great sickness at Claydon, forty or fifty sick at a time.—Pearse and eight or nine are dead.

1657, Nov. 3. Roger Burgoyne at Wroxall.—He has lost his father and his child.

1658. Dr. Hyde composed Edmund Verney's love letters and gave him canny advice about settlements while he was wooing Mary Eure, daughter of Lady Sherard. Sir R. Burgoyne loses a daughter.

Lady Sherard writes to Sir R. Verney to stop the affair, and Mary Eure writes to the same effect. In September Edmund Verney writes to Dr. Hyde about it. (Miss Eure married William Palmer, of Yorkshire.)

Letters by Thomas and Henry Verney.

Many letters about Edmund Verney and Moll Eure.

Letter from James Verney at school.

A bundle of letters in 1659 to 1664, consisting of family letters, law business, many letters from Thomas Verney in 1662, when he was in prison in the Fleet; a few letters from Sir Roger Burgoyne from Wroxall. (in 1661 he was sheriff), and from Dr. Denton.

1659, July 15. Copy of the marriage settlement between Eleanor Countess of Warwick and Sussex, and Edward Earl of Manchester.—Sir Ralph Verney and John Cary, of Ditchley, were trustees.

1659, Sept. 6. Dr. Thomas Hyde to Edmund Verney, Esq.

1659, Oct. $\frac{17}{2}$. Sir R. Burgoyne (at Vlissingen) to Sir R. Verney.

1659, Dec. 20. The same to the same.—Went to the doctor's, but the bird was flown. The wives of him and his son are resolved to be solicitors, and repaired to Lord Whitlock, who dissuaded from the usual course of going to Lord Fleetwood, and himself has undertaken for their security Lambert is reported to be at Newcastle, and his men reduced to some straits, being not supplied according to expectation with shoes and stockings; for if report be true, a frigate that was bound for Newcastle with that kind of ware and arms most unhappily mistook the port, and fell into Leith in Scotland, so that Monk's army have met with them. Monk, they say, is at Berwick, a good distance from the other, yet it's said that Major Creed had an encounter with a party of Monk's, and had not the better of it. Sir H. Vane is returned, and so also are several of the Rump, with Lawson, who for the present declare for a parliament, I suppose the Rump, tho' some doubt it. Sir Arthur Haselrigg, Morley, and Still are at Portsmouth. P.S. Some say that the Rump is like to sit again, and that there was a rising in Kent last night. . . A new Common Council to be chosen to-morrow; the city governors not well spoken of.

1659, Dec. 21. The same to the same. Mentions the result of the Common Council debates yesterday.—And for certain Lawson sent a letter to them to this purpose, that there might be endeavoured a good understanding between the Parliament army and city, which must need be the Rump, but they regarded it very little, and said they would consider of it another time, for now they were upon other business of concernment, and had but a very short time allowed for it; yesterday being the last day of their sitting: for this day a new Common Council is to be chosen, who are, as I hear, to sit on Friday. They could not conclude as to the militia, tho' their thoughts were much upon it, but have declared for a free Parliament.

1659, Dec. 21, Wednesday night. The same to the same.—P.S. The city and army are so well agreed for the present that all things are quiet . . . A Common Council was chose this day, and such an one as have not

these many years been known for malignancy, but it is hoped it may not be so.

Letters from Elizabeth Verney to her brother Sir R. Verney, Dr. Denton, Lady Cary Gardiner to her brother Sir Ralph Verney, and from John Stewkeley to his brother Sir R. Verney.

1659. Endorsed, 1st Nov. and received 3rd Nov. 1659. —John Stewkeley to Sir Ralph Verney . . . He that pronounced the black sentence died yesterday with the seal under his pillow, or some say, in his close stool.

1659, Feb. 14. The same to the same.—He heard to-day that General Monk hath declared for a single person (you may imagine whom), and a free Parliament. . . . He seemed at first to court the Rump, but since I hear he hath closed with the city, which can pay his army surer and sooner.

Letters from Eliza Isham, Sir R. Verney's aunt, and from his cousin Hobart and others, about a match for Mun; and other letters.

1659, Aug. 4. W. Denton to Sir R. Verney. Says he is engaged for Ralph Verney far more than he (Denton) is worth, and times are strangely ticklish. Cheshire and Lancashire certainly up. Sir G. Booth, Mr. Brooke, a member, Mr. Lee, and others in the head of them: they talk also as if Wiltshire and Somerset were so too; their pretence is for a free Parliament . . . Asks for security.

1659, Aug. 5. The same to the same . . . I can not hear that any number are up in any county of a certain. I hear Massey was taken (not in any fight), and carrying away behind another, just against and near a wood of Sir Wm. Ducyes; the horse stumbling threw them both, by which means he escaped into the wood and is not yet found.

1659, Aug. 15. Copy of order by virtue of a warrant from the Commissioners of Militia for the county of Bucks to Sir R. Verney to send a horse to the George, Aylesbury, or else 10l.

1659, Aug. 15. Note of my family and arms delivered to Roger Deeley, the constable.—Sir Ralph Verney, his son Edmund, Robert Kibble, and John Heron, their 2 men, butler, cook, groom, two gardeners, an upholsterer at work by the day, three footboys, a female housekeeper, and two servant maids.—One birding piece of Mr. Edmund's, and four swords.

1659, Aug. 16. Thomas Hyde to Edmund Verney.—Advising him about his carriage towards two ladies about visiting Claydon.

1659, Aug. 20. W. Denton to Sir Ralph Verney.— . . As for Cheshire business you must have a lusty faith and believe lies, contradictions, nay, impossibilities, as that the castle is surrendered quietly and yet taken by storm, and every man put to the sword; that Charles Stuart is kept prisoner by France and Spain, and yet landed here; that Montague kist his hand 10 days since, and yet he and his navy will live and die with the Parliament; that Booth and Lambert are in treaty, and yet Lambert refuses to treat at all.

1659, Sept. 20, Oxford. Dr. Robert Townsend to Sir Ralph Verney.—The way of selling cochineal the apothecary tells him, is to weigh silver against it, the weight of one for the other.

1659, Dec. 13. R. B. (Burgoyne) to Sir R. Verney . . . P.S. The Lieutenant of the Tower was trepan'd out of his place, and Coll. Desborough took possession of it.

1659, Dec. 14. Wm. Denton to Sir R. Verney . . . The city doth nothing effective. Fleetwood hath got the Tower by a trick, and Southampton hath taken itself for whilst the garrison went out to train, they shut the gates and so keep them out.

1659, Dec. 21. W. Denton to Sir R. Verney.—No more news, but some say that Vane and Galloway are to treat with Lawson and Scott; others that Rump is voted to sit again by Wallingford House; others that we shall have a free Parliament, but with subscription to fundamentals. You may come safe for aught I see, however, leave your millers behind, that they may grind oats in co. Bucks.

1659, Dec. 21. The same to the same.—Here is a great noise of a plot discovered, which to us ignorant louts seems little . . . Vane and Galloway have returned from Lawson, and have obtained a treaty with him and Scott, and two others of each side.—It's said that Wallingford House voted last night that Rump should sit again.

1659, Dec. 22. The same to the same . . . All Tuesday till late at night the Council of Officers had in debate whether the Parliament as called by the King's writ or the same as it stood 1648, before it was damned to hell, or after it was garbled in Dick's Parliament, should sit, and at last, they being ready to vote, and as

SIR
H. VERNEY,
BART.

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it was thought for Rump, Fleetwood and Ludlow moved to consult their pillows first, for that by the next morning they should offer some new things to them. But what the result of yesterday's work was, Ignoramus. (Advise Verney again not to buy horses.)

1659, Dec. 26. Jo. Stewkeley to Sir R. Verney.—Speaks of the late tumults in the city.

1659, Dec. 31. Apprenticeship of John, son of Sir Ralph Verney, to Gabriel Roberts, trading to the Levant.

165⁹/₆₀, Jan. 23. Edmund Verney to Dr. Thomas Hyde He wants books, among them Bodin de Republicâ, in French.

165⁹/₆₀, Jan. 30. The same to the same.—He wants to serve in Parliament.

There are other letters to Dr. Thos. Hyde.

165⁹/₆₀, Jan. 26. Sir Roger Burgoyne to Sir Ralph Verney. — Barmfield is reported to be gone towards Monck with several letters from his friends and countrymen of Devon.

165⁹/₆₀, Feb. 1. The same to the same.—On Friday Monck is expected here Norfolk and Suffolk have sent up their declaration touching another kind of Parliament, but I hear not of any more clapt up (as) was Sir Robert Pye. The smile that came from Muncks* face upon that occasion, as you mention, I hope, or rather wish, that it was the result, not of his disdain, but pleasant reception of that proposition made by the lady.

165⁹/₆₀, Feb. 8. The same to the same. — Monck was at the House on Monday last, who expressed himself so obscurely that most men know not what construction to make of it P.S. The Common Council was very stiff yesterday, and will not submit to taxes, and would not own the Parliament. Soldiers are gone this morning into the city, I suppose to reduce them; they will only make addresses to Monck.

165⁹/₆₀, Feb. 16. The same to the same.—News.—I presume you know of Monck pulling down the city gates on Thursday last; his letter to the House on Saturday, and his going to the city that night out of the same mouths proceed blessing and curses, for him whom they cursed the day before for pulling down their gates, blest him this day for coming into them. On Sunday thousands resorted into St. Paul's Church to get a sight of him; he hath continued there ever since, and several of the forces at the city's charge, who entertain them with much seeming contentment. In order to his letter, the House have, as I am informed, perfected the qualification concerning the new election, and writs accordingly issued out. What Monck will do to answer the expectation of all parties I am to seek Addresses are still made to him, and people will not be quiet. Lambert is summoned to come in by this day, which, if he refuse to do, then to be sequestered. This morning I am told that he was come in, which is contrary to what I heard yesterday. Sir H. Vane sent out of town. Some sectaries, if report be true, disarmed on Tuesday night by Monck's orders, without the knowledge of the higher powers Secluded members visit Monck. Some say they are upon the North

165⁹/₆₀, Feb. 21. The same to the same.—The old secluded members, by the assistance of General Monck, were re-admitted this day to the House. (Notices of the votes about Monck and Lawson, &c.).—They are to move 31 for a Council of State to-morrow, who are fully impowered for great dispatch till the 20th April next, at which time there is a free Parliament to sit, and these not to be named in the House, but by a box, which makes me hope that there will be a fairer dealing. A sudden period will be put to this Parliament, otherwise the present members will not be in a capacity of being chosen P.S. General Monck made a speech to both parties at his lodging in Whitehall, which I have here enclosed. He returned thanks this afternoon for the honour Parliament had done him by their vote; but withal sent some names which he desired might be thought on for the Council of State, which will not be taken notice of, and it is wished it had been forborne. He is to be one, and the rest to be of the House.

1659, Feb. 24. The same to the same.—This day they voted a sudden period to be put to this Parliament, and a free Parliament to be summoned forthwith, to sit 25th April next. Sends enclosed names of Council of State. 31 chosen last night. A vote passed last night for revocation of all county militias and their powers

. The city gates and portcullises, posts and chains, to be set up by the public charge; their Common Council restored. They have lent the Parliament 60,000*l*.—Yesterday they came with a congratulation to the Parliament from the Lord Mayor, and with a petition to have their own militia in their own hands, &c.; all was granted in a lump General Monck chosen by the city to be their Major-General. (List of the Council), Mr. Pierpoint, Mr. Crew, Col. Rossiter, Mr. Knightly, Col. Popham, Lord Fairfax, Sir Gil. Gerrard, Sir Ant. Ashley Cooper, Lord Chief Justice St. John, Sir Thos. Withrington, Col. Morley, Sir J. Eveling, of Willsh., Sir Wm. Waller, Sir Richard Onslow, Sir Wm. Lewis, Admiral Montague, Col. Harlow, Col. Norton, Mr. Annesley, Mr. Hollis, Sir John Temple, Col. Thompson, Mr. Trevor, Sir John Holland, Sir John Pott, Col. Birch, Sir Harbottle Grimston, Mr. Swingson, Mr. Weaver, Serjeant Mainard, Monck.

165⁹/₆₀, last of February. The same to the same.— So many doubts arose upon a debate about the dissolution that I fear we shall sit longer than was at first intended, altho' it can not be long in regard of the writs that are to issue forth from another Parliament, and therein lies no small scruple which is as to the name in which they are to go The General Commission, the Instructions for the Council of State, and Bill for the continuance of the Excise and Custom passed on Saturday. A Bill for dissolving the Parliament was read the second time this day, which was very short; but on a sudden, by almost unanimous consent, laid aside, and thought fit to be included in that which is to pass for the next Parliament. Sir George Booth's committee sat this morning by 7 or 8 o'clock. I saw him [and] Sir Thomas Middleton there; I hope they will come off well. Massy walkt in the Hall this day tho' I saw him not. The city go on with their militia, but have voted no Major-General as yet, for they desire Brown; but the General would rather of the two have it himself, because his power is not yet sufficient. The Committee for the Militia sat all this afternoon; I left it about 8 this night. There were between 40 and 50 at it; some high qualifications were in the Bill which was read twice in the House, but was rejected by the Committee Had it gone as some would have had it, very few young persons could have been capable of any military employment, because they were tied to be such as had actually engaged in the Parliament's cause against the late King or his son; but I hope this will be exploded by the House as well as by the Committee. P.S. A rumour that the Spaniard had seized on the King of Scots, and keeps him prisoner The Council of State began to sit on Saturday last, and now sits daily. Thurloe, tho' the House divided upon it, was voted one of the Secretaries of State.

165⁹/₆₀, March 7. The same to the same.— Confession of the Faith of the Church of England is passed. That and the Covenant to be now set up and read in every church; the Militia Bill almost finished. Sir Arthur Haselrig [and] Col. Rich called to account this day in the House for something laid to their charge. Sir Arthur cleared himself, but both of them to attend the Council of State whensoever they receive orders. They sat as members, so did Scott, Martin, and some others that never agreed before since the late sitting of the secluded persons.

165⁹/₆₀, March 9. Richard Winwood to Sir R. Verney. — News I take to be very little. We are in a mist and must wait till the sun grow so high as to disperse it. We are preparing the militia, and, by one means or other, those that have been misled (?) for the most part will be left out by the House. Dr. Owen is like to give up to Dr. Renolles as to the deanery of Christchurch. Sir Arthur is summoned to the House to answer some jealousies: Lambert is in the Tower.

165⁹/₆₀, March 9. Papin to Monsr. Verney Chevalier, at Mr. Gape, Apothecary, Russel Street, Covent Garden. (In French). About the two Messrs. Cecil, grandsons of Lord Salisbury, who came accompanied by a governor and valet de chambre—they brought him letters of recommendation from Dr. Killigrew, governor of Lord Cavendish.—He saw them settled.—Money did not come, and they were much troubled. Papin paid and wrote to Lord Salisbury about it, but got no answer, so the Messrs. Cecil's governor has given him a bill for 1,500*l*. on the Earl's steward.

165⁹/₆₀, March 15. Sir R. Burgoyne to the same.—The House sat this day in order to a dissolution, but could not reach it, tho' they did not rise till 9 at night. The qualification passed yesterday that no son of any delinquent shall be capable of being chosen for the next Parliament. This morning the Bill was brought in

SIR
H. VERNEY,
BART.

* Quere, whether this is not a mistake for *Mun*. (the name by which Sir Ralph's son was usually called) — Sir R. Burgoyne possibly alluding to something which Sir Ralph had written.

SIR
VERNEY,
BART.

to be enacted as a law, for General Monck having Hampton Court, together with its appurtenances, and it was by vote cast out; but we soon made amends by voting him 20,000*l.* to be paid out of the Exchequer. To-morrow they will dissolve so much as in them lies P.S. Bishop Wren voted out of the Tower.

165⁹/₆₀, March 17. The same to the same.—We are now at liberty tho' much against some of our wills; after many sad pangs and groans we did expire, and are now in another world. Yesterday morning the Bill for Presbitery and that for the 20,000*l.* for the General, passed; and, by vote, he is made Steward of Hampton Court and the park, and so is at liberty to take the air when he pleases. About 6 o'clock we passed the Bill of Dissolution with a perfect salvo to the rights and privileges of the Lord's House, after some opposition. There wanted not offers for a declaration of a higher nature which was to clear the House from the guilt of the King's blood; but this by prudent men being thought unnecessary, in regard of our revoking and obliterating those votes which put us out of the House, grounded upon that vote which was made by us the long night, so that that vote now stands good, and we think ourselves cleared from any thing that followed. However, some were pleased to protest and declare against it as an execrable act. These were the last passages of that so long-lived Parliament which is not dead before I question whether it live not yet . . . P.S. The General sent a letter to suspend the militia, but Hollis, Annesley, and Morris being sent to him soon satisfied him.

165³/₆₀, March 22. The same to the same.—Little news, but that Ireland would fain stand upon its own legs, yet willing to decline a separation from us; what they declare seems to be riddles to me, which, I presume, a few days will unfold. The General and Council of State were invited to bed and beard with the city by the Common Council; the first they refused, not apprehending their condition to be so full of danger as the city did; the latter they accepted, and next Wednesday the Drapers treat them, and General Monck's lady is the very single person of that sex that is courted to it.

165⁹/₆₀, March 23. The same to the same.—He cannot imagine how the House can rise that day.—“The writ sticks, it being to go in the name of the Keeper or Commissioners of the Great Seal. This morning the Bill for the dissolution is to be read, engrossed; some question whether it will not be cast out; if so, what will become of us, God only knows. Presbiter Bill is passed for your comfort.” P.S. The Bills for the militia are passed, and, as I understand it, Mr. Verney's name is among the commission.

1660, Sept. 17. Edmund Verney to Dr. Denton.—He hears that the King is to be crowned Thursday after Candlemas day.—“I beseech you to desire your mistress that she would be pleased to try whether she can procure me a red ribbon as soon as her convenience will permit, lest the whole number be filled up.”—His ambition is only to be Knight of the Bath.

1660, October 3. (Copy). The same to the same. He hears the King is to be crowned in February, he (Verney) wants to be at the ceremony.

Letters from Edmund Verney to his aunt Sherrard and her daughter Moll Eure.

1660, March 9. Thomas Hyde to Edmund Verney Dr. Zouch is dead, and I am to succeed him in the Admiralty.

1661, April 28. Sir Robert Burgoyne to Sir Ralph Verney.—Asks him to get for him two wine licences, so that there may be no opposition.

1661, July 8. William Denton to Sir Ralph Verney.—Enclosing one by Daniel Neill, saying he had shewn Sir R. Burgoyne's petition to the Chancellor, who had dined with him; he told me I should do well not to trouble the King with it, for he would stop it, tho' the King granted it; for he would not during his time let such a business pass.

1661, Aug. 20. John Verney, at Aleppo, to Edmund Verney.

1662, April 4. (Received). Pen Denton to Sir R. Verney.—On Monday last the Duke was married; upon Tuesday he went out of town and his Duchess for Blechinton. Upon Thursday the Duke and my brother Harry that went out of town with his Grace are for Northampton.—The plate is to be run for that day. The Duke puts in for the plate, but it is thought the Duke's horse will lose the match. Brother Harry has betted on the Duke's horse.—The Duke's intended movements.—The Duke invited my brother Harry to the wedding, which was carried so privately that no other

person was invited, but brother Harry was ill and could not.

1662, Oct. 16. W. Denton to Sir R. Verney Dunkirk is certainly sold for the French for 4 or 500,000 pounds or pistols, and Sir H. Bennett sworn. Castlemain, I hear, carries all. Hear is a rumour as if my Lord Treasurer should have a writ of ease also, and the Bishop of London or St. Alban's is named for it. It's said Haselrig's daughter is with child by him that I dare not name. Lord Castlemaine can not get a pass to travel, because it's thought she is with child. P.S. Lord Northampton is raising a regiment of horse. Lord Craven and Sir W. Killgrew two regiments of foot.

1662, Oct. 30. The same to the same.— . . . Here hath been news of a plot and rioting about Sherborne in Dorsetshire, (raised, say some, by three or four drunken deputy lieutenants) of 60 or 80 armed men which came thro' St. Alban's on Tuesday night, very dangerous persons, for they came with my Lord Rothes out of Scotland; however they give a hot alarm to King, General, and city. And after all this it is soundly believed that a desperate plot was about this time to have been put in execution. Several have been taken, whereof three have confessed enough, viz., that the plot is carried on by a council of six, whereof two only know where Ludlow their General is, only he is about this town; his secretary is taken, but confesseth nothing, but the papers taken with him discourse very much if not all. Tis confessed the King, Duke of York and Albemarle were all to be assassinated. Some of the council went this day to the Tower to examine others; the King and Duke of York having examined three of the most considerable; one whereof would confess nothing till threatened with tortures, but then did; there is most likelihood to be most truth in this of any yet. It's said they act by virtue of a Rump ordinance. They were to have risen of Wednesday, my Lord Mayor's day, about noon, when all were busy, or at night when all were drunk, as on Alholland day.

1662, Nov. 4. The same to the same News from no ill hands that this plot will come to nothing, and yet I know the King expressed otherwise.

1662, Nov. 10. The same to the same.—Mr. Crafts is to be Duke of Balclue and of Monmouth, and they say take place of all the rest.

1662, Nov. 13. The same to the same.—I hear of nobody to be tried for the plot, and it is now forgot here. Sir R. Gore stands sheriff for Bucks. Our Monsieur is Duke of Balclue and Monmouth. The Prince of Denmark is made K.G., and five knights new made to grace that solemnity whereof Lord Mandevill was one.

1662, Nov. 21. The same to the same.— . . Sir William Compton assures me there is reality in the plot, and that the examinations are in the attorney's hands to draw indictments against the next sessions. One Captain Elton that went between the council of six and the agitators cannot yet be lighted on.

1663, June 28. Sir Roger Burgoyne to Sir Ralph Verney.—Asks him to get him off being made a Commissioner for the four subsidies.

1663, Jan. 3. Wroxall. The same to the same.—The parson of Sutton and the preacher of the Rolls is now at Wroxall, and can preach as well now he is a widower as he did before.

1664, April 3. Nathaniel Hobart to Sir R. Verney.—He hears Lord Bristol is sick. Tells how Lady Petres petitioned the House on her privilege of peerage from being arrested, and what the House did thereon; and on other matters.

1664, April 4. Lady Bristol's petition to the House.

1664, Jan. 13. Orlando Bridgman to Sir R. Verney.—Mr. Stillingfleet, parson of Sutton, is preferred to St. Andrew's.—Sutton will be void, and Sir Roger Burgoyne is the patron.—He (Bridgman) asks Sir Ralph Verney's interest for Sankey, who lives with him (Bridgman), and whom Stillingfleet knows.

1665, April 3. Sir Roger Burgoyne to Sir Ralph Verney.—Mr. Stillingfleet is now the King's chaplain.

1665, June 19. The same to the same.— . . . let me beg your advice as to my children at Clapham in regard to the plague, which, if it should enter Clapham, I should be afraid to have them there, or send for them thither.

1665, June 26, Wroxall. The same to the same.—I hear the sickness is not far from Lombard Street: if it should visit the Goldsmith will it not be hazardous to have too great a stock there; pray think of it. I wish you could dispose of it elsewhere, and that I had held 200*l.* of it, being at present put to some straits.

SIR
H. VERNEY,
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1665, May 13, 18, 27, June 5 and 18. Five memoranda on one sheet of paper, by Sir R. Verney, of his having taken out of the iron chest on these days, for various specified purposes, seventeen hundred pound bags.

1665, Sept. 21, 1665, Brazenose College. Dr. Thomas Yate to Sir R. Verney.—He hopes to be able to keep 2 chambers for Mr. Cary according to Sir Ralph's desire. . . . "Mr. Attorney-General will be in my lodgings, and hath desired me to provide for his two sons (one or both members of parliament) some where else in our College. I have designed where to lodge Sir Nathaniel, and I hope I shall hold it. I will not easily be beaten off, though I had a ticket this morning from my Lord Chancellor's secretary to desire I would provide for 4 knights, but I hope it is but a thing he assumes, and that it is not by my Lord's commands. . . . We hear the Duke of York will be here to-morrow; his children came on Thursday last, and though some carriages of the King's are come already to Christ Church, we are not assured the King will be here on Tuesday next, but most say that day he will be here. The great trouble Sir Nathaniel Hobart will be put unto will be for his diet in a college, if his Lady come along with him; otherwise those that are members of the House have names on the booke, and dine and sup in our hall. . . . The court hath so enlarged themselves (having Christ Church, Merton College, Corpus Christi College, Pembroke College, and Oriel College assigned wholly and solely for them), that it puts many to straits."

1665, Nov. 18. Sir Nathaniel Hobart to Sir R. Verney. Going to visit Dr. Bathurst he told me the Archbishop of Canterbury had had a fit not unlike that he had once in London, a kind of apoplexy; that he thought he would not continue long. . . . Capt. Smith is come home with a squadron into the Straits, and says before he returns he will give a good account of the French and Dutch: he is a gallant fellow and we must allow him to brag.

1665, Nov. 24. The same to the same. A comical encounter between my Lord of Lincoln and Secretary Maurice at the Secretary's own table: the dispute grew about the antiquity of the two Universities. My Lord of Lincoln was for Cambridge, Mr. Secretary for Oxford. Sir Robert Houseman, who was present, thought they would have gone to cuffs.

1665, Dec. 6. The same to the same. The Irish Bill is not yet passed; the Bill for the Plague is not passed; the 1st upon ration di stato; the 2nd because it gives too great power to the Justice of Peace. The Bill for Conformity was opposed by the Lord Treasurer with much reason.

1665, Feb. 12. Sir R. Burgoyne to Sir R. Verney. . . . To-morrow is expected the man of miracles, the 7th brother, who opens the eyes of those that have been blind many years, and cures cancers in the breast, which he seldom fails in.

1665, March 5. A servant writes to Sir R. Verney that Sir R. Burgoyne slept on the stairs and put out his shoulder.

1666, Sept.—Copy certificate by Jonas Moore and Ralph Gatrix, surveyors.—Upon the 2nd of Sept. 1666 the fire began in London, at one Fariner's house, a baker, in Pudding Lane, between the houses of one and two in the morning, and continued burning until the 6th of Sept. following, consuming, as by the surveyors appears in print, 373 acres within the walls of the city of London, and 63 acres 3 roods without the walls. There remains 75 acres 3 roods yet standing within the walls unburnt, 89 parish churches, besides chapels, burnt, 11 parishes within the walls yet standing; houses burnt 13,200.

1665, March 1, East Claydon. Edmund Verney to Sir R. Verney (French). I hear that Sir Edward Bate Clarencieux has summoned all gentlemen of the hundred of Buckingham to come to the sign of the Unicorn to show him the arms of their families, to be examined, and that he intends to do the same in our hundred.—There is a report that Sir Harbottle Grimston is to be made Lord Harbottle and keeper of the Privy Seal, and that Madame Harvey has killed her lacquey.—Baronet Donner with his brother-in-law Parkhurst were here after dinner and have emptied bottles enough.

(? 1650). 1670, Sept. 15. Col. Hen. Verney to Sir R. Verney.—The Duke of Buckingham came on Saturday, and had a sword of 20,000 pistoles presented him by the King of France. The Prince of Orange is expected here afore the King takes his journey to New-

market. The Scotch Commissioners came on Sunday morning.

1670, Aug. 1. Sir R. Burgoyne to Sir Ralph Verney, at Middle Claydon . . . Dr. Stillingfleet and his wife, Dr. Paman and my cosen Dr. Burgoyne, with cos. Paule Wentworth are still with me, but I doubt they will all leave me this week, unless the little Dr. prove more kind than the rest.

1671, Sept. 4, Yeldham. The same to the same, in Covent Garden. . . . I have nothing like news to send you hence besides the most tragic story of Sir Harry North's death, who, about 7 o'clock on Tuesday the 29th August, was found dead in bed, with a double-barrelled pistol he had shot himself with; the wound was so big that a man's hand might turn itself in it; he did all things the day before in the same order and manner as usually; the coroner's inquest, notwithstanding, found him not compos mentis, and so neither his personal estate subject to forfeitures, nor his body to that scorn and contempt that attends such deaths, tho' for his estate, it was all made over to his son some time before. . . .

1671, Feb. 5. The same to the same, at Sir N. Hobarts, Chancery Lane. . . . P.S. We have the greatest snow that hath been known these 30 years.

1671, Feb. 12. The same to the same at Sir Nathaniel Hobarts, in Chancery Lane.—. . . A fortnight since my Lord Brook told me that Blood had not only his own pardon for all his villainy, but had also procured the like for Desburrrough and Kelsey, but I heard nothing before of Lambart; certainly some designs, more than ordinary, are on foot that such persons are received into favour; as for Sir ——— D. we apprehend it here that his being sent to the Tower is the result rather of state policy than the King's displeasure.

1672, Dec. 22. The same to the same.—. . . It is earnestly desired by a friend of mine, and a servant of yours, in this house, that he may know how it stands between Lord Arlington and Lord Clifford; how it is with his old Mr. D. of Bucks; and whether the gentleman of the horse to the mad Duke of Somerset be a place worth harkning after or acceptance, whether of profit or reputation.

1673, Dec. 12, Spring Gardens.—Sir Robert Southwell to Sir R. Verney.—Hearing that Sir Nath. Hobart by reason of age and infirmity, is willing to dispose of his place, he has proposed to a friend whom he thinks the Lord Keeper will approve.—He waits to talk the matter over with Sir R. Verney.

1675, April 1. John Verney to Sir Ralph Verney.—Says that the Duke of Somerset is sick.

1675, April 8, London. The same to the same.—General Dutton, of Glostershire, is lately dead, and not having any children, his estate falls to his brother who married Sir R. Poole's daughter, who was thought to be but poorly married; but the windfall manifests the contrary.

1675, April 15. The same to the same.—Sir Geo. Stonehouse is 15 days dead, by which Abingdon being vacant of a member in the Commons, three stand for it; Sir Robert Hanson (late Lord Mayor of London), his son, and one more.—The difference between the Lord Mayor and the Commons is not yet composed, but rather increases.

1675, April 22. The same to the same.—. . . We have wars with Tripoly. . . . Sir John Norbury was at Tripoli with one ship of war, and demanded 160,000 dollars satisfaction for affronts done to some English ships, and on their refusal he took off the English Consul from the place and declared war. The King has on the news ordered 5 ships to be got ready, 4 of which may depart from England in two months hence, the other presently to join with what ships be in the Straits (which are 4 or 5).

1675, April 25. The same to the same.—At Abingdon is chosen Sir John Stonehouse in room of his father; Sir Robert Hanson petitions the House.—In the Lords yesterday the question whether the bishops sat by law or custom.—The Bishop of Lincoln died last week; he is succeeded by Dr. Barlow. The King on Saturday night sent for the keys from the Earl of Clarendon—'tis said the reason is, that last Thursday a play was acted at court, and after orders given that no more should be let in, his lordship came to the door, which the guard refused to open, tho' he told them who he was, on which he broke it open and struck a yeoman of the guard. Some say a chamberlain was never before turned out for beating a yeoman of the guard. There are three lords competitors for the office, Sunderland, Sussex, and Cornwallis. (Enclosed in the letter

SIR
H. VERNY,
BART.

SIR
VERNEY,
BART.

are articles or grounds of an impeachment of the Earl of Danby.)

1675, May 6. The same to the same.—The Treasurer is cleared to Parliament, the court party running down his accusers.—Votes in the Commons.—The Duke of Somerset is dead (and hath left his Miss worth 20,000*l.*). As also the Lord Howard, of Escrick, and Lady Ingoldsby, Sir Thomas Lee's mother.

1675, Aug. 12. The same to the same.— . . . Foreign News.—City affairs have been for the last 3 days in a small disorder, occasioned by the tumultuous meeting of the weavers (in the city reckoned to be above 30,000), who some time since gave in a petition to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to have the looms burnt which prejudiced their sustenance, for by the new looms one man can work as much as 20 after the old fashion. . . . On Monday last, or rather Sunday night, they rendezvoused in Spitalfields and in Southwark, and forcibly took two looms and burnt them.—On Tuesday Sir John Robinson promised them an answer, but that night they went to a quaker's at Newington Butts (to burn his loom), but he, imagining they would visit him, in defending his house killed one man and wounded two more, and they yesterday revenged themselves by burning his loom in St. George's Fields; but the quaker staid not for a second encounter. These tumults make us post double watches all over the town, besides some companys of the trained bands which day and night are now out. Sir Nath. Herne, the sheriff, being in Spittlefields amongst them, bid his servants beat one of those bold weavers, which Sir Thos. Robinson saw out of a tavern window, and sent to Sir Nathl., asking him what he did to beat anybody in that place where he had nothing to do. Sir Nathl. said he was sent for thither, and if the command of the place belonged to Sir John, he wondered why he kept them not in better obedience. . . . The Duke of Albemarle has bought Clarendon House for 25,000*l.*; payment thus, 3,000*l.* last Saturday sevensnight, 4,000*l.* last Thursday, 6,000*l.* in a month, and the rest in three years, 4,000*l.* each year with interest.—Lord Yarmouth, &c. was set on by highwaymen and shot thro', but he hath flesh enough to spare. 'Tis reported that Thom. Thinn shall marry Col. Villier's daughter, and be made (what he so much desires) a Baron.

1675, Aug. 23, London. The same to the same.— . . . Foreign news.—The French King says little but Jesus Maria and beats his breast, which when he observes any to take notice on it, he then laments the loss of his dear friend Turenne (Turenne?). Sir John Robinson was near being outed, but on his humble submission, and the petition of his lady, he was confirmed in his charge.

1675, Aug. 26. John Verney to Edmund Verney. . . . The King's brazier, who lived on Holborn Bridge, about 60 or 70 years of age, six weeks since married his (pretty) maid, and yesterday morning hanged himself, not known wherefore, unless 'twere to do the sheriffs a favour, who are now the true owners of his estate, which people say was large.—Mentions people riding on the elephant at Bartholomew Fair.

1675, Aug. 29. The same to the same.— . . . On Thursday last his Majesty was in town to see a ship of 56 guns launched at Woolwich, called the Woolwich; she came off very well. . . . her portholes are larger than ordinary.

1675, Aug. 30. John Verney to Sir Ralph Verney.— . . . Foreign news.—On Saturday last, at the Duke's playhouses, Sir Tho. Armstrong killed Mr. Scrope (second son of Lady Scrope, the courtier). Their quarrel is said to about Mrs. Uphill, the player, who came into that house maskt, and Scrope would have entertained discourse with her, which Sir T. Armstrong would not suffer, so a ring was made wherein they fought. But Sir T. Armstrong took half a dozen gentlemen to bail him to Sir Thomas Bridges, and surrendered himself a prisoner, where he gave in the account following, that Scrope owed him a grudge a long time, and happening to sit by each other in the play house, struck him over the shins with a cane twice, which, when Sir T. Armstrong desired him to forbear, he swore "Fight me 'then,'" and went out, but seeing Sir T. Armstrong did not follow him, he returned and drew upon Sir Thomas, who at the first pass killed him.—Sir Thomas Bridges advised him not to surrender, but go home and not absent himself.—Sir Thomas Bridges was blamed for this. It was not the first man that Sir T. Armstrong had killed.—Great mirth and dancing is daily kept at Stow by Sir Richard and Lady Temple, who received the visits of the gentry all last week.

1675, Sept. 2. John Verney to Edmund Verney.—Treves is taken by assault; Crequi surrendered and is carried prisoner to Vienna and shewn at 12*d.* a head.

Some say Morgan with a regiment of English found the favour of mercy, but sworn never to bear arms for France again, and are now listed into the conquering army. . . . On Tuesday night, about 7 or 8 o'clock, some Dutchmen caused a cartload of fagots with straw in them to be flung down in Cornhill just before the gates of the Royal Exchange, and having some handy fellows by, piled them up and set fire to them, whereabout the apprentices so flocked with shouts and tossing up hats that the French are so beaten.—Sir T. Armstrong has got his pardon. Some say Miss Neadham (with whom the Duke of Monmouth was catch'd abroad) is taken into favour again at court. Two days since my school-master, Dr. Fleetwood, was consecrated Bishop of Worcester, Dr. Tomlins, minister of Lambeth, is lately dead with drinking of cider and milk when he was hot.

1675, Sept. 9. John Verney to Sir R. Verney.— . . . Saturday last the two Forths and Company offered 230,000*l.* (of which 100,000*l.* in advance) for the Irish revenues, which before never yielded 190,000*l.*, but 'tis believed that Pepis (the Duke of York's friend), and his company will be the farmers of those incomes at the above offered rate. The same day, as I heard, the Swedish and French protestant ministers (or at least in their name) sent a memorial to his Majesty desiring him to assist his allies; but were first askt what the Swedes did in Germany, and after were told that the Duke of Brandenburg and the King of Denmark were his Majesty's allies as well as the Swedes. The Bishop of St. Davids is dead, and the Bishop of Bristol likely to be translated thither, and (as Mr. Hall tells me) Dr. Tillotson is thought on by the Lord Keeper to be Bishop of Bristol (with reservation of his deanery), whose temper, he thinks, will better accord with the fanatics of that city than the hot spirit of the present bishop. . . .

1675, July 29, London. Wm. Fall to Sir Ralph Verney.—Tho' I was at Hampton Court yesterday I did not hear any news more than what the Gazettes mention, only that the Prince of Condé is to command Monsr. Turenne's army, but who to succeed in his place I know not. It was discoursed yesterday that Senior Francisco de Melo, the ambassador from Portugal, is to be chamberlain to our Queen.

1675, Aug. 5, London. The same to the same.—I do not hear that Nell's son is to have any honour at all; but there are to be 3 dukes, viz., Lord Southampton, Lord Euston, and the Duchess of Portsmouth's first son by the King to be Duke of Richmond, Lenox, and Earl of March, by the name of Charles Stuart, &c.; these two last had had their patents before this time, had not my Lady Cleaveland opposed it, for she is resolved that her younger son shall not take place of the elder, nor Duke of Richmond of either. Don Francisco is chamberlain, for he wears the key; but 'tis believed that the design is only that he may have the advantage of selling it. . . . We came home last night late from Hampton Court, tho' there was nothing to do but to adjourn all public councils till the 8th of Sept. at Whitehall, about which time the King designs to go to Newmarket. After we came home my Lord went to Lincoln's Inn to sup with the Reader in his chamber, because he could not dine with him, which honour he had done all the other Inns of Court, except the Inner Temple, where we are to dine this day. I heard a discourse between two persons last night as if Duke Hamilton were coming hither from Scotland, and that there were 12 garrisons fortified and manned in Scotland, of which Duke Hamilton's house was one; but the persons were too great to be asked any questions so that I cannot give you a particular account.

1675, Aug. 11, London. The same to the same.— . . . Lord Southampton is to be Duke of Southampton and Lord Euston to be Duke of Grafton. The Duke of Richmond's patent was sealed on Monday last by the industry of his solicitor, who got a doquet signed at 12 o'clock at night by my Lord Treasurer. And my Lady Cleaveland's solicitor came next morning to have his doquet signed, but Lord Treasurer was gone to Bath, so that Richmond will now take place, to the great grief, &c. My lord was so cautious of disobliging, supposing that my Lord Southampton's patent had been ready also, that he stayed while the Duchess of Portsmouth's solicitor went to know the King's pleasure. The King being as wary as he (without saying which should be sealed first) writ a letter to my lord with his own hand, signifying only that as soon as the Duke of Richmond's patent came to him he should seal it. . . . My lord goes not to Goringbury till the latter end of next week. . . . he ventured to Whitehall yesterday in the afternoon to meet several of the Privy Councillors in order to a proclamation which I believe will come out this morning to

SIR
H. VERNEY,
BART.

SIR
H. VERNET,
BART.

suppress and quiet several ribbon weavers which have been very troublesome these 3 days; they have broken into several houses where were now invented looms for weaving ribbon, and taken them away and burn them. It seems one man with this engine can weave as much in a day as twenty could do heretofore, by which means thousands of them have no work at all. The trained bands were raised, but the officers refused to do anything tho' desired, only sought to see the French inventions (as they called them) burnt, for which I fear some of them will suddenly be checked. The sheriffs of London complain they could not be obeyed. And Sir John Robinson says he durst not use any violence, not having authority, as formerly, within the verge of the Tower, for Lord Northampton is constable and hath not yet sealed him a deputation, so that it is only good words he can give them. In the mean time 2 or 300 weavers in a company very honestly take and burn such looms as they please. The same play is acted in Southwark and towards Greenwich, where the justices have very tenderly endeavoured to execute their authority. I hear that Lord Craven and his horse, &c. went thither last night to observe their motions. The weavers have no arms nor clubs in their hands, but like a rude multitude run up and down. The council are to meet at 9 o'clock in the Council Chamber this morning about this affair.

1675, Aug. 23. The same to the same. The weavers are all quiet, several of them being committed to prison; and this week special commissions will be sealed for trying of them. The justices and other magistrates of London, Middlesex, and Surrey have been severely checkt for not using their authority in due time to suppress the rioters. The sheriffs of London were more officious; but to little purpose; for when they demanded the assistance of Sir John Robinson and the militia under his command, he denied it, tho' they were all ready for the place, for which Sir John has been in a fair way to loose his lieutenantancy, for the council left him to the mercy of the King, who proved (according to custom) a very gracious prince; but his captains were committed by the Council to the Gatehouse, and custody of messengers, who, to justify themselves, said they obeyed Sir Jo. Robinson's orders; but my lord told them they ought to have obeyed the sheriffs, for by the common law they have the power to command the militia; after 3 days they were discharged and received into Lord Northampton's favour, for he found it a hard matter to get new ones. No letters from France since Wednesday last till yesterday, and then five expresses, one after another, went to Windsor with letters. . . . We discourse in coffee houses that the Prince of Orange hath besieged Maastricht, but how true, I know not. The swelling of my lord's face is now quite gone, he drew out the tooth which was the cause of it. The King (this week) being troubled with the same distemper drew a tooth which caused the gums to bleed so violently that the surgeons were going to sear it with irons; but then it stopped as they were going to do it; and he is very well, and intends to go to Woolwich this week to see a new ship launched.

1675, Sept. 1, London. The same to the same.—My lord would not give me leave to go to Claydon; but told me I must stay to guard the Great Seal to London. . . . The King was in town on Saturday last in the Treasury Chamber with my lord and Lord Treasurer to receive proposals for the revenue of Ireland. The farms (in being) expire at Christmas next, and they are let for about 197,000*l.* per annum; but now Mr. Pitts (the Duke's Pitts), Sir Jo. Baber, &c. offer 240,000*l.* per annum, on which they will advance 60,000*l.*; but 'tis not yet resolved who shall have it. The King dined then at my Lord Treasurer's and returned afterwards to Windsor, which place he intends to leave quite on Saturday next, and come to London, from whence he intends, about the 20th of this month, to go to Newmarket; but whether his pressing occasions there will give him leave to be here again the 13th of Oct. is yet very dubious. . . . The Duchess of Portsmouth told my Lord Pembroke that if he did not make some extraordinary provisions against her sister's lying in, as became a person of her quality, and deliver her a sum of money to lay out, she would complain of him to the King and make known her sister's grievances, to which he replied that if she did so he would put her upon her head, and show his family the grievance of the nation. I hear that the Dutch will not accept of the English project for making peace between them and the French. P.S. The weavers are to be tried on Tuesday next, the doing thereof was adjourned till that

day, because there were no judges in town; but my lord hath written to all of them to be here to-morrow.

1675, Oct. 5, London. The same to the same. The King dined yesterday at my Lord George Berkeley's house at Durdaines, and some talk that he will steal down to Newmarket for 3 or 4 days. Mr. Pitts is not like to be restored again, for I hear he was very scurvy and insolent both with Lord Treasurer and Secretary Coventry.

1675, Oct. 7, London. The same to the same. . . . My Lord yesterday morning introduced Mr. Serjeant Pemberton into the bed chamber, where the King was pleased to knight him. I have made some inquiry of Mr. Henshaw, and am told that he is a widower, and hath had several children: but as to his estate I cannot yet be informed.

1675, Oct. 21, London. The same to the same. I have here enclosed the copy of the paper taken up in the Mall, and brought into the House by Sir Trevor Williams, which being there complained of, the House took it to themselves and sent to Mr. Howard to know if he would own it. His answer, with the further proceedings of the House, you will find by the journal enclosed. Lord Cavendish being concerned could not forbear challenging Mr. Howard; but he being sick of the gout could not fight him, thereupon Lord Cavendish posted him at Whitehall Gate, &c., for a coward and a rascal, &c., which the House having notice of, committed Lord Cavendish to the Tower. The Lords have done nothing as yet, least they should disoblige the Commons.

1675, Oct. 28. The same to the same. Parliamentary news. The writer says, on Monday last, no one seconded the Master of the Roll's motion for an address to the King to dissolve the Parliament, but he was very severely replied to by several persons, whereupon Sir Thomas Meeres excused him, saying that the good old gentleman was of St. Paul's opinion, desirous to be dissolved, &c. At Whitehall last night my Lord John Berkeley went out of the Council Chamber towards the gallery, and immediately fell down as if were dead; but a little after he breathed again, and some advised to let him blood; but Dr. Phraser would give him a vomit, which I was told was immediately done, he had no sooner taken it but his teeth were set in his head (as they phrase it), and 'tis generally believed he will die; all his baggage and servants are gone towards France, and he was to follow to-morrow morning. . . . I do not hear by anybody that Sir Job Charlton is to be Speaker, neither do I believe it, for Mr. Seymour plays his game so well on both sides that he cannot easily be removed. . . .

1675, Nov. 11, Westminster. . . . On Monday last the Privy Councillors met at Whitehall to examine Monsr. Luzanny, formerly a priest, but lately turn'd protestant; upon his examination he related what induced him, and how he preached at the Savoy thereupon, which sermon being printed, one St. German, confessor to the Duchess, sent for him (or came to him, I know not which), but was no sooner come into his chamber but the said St. German and another priest threatened to stab him, and four more stood on the stairs to assist unless he would sign a paper by which he did abjure that sermon and the protestant religion; at which threats, he being entirely affrighted, did sign it, for doing whereof he said he was very much ashamed and the more that he should have no better soul to be afraid to die for the truth, &c. He further informed that St. German should say the Duke was a Roman catholic and had long been so, and that the King was inclined or somewhat to that purpose, for which there is a proclamation issuing out to apprehend him, and a reward of 200*l.* to any person that shall do it, and notice already sent to all ports to prevent his escape. . . . Last night Lord Cavendish and Mr. Howard came before the King and Council, where my Lord Keeper told them by the King's command, that the King was graciously pleased not to take notice of what had heretofore passed between them, and that he did expect that all quarrels between them should be reconciled, and in order thereunto a paper was prepared ready for both to sign, thereby to testify that they would so do, which was presently signed by both; that being done, he further told them that if either of them violated their promise they must expect the greatest severity of the laws to be executed upon [them]. Then the King commanded them to salute one another, which they did, and then parted. Yesterday a book, by order of the Lords, was burnt by the common hangman. It being an account of several lords' opinion, &c. concerning the test last sessions, and a committee is appointed to summon persons before them to discover, if possible, the printer and the author. It was first sold for 12*d.*, and now valued

SIR
H. VERNET
BART.

SIR
H. VERNEY,
BART.

at 20s. . . . P.S. I had almost forgotten to tell you, that when Monsr. Luzanny was examined, and telling how he was threatened by St. German, &c. to alter his religion, Lord Halifax stood up and told the King that if his Majesty would give leave for the protestants to take that course to convert the papists, he did not question but in a very short time it would be effected, or something like that. I was not present.

[167 $\frac{5}{8}$], March 2. John Verney to Sir R. Verney, —. . . I hear that the aldermen of London met two days since, concerning the execution of the laws against the nonconformists, and that after some debate, out of consideration that such molestation would be prejudicial to the trade of the city, which is driven by many worthy persons of that opinion, 'twas agreed that no rigour should be shewed them till the inconveniency was represented to his Majesty in council, with their request for some liberty of conscience.

167 $\frac{5}{8}$, March 23. The same to the same.—He will next week send the verses (said to be by Rochester), much after the same manner of his satyr against man. Sir Robert Howard runs his son's nag against one of Crampton's horses for 1,000*l*.—Crampton hath a match at Salisbury next Saturday for 1,000*l*. with another gentleman.—Lord Montague sent to the King word that if his Majesty would give his leave he would at Newmarket run every horse in his stable (with his Majesty's), and the King sent the Duke of Monmouth to him, to command him to be there with his horses.

Faith and Reason, by the Earl of Rochester. 6 pp., folio.

The argument begins.

The grief of Astragon, and whence it springs,
And why it fear to his disciples brings. (6 lines.)

The poem, of 56 verses of 4 lines each, *Begins*,
Grief's a disease by thought's repletion bred,
To all but to the vain and headless known.

Ends,

Thus studious Thanour speaks and Astragon,
Of death's cold company now hasty grew,
Grieved that so little in this life is known,
And that this little is confined to few.

1676, March 30. John Verney to Sir R. Verney.—The Duke of York did declare he would never more come under the roof of Whitehall Chapel, which makes every one say he is a perfect papist . . . 'Tis said he publicly goes to mass. God bless him, and preserve the King. His Majesty hath settled 30,000*l*. a year for ever, out of the standing Excise for interest money, to the old bankers, and they must pay it to their creditors. But it is the opinion of divers that it must be settled by Parliament to be of validity.—Failure of Nicholas Warren and his brother-in-law, Dan Westcomb, and deputy Throgmorton, eminent merchants. The first two owing much to the King for custom on wines. On Thursday before they broke, Warren made over 1,500*l*. worth of plate and jewels to his son-in-law.—The King had an injunction.—Yesterday it was tried at Guildhall, and the King was cast. The old Countess of Pembroke and Lady of Arundel of Wardour are dead. Mr. Villiers, Lord Grandison's son, married Mrs. FitzGerard, the great Irish fortune. Mrs. Sands (sister to Lady Duras), 'tis believed will marry Sir Thos. Middleton, of Denbighshire, who will be on that marriage made an English lord, and receive 20,000*l*. in money. All Sir George Sand's estate (besides that sum of money and a baronage, or 10,000*l*. in lieu of that), going to the Lady Duras.—Of late so many citizens have failed, that now the first question every day asked is, who is broke to-day.

1676, April 6. The same to the same.—Some say the Lady Ambassador Berkeley hath declared herself a papist in France, as the Lords Mulgrave and Peterborough have done here. I heard (in Covent Garden), that Lord John Berkeley's pages and footmen all left him in one day, but people write not from Paris the occasion. The court will shortly be in town again, for neither of the foreign duchesses, Mazarine or Portsmouth (whose son Richmond is dead), are gone to Newmarket. The Spanish galleons are arrived at Calais, with 27 million, formerly they bringing but 12 or 15.

1676, April 13. The same to the same.—Col. Strangways, of Dorsetshire, died last Thursday, having buried a wife (Lord Capel's daughter), married another (Col. Penruddock's daughter), and ended his own life within the space of 3 months, leaving his brother heir to 5,000*l*. per annum . . . 'Tis said that the first week the King was at Newmarket, there was a great falling out between the Duke and the Treasurer, whose friend, Portsmouth (tho' she had but newly miscarried) went down immediately to keep the staff where 'twas. The

coventicles had good luck to find so favourable a jury, but here they are not put to that shift, not being in the least disturbed or informed against.

1676, April 26. The same to the same.—Lord Pembroke and Sir Geo. Hewett lately fought a duel, the last was wounded in the thumb and arm, but little hurt. Sir Robert Howard has sold Wootton Bassett, in Wiltshire, to Mr. Lau. Hyde, for 36,000*l*., of which his lady, who consents to the sale, is to have eight. Mr. Lane is received into his Majesty's favour again. The Lord Mayor has sent four nonconformist preachers to prison. Disturbances among the East India Company, who were to bring in their votes for a new government, &c., on Monday last, which was done. But some of them procured a letter from his Majesty, forbidding the choice of Mr. Child or Mr. Papillon into that committee. So the votes were sealed up, and some of them have been at the council board.—To-morrow they meet again to argue their case amongst themselves Cousin Robert Dormer is made Attorney-General of Durham.

1676, June 29. John Verney to Edmund Verney.—To-morrow the trial of Lord Cornwallis, now in the Tower, by his peers; the Chancellor sits Lord Steward of the day. Mr. Downes, who (with Lord Rochester, Mr. William Jepson, and Geo. Etheridge), skirmisht the watch at Epsom 12 days since, died last Tuesday of his hurts received from the rustics . . . Mr. Jincks, a young draper in Cornhill, was yesterday committed by the council to the Gatehouse for his speech last Saturday at Guildhall, when the citizens met to choose sheriffs (he spoke about the decay of trade by the French alliance, and wanted the city to petition for a new Parliament). Sir Wm. Ellis is dismissed from being a judge. If Atkyns had not been less forward, 'tis believed he had had the same fate.

1676, Nov. 17. (Received). So indorsed, but it cannot be so, from the letter above). J. Verney to Sir Ralph Verney . . . Mrs. Downs (sister to him killed last year at Epsom) is to be married to the Earl of Shrewsbury . . . Judge Atkins hath been once or twice before the council for a forcible entry by him made. His Majesty hath not, nor do I believe will he, answer the citizen's address given him last Friday.

1676, Nov. 23. Edmund Verney to Sir Ralph Verney. . . . I would have sent Mr. Scrogg's ingenious speech, but none of the booksellers hereabout have any left . . . I have not heard of the Mock speech, but if I light on't you shall have it. The citizen's address is not printed. Judge Atkins is come off with flying colours as to the forcible entry. Here hay is 1*s*. 6*d*. the truss, and 56*s*. the load . . . On Tuesday the King and the jockeys met at supper at Ned Griffin's, where were made 6 hare matches for 500*l*., a match to be run at Newmarket next meeting . . . Lord Sussex is parting with his lady, and going to travel: he would have carried her into the country, but that life she liked not, so would not go.

1676, Nov. 30. John Verney to Sir R. Verney . . . Mr. John Temple, of Smirna (having lived there 25 years), is lately dead, and left his estate in confusion, having six months before begun a will, but not finished it . . . he has a brother at Constantinople, who is gone to Smyrna, to take care of his brother's concerns. On Tuesday was fought a duel between the midwife Boshier's two sons (one whereof formerly courted Mrs. Taylor) and Mr. Jones and his second. Some few wounds, but no other hurt. Sir Samuel Morland is lately married to handsome Fielding's sister, and saith he will not have a penny for portion. She is handsomer for a woman than he is for a man. Yesterday Lord Yarmouth, buried his second daughter, which was his beloved: a great attendance there was of coaches and six horses. The citizen's petition was, by the Lord Chancellor, answered to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen . . . 'twas a very severe answer, rebuking and reproaching them extremely, yet not them, tho' they signed, but the contriver of it. They stood all like shepherders, and came away without speaking anything for reply.

1676, Dec. 7. The same to the same. Yesterday came news that Mr. Bacon had taken and burnt James Town, in Virginia, and made Sir Thos. Chicheley prisoner, clapping him in chains, but keeping him alive to exchange for Mr. Bland, and that the governor, Sir Wm. Berkeley, was again fled the country. Lord Pembroke hath sold Ramsbury, in Wilts. for 32,000*l*. to Sir Richard Powell, his brother, but some think they buy it for Sir Alan Apsley. Last week the King being at Windsor did Mr. Chiffinch the favour to dine with him and after dinner conferred the honour of knighthood on him.

SIR
H. VERNEY,
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SIR
H. VERNEY,
BART.

1675. March 9, London. William Fall to Sir R. Verney.—Last night Mr. Alex. Denton, the learned counsel, called at my lord's house to see Mr. Sharpe. . . . It is not yet declared who shall be Lord Chief Baron, but interests are making, some for Mountague, others for Atkins, and he that gives the best fine probably may be admitted tenant. The city (I hear) have suspended their Recorder, a vote being passed by the Court of Aldermen, that the speech he made at the council board was without their directions, &c. . . . My Lord Yarmonth's commission for the lieutenancy of Norfolk (in place of Lord Townshend) is sealed . . .

1675. March 16, London. John Verney to Sir Ralph Verney.—The great discourse of the town is of Tompson and Nelthorpe, the bankers, who are failed. They entered 150 actions against such as owed them money. Hynde (and his partners), bankers, have refused further payments . . . the like is said of some others, which I am very glad of, for I would have all bankers broke, they ruining the trade of the whole kingdom The Duke of Bucks hath certainly bought Mr. Vandeput's house, by the hands of Sir Robert Clayton and Coll. Welden, and is to have possession at our Lady Day, Mr. V. being now removing to Wallbrooke, a house that's lent him there by a merchant for 3 months, till he can provide one for himself. The Earl of Shaftesbury hath been twice about buying Mr. W. Roberts his house (as his sister tells me), but he will not part with it under 10,000*l.* in money, or 500*l.* a year rent. Sir John Norbury hath burnt 2 Tripoli men-of-war, and two of their prizes in port, and is gone down toward Alexandria, where were 6 Tripoli men-of-war, who had taken sundry ships of English, French, and two or three Malta corsaires, and carried them thither to sell; but some report the same 6 Tripolies to be gotten into the Gulf of Venice, so that Sir John will miss of them. Dr. Mills is dead, and his only nephew, who was his executor, died in 6 hours after his uncle, in his clothes, sitting on a bed, being taken ill, and only time to underwrite his will, and die. Sir Wm. Peake is this day to be buried, he hath lain for some days in state. The Earl of Aylesbury's son is to be married to the late Duke of Somerset's sister, a great fortune, and their wedding clothes are now a-making. Some say the Lord Duras hath been married this week to Madam Sands.

1675. March 24. Will. Fall to Sir R. Verney.—The private burial of my lady (Finch, who died on the 16th,) is to be solemnised about 12 o'clock this Thursday night. . . . She is to be laid in the little vault in Kensington Church Mr. North's patent for warden of the Farst (P) is to be sealed this day. One other patent passed last week, which was a direction and commission to the Commissioners of the Customs to pay 255,000*l.* to Mr. Kent, who was Sir Stephen Fox's deputy. It being in satisfaction of several tallies therein mentioned, which he had struck in the Exchequer, 40,000*l.* of it (I hear) was paid the next day, and the rest to be paid as it comes in. By which it's evident Sir Stephen Fox will not be left in the Briars Sir Harry Newton has passed his patent over again and inserted a clause that his estate shall not be liable to any account which he may be called to hereafter by reason of his office.

1676. April [22.] The same to the same. . . . My Lord Mayor attended the King and council last night to receive further directions about the conventicles; but what was directed I know not I have here enclosed Muddiman's Sunday and Wednesday letter.

1676, July 27. Kensington The King being at Windsor and no council yesterday, I have not had any occasion to go to Whitehall, and so have not spoken with Mr. Houseman I have here enclosed Muddiman's letter, which is very short, it being his Tuesday letter. It seems he has altered his way and days of writing, for it's only Saturday's and Tuesday's, so that this letter is one day staler than I thought it would have been.

1676, Sept. 21, Kensington I was told yesterday at Whitehall that the Dutch ambassador had been with the King, and told him that in case the confederates did not send their plenipotentiaries within a very short time, that then the States would treat with the French king apart; and it's believed by some to be done already.

1676, Oct. [26]. John Verney to Sir R. Verney I am told by Mr. Gibbons that Sir W. Smith's business is done, and that Prince Rupert and the Duke of Monmouth have presented him their pictures, which are in his chamber at my Lady Hobart's.—The Parliament have voted all such as have gone soldiers, or such as have authorised or connived at their going into France since the King's proclamation in 1675, to be enemies to

the King, and kingdom; and 'tis said in Scotland the proclamation was kept several days till soldiers were forcibly shipped off, and as soon as they were under sail the proclamation was out; but the wind proving contrary, the ships put into port again, when all people saluted the soldiers with the proclamation against serving the French, at which they would have left the ship, but were not permitted to do so, but were beaten; one had his ears cut off, and another that got on shore was taken and hanged to the yard arm of the ship. These matters the Parliament are driving into.

1677. 1675, John Verney to Edmund Verney.—The Duke of Newcastle and Sir Matthew Hale are dead 'Tis said Alderman Backwell is lately made Victualler of Tangier in the room of Sir Dennis Gaudon.—Lady Sussex is at last tho' unwillingly, gone with her lord into the country.—Nell Guin's son Charles is made Earl of Burford, and, in want of heir male, to go to his brother James and his issue.

1675, Feb. 8. The same to the same.—Foreign news.—Two days since some rogues got up to a window in the Lord Chancellor's house and stole the Mace, Purse, and some other things, but by good luck the Great Seal was not there Mr. Henry Killigrew's servant was t'other night stabbd in the next room to his Majesty, 'tis said he killed himself, but others suspect the master who was in the room with him drunk, some say alone, others say there was a third person; however, Mr. Killigrew is confined to his chamber.

1675, Feb. 19. The same to the same. The Parliament began to sit last Thursday. They had some discourse whether they were a Parliament or not On Friday last the House of Lords committed to the Tower the Earl of Salisbury, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and Lord Wharton. The Duke of Bucks had the same sentence.—He stept out and went away for the night, but returned to the House next day, whence he was sent to the Tower attended by the Black Rod, in two of his own coaches and a great retinue of his footmen, all in gallant new liveries, and six hackney coaches following them. On Friday night some gentlemen being at the Bear tavern, in Cornhill, sent out a gallon of sack and a dozen or two of faggots for a bonfire before the Old Exchange for joy that the Lords were sent to the Tower. The Ostenders have lately taken 500 Scotchmen and Irishmen, with 19 horses, going into France to serve that king There are 16 English captains returning out of France, their company's being either dwindled away or joined to others, so that they are disbanded. . . . Court news—Gives an account of Frank Newport getting drunk and misbehaving himself—he is confined for a few days.

1677. March 26. John Verney to Sir Ralph Verney.—On Saturday last the Lord Treasurer was made K. G. . . . The King in recompence for former loyalty hath granted privileges to the town of Newark to send members to Parliament.

1677, March 29. The same to the same Parliament yesterday prohibited the importation of fish, and bringing in of Irish cattle for ever. Sir Thos. Littleton and Sir Geo. Downing are of the committee about the pedlars; and are tooth and nail for them, tho' most of the corporation have writ to put them down.

1677, April 15. The same to the same.—The House was never so divided as about the Irish Act, for friend was against friend, brother against brother, son against father, courtier against courtier; but in the end 'twas confirmed for ever by 17 votes.

1677, May 17. The same to the same.—News at court that the Venetian resident at Constantinople was then cut off but the Venetian ambassador here says he has fresher letters than the King's, which say—use any such thing Sir Thos. Bludworth's eldest son, at Aleppo, had lately a miraculous escape, he being about 20 miles from Aleppo; a Gourdeen amongst the rocks, tho' several servants were with him, shot a bullet at him and cut the hair off the hinder part of his head.

1677, May 24. The same to the same Sir Francis Roles having intrusted his son to the tuition of a nonconformist parson, the phanatique hath married the young gentleman to one of his gang, not worth a great, besides that she is 30 and he but 18 I have not heard anything of the lords in the Tower petitioning.

1677, May 28. The same to the same.—Parliamentary doings.—The Duchess of Richmond hath lately sold her interest in Cobham to Lord O'Brien, so 'tis believed she will suddenly own her marriage to Lord Mulgrave . . . Sir John Shaw hath recovered, at the King's Bench, 500*l.* of the town of Colchester for illegally turning him out of his place, and intends to recover his wages of them as their burgess.

SIR
H. VERNE
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SIR
H. VERNEY,
BART.

1677, May 31. John Verney to Edmund Verney.— . . . On Wednesday his Majesty's birth night was some gallantry at Whitehall, where was acted a French opera, but most pitifully done, so ill that the King was awary on't, and some say it was not well contrived to entertain the English gentry, who came that night in honour to their King, with a lamentable ill-acted French play, when our English actors so much surpass; however the dances and voices was pretty well performed.

1677, May 31. John Verney to Sir R. Verney.—On Monday morning the King made an angry speech to the Commons, and adjourned them to the 16th July. All people have copies of the speech but they are so false copied I would not send one. The House went from Whitehall to their sitting place where Mr. Powell and one or two more would have spoke, but the Speaker ran out of his chair, and would not near them, crying they were adjourned, &c. As to livery, all people do now lace the clothes; only one rich livery (and whose I know not) is loopt . . . All country people about Portsmouth will have it that the French king was there incognito.

1677, June 7. The same to the same.—On Monday Lord Gerard of . . . about 14 years old, was leading his mother to see New Bedlam, but was struck at by a porter's wife, at which, being somewhat concerned, her husband who was a little in drink came up and seconded her insolence with more blows, till my lord drew his sword and ran the porter into the groin, after which his lordship had like to have been pulled in pieces by the rabble, who hurried him to prison, and then broke the windows to come at him again.—The Lord Mayor came and took him to his house all night.—The Countess of Bath had her coach broke to bits and her footmen knocked down, and she glad to get away. She was taken for Lord Gerard's mother.—On Tuesday night Sir John Norborough's servant killed, in Cheapside, a sober man, about the wall, for which the servant is now in Newgate . . . The King has settled 30,000*l.* per annum for interest at the bankers, by patent, which is in print. Several Parliament men are resolved to drink no more French wine.

1677, June 14. The same to the same. . . . The Queen set out on Monday last, the King attending her the first night; there were some disputes between the maids of honour and the dressers about precedence; they dined at Mr. Progers, and supped at Will. Chiffin's (Chiffinch).

1677, Dec. 6. The same to the same.—On Tuesday last a duel was fought between the Earl of Ossory and his second Col. Mackarly against Mr. Buckley and Mr. Gerard (son to the lord of that name). The colonel had the fortune to wound Mr. Gerard in the belly, but drawing back his sword, 'twas twirled out of his hand by his adversary, who took it up and then went to the Earl, who finding himself set on by two, was fain on demand to give up his sword. On Monday night a hackney coach and horses, and a gentleman in it, went back into Fleet ditch (there were no rails, and was either drowned or smothered with mud).

1677, Dec. 12. The same to the same.—Yesterday night died the Duke of Cambridge, and was embalmed by Mr. St. Amand. Lord Peterborough sent a challenge to Sir George Hewett for breaking of his mistress Johnson's windows, but the King hearing of it made up the business. The Duchess of Portsmouth being ill, Mrs. Frazer (the doctor's daughter) and Mrs. Elliott, and one or two more, strive for the preferment.

1677, March 19, London. The same to the same. . . . Sadler, that robbed the Chancellor, offered 600 guineas for his life, but it not being accepted, he suffered at Tyburn on Friday last with his comrade Johnson; this last was in mourning and died penitently. The Duke of Bucks hath his laboratory in the Tower, in which he spends his time in chemistry. There are in the Tower one Harrington, and one Murray, the former hath been before the King and Board, but spoke so boldly that he was taken for a crackbrained fellow; but they are of Shaftesbury's crew. The people about town call this the Pump Parliament, alluding, as a little water put into a pump fetches up a great deal, so &c.

1677, March 22, London. The same to the same.—News only that the Earl of Bristol is dead, and old Mr. Heath, Comptroller to the Archbishop of Canterbury, is knighted. The Parliament are upon prohibiting Venetian looking glasses. The weavers' petition the house to prohibit all mohairs and chamblets. Sundry other trades petition against the importation of other commodities; if all take effect, hereafter nothing must be brought from foreign countries.

SIR
H. VERNEY,
BART.

1677, March 23, London. Will. Fall to Sir R. Verney.— . . . On Tuesday last my Lord De La Mere, seconded with Lord Clarendon and my Lord Halifax, moved that four of the members of that House were confined upon a punctilio only; and that if the House would be pleased to release them, it would be acknowledged as a favour, or words to this effect, which motion caused a long debate in the House, insomuch that Lord De La Mere had like to have been sent to them, but it fell, upon another business being moved, about the Duke of Norfolk's being sent for home as another worthy member; but the Lords, it seems, have no need of his assistance, therefore, they appointed a committee of the Howards and those that are nearest related to the family (I mean only of those that sit in the Lord's House), to reconcile my Lord Marshal and his brothers, and to take away all diffidences, but the duke to remain where it is most convenient for his health, &c. . . . This day the Lord Treasurer is to wear the blue ribbon.

1677, April 26, London. The same to the same.—The court continuing still at Newmarket, we are so barren of news that I can only tell you the great monsieurs are returned from thence, and had their audience of the Queen and Duchess last night; 'tis reported that one of them stays here in quality of ambassador, and Monsr. Courtin returns with the rest. My Lord Sunderland and the Earl of Feversham were kindly received by the French king, who to make their equipage the more splendid, were pleased to be accompanied by Stephen the corn cutter, who being in his livery coat, the French king was pleased at supper to inquire who he was, and some of the officers taking him to the side board drank the King of France's health to him; he replied he would pledge it with all his heart, for it was his Majesty's health; and when he had done that, he would drink the French king's health, and such kind of stuff; but all passed well enough.

1677, May 5, Woburne. P. [Lord] Wharton to (Sir R. Verney).—Upon my petition to the House of Peers at the close of their last sitting, they submitted the matter of my liberty to the King, and when he was at Newmarket he gave me leave to be here or at St. Giles (as my business required) till the 21st inst. You will easily suppose I desire a total release. . . . You know how great an import it would be to me to have a good word from my Lord Keeper therein, and I cannot bethink myself of any who, I believe, would be so ready to do me that kindness as yourself.—Has sent this bearer to ask Sir Ralph to go up to London next week and favour him in this affair.

1677, May 5, Claydon. Draft of Sir R. Verney's reply to Lord Wharton.— . . . Since I cannot possibly go up myself, yet (if a friend of mine is in town) I shall endeavour to get him to discourse it with my lord at a distance, and try whether his lordship will meddle in this affair, so far as to speak favourably to the King for your further liberty; but to deal freely with you, if I understand things right, it must be a greater interest than mine that must persuade him to it.

1677, May 5, Woburn. Ann. Lady Wharton, to Sir R. Verney.—Asks him to use his interest with the Chancellor on her husband's behalf.

1677, May 7, Claydon. Draft of Sir R. Verney's reply to Lady Wharton.

1677, Aug. 2, London. J. Verney to Sir Ralph Verney.— . . . Gentlemen are daily going over as their inclinations lead 'em, as 2 days ago went the Duke of Monmouth and the Earl of Feversham for the French army. Others go to the Dutch, and I (tho' their inferior) to be making idle visits think it not so honourable. . . . An Argeen took a small English ship in our channel who had no pass, so he left 5 Englishmen on board, and put 10 Turks, but at sea the 5 English fell on the 10 Turks, massacred them, and brought the vessel into the Downes.

1677, Aug. 2, London. W. Fall to Sir R. Verney.—The great discourse of the town is that the Duke of Bucks shall be restored to favour, and be Lord Steward of the Household in place of Duke of Ormond, but of this they are very silent at court, only his sacred Majesty and his Grace (I hear) were very merry one night at Lord Rochester's lodgings, which, I conceive, created this discourse.

1677, Aug. [9.] John Verney to Sir R. Verney.—The King went on Saturday away for Portsmouth, but when at sea, the wind being contrary, he returned into the Downs, where yesterday he was with the wind in his teeth, as the seamen say.

1677, Oct. 8, London. The same to the same.— . . . About a month ago Geo. Jeffryes, the city common

SIR
H. VERNEY,
BART.

serjeant, was knighted, and Sir Fra. Wingfield, the lawyer, is dead. Mr. Henry Noell is dead, and now Cha. Bertie, the Treasurer's secretary, stands for his vacancy at Stamford The coachmakers have gotten a patent to be a company, and Mr. Baile is the Master; they gave the herald's 50*l.* to have for their arms 3 chariots, and for supporters a horse in harness. The Sheriffs of London are Mr. Wm. Royston, a Turkey merchant, and Major Beckford the King's slop-seller, and the Lord Mayor elect is Sir Francis Chaplain. The fire at the Temple consumed Philips his buildings, ending at Sir Geo. Jefferyes' chambers, without doing them any damage, which good fortune he had once before. In Whitefriars were burnt 4 or 5 houses also to the ground, and as many more defaced. Mr. Carpenter, in whose chamber the fire began, was burnt in his bed; Alderman Backwell's son's chamber was burnt, and he thought to be in it, but by good luck he went that evening to Fulham. A wall fell down which killed 10 or 12 persons, and had done much more execution but that 'twas met by an old tree who bore a great share of the brunt. My Lord Mohun is buried in St. Martin's church, and the jury found it murder.

1677, Oct. 11. The same to the same.— . . . This day Mr. Fielding is to be tried for killing the link boy last year. The King hath granted him his pardon in case it be found only manslaughter, to avoid his being burnt in the hand; but if the jury find it murder, his Majesty's pardon doth not reach him. This pardon Sir Saml. Morland got of the King a fortnight ago, and 'twas last night sealed by the Chancellor. 'Tis said Mr. Fielding hath bought a perrywig of 20*l.* price to be tried in On Saturday the King will be in town. The Chancellor came to town yesterday from Kensington, the seals beginning to-day. The Lady Keeper Bridgman's daughter is already (or very suddenly to be) married to Sir Thos. Middleton, of Chirk Castle; she hath 6,000*l.* left her by her father, and 2,000*l.* which her mother adds to it.

1677, Dec. 10. The same to the same.—Last Monday one Mr. Harrington had a trial at Guildhall, where 'twas proved that he said the government of England consisted of three estates, and that (any one) making war against the other was no rebellion; you may guess at his opinion; but what fine or punishment he is to have is not yet determined. A bailey was last week killed about an arrest within the privilege of St. James' Park, I think 'twas in Old Spring Garden. Last week was also killed one Mr. Blackwell, near the Bull Head Tavern, at Charing Cross; there were 4 drinking in an alehouse where they quarrelled, went out of the house and fought to the loss of Mr. Blackwell's life. The Lord Sunderland had a quarrel, whereon followed a challenge, in which Mr. Temple (son to Sir Wm.) was concerned, but it being known, they were secured and the difference made up. Capt. Fountaine lately come from France, crossing Lincoln's Inn Fields, was set on by two men; he asked them if 'twas his money or his life they sought after, to which they answered, they'd have his heart blood, but they were mistaken, for he ran one of them through, and the other ran away. In the fight his pocket was cut, out of which he lost about 30 guineas; both the rogues escaped, tho' one was run through.

1678, April 10. John Verney to Sir Ralph Verney.—Foreign news.—Some say that there will be a camp on Banstead Downs, and that the Dukes of York and Monmouth have been there to set out the ground. The town's discourse is that H.R.H. goeth over into Flanders, and that he is at 80,000*l.* charge to set out for tents, kitchen, &c. On Tuesday last the city, in a common council, lent his Majesty 100,000*l.*

1678, April 25. The same to the same.—Lord Rochester has been very ill and very penitent, but is now bettering.—Here enclosed are his verses on Sir Car. Scroope at large.—The coffee houses discourse that the Chancellor shall be removed, and that Lord Chief Justice North hath refused that great honour which some think will be conferred on Judge Scroggs. Those that pretend to know the secret causes of disfavour say this happens, because the Chancellor would not seal something concerning martial law. And being appointed with the Treasurer and two Secretaries of State to examine the Scotch complainants, he was of opinion that so much severity should not be used.

1678, May 2. The same to the same.—Mr. Gerard Aungier (brother to Lord Aungier), President of the Indies, is dead; he lived in the Indies 16 or 17 years.

1678, May 16. The same to the same.—Yesterday Mr. Robert Boyle, the virtuoso, came to a Turkey Court,

where he desired to be made free of our company, which was granted him, presuming his adventures into that country will be nothing but quares.—The Treasurer came to borrow of the city 50,000*l.* or more, on the Pole Act, but Sir Thos. Player told him he did not believe they'd lend any more; the Treasurer told him if they did not 'twas his fault, for they would have lent more, but he would not receive it, to which Sir Thos. said 'twas true, for the first sum demanded was 100,000*l.*, which sum being completed he stopt, and had no reason to receive more than was asked of (and lent by) the common council, and that now affairs were altered, men were of another mind than they were then; however, half a dozen common councilmen said they'd use their endeavour, but I fear 'twill be to small purpose.

1678, May 28, Vienna. Copy of a letter by the Emperor to the States General of the United Provinces. Asking them not to desert, now England had joined against the French.

1678, July 18. John Verney to Sir R. Verney.—Foreign news.—Capt. Herbert and Sir Roger Strickland have lately been before Algiers, but have done nothing, tho' some think they would gladly have peace with us, the plague being hot amongst them.

1678, July 25. The same to the same.— . . . Secretary Coventry is upon resigning of his place, and 'tis believed either Law, Hyde, or Sir W. Temple will be preferred to it. Mr. Hyde hath sold his place, his bed chamber place, to Capt. Bridge for 4,500*l.* On Friday last the Council ordered that 18 troops of horse and 8 of dragoons shall be shipt off for Flanders, to which place foot soldiers are daily going from hence. Last Sunday Cornet Wroth dined with Sir Robert Viner at his country house, and after dinner, going an airing with him, drew a pistol upon Sir Robert, and having six or eight troopers to assist him, took away Miss Hyde and put her in a coach;—the wheel came off, he laid her across a horse, and rode to a ferry (he thinks Putney), where he had a coach and six, but the country was roused, and the lady was recovered speechless; he fled. The King is very angry, and says if he is taken and the law will hang him, he will not meddle. The Convention in Scotland is broke up, and every thing therein proposed went as Lauderdale would have it. Sir Patrick Holmes is clapt up in the Tolbooth, but the cause is yet not known. On Friday last Mr. Claypoole (one of Oliver's lords) was sent to the Tower for speaking seditiously, some say, others, for being concerned in a plot. (Inclosed is a copy of the King's letter, dated 28 June 1678, to the States of Holland, sent by Sir W. Temple, who was sent to Nimeguen, because of the French practices about restitution of towns.)

1678, Aug. 1. William Fail to Sir R. Verney. Lady Essex goes this day to Dunstable, and Mr. Finch comes thither to meet her, when they will return to London, or by what way I know not, but I heard her say she would dine at Goramby on her return home. . . . There was commission signed yesterday by the King, directed to the Duke of York, Prince Rupert, Lord Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and others, with power to prorogue the Parliament till the 24th of this August, which I will believe will be presently done; for I am just now going to meet my lord at the House.

1678, Aug. 8. John Verney to Sir R. Verney.— . . . Last week the King sent to borrow 200,000*l.* of the city on the Act, which I think they will endeavour to lend him, but I believe they will hardly reach above half on't. If you think fit of that security, upon your order I'll carry in your money to Guild Hall, and take the usual acknowledgement which the city give; and let me know whether I shall put it in in two of your names or in my name. If it be in a citizen's name, the aldermen of the ward whence the money was sent in will have the greater regard to see it reimbursed. I hear the city took it amiss of the Treasurer that he came not himself to them to borrow this money, but sent a letter by his secretary that he was indisposed.

1678, Aug. 8. (A letter, unsigned, in a different hand, but indorsed as from J. Verney).—On the 4th instant 12 barges were arrived to carry the Duke of York's regiment of horse, which were gone down towards the sea side. The Duke of Monmouth's regiment of foot were just ready to be shipped off the 6th instant, but are now remanded and ordered to repair to their former quarters. Last week a gentleman in Drury Lane (much addicted to painting), boyling his oil himself in order to the making of his colours in oyl, took fire, and is since dead; his father, coming to his help, is hurt. The city have agreed to lend the King 100,000*l.* on the first part of the last Act, at 7 per cent., and 100,000*l.* more in the last part of the said Act, at 8*l.* per

SIR
H. VERNE
BART.

SIR
VERNEY,
BART.

cent. 'Tis said the Earl of Burford was made Duke of Burford, and the Treasurer Duke of Pomfret, and the Earl of Plymouth the Duke of Plymouth, on the 4th instant, at Windsor.—Foreign news.

1678, Aug. 11. John Verney to Sir R. Verney.—Says he is going to Tunbridge.

1678, Aug. 22. The same to the same.—Has returned from Tunbridge. Sends Evelyn's *Calendarium Hortense*, the last edition.—The Duke of Lauderdale came to town last Saturday in pomp. The Duke of Monmouth and Lord Morpeth are returned out of Flanders, whither soldiers are every day going. Yesterday Feversham's regiment of dragoons and Sir John Talbot's regiment of the same went thro' the city to be shipt off, they being part of the 4,100 horse and dragoons lately ordered over.—Dr. Denton is going to Ditton to run a horse match for a plate.

1678, Aug. 29. John Verney to Edm. Verney. The town is sickly, and so is, we understand, the country, especially Kent: at Portsmouth at least 200 soldiers lie sick, but many more in Flanders, whither Surgeon Knight is sent to look after them.

1678, Aug. 31 to Sept. 5. John Verney to Sir Ralph Verney.—News from France.—The forces that were ordered for Flanders, being 27 troops of horse and 12 troops of dragoons, and 9 companies of foot, have been stopped by contrary winds, but are now a shipping off. . . . On Sunday, 1st Sept., died Lord O'Brien, a member for Northampton.—Sir Wm. Swan, Dr. Margetson, Archbishop of Armagh, and the Bishop of St. Asaph are also dead, as our handsome Mr. Sidney, in Flanders, and Sir Sam. Clarke.—On Thursday last his Majesty dined in Buckinghamshire, at Sir George Jefferies' house, who, some say, is to be Chancellor of Ireland, others Recorder of London, and that Sir—Dolben shall be a judge in the room of Sir T. Twysden, who shall have a bill of ease. The King caused Sir George to sit down at table with him and drank to him seven times.—A boy at Smithfield, peeping through the crevices of a booth to see the Elephant, was wounded with a dagger by a soldier employed to look to the door; consequent riot by the prentices. Sir Peter Wych is chosen Resident at Hamburgh in the room of Sir Wm. Swan, lately deceased.—Yesterday ten malefactors were to have been executed at Tyburn; there was a great concourse to see them, but they did not appear.

1678, Sept. 16. The same to the same.—Lord Sunderland is returning from France, some say out of favour; Lord O'Brien's son will stand to be a Burgess for Northampton, and 'tis said will not have any opposition except it be by Mr. Ralph Montagu. Sir Charles Littleton is sick in Flanders. Mr. Pope Danvers, son of Sir Samuel, hath killed one Jackson, of Northamptonshire, for which the Earl of Peterborow has begged his estate.

1678, Sept. 18. The same to the same.—Mr. Tillotson (that lives hard by me), brother to the dean, was well at cards on Saturday till 10 at night and dead on Monday morning early.—The peace is this day to be proclaimed at the Hague. This morning a fire at Limehouse consumed 30 houses.

1678, Oct. 10. The same to the same.—A long letter about Oates' Plot.—Notwithstanding Coleman had timely warning to withdraw the most of his writings, yet sufficient was found to commit him to Newgate.—Mr. Langhorne, one of the councillors of the Inner Temple, a recusant, is committed to Newgate. One White, notorious among those who should have been Archbishop of Canterbury, is dead, not without suspicion of poisoning himself. Friday last a warrant to the Lieutenant of the City to disarm Papists, which was effected, and the arms brought to Guildhall. On Monday Mr. Smith, Mr. Lowers, and another merchant carried their letters from abroad to the Council, reported that his Majesty was dead long before advice could come from hence. On Saturday, the 12th, Sir E. B. Godfrey went out in the morning and said he would in a little time be home; but he hath never been heard of, so 'tis believed some Papists have made away with him. His relations have been with the Council, and some talk of a proclamation coming out.

1678, Nov. 11. The same to the same.—Foreign news.—Coleman's confession.—The murderers of Sir E. B. Godfrey are not yet found. The barber and farrier that first found his cane and gloves are committed to Newgate, being found in contrariety when examined. A child is committed also, being impeached by a young gentleman for offering him 100*l.* to kill an old gentleman, &c. Sir Ellis Leighton was examined on the 6th of Nov., but 'tis kept secret. The French king has

made him an abbot, but that monastery may go without their head. The Duke of Monmouth is very circum-spect; he has turned out all Papists he can discover in the army, as well officers as soldiers, and has visited the Tower. Lord Arundel of Wardour will be impeached. The evidence against him will validate Mr. Oates's evidence.—Sir E. B. Godfrey's murder is found out.—Gives an account of Benlow, whose father was a shoemaker at Chepstow, and the story of the murder at Somerset House—Benlow got a good part of the reward for the discovery; his mother persuaded him to return to town and reveal it.—In Somerset House a 100,000 fire balls and grenades were found by Lord Ossory, who searched. He has sealed up the Queen's papers.

1678, Nov. 11. John Verney to Sir Edm. Verney.—The Lord Chancellor looseth in the people's affections by his mealy carriage.—'Tis said he and the Treasurer did one day divert the storm which began to break out through the lips of Shaftesbury, Bucks, Halifax, and London against the Duke; and that lately when Bedlowes came into the Lords' House to tell what he knew of Godfrey's murder, he was awed by the Chancellor.—People talk meanly of him. I hear Lady Danby talks as ill of him as anybody, and saith there's none but her husband stands up for the Protestant religion. But all others think the Treasurer very remiss and suspect his opinion. The Bishop of London has procured that the chapel at St. James' shall be a chapel-of-ease for the people of St. Martin's church, till their new church be finished.

1678, Nov. 28. The same to the same.—Sends three sermons, viz., Bishop of Exeter's, Dr. Tillotson's, and Dr. Stillingfleet's, the last came out yesterday, and before night the whole impression of 4,000 was sold; this day will be the second impression of 3,000. . . . 'Tis said the King has given Monmouth place above all dukes next to the blood royal, and his Duchess next to her Royal Highness. The Commons are somewhat concerned that his Majesty will not give Bedlow a pardon to the present time, his being but to the 1st Nov. Last . . . day Oates' preached the great little lady, whereat the King was not well pleased.

1678, Nov. 28 and 29. Extracts from the Common Council and Copy Articles against Edward Coleman.

1678, Dec. 2 and 3. Ditto.

1678, Dec. 15. John Verney to Sir R. Verney.—Tillotson's sermon did not sell as well as the others. Three impressions of Exeter's have gone off, and I believe as many of Stillingfleet's. . . . Tuesday Coleman was executed at Tyburn. He denied he knew of any plot, or of Godfrey's death. . . . At Stale's the goldsmiths' funeral were about 300, and some masses said over his grave, for which vanity Justice Scroggs ordered him to be taken up and his quarters set over the city gates. . . . Lord Wharton refused to take the oath because he said it was idolatry to kiss the book. Shaftesbury said he hoped kissing was no idolatry, for if 'twere then they must forbear kissing their wives.

Copy of the King's speech.—Thanks for their care of his person.

The translator of the gazette into French will have his ears cut off in the Pillory for misrendering his Majesty's proclamation for Popish recusants to leave the town. . . . Capt. Stroud is sent for up, and Atkins (a clerk to Secretary Pepys) is sent to Newgate. Some say there were no fire balls found in Somerset House. Yesterday, being Sunday, in the afternoon the Parliament sat about Benlowe's examination.

1678, Feb. 10. John Verney to Sir R. Verney.— . . . Sir J. Williamson is turned out, but is to be repaid what his secretaryship has cost him. Lord Sunderland succeeds him.

1678, Feb. 13. The same to the same.—Some report that Secretary Coventry's place will be shortly engaged by Sir Lionel Jenkins. The Pope's Nuncio would not admit that our ambassador should sign the peace at Nimeguen, unless "Defender of the Faith" were left out.

1678, Feb. 24, East Claydon. Edmund Verney to Sir R. Verney.—I hear the Bedfordshire election cost 6,000*l.* They were 3 days a-polling. But Lord Bruce and his partner lost it by 500 votes, whereat the Earl of Ailesbury, his father, was extremely angry.

1679, May 12, London. John Verney to Sir R. Verney. . . . On Friday night there was a fire at [the] new prison in Clerkenwell, which burnt it down; it began about 12 at night, and was out about 3. The prisoners all escaped but two; the turnkey is fled, so he is believed to have done it on purpose; there were some priests prisoners, who 'tis supposed gained him to it.

SIR
H. VERNEY,
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Yesterday being the first Sunday in the term, the judges and serjeants are come to dine with the Lord Mayor, but 3 only of the former, that is, Atkins, Jones, and . . . and 5 serjeants.

1679, May 15. The same to the same . . . 'Tis said Sir Thos. Armstrong spoke to the Earl of Oxford, to endeavour to get the succession to be on Monmouth, but the Earl called him . . . , and said, do you think that I, who have ever been loyal, will now be false, and acquainted the King with it, who chid Monmouth, saying that Armstrong would not say such a thing without his knowledge, but if he were not quiet, he would send him to a place where he should be nothing. This story I believe to be a made story . . . Some say Danby will be tried on Saturday, and the other Lords on Tuesday. The Recorder is to marry my Lady Jones, daughter of Sir Thomas Bludworth.

1679, May 19, London.—The same to the same— . . . Yesterday (between the sermons) the gold fringe and tassels was cut off from the pulpit cloth in Covent Garden church, and lost, so that Bishop of Rochester who preached there in the afternoon, was fain to be content with an old pulpit cloth. The Duke of Bucks hath appeared again this four days. The Duke of York is upon going to live at Breda, because the usage he hath at Brussels is not extraordinary civil. This day my Lady Wentworth goeth over to her mistress the Duchess. Some think the 5 lords will not be tried so soon as Thursday, because the Commons fear if they should be tried before Danby that they may be prorogued, and he escape, which makes them resolve to try him first . . . Secretary Pepys on Saturday lay down his office, and some say Mr. Wm. Harbord succeeds him in it.

1679, May 22. The same to the same. . . My Lord Grey of Rathin died of the spotted fever, and not of the small-pox. Here's a discourse in town of several matches towards, as my Lord Wiltshire to Mrs. Coventry, who is to have 30,000*l.*; Mr. Buckley to the Duke of Newcastle's daughter; Sir Stephen Fox's son to the Lady Margaret Russell; and some talk of my Lady Hen. Wentworth and my Lord Shrewsbury. Dr. Lake, chaplain to the Duke of York, at Brussels, was threatened to be killed: 'tis believed the Bill to disinherit him will be thrown out of the House by his enemies; some of 'em not thinking it reasonable to disinherit a man before he's tried, so 'tis thought they'll impeach him, and hereafter pass this Bill. The army is daily disbanding at Guildhall.

1679, May 26. The same to the same. . . Here-with I send you Mr. Sharpe's sermon; the Bishop of London's was never printed, as I can yet hear of, and for the sheet of blazon, coloured, I have offered 3*s.* for one, but I could not get it under 4*s.*, and so I did not buy it; but in another place I hope to get one for 3*s.*, or thereabouts. Same talk of a courier, come over in a Spanish habit, that has had some hours' discourse with his Majesty, and that 'tis the Duke of York incognito, but I believe 'tis like the other town rumours, false.

1679, June 5. The same to the same.—I cannot tell you the true reasons of the prorogation, but the King went to Windsor, and returned with an altered mind, and then urged the Lords to adhere, which occasioned it, and possibly there may be something in every occasion you write of. But I'm of opinion the heats between both Houses were fomented by our adversaries . . . My Lord Fitz Waters is lately dead in the country. There is likewise dead my Lady (Sands) Holland, by whom uncle Stewkeley gets something per annum. Here hath been much discourse of some letters intercepted from Mr. James Porter (a priest), to his niece's husband, my Lord Straungford, but their contents I know not. Everard hath put out two books, but I have not yet had either of them, but I design to buy them, because I have all of that nature already come abroad, and when the rest of the trials are over, I design to have them all bound up together in one folio. Prance hath also put out a book, in folio as the rest, price 18*d.*, with his picture to it. Everard's books are 6*d.* and 12*d.* 'Tis said an order is passed in Council for the execution of the condemned priests, and that Wakeman, Langhorne, &c. will now come to trial, and that in Council 'twas agreed the Duke of York should not come over. Much talk there is of a new Miss at Windsor, daughter to my Lord Ranalegh.

1679, June 12, London. The same to the same.—'Tis true the Guinea Company were in hazard, and will be so again when the Parliament return to Westminster, for they like a flood break down all, but they might do it on better terms if they please, for the Dutch would

give 100 thousand, it may be 200,000*l.*, to vote down that company, which they were going to do for nothing. Alderman Love is a great enemy to us, because some of his fellow secretaries have deservedly suffered for their underhand trading. Mr. Edward Seymour is also very violent, because in the former stock he lost near 400*l.*, and is unconcerned in this. He was a subscriber, but never paid his money, so he envies us, and I believe we fare never the better at this time by having the Duke of York for our governor . . . You will, ere this arrives, have heard of the Scotch rebellion. They are about 8,000 strong, whose declaration is here enclosed; but I fancy this is made for 'em not by them, for I cannot believe them so very sordid as this wicked declaration makes 'em to be. We are raising men again, whereof the Duke of Monmouth goes general; he is to have a regiment of horse, Albemarle another of horse, and Gerrard another, and Feversham a regiment of dragoons. The foot regiments will be under Munmouth, Cavendish, and Gray, and Dunbarton's that is in Ireland, and some say Lord Roberts is also a coll. of foot. The rebels have set up Hamilton's standard, and are commanded by one of that name, and followed by half a score of that family, tho' the Duke and his son be in England. The Militia in Scotland dare not be raised for fear they should join with the rebels: this business hath hindered his Majesty from going to Windsor. On Tuesday the Lady Jones, daughter to Sir Thos. Bludworth, was married to Sir Geo. Jeffereys, the Recorder of London. The same day a French fencing master killed one of the Duke of Monmouth's gentlemen . . . Last week papers were flung about the streets to invite the prentices to meet such a day, and go know of his Majesty the reason why the Popish lords were not executed, and to desire him to call for his Parliament, but these papers were doubtless writ by some discontented masters, not their servants. However, here hath been strong watches kept these holidays, by way of prevention . . . Some of the Papists will be tried this week, but not all, for the evidence is so intermingled with the lords, that should they be tried, all would be known that the secret committee have found out, so 'tis thought the lords will be tried before them.

1679, June 16, London. The same to the same.— . . . On Friday at the Old Bailey were tried 5 priests, viz., Whitebread, Fenwick, Harcourt, Gawn, and Turner, who were convicted, notwithstanding that 16 young students, came from St. Omers (with leave), to invalidate Mr. Oates his evidence; but he brought in such good proof against 'em, of which one of his witnesses is a known Papist, that he was undoubtedly credited at this trial. Some words happened between Judge Scroggs and the Lord Mayor, about people's writing the trial, which the judge forbade anyone to do, by what authority soever set, nay tho' by my Lord Mayor himself, upon which the Lord Mayor bid one write, and the judge disputing it, the Lord Mayor told him he was judge of that court, and they were only his assistants, so Scroggs yielded to him. On Saturday Langhorne was tried and convicted, so the whole six that day received sentence to be drawn, hanged, and quartered. As to the Scotch rebellion, we have heard but little since my last; some saying they increase (and are headed by Scotch, lately French officers), others that they are quelled; but yesterday morning the Duke of Monmouth set out for that kingdom. Our people are so jealous of the Government, that they won't believe but this is a trick to get an army together, and then have no more need of Parliaments; but this the opinion only of some that are out of play. Wakeman was indicted only knight, and he being a baronet (tho' I think his patent was never sealed) a new indictment was made, but he was not tried, 'tis thought because his trial cannot be without the naming of some great lady.

1679, June 19. The same to the same.— . . . 'Tis said the Scotch rebellion is quieted, and that the forces that were going thither are stopped, as are commissions; however, the Duke of Monmouth will call the Parliament together, and settle the affairs of that kingdom ere his return. Langhorne is reprieved, because of the writings that are in his hands of several men's estates. 'Tis reported also that one of the condemned priests is reprieved, and some say Sir George Wakeman will confess.

1679, June 23, London.—The same to the same.— On Saturday last the Speaker Gregory was sworn a Baron of the Exchequer, in the room of Leake, who resigned, so that people begin to talk of a new Speaker, and some think Treby is as likely to be the man as any. From Steins (Staines), we are advised that the country

SIR
VENEY,
BART.

people, being offended at the great number of deer that are in an adjacent park, and that they have very much damaged them in their corn, were got in a body above 200, and for several days together have been destroying all that game. On Saturday, 14th instant, they killed 30 brace of deer, and are resolved to destroy them all. The Scots are not yet quieted, but offer to give the King's forces battle. 'Tis said they are commanded by an old officer of Oliver's, Lieutenant-Colonel Lesley, so that soldiers are shipping off for Barwick or Newcastle, for I suppose they'll not be carried directly into Scotland; but when they come on the borders, if there shall be occasion, they must march on. 'Tis thought as soon as these commotions are quieted, that Duke Lauderdale will be removed from being commissioner of that kingdom, and for the present the Lord Ossory and another lord will be joined in commission with Monmouth to settle the affairs of that kingdom, and to call a Parliament there. Sir Geo. Wakeman will be tried at the King's Bench bar on Wednesday next. Peppys will also be tried at that bar, and Sir Anthony Deane at Southampton, as I hear. Churchill, for beating an orange wench in the Duke's playhouse, was challenged by Capt. Otway (the poet), and were both wounded, but Churchill most. The relation being told the King, by Sir John Holmes, as Churchill thought to his prejudice, he challenged Holmes, who fighting, disarmed him, Churchill. On Saturday, at the Duke's Theatre, happened a quarrel between young Bedlow and one of the novices of St. Omer's, and many swords were drawn, but as yet I have not heard whether any blood was shed in this religious quarrel.

1679, June 26, London.—The same to the same.—Some say the Princess of Orange is going to the Spa, others that her Majesty will do the same, while some believe she will return to Portugal. She was last night in the park, very merry. A day or two ago the judges were called to the Privy Council concerning her, but the result of that meeting I know not, tho' I have heard divers reports. Some do question whether Wakeman will be brought to trial whilst she is here, or before Michaelmas. Others say he will plead guilty (and then no evidence will be further examined at his trial), and produce a pardon, but this I do not believe. The Somersetshire Lord Pawlet is lately dead. The wedding between the Earl of Wiltshire and Mrs. Coventry will, in 15 or 20 days, be consummated. On Tuesday night they had a ball at the Lord Coventry's, for the kindred, whereat were Mr. Grimston and Lady Ann, Lord and Lady Brackley, &c. I heard last night that the Scotch troubles were quieted, that 2,000 of the rebels were killed, 1,000 taken prisoners, and the rest scattered, and this with the loss of very few on the King's side; and that the Duke of Monmouth's returning to England. The country people in Surrey are very stubborn in killing the forest deer, and one being taken by the Order of Council, was rescued, and they refused to be assistant to the sheriff, which, if they continue, then the soldiers about Guildford, &c., are to assist the sheriff in his office. One of the country fellows sent word by the messenger that if his Majesty would, he'd stand a trial with him.

1679, June 30, Monday. The same to the same.—. . . I do not hear the reason why Baron Leake resigned, but it is thought Treby will not be Speaker, because being so short-sighted, he cannot see to distinguish members in the House . . . This day his Majesty goes for Windsor, and to-morrow the Queen follows him thither. On Thursday the Council meet him at Hampton Court, when 'tis thought 'twill be determined whether the Parliament shall sit the 14th of Aug. or not. The Duchess of Cleaveland is returning to England whither Sir John Worden came last week. For sheriffs this city on Tuesday chose Sir Wm. Langhorne, Bart. (lately come from India), and Mr. Jonathan Rayman, a brewer. This last holds, the other, I believe, will fine off. Here's a child of 3½ years that is said to speak several languages, and is, by inspiration, to speak something to the King. It lodgeth at an inn in Smithfield, and I believe is nothing but a gull to draw people to the house. I went last night to see it, but 'twas put to sleep some hours before I came, yet there were such numbers of people about the door, that I was fain to press hard ere I could get in, where I found most places taken up with company a-drinking. I have not yet heard anything further from Scotland, but some doubt the truth of the last report, because the letter was not from the general, but from one in the camp. To conform to the late Act of Parliament, that soldiers should not be billeted on victuallers, &c., sheds were built up in the Savoy for the new raised men, and the two regiments that were sent northward had 5,000*l.* along with them

SIR
H. VENEY
BART.

to defray their daily expense . . . Father Blundell was last week taken writing, but he tore the paper to pieces as they came in; however, they found 100 guineas upon the table, and another letter about him (some say to the Pope), wherein he saith of the last condemned five Jesuits, had the jury been of Jews or Turks they had been saved, but he confessed them all before execution, and they died very stoutly, without revealing anything.

1679, July 3, London. The same to the same.—The Scotch nation having the symptoms of a fever, marked with rebellion, the Duke of Monmouth hath applied a most fit remedy for such a distracted distemper, which was to let them blood, as more particularly you'll see in the Gazette. One of their sedition—trumpeting preachers was taken (up to the neck in water) with his Bible under his arm with many leaves turned down to the texts that were proper to egg his auditors on in their rebellious humours. Capt. Crofts, who came express from the general, is returned with a letter from his Majesty granting them a conventicle in every town in Scotland, excepting Edinburgh, Glasgow, Sterling, and St. Andrews, but then they must not meet any more in the fields. In the Isles of Orcany a vessel is put in, wherein were 12,000 arms and some French officers, and 'tis believed they were designed (had the rebellion succeeded) for the Whigs of Scotland, or for the Papists of Ireland. From the north of Scotland here's advise that the Marquis of Argile is stabbed by one of his own vassals, who, endeavouring to escape, was taken at Port St. Patrick. The child that I wrote to you of in my last that speaks several languages is carried by my Lord Berkeley to Windsor after the King. I hear now 'tis but a cheat. On Monday was sent to Portsmouth 25,000*l.* to pay off some of the seamen that came lately home with Sir John Norborough. Langhorne desires a longer reprieve ere he confesseth, because he has two sons in Spain which he is afraid will be sufferers if he doth not first get them thence. Danby complained of Cheeke to the King, and he of Danby to the Council, that he kept such ill hours that he could not secure him safe; since which his lordship keeps better supping hours, and bed time. The King is putting down all noblemen's tables, or their allowances for them, and is reducing the number of the grooms of his bedchamber to two or three.

1679, July 10, London.—The same to the same.—. . . This day my Lord Wiltshire is married to Mrs. Margaret Coventry, who brings him 30,000*l.*; great doings is to be at the wedding, and some say the King will be there, and 'tis hoped there will be a cross match, that is between Mr. Coventry and one of the Marquis' daughters. Some say Langhorne hath discovered 68,000*l.* per annum, that the Jesuits have in England, besides a bank in money, and that the King hath sent for his two sons out of Spain, lest they should be mischieved for their father's confessing; but hitherto he saith not anything as to the plot. One Clement, a servant to a Yorkshire kt., is come to town, and before Sir Robert Clayton hath made a further discovery how he (at his master's persuasion and promise of 1,000*l.* reward) was to kill his sacred Majesty, and that 16 or 17 more were employed on the same design. P.S. Saturday Lord Ashton, Sir John Page, Sir Wm. Goring, and Col. Spalding were at the King's Bench bar by habeas corpus; the last was bailed, but the three first sent to prison.

1679, July 11, Friday, London. The same to the same.—Yesterday in council (at Hampton Court) 'twas resolved the Parliament is dissolved, and a new one to convene the 17th of Oct. (I think), and I hope the next will prove neither Popish or phanatical, but the true medium betwixt both, an honest Church of England Parliament . . . Urges his father to stand as kt. of the shire or burgess for some town. . . . My Lord Wiltshire and Mrs. Coventry were, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon yesterday, married at St. Giles' church by my Lord Coventry's chaplain; they dined about 5 or 6, and had as much company as filled all the rooms in their house. I was there till past 11 o'clock to see them dance, which was in the court yard with lights at all the windows and out upon the balcony; they were to go to supper about 1 o'clock . . . Some say the French king will shortly be at Dunkirk to meet there with his forces that are on this side the Rhine, and that the Bishop of Strasburgh makes all the votes he can for the Dauphin to be chosen king of the Romans.

1679, July 14, London. The same to the same.—The proclamation to dissolve the Parliament is not yet come forth, and some believe there's a stop given to it here in London, but at Windsor I could hear of no such

SIR
H. VERNY
BART.

thing, for there they are making strong parties, and at Southampton I already declare to stand there, whereof Mr. Ralph Montague is one. . . . Yesterday Sir Gabriel Roberts and I went to Windsor about the Royal African Company's business, about which we had some discourse with Secretary Sunderland, and afterwards with his Majesty. My Lord Chancellor's servants were most there expecting his lordship, for there was to have been some trial between Lauderdale and Hamilton, but the Chancellor not coming 'twas deferred. I there saw after morning chapel the Portugal ambassadors public audience before the King and Queen together. I then saw them both at dinner in public, and afterwards returned for London the same night, and left Sir Gabriel at Wandsworth with his family. . . . I shall buy for you 3 gross of corks and a Whole Duty of Man. I have now got an Oxford blazon for you, in colours, on cloth but its in a frame, so I cannot tell how to send it to you but shall keep it for you. P.S. Here's a talk of one Fitz Gerrard that's come in to discover more of the Popish plot.

1679, July 17, London.—The same to the same.—. . . . I perceive people stand thick for Buckingham; I believe if you would put in with Sir R. Temple you'd carry it, but I will not press you. Sir Richard was on Tuesday at Hampton Court (a council day) and there he desired of my Lord Chancellor that he might carry the writ for that town, and that the county election, which writ he also desired to have, might be at Buckingham. My lord promised he would give him the county writ if nobody else desired it, but if any did, then he would send down a messenger with it to the sheriff, and so the election should be where they could persuade him to have it. The King hath promised my Lord Lattimer that the assizes should be this summer at Buckingham, but Sir Tho. Lee they say got the Duke of Monmouth to beg of the King that they might be at Alesbury, which was accordingly granted; and that story about not dissolving is a very idle report, and I never heard on't before. . . . 'Tis reported that the Marquis of Winchester will be made a Duke, my Lord Halifax, Earl of Halifax, my Lord Roberts, Earl of Truro, and my Lord Brandon Gerrard, Earl of Newbery and Lieutenant-General of the forces in England by patent. The Duke of Monmouth is talked of to be Secretary of Scotland. On Monday Laughtorne was executed, denying all as the rest have done: his friends buried him in the Temple; his back was found to be full of stripes, which 'tis thought was a penance for discovering some of the Jesuits' estates. Wakeman is to be tried to-morrow. Fitz Gerrard that's lately come in is not the right man, so its only a trick to make out some counter plot. 'Tis said the Duchess of York hath a mind to lye in at St. James', and that the Duke may possibly accompany her during this vacation of Parliament. Danl. Arthur, the Popish merchant that was out upon bail, is said to be gone beyond sea, and some say he had a pass which clears his bail. A linen draper and a scrivener are lately broke for much money. I don't hear anything of the costumes being farmed by Sir Nath. Heron.

1679, July 18, London. Will. Fall to Sir R. Verney.—. . . . This day Sir George Wakeman, with three Jesuits, were tried at the Old Bailey, and tho' Dr. Oates and Mr. Bedlow swore heartily against them, the ungodly jury would not find them, or either of them, guilty, which I hear was not disliked by the Court, tho' it was contrary to the expectation of the brethren.

1679, July 21, London.—John Verney to Sir R. Verney.—. . . . On Friday Sir Geo. Wakeman, Corker, Marshal, &c., were tried at the Old Bailey, and acquitted by the jury. All people now rail extremely at Scroggs, at whose house 'tis said the Portugal ambassador hath been seen twice lately, and 'tis reported that great store of money hath been scattered about, where, I know not, but more hath been given to save this man's life than he would have taken to have destroyed the best of Kings. All people judge Wakeman guilty, tho' as the case was managed and turned the evidence could not so positively make it appear so. Sir Robert Sawyer was counsellor for the King at this trial, but his breviate was very defective when sent to him: he stands to be a Burgess for Cambridge.

1679, July 24, London.—The same to the same.—Last Friday, after Sir Geo. Wakeman had paid his fees, he entertained several of his friends at supper; the next day he went to Windsor to see her Majesty, and they say kissed the King's hand; he is now gone beyond sea to avoid being brought again into trouble, tho' not for the same crimes, yet on the same account of the plot. The foreman of the jury designed to stand for knight

for Middlesex in this next Parliament, but he hath now so far done his own business that 'tis believed he'd be hissed out of the field should he appear. . . . Yesterday happened a fire in Kent Street, Southwark, which consumed about 10 or 12 mean houses.

1679, July 25, London.—The same to the same.—Last Thursday the Council put off the meeting of the Parliament 10 days longer, that is, to the 17th of Oct., because of his Majesty going to Newmarket. They also put down the project of having 160 or 200 musqueteers to be attending as a garde de corps to his Majesty; and they were all to be disbanded officers, their pay 6s. 8d. per diem, to be paid out of the retrenchments.

1679, Aug. 7, London. The same to the same.—. . . I'm glad there's such feasting at Buckingham; these sudden dissolutions will possibly fill their pockets as well as their heads; both will make 'em very proud. . . . Mrs. Young, a great confidant of Cleveland's, is lately dead. The town is as empty of news as 'tis of people. P.S. Some say the Bishop of Chichester hath excommunicated a great phanatique because that town should not choose him Parliament-man.

1679, Aug. 10, London.—I hear Algernon Sidney (brother to Lord Leicester) an old Parliament Colonel, and Sir Roger Hill are chose at Amersham; Hambden and Blackwell at Andover; Dumblaine and Herbert at Queenborow. . . . P.S. Sir Thos. Armstrong is turned out from being Lieut.-Col. to the Oxford regiment, and forbid the Court for speaking against the Duke.

1679, Aug. 23, Tunbridge Wells.—The same to the same.—. . . I am sorry your high sheriff hath adjourned the election from Aylesbury to Bucks, thereby disobliging the gentry. . . . I perceive Hambden and Wharton are like to be the men again; may they answer the confidence your country puts in 'em. Goodwyn Wharton is chosen at Grinstead in Sussex by the interest of one Mr. Gooding. We hear that Sir Edward Turner at the election pulled Mildmay by the nose, and otherwise affronted him, for which he said he would complain in Parliament; and he farther said that since he was hated by all the gentlemen in that country, he would make them fear him. One of his friends hath since fought Sir Ed. Turner and hath run him through as 'tis reported here. Thursday (Friday) was the election for Sussex, for which stood the two Pelhams and Sir John Fagg. On Monday come fortnight is the choice for Kent; the same three stand as did in the last Parliament, Fane, Deering, and Twisden, and 'tis believed that Twisden will this time out Deering tho' he be joined with Sir Vere Fane, who is sure on't.

1679, Sept. 1. The same to the same. Now people do not cry news books about the streets as formerly, my Lord Mayor having put out a precept to the contrary.

1679, Sept. 4, London.—Wm. Fall to Sir R. Verney.—. . . The Sheriff of Kent being dead, I was sent to Windsor on Sunday last for the King to prick a new one, which was presently done because of the county court on Monday next and the election of the knights of the shire, and for the better performance of so great a work his Majesty is pleased to appoint Thomas Fitch, Esq., bricklayer, to be sheriff; he came from Tunbridge yesterday, and I believe will accept of the office, for I am one of the commissioners to swear him, and have orders to attend him this afternoon. The gazette gives you a true account of the Duke's speech on Tuesday morning, when he surprised the whole court; for Mr. Thin writ the same words from Windsor; where my lord cannot possibly (to his great grief) go to compliment his Highness, having been confined to his chamber with the gout above a week.

1679, Sept. 4, London.—John Verney to Sir R. Verney.—The Duke of York came to town on Monday night and lay at St. James', or at my Lady Apsley's, and on Tuesday at 4 o'clock in the morning he went to Windsor to see his Majesty; 'tis said the King wept for joy at the sight of him. . . . I'll see if I can get any more Buckingham ballads, but they are scarce, as is the letter from the freeholders.

1679, Sept. 8, London. The same to the same.—Sir Wm. Smith, after 3 had polled for him, gave it over, being convinced of the disproportion. Sir Wm. Roberts had most voices, near 800, Sir Robert Peyton near 700; Sir Francis Gerrard, 194. My Lord Gray went out of town at the head of Sir R. P.'s party, and at Brandford town end the Duke of Buckingham met him at the head of 1,000 horse for Roberts. For Westminster stands Waller, Poultney, Matthews, Cutler, and Esq.—, a Templar, that keeps the Westminster Courts. . . . Most of the nobility about town have been at Windsor to congratulate his Royal Highness' return and kiss his hand; and amongst the gentlemen Sir T. Armstrong

SIR
H. VERNY
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SIR
H. VERNNEY,
BART.

coming to do it was refused, and the Duke turned off from him. The Duke of Ormond, 'tis said, will be here at the sitting of the Parliament, and the Earl of Halifax succeed him in Ireland . . . His Majesty will go to Newmarket with the Queen, and some believe the Duke of York will continue in England.

1679, Sept. 11, London.—The same to the same. . . . On Tuesday Sir Thos. Player (followed by 100 citizens) went to the mayor and aldermen and made a long speech against the Duke; so the Lord Mayor appointed the Lieutenant to sit as yesterday to order the guards of the city to be doubled; they also (by their speaker) asked the mayor if he had said, that if the King were dead he would immediately proclaim the Duke King; but my lord told them he never said any such thing. Sir T. P. is not commended by his own party for this action, and 'tis believed to be done only to get fame among the people . . . There's a satyr against several named ladies of the town, which J. Ste: [wkesley] hath promised me to send you, else I would have done it, but here enclosed is an idle ballad on Monmouth, &c. The election for Kentish knights was on Monday, and 'twas yielded by all that Sir Vere Fane was one without polling; but the other two candidates, Twisden and Deering, are polling for it, and 'tis believed Deering will carry it. P.S. My Lady Cawley (widow to Willis) is married to Thomas Mompesson, a companion of the Lord Pembroke.

1679, Sept. 18, London.—The same to the same.—Herewith are two books, the Government of the Tongue, and Valentine's Devotions, the 20th edition, they cost half-a-crown. Taylor's Living and Dying is now reprinting, and may be out in 20 days . . . I heard yesterday that there's an order out for the Duke of Bucks, but that's frequent. There were last night bonfires and ringing of bells about the Duke of Monmouth, I believe, for at one I was stopped and desired to drink the King's and the Duke's health, and at another I was asked for money to do it; but because I would not give them any they cried out a Papist, a Papist. The Lord Mayor and Aldermen went to congratulate his Majesty's recovery, the Duke of York was by with others; but they took no more notice of him than of the rest of the Lords, which he resented; 'tis said the King took my Lord Mayor by the hand and welcomed him, at which my Lord Mayor took him by the other hand and shaking both said I thank you, I thank you, several times more; but I can't believe this joy did make him so far forget his distance. Two days since a couple of highwaymen having robbed a countryman, and leaving him his horse, he pursued 'em with hue and cry which overtook them, but they being very stout fought their way through Islington, and all the road along to this town's end, where after both their swords were broke in their hands, and they unhorsed, they were seized and carried to Newgate; 'tis great pity such men should be hanged. Some believe the Papists do, and will supply his Majesty with monies.

1679, Sept. 22. The same to the same.— . . . On Wednesday his Majesty goes to Newmarket, and the Duke of Monmouth for Hamborough, where he will abide this winter, and next spring he means to be in the Poles army against the Turk; his Duchess (at first resolved to go with him) now stays behind, she hath put off 40 servants, being now retrenching. Some say his Royal Highness goes the same day for Flanders. I hear that Sir W. Poulney and Mr. Withings have carried it from Sir W. Waller at Westminster by 150 voices. The election for London is the 7th of Oct.

1679, Sept. 25, London.—The same to the same.—A blacksmith in this street who made casements, &c. for Stow House hath arrested the Quaker that employed him for the money, about 60*l*. . . . The Duke of Monmouth went away yesterday in the afternoon for Utrecht, and His Royal Highness goes with the King to Newmarket and thence to Harwich and Flanders. I know not of any libel on Sir Wm. Sm[ith] but only in the Stoe Monster, and other libels on Sir R. T[emple], wherein Sir Wm. is a little carped at, neither have I seen any of Mr. Wainman; but its the custom now of most elected members to be libelled. Yesterday came out one against Sir John Stonehouse and the Abingdon choice . . . 'Tis said Sir Robert Peyton being drunk at the Royal Coffee House spoke against the Duke, for which a gentleman by cudgelled him. Some endeavours are making to put by Sir Thos. Player from being a member in the approaching Parliament for the city; but I doubt they begin too late to prevent it; 'tis thought Mr. Pilkington will not be chose again. There's no order to apprehend Player, nor any of the others you mention, except Buckingham. Alderman Joliff's eldest son died last July in

Aleppo of the plague, and one Englishman more . . . Yesterday my Lord Chandos took his freedom of the Turks Company; he hopes to go ambassador to Constantinople, and so doth Tom Neale. To-morrow comes seven night we have another Turkey Court, when 'twill be considered whether they'll send out a new ambassador or not.

1679, Sept. 29, London.—The same to the same. . . . I am told 'tis Aron Smith informs of Sr. R. T. having been at mass, for which Sr. R. designs to trounce him before the meeting of Parliament. Sr. R. saith this aspersion comes on his visiting Mr. John Digby eleven years past, and Sir R. T.'s friends believe Sr. Wm. S. sets this fellow on work. The city is now strangely divided between the mad separatists, and the Church of England men, but thanks be to God as the latter carried it at the election of sheriffs, so again on Friday, there was another trial for a bridge master's place, the fanatics combined for one of their gang, and when 'twas judged against them by majority of hands, Alderman Hayes and Jenks (two Precious—) demanded a pole, which was granted, but the moderate party carried it by 250, the whole number that appeared was about 1,500.

But next week will be the great banding for Parliament men, many being minded to pass by Sir T. Player and Mr. Pilkington, who stick like glove and hand together; Jenks also aims to be chosen, so does Mr. Box Drugster, who is an honest man; I wish this city would chose no other; if the choice be not so well as it might be, you'll find the reason to be the industry of the non-cons and the negligence of the true Protestants who will miss coming to the election, which the others will be sure not to be tardy in. My Lord Viscount Downe died at his house near Greenwich; his friends have obtained leave that his corpse may to-morrow night be brought into the African House, and the next morning they accompany him thence into Gloucestershire to burial. The Duke of Monmouth on Wednesday night lay at Gravesend, and departed on Thursday morning, when his R. H. left White Hall, and sailed that night from Gravesend. The Duke of Monmouth took leave of his Majesty in Arlington Garden, where the King told him his stay should not be long abroad, and there writ an order for his departure with such pen, ink, and paper as the carpenter there at work could furnish him with.

. . . . This day is the election for Lord Mayor, 'tis Sir Robert Clayton's turn. I hear that about 3 Sundays past, Mrs. Betty Beversham was like to be stole away from her father's house at Holbrooke; the youngster came in his coach and lay on the Saturday at Ipswich, and on the Sunday attempted it, but was prevented by Sir Wm., who caused him to be beaten away. Sir . . . Rich hath stabbed himself, but on what occasion I know not . . . Sir William Drake is retrenching his family, and will live very privately. Montague, a freeman, furnish him with money to pay his debts, and he assigns over a part of his estate to reimburse them, but the settlement making that security good but for his life, therefore he offers 4 per cent. per annum to insure his life, valuing it at 3,000 or 4,000, as much as he borrows, which is for their further security; this to your self.

1679, Oct. 2, London.—The same to the same.— . . . Yesterday was held a Council at Whitehall, whereat was the Lord President; Justice Warcup appeared before 'em and gave an account of some further discoveries. Dr. Oates also further against a person of quality. An instrument is drawing out to pass the Great Seal to disable James Duke of Monmouth from acting as General, and another instrument to pass the Broad Seal, also to disable Charles Earl of Mackelsfield from acting as his deputy general. Sir Peter Wyche, resident at Hamborow, hath writ to his Majesty the danger a great number of his subjects both there and at home are in, relating to their estates in that city, which now is in daily expectance of a blockade, and to intreat him to use some means for their preservation; to second which letter the Hamborow traders have nominated some merchants to go to Newmarket to represent their condition to his Majesty. Here's a story about town of an intercepted letter from France to Ireland, on which people say the King was sent for to town, where a full Council is to be about; but I can make neither head nor feet of this relation. Yesterday, as soon as the steward (or bailiff) had read the writ on Michael's Mount for election in Southwark, a poll was demanded before the candidates were nominated, so they were instantly adjourned to — churchyard . . . The French King is making great sea preparations.

1679, Oct. 6, London.—The same to the same.—The Viscount Downe that I wrote you of was Sir Wm. Ducy,

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BART.

Bart., and Kt. of the Bath, who bought the Viscounty for his life with which it ends, and his Baronetship with a good part of his estate falls to a gentleman that hath lain this 8 or 10 years in the Fleet for debt. I know no other reasons for the Duke of Monmouth's exile than what were at first talked of . . . Sir Philip Lloyd is suspended by the Council, for what I know not. On Friday last the market-house at Tame fell down and crushed a boy to pieces, so that the coroner was sent for from Oxford, where Brome Whorewood, and Clarke are severe against Papists. Two ships are cast away, the one coming in from, the other going out for, Holland; that coming in was laden with linens, which makes the loss the greater.

1679, Oct. 9, London.—The same to the same.— . . . Monsr. D'Estré was at Jamaica with a considerable fleet, and Schombergh expected with an addition; he desired to wood and water, but the Governor sent him word there were too many of 'em, so he desired to have some pilots sent him on board to steer his ships to some other part of the island where he might do it, which was granted; he pretends to be going to the Havana for prisoners; however, the people in Jamaica are upon duty till he be off their coast. There are lately dead, the Earl of Rutland, the old Lady Cambden, Sir Francis Leake, Governor of the Blockhouse by Gravesend . . . His Royal Highness is going to live at Edinburgh in Scotland. Some say Mr. Serjeant, that was coming over to discover more of the Plot, was cast away in the ship lately lost from Rotterdam, with several other passengers; but I don't believe he was in that ship. On Tuesday night here were some few bonfires made for the election that day made, which are the same 4 members that served in the last Parliament. The States can't yet agree as to a new alliance; some are for defensive but not offensive, Rotterdam for none at all; a few with France, and more with England . . .

1679, Oct. 16, London.—The same to the same.— . . . Shaftesbury is suspended the Council board; some say he made a bold speech on Saturday last at it against the Duke and the Plot, which was carried immediately to the King by Sunderland; some believe Monmouth will be called back, because those goods of his that were laden are taken ashore again, and 50*l.* given to the master of the ship for a satisfaction to him for not proceeding that voyage. 'Tis also said that the Parliament are prorogued (or adjourned) till the 26th of January next, which I conceive to be very bad news if true, for we have not any stores, so that if the French attack us next spring he will find us as the Romans found our ancestors heretofore, naked men, and I fear we may then follow the same fate they did, that is, to be conquered. Two days ago one of the witnesses that appears against Sir Thos. Gascoine, being in Leicester fields had been stabbed; but that he's a crooked man, and having a pair of steel bodies they kept him from the harm. I hear the Duke of Buckingham is beyond sea. The Duchess of York saith she hath not had a happy hour since she went out of England, and therefore she is very unwilling to leave it again; but they say the Duke of York prepares for Scotland, tho' others don't believe he will go.

1679, Oct. 20, London.—The same to the same. The Parliament met on Friday last, and some Lords were commissioned to swear the members; then they went into their house, but were presently called out by the Black Rod to the Lord's House, where their prorogation was read till the 26th of January. 'Tis believed this prorogation was occasioned to hinder the Dutch taking their measures from hence, for they had put off their grand business of the alliance till some few days after the Parliament meeting, to see how the King and they would agree; they also desire the Parliament may sign the Treaty; for this our King was very angry with them. Last week Sir Hen. Capel stood up in Council and desired to know who advised the prorogation; but the King bid him sit down; then he said his family had ever been loyal, and he thought it his duty to speak and advise to the best of his understanding, &c. But the King told him he was not acquainted with the affairs of state abroad, so bade him sit down, which Sir Harry then did. The President was turn'd out (some say) because in the King's absence he frequently called Councils, and was sharp on the Duke, and would have had a petition drawn up to secure him now he was returned hither. Sir Wm. Jones hath lost his eldest son by an accident, thus; he being in a small house, one of the servants laid his hands on the young gentleman's shoulders to vault over the horse, but with his weight squeezed him to death, at which the attorney is so much grieved that he would lay down his place; but I

hardly believe that to be the reason, for notwithstanding his grief he is so charitable yet as to afford men his opinion for money. 'Tis also said (that more likely that there are some pardons about passing, which he is loath to have any hand in, as for Lauderdale, Scroggs, Portsmouth, and others. 'Twas reported (but I believe very idly) that Cheek would give up his Lieutenantancy of the Tower, and that Legg is to succeed him. At Hamilton, in Scotland, where the rebels fought, there's now an ill disease like the plague, whereof people die apace, and its imagined to be occasioned by the stench of the dead carcasses who were not buried deep enough; and, besides, many more were killed than was at first talked of, there having been counted 1,745, besides several that were wounded ran to hide themselves in the corn, where they died, and not being presently seen were offensive to the air. My Lady Corbett is made Viscountess of Lechmere in comitatu Bucks.

1679, Oct. 23, London.—The same to the same.—On Tuesday the Duke of York dined with the artillery men at Merchant Taylors' Hall, where were several of the nobility; the Lord Ossory and Feversham walked before the artillery men, who were led up by Sir Jos. Sheldon; the Lord Mayor with his sword, mace, collar of SS., and several of the Aldermen and Recorder walked all in scarlet gowns from Bow Church, where they heard a sermon; the Duke came a little before in his coach, accompanied with Mulgrave, Roxborow, Plymouth, and several others in their coaches and six horses. There was about 200 artillery men, and there are in all near 400 . . . Two men-of-war with several merchant men are arrived (in the West) from Cadiz, richly laden with silver, cochineal, &c. On Monday night the King knighted Sir—Rayman, and Sir Simon Lewes and the sheriffs, and Sir Wm. Russell, a mercer of Lombard Street. 'Tis said the Chancellor will lie down his office, and that there shall be a Lord Keeper, for which office are named either North, Scroggs, or Jenkins, or Augier. The Solicitor General hath refused to be Attorney, so 'tis said now that the Recorder will be in Jones' place, formerly Temple of Ireland. The Earl of Newport is dead, leaving that title to his brother, such another tool as himself. On Monday or Tuesday next His Royal Highness sets out for Scotland, unless his resolutions alter. As to the Tynn business, I have not heard anything this 6 months, for its many months since I have been at Stepney . . . Two ships wherein I was concerned lately went out of England, and being 140 leagues off met with so violent a storm that one is believed lost, for the other saw him in great distress within half a mile of him, and of a sudden could not see her any more, every sea raking her fore and aft, so she is judged lost; the other cutting all her masts by the board, being a very strong ship, at last got into Plymouth much damaged. The captain writes, he saw a French shallop with 50 or 60 men making great signs of distress to him; but he having but 19 men in his ship, and some of them wounded in the storm by the breaking of a gun, he durst not relieve them for fear he should be overpowered by them, so they perished in the storm. P.S. I hear the King hath this day sent for the Governor and Deputy of the East India Company. If so, I suppose 'tis for to borrow money.

1679, Oct. 27, London.—The same to the same.—This day his Royal Highness sets out for Scotland, several of his guards went last week; he was not feasted in the city only by the artillery company on Tuesday last, and there were then papers stuck over the doors of the hall, and in several places on the stairs, that all that came in there that day were Papists, &c., and that Sir Jos. Sheldon had a brother beyond sea in orders, and he was a Papist, &c. Some boys also as the Duke returned cried out, no Y. [York?] no Papist, &c. 'Tis reported that Judge Pemmerton will lay down his commission, also that Ellis and Atkins go out, but how true this discourse is I know not; 'tis also still talked that my Lord Chancellor will make room for another; some say Anglesey, Jenkins, Scroggs, &c. The lawyers took it ill that Sir J. Temple was talked of for Attorney General, as if none in England were fit for it, there were many candidates for it, viz., Soll. Finch, Sir F. Winnington, Sir Robert Sawyer, Sir Geo. Jefferyes, Serjt. Holt, Serjt. Weston, and others, but Levins of Gray's Inn hath carried it.

1679, Oct. 30, London.—The same to the same.—If the King should want money I'm sure he cannot borrow any of the R. African Company, for that's as poor as a courtier, the last Parliament having done their business for 'em, so that we cannot have a penny dividend this year; but we go on paying off our debts,

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that if the company be broke nobody may be sufferers but those that are of it. The discourse of the Chancellor's laying down his commission is given over, yet some say he delivered up his right to a pension of 4,000*l.* per annum, which was granted him in case he should be discarded . . . Mr. Tasborow (servant to the Duke) and Mrs. Anne Price endeavoured to buy off Mr. Dugdale, who was to have 1,000*l.* for his charge for half a year, during which time he was to go into Spain, and then return and appear against some Protestants, that the Papists designed to cast the Plot upon, and so to have them hanged, drawn, and quartered. The Spanish ambassador refused to be concerned in this design, saying he might loose his head by it, as one did in Oliver's usurpation; but he would write letters commendatory into Spain for Mr. Dugdale, who, putting off the signing his recantation whilst the Duke was here, he began to be mistrusted; so they went and complained of him to the council, and brought one Mrs. Sheldon for a witness, but he brought such good evidence, having discovered the design all along to some persons of known integrity, that Mrs. Sheldon confessed all, and they impeached Lady Tuke, Mrs. Perkins, and Mr. Tempest, which two last were secured.

1669, Nov. 3, London.—The same to the same.— . . . As to the ship wherein I'm concerned, which was left in such visible danger in the storm, I cannot in many months hear whether she be in safety or not, for she is gone out on a long voyage. The shalop which the other ship durst not relieve was afterwards met by a Jersey ship, who took them in, and they say they (70) were the remainder of 400 Frenchmen cast away (in the same storm) in a French man-of-war of 73 brass guns. I'm sorry for the lives of the men, but wish the French king had 78 such ships in the same condition . . . On Saturday came out a proclamation to have discoverers of the plot come in before the last day of February; after which time no pardon will be granted to any that shall be found guilty of treason or misprision of it. 'Tis said that Willoughby hath made a large confession to the Lord Mayor, who sat up all Friday night with him, and took 19 sides of paper of depositions, which on Saturday his Lordship carried to his Majesty to peruse. There were yesterday in Kingstreet almost as many people as on my Lord Mayor's day to see the rich clothes and jewels worn by the Lady Mayoress, who, amongst others, had a collar of pearl of very great bigness, as I'm told, each as big as the top of one's finger.

1679, Nov. 6, London.—The same to the same.— . . . Sir Robert Payton is shrewdly suspected to be in this late plot against the presbyterians; some say he and Bloud were to be tried and condemned, but then out of remorse of conscience to accuse Shaftesbury, Roberts, Hallifax, &c., a most devilish design, if true, but I can't believe it; however, he was last Saturday turned out of his club, and hath been twice examined before the Council, but is dismissed; he frequented Mrs. Cellier's house much, in whose house lay the St. Omer's witnesses, Willoughby and others.

1679, Nov. 7, London. John Verney to Sir Ralph Verney . . . I am just now going to meet Mr. Churchill at the Rainbow Coffee House, he being to meet his kindred this afternoon in Fleet Street . . . Sir Robert Peyton was burnt with the Pope on the 5 of this month. Mr. St. Johns (son to Sir Walter) is to marry Lady Lucy, widow to Sir Kingsmill. Last night Yery Man (the bowler) killed Isaac Bainham, another gamester; they had some words at the Groom Porters, and coming out of Scotland Yard, Bainham drew upon Man, but Man ran him through the heart; he never fled for it.

1679, Nov. 13, London. The same to the same.— . . . 'Tis said the Mayor and Aldermen of York writ up to the Lord Frescheville to know how they should receive his Royal Highness, and that my Lord went to the King to know his pleasure, who said they should receive him as his brother, so my Lord Frecheville dispatched letters by the post, but 'tis thought the Duke entered ere they arrived, for he had no kind reception, neither being met or complimented by the Mayor or Aldermen. A great ship was launched this week which the King named the Burford, that Lord being there with his Majesty. I hear that Sir Dennis Hampson, Witteroug, and Knowles are the three men in nomination for sheriff of your county. . . . Yesterday was a cartload of Popish vestments, beads, &c. found in Holborne.

1679, Dec. 8, London.—The same to the same.— . . . 'Tis generally talked about town that the Prince of Orange will suddenly be here to insinuate himself into the affections of the English, in opposition to Mon-

mouth, who some day will prove his mother's marriage, but I believe this only talk. 'Tis now by most believed the Parliament will sit at their time appointed.

1679, Nov. 20. The same to the same . . . I hear say that Sunday the Duke was at York, was sung in the church (tho' he was not there) the 7th Psalm, beginning at the 15th verse. 'Tis thought that to-morrow the Lord of Essex and Sir Henry Capell will lay down their commissions, who are to be succeeded by Lawr. Hyde, that is to be a viscount, and Sir Stephen Fox, that is to be a baron; 'tis discoursed also that several other Privy Counsellors are going out, some say 6, others 14, and that the two last above-mentioned, with Feversham and Col. Legg, are to be new ones, being recommended by the Duke to be able statesmen. . . . Monday, being Queen Elizabeth's coronation day, there were vast quantities of bonfires about town, but the chief of all was at Temple Bar, over which gate Queen Elizabeth was deck't up with a Magna Charta and the Protestant religion; there was a devil in a pageant and 4 boys in surplices under him, 6 Jesuits, 4 bishops, 4 archbishops, 2 patriarchs of Jerusalem and Constantinople, several cardinals, besides Franciscans, black and grey friars in all habits; there was also a great crucifix, wax candles, and a bell, and 200 porters hired at 2*s.* a man to carry lights along with the show, which came from the Green Yard in great order thro' Moor (or Cripple) Gate, and so along London Wall, then up Hoandsditch, and so on again at Aldgate, from whence to Temple Bar, where they were disrobed and burnt. Sir Edm. Godfrey, on horseback, murdered, in a black wig and pale-faced, and behind him rode one of the murderers. 'Tis believed there were above 100,000 spectators, and most say the King was at Townes' the goldsmiths; 10*l.* was an ordinary price for a room at Temple Bar, where was store of several sorts of fireworks. I think the Templars were at this expense; the Pope's face was of wax and cost 45*s.*; he is put up till next year.

1679, Nov. 24. The same to the same. His Majesty went last week to Windsor (with some workmen) to see the fine new buildings that are lately sunk. Payton was examined again, the 21st, by the Council, and 'tis believed he is very faulty. The King sent for the judges and put some question to them, but they desired 2 days time to consider on't. On Saturday night young Porter, Wharton, and Jack Howe came and broke down Mrs. Willis' balls and called her all to nought, upon which she sent for the constable, but he was so civil as not to secure them; but the next day he went to Lady Diana Porter's, and desired that he might not be a sufferer for his kindness, but if need were, that her son would appear before the justices . . .

1679, Nov. 27. The same to the same . . . There is a satyr come out against the men of the town, wherein two of your friends, Rochester and the Chancellor, are paid off, but 'tis very long and thought to be by Driden . . . Some say a check is sent to the Mayor of York for entertaining the Duke no better; 'twas once talked that the Scotch would not let his guards come into their kingdom, but now I hear no more of it. On Saturday night or Sunday morning died Judge Wild. 'Tis said the Earl of Essex went out on this score; the King had given Cleveland 25,000*l.*, and she sending to him for it, he denied the payment, and told the King he had often promised them not to pay money on those accounts while he was so much indebted to such as daily clamoured at their table for money; but if his Majesty would have it paid, he wish't somebody else to do it, for he would not, but willingly surrender his place; at which the King replied, I take you at your word; and 'tis thought that L. Hyde made no scruple of doing on't, for that Duchess was ever his friend and kept him in. She is arrived at Paris . . . Most say this last meal-tub plot was contrived by the Earl of Danby the time that he absconded before he delivered himself to the Black Rod; this Dangerfield swears. Mr. Dugdale is gone post into Staffordshire, with power to bring up some that tampered to fetch off his evidence.

1679, Dec. 1. The same to the same . . . I know not which Wharton it was that serenaded Mrs. Willis' balls, &c., but I am told 'twas one of those that is a parliament man, so it must lie between the two eldest. . . . The King has taken all the D. of Monmouth's places from him, and bestowed them thus: the Earl of Mulgrave, Governor of Hull and Lieutenant of Yorkshire, East Riding; Albemarle, Captain of the Guards; the Master of the Horse is not yet bestowed, but lies between the Duke of Richmond and the Earl of Plymouth. On Saturday morning, or the night before, a Privy Counsellor met with a message from the King to

SIR
H. VERNY,
BART.

SIR
H. VERNEY,
BART.

bid Monmouth immediately begone from the Cockpit and leave England, but the Duke returning his answer in a letter, the King would not see it. 'Tis said he will not go out of England; but if his Majesty will command him to the Tower or any other prison in England he'll willingly go to it, else his thoughts are to go and live at More Park privately. Abundance of people visit him. Nell Guin begg'd hard of his Majesty to see him, telling him he was grown pale, wan, lean, and long visaged, merely because he was in disfavour; but the King bid her be quiet, for he would not see him. The Duke of York, 'tis reported, will be here in a few days; some say he was sent for 3 or 4 days before Monmouth came back, which was on Thursday in the night when some bonfires were made for joy, but on Friday night bonfires were all over the town for joy of his return, which tokens of kindness from the people 'tis supposed doth him no good at court . . . Monmouth was called beyond sea, general of the rebels, and 'tis said there were attempts made on his life. Lady Hobart told me the Commissioners of the Treasury were weary of their places, and named Fox, who she thought would not hold it long. Sir Thomas Lee was on Saturday to visit Monmouth, but Nell Gwyn and Sir Stephen Fox being there before him, Sir Thomas could not see his Grace. On Friday night the Lord Chancellor's coach was stopped at the bonfires for money to drink the D. of Monmouth's health; he spoke roughly to them, but they answered him in the same language; so he pulled out a shilling and gave them, with which they said, tho' 'twas so little, they'd have it out in ale. By his liberality the people take notice of his good will to that Duke. Certainly he had better have given half a piece or more.

1679, Dec. 4. The same to the same.

1679, Dec. 15, London. John Verney to Sir Ralph Verney.—Yesterday sen'night the Duke of Monmouth was at St. Martin's Church; when he came in all people shewed him much civility by rising up, and some cried God bless the Duke of Monmouth. I heard say that he then and there received the Holy Sacrament. 'Tis said the Duchess of Portsmouth sent to the Attorney-General to draw up a patent for the Duke of Richmond to be Master of the Horse; but the Attorney-General sent her word that the Duke of Monmouth having given a valuable consideration for his place, it could not be taken away from him upon his disfavour only, unless something were laid to his charge whereby to forfeit it; so the patent is not yet made.

1679, Dec. 12, London. John Verney to Sir Ralph Verney.—All the town talk is of the prorogation of the Parliament till Nov. next, and 'tis now believed this Parliament will never sit. 'Tis said that my Lord Stafford a fortnight since asked the Lieutenant of the Tower what the King meant to do with them (meaning the prisoners) by proroguing the Parliament till Nov., by which it seems tho' they be prisoners they had better intelligence than others abroad, nay than most of the Privy Council. I suppose now we shan't need fear a French war, for doubtless the two crowns have a good undertaking between each other whatever the people have. The St. Lucar merchant, a ship laden with Zante currants, belonging to the Houblons, was cast away at the mouth of the Channel on Silly; the Houblons loose at least 7,000*l.* by it, but they are a company of rich brothers. Mr. Churchill goes to-night out of town, and I am going to find him out in the market at Smithfield.

1679, Feb. 5, East Claydon. Edm. Verney to Sir R. Verney . . . Election news.—At Buckingham I hear Lord Latimer lay all night with Mr. Rogers, and danced all night with the bargesses' wives, and coaxed with them nightly, telling them how welcome his wife would make them when she came down. Sir Richard Temple did the like and Sir Peter Tyrrell did no less.

1679, Feb. 6. John Verney to Sir R. Verney.—Dean and Peps are chosen at Harwich.—News from Aleppo; a fire burnt 3 or 400 shops.—The same letters tell that Sir Thos. Bludworth's eldest son died by the inward breaking of a vein, and that Alderman Burdett's second son died by accident. He was coursing; the hare went into a hole; he hearing the hare squeak, thought a dog was there, and the hare within reach, and put in his hand, which was bit; he went home and had doctors, but died at six in the afternoon.

1679, Jan. 12. John Verney to Edm. Verney.— . . . Lord Pembroke being in a balcony in the Haymarket with other gentlemen some blades passed by and fired at him, but missed him and killed another. The truth of this I will not vouch, but was told so.

SIR
H. VERNEY
BART.

1680, April 23. John Verney to his father Sir R. Verney.—'Tis said that Mr. Jenks is committed for speaking too largely; 'tis sworn that when Sir W. W. was turned out of the commission of the peace, he said His Majesty had put out one that would do justice, and put in one in his room that would do none, or words to that effect. Sir Job Charleton is come to town and desired to know of his Majesty what crime he had committed to be turned out of his justiceship of Chester. The King told him not any, but he had a mind to make him a judge. Sir Job refused, saying he was too old, and desired to remain in the place he was in, which his Majesty said he should, but 'tis believed Sir G. Jefferyes at court is so prevalent that he will be invested in that office; some say the King is angry with Charleton for refusing to be a judge . . . 'Tis said all the intelligences will be put down, and Harry has already left off publishing his at the judge's desire, for which some say his imprisonment shall be remitted . . . Yesterday we (Levant Company) chose an ambassador for Constantinople; there was a ballot, six were put up,—Lord Chandos, Sir Thos. Thinn, Mr. Neale, Major Knatchbull, Sir Phi. Matthewes, Sir Richard Deereham.—Lord Chandos had 72 voices, Sir T. Thinn 55, so that his Lordship was chosen. We hope his Majesty will confirm him, tho' he was one of the petitioning lords.

1680, April, 26. The same to the same.—Several members of the Turkey Company went to Windsor, and the King approved of Lord Chandos to be Ambassador to the Grand Signor.

1680, April 29. John Stewkeley to Sir R. Verney.—I dined at the Rolls on Tuesday, and the Master coming in from the Lord Chancellor told Mr. Keek and me (who only were with him) that the vulgar sham is, out of doors, that the Parliament will not be dissolved but prorogued till October, when they shall sit a continuous sitting. In the meantime endeavours will be used to enter into foreign alliances, viz., with Holland, Brandenburg, &c., with this, that he desired the Master to declare it publicly, for it will be found so. Sir Gilbert Gerrard was sent for and appeared at the board on Monday night, and declared that he never knew of any such inclosed writing in a box that was not to be opened until —, and being further asked whether he would take his oath, he stood upon his honour, and seemed to be unwilling to do that. He was told the King expected and required it, which he did accordingly.—Last night Lord Mograve's page quarrelled with the gentleman of his horse; they went out and fought, and the page was killed. On Tuesday the King went to Newmarket; he dined at Audley Inn [], treated at night by the Duke of Albemarle.

1680, May 6. John Verney to Sir R. Verney.—Our general ships are arrived at Plymouth from Scanderoon —twas my ill fortune to make insurance the day before their arrival, but it cost me but 12*l.*; they come to a miserable market. I think young Mr. Cheyney is this day married to Mrs. Pierrepont.

Copy of bond of John Verney of London, merchant, to Ralph Palmer, of Little Chelsea, Esq., in 4,000*l.*, on a marriage between John Verney and Elizabeth Palmer, eldest daughter of Ralph Palmer.

1680, May 17. John Verney to Sir R. Verney.—I have not heard to-day how his Majesty does, but I think hitherto he has had his fit every day; 'tis said he takes the Jesuits' powder. Yesterday Sir Robert Viner and Sir Joseph Sheldon (with whom was my cousin J. Cotton) went to Windsor to see his Majesty.—Some say he will be in town to-day.

1680, May 20. The same to the same.—About his wedding.—Mr. Palmer will have it at Chelsea Church. He (J. Verney) was to have a store of trimming on one suit to furnish the company with favour, which he thinks are 90 odd knots in his wedding suit.—On Tuesday there was a great hailstorm; I took up several hailstones that measured 6 inches about, and weighed 2 oz.

1680, May 27. The same to the same.—I am this morning to Westminster Abbey to meet Mrs. Elizabeth Palmer, to be married in Henry VII. Chapel, by Dr. Adam Littleton, very privately in our old clothes—none at it but my father, mother, brothers and J. White.—Thence we go to the Rummer, in Soper Lane, whither we invite them to dinner.

n.d. The same to the same.—Nell Gwynne's second son is dead in France. There is a report that H.R.H. will go to settle the affair at Tangier, but I believe it is only a jest. But Lord Mulgrave goes general of the forces thither. 'Tis said Sir Thos. Isham is this day or yesterday married to Mrs. Bab. Chiffinch.

1680, June 21. The same to the same.—On Saturday or Friday last Reading made a motion against Dolben

SIR
H. VERNET,
BART.

and Jones, for pronouncing sentence against him against Magna Charta, &c., for which impudence he had his gown pulled over his head and hung over the bar: fined 500*l.*, 3 years' imprisonment, and to find security for good behaviour for 7 years. —Some say the lords in the Tower put him on to this.

1680, June 30. The same to the same.—On Saturday ten lords (Huntingdon, Gray, North, &c.) and 10 commoners (Thos. Wharton, Thos. Thinn, Sir Scrope How, Lord Candish, Lord Russell, &c.) met at the Court of Requests, and designed at the King's Bench bar to give in an information to the grand jury of Middlesex, that the Duke of York was a Papist (and some say they designed to accuse him as a traitor, for being reconciled to the church of Rome, under an old statute), and they went to Jones about this or some other point, who told them that 'twas not law). But the judges having some private notice of their design called the grand jury, and dismissed them for this term. They told the judges that many weighty matters lay before them; but the judges would not believe them, but discharged them. On Monday several of the persons above mentioned went to Windsor with a petition for the sitting of the Parliament. Seeing Lord Cavendish His Majesty asked him how he that was banished his sight dare come there. My Lord told his Majesty that he had been pleased to dismiss him from his Majesty's service, but he could never dismiss his loyalty and from being a good subject, and then spoke about the sitting of the Parliament; but his Majesty in great anger turned away and went from him. The next day (Tuesday) his Majesty came to town and then sent for the two Lord Chief Justices and the Lord Chancellor, but I know not for what. . . . His Majesty returns not to Windsor till to-morrow.

1680, July 1. The same to the same.—Yesterday Shaftesbury and the rest, to whom were added Sir John Cope and Sir Rowland Win and others, to the number of 26 or 27, went again to Westminster with their information, but the grand jury were dismissed ere they came by an hour, which makes some people think there's a false brother amongst them. 'Tis said Shaftesbury told the judges they did not according to law to dismiss the grand jury as they did; and that Raymond stood up and answered, he thought he understood law as well as his Lordship. Here has been great discourse of a coadjutor to the King; others say the Duke of York will be made Lord High Constable of the Realm. . . . As I came along the river I see the King's barges are fitting to carry him this day to Windsor. . . . Miss Hide's business will go against [her?], Emmerton the parson swearing he did not hear one word that she said (when married).

1680, July 5. The same to the same.—I hear that this day the Duke will be presented at the sessions (at Hix's Hall or the Old Bailey) by the associated noblemen and gentry. . . . There is a terrible answer to the King's late declaration about the succession come forth of about 3 sheets of paper; they are thrown into coaches, and one of them dropt at the King's feet at Windsor as he was walking in the court; supposed to be flung by somebody out of Prince Rupert's tower, which is higher than the rest.

1680, July 5. The same to the same.—There is some talk of the Duke going for Ireland, and that the Lord Chancellor will resign and Scroggs succeed; I believe neither. On Friday, Carr, that writes the Popish Packets, was tried for writing about a year ago in one of them against the Lord Chief Justice, under the name of Killmadoxe. Sir F. Winnington made a learned speech in Carr's defence, and when he had done the people hum'd. Scroggs told Carr that hum would do him no good. When the jury returned Jefferies said unless they found the prisoner guilty they had humming consciences. Sir F. Winnington said if they found him guilty they had popish consciences.—They found him guilty.

1680, July 8. The same to the same.—Thinks the associated lords and gentlemen did not on Monday present the Duke to the grand jury, because they had no confidence in that inquest, there being several of them officers, three or four of the Chancery, and the rest of their opinion.

1680, July 15. The same to the same.—There is a great striving for sheriffs, and they are now polling at Guildhall for Bethell and Cornish, the two fanatics that were lately chosen, but had not then received the sacrament. Now they have, so that party stick to them in opposition, Sir Wm. Russell, a mercer, Mr. Nichol, a draper, and Mr. Box, a drugster. . . . I hear that yesterday the King and Council sent for Mr. Jenkins,

Dr. Jacob, and other non-conforming ministers, when they were told they were connived at contrary to law, yet they had been busy promoting petitions, &c.

1680, Aug. 1. The same to the same.—. . . Sir George Jeffreys behaved very ill at Kingston Assizes, where passed some words between him and Judge Weston on the bench. Jeffreys is extremely cried out on about Justice Doughty's being found guilty of murder. Some say he and Mrs. Wall, the Duchess of Portsmouth's woman, lay their heads together to have it so. Others say he and Stroud, the bailiff of Westminster, agreed it. Either was very bad, if true.

1680, Nov. 1. The same to the same.—Friday being Lord Mayor's day, the King was invited to the feast, but excused himself, the Queen being ill. The Duke of Monmouth (accompanied with prayers and shouts of the people for long life), Lord Grey of Wark, Mr. Thinn, and others came. . . . Signor Francisco being called into the house told them that the Portugal ambassador offered him 50,000 pieces of eight to kill Oates, Bedloe, and the Earl of Shaftesbury, and on his refusal he ran the risk of his own life. Another great person (nameless) he was desired to kill, but guesses it to be Justice Arnold.

1680, Nov. 18. The same to the same.—After speaking of the debates in the House of Commons, he says Halifax was much too hard for Shaftesbury, who was never so outdone before. There's talk of a divorce.

1680, Nov. 20. The same to the same.—Lord Hunsdon is like to be in some trouble for drinking (at the Devil Tavern) confusion to all that were for passing the Bill against the Duke of York.

1681, May 2. John Verney to Sir R. Verney.—Lord Lumley is made an Earl, I suppose 'tis an Irish one, and some say Prince Rupert in his last sickness owned his marriage.—(On the same paper Edmund Verney says he wonders that Lord Lumley hath more honour heaped on him, as that brave Prince Rupert has owned his marriage (I guess with P.H.), if so, his son is next heir after him to the Palsgrave, for he has no child nor is like to have any by his wife.)

1681, May 16. The same to the same.—'Tis said Halifax is to be Marquis of Dorchester, Temple, a lord, Cheney, a Scotch viscount, and Sir — Grimes the same.

1681, May 26. The same to the same.—As for iron there is Swedish, Spanish, and English iron; 'tis of the first sort we sent to Guiney.

1681, Nov. 26. The same to the same.—Some say Lady Ogle is returning to live with Mr. Thin, her husband, and all that is adjusted after the proctors gave it against her.

1682, April 10. John Verney to Edm. Verney.—All the court is now in town, and on Saturday night Whitehall was so thronged with visitants that there was no room for mean people. . . . The same evening bells rung and great store of bonfires, in some of which were burnt the covenant on a cross—there was good drink, squibs, and other fireworks. Whether the like was in the city he knows not; he thinks it was for the King's return.

1682, April 24. John Verney to Sir R. Verney.—. . . He was at Sir Peter Lelys on Saturday last.

1682, May 1. John Verney to Edm. Verney. . . . Every one that hears of Dr. Rat. admires that coz. Denton would send a second time to so careless a physician, for certainly if no other Dr. in Oxford could please him, he had better send to London than to be valued under a bottle of wine, or the seeing of a horse run.

1682. Edm. Verney to John Verney.—Dr. Ratcliff, I hear, intends to set up in London after he has taken his degree, which will be next Oct. at Oxford.

1682, June 5. John Verney to Edm. Verney.—Last Wednesday were fought two duels, viz., the Duke of Albemarle and Sir Walter Clarges against Lord Gray and Col. Godfrey. This last disarmed Sir Walter and ran to join with his principal, swearing to the Duke that unless he delivered his sword he'd run him into the guts. There being no remedy (being two to one) the Duke delivered; here the Wh. . . . [Whigg] had the better on't. The occasion was this, Gray being in a gunsmith's shop took up a gun which had much work on it, and said, "What fool owns this?" or to that purpose. The gun was Albemarle's, one of whose footmen being by told the Duke, on which a challenge was sent. Two days after three blades came into the Wh.'s coffee-house, and sat down by Lord Colchester, Sir Thos. Armstrong, and several others, and talked much of Albemarle's gallantry; but this discourse not being regarded, they rose, and going out one of the three turned and said, if any there spoke reflectingly of the Duke.

SIR
H. VERNET,
BART.

SIR
H. VERNEY
BART.
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of his carriage in the late duel, he gave them the lie, and swore they three would fight with any three of them, but the Wh. . . . let them go away without answering them.—The other duel was between Sir Justinian Isham and Mr. Vincent (son to Sir Francis); the latter I hear was wounded . . . and they say will be called to account for fighting within the King's park.

1682, June 12. The same to the same.—Last week a duel was fought between Mr. Babor and Mr. Kirke, both were wounded. A Court of Verge sat at Windsor, when two of the Queen's cooks were tried for poisoning a turn broche, who is in a lingering condition; he expected against a jury of the family servants, so the cooks were tried by another whereof the King's plumber was foreman, and found them guilty.—No judgment yet. At the same court Sir Justinian Isham and Mr. Vincent were tried; it did not appear but that they fought without the park, in the fields.

1682, July 20. The same to the same.—To-day the Morocco ambassador departs for his own country. Yesterday he came from New Hall and was at the play, where there was a very full house to take their leave of him.

1682, Aug. 10. John Verney to Sir R. Verney.—Sir Leo. Jenkins is talked of for Chancellor.

1682, Oct. 9. The same to the same.—I hear Lord Castletown has killed a gentleman in his own garden. The gentleman died next day acknowledging he provoked his lordship highly to it.

1682, Oct. 23. The same to the same.— . . . If Radnor would have left his place for 7,000*l.* 'tis believed Halifax would have been Lord President, and that Seymour might have been Privy Seal, but unless the first had been, the second would not be suffered because of place. So Seymour is retired into the country. We shall now shortly see whether the Privy Seal will be in one man or in commissioners hands. Phil. Temple, the maid of honour, spoke to the Lady Conway reflectingly of Portsmouth, who, being by Lady Conway made acquainted with it, went crying to the King, who complained of it to the Queen, and said he would stop Temple's salary for it.

1682, Oct. 26. The same to the same.—Sir W. Prichard was yesterday declared Lord Mayor elect, and Sir R. Clayton took off his gold chain and put it about Sir William; it being usual for those that have past the chair always to do so to the new elected Lord Mayor. Sir William then made a short speech admonishing him to union, and that his actions should conform to the established laws.

1682, Oct. 27. The same to the same.—The Privy Seal was yesterday given back to the Marquis of Halifax.

1682, Oct. 30. The same to the same.—The Duke of Ormond is made Duke of Ormond in England, and it is believed Worcester will be the next made duke. Several of the companies of London will not this day accompany the new Lord Mayor to add to the show. There is a discourse that the King would dine in the city, but since he considers how poor the chamber is, he will not feast on orphans charge.

1682, Nov. 2. The same to the same.—'Tis reported that Sir Thos. Player is gone after Shaftesbury.

1682, Nov. 6. The same to the same.—Sir Thos. Player was last week at the Council Board, about 16,000*l.* in his hand for the redemption of slaves at Algiers, which 'twas supposed he had put to other uses; but I am told he assured their lordships that all was in cash (excepting some paid out according to his account). . . . Some believe they have a mind to have the money into the Exchequer . . . Some Papists talk that Sir Wm. Coventry (formerly the Duke's secretary) shall have the Great Seal, and say he being uncle to Halifax, the Great and Privy Seal being in the hands of two so nearly allied, his Majesty's affairs will go smoothly on.

1682, Nov. 9. The same to the same. . . . Yesterday Dr. Denton and Frank Drake dined at Sir R. Temple's, where they discoursed of Barton's being pilloried, but Sir Richard said not a word of his three servants. . . . Lord Mulgrave for writing to Lady Anne is discharged the Court; his regiment is like to be bestowed on Chesterfield; his government of Hull on Lord Windsor; his bedchamber place on Ossory or Faversham. Some believe his proceedings so far as to spoil her marrying to anybody else, and therefore the town have given him the nickname of King John. . . . Capt. Godolphin, the governor of Scilly, was this week killed at the Cockpit ordinary, in Drury Lane, by Mr. Duncombe, who also received three wounds. Godolphin was a very wild young gentleman, and tho' he received

the Holy Communion lately of Dr. Tenison and usually came to church, yet 'tis said as he lay dying none but papists were in his room, and all were turned out excepting two priests.

1682, Nov. 16. John Verney to Sir R. Verney.—'Tis said Lord Mulgrave has written to the King to know the reason of his displeasure. Some report Lord Hyde got him in disgrace because he was too great an admirer of his viscountess, and Mulgrave obtained his ends by her friendship with Lady Anne's governess; but I believe this is but to salve the repute of the Lady Anne, to whom some say Lord Arran (son to Hamilton) makes his addresses; neither do I believe that another subject will so soon attempt on that which has cast down a wiser man.

1682, Nov. 16. The same to the same.—The Mandamus is sent into the city. . . . I hear that Williams said at the King's Bench (on the Quo Warranto business) that 'twas in vain to ask for longer time to give in their answer because he expected no favour from them, therefore, he would return his Put in to-morrow (I think that was the word), and bade them do what they would at law.

1682, Nov. 20. The same to the same.—There was a great fire at Wapping this night.

1682, Nov. 23. The same to the same.—'Tis believed the fire has consumed above 1,000 houses at Wapping, a mile in compass being burnt down. Sir W. Warren is the greatest sufferer both for houses and stores of wood, as masts, deals, pitch, tar, &c. . . . I think the penny post was yesterday worsted at Westminster Hall by the Duke of York, whose case against Alderman Pilkington is to be heard to-morrow. . . . On Tuesday the widow Sinderfield [Siderfin] pleaded her case singularly well against Capt. Gifford [Clifford], who also made a speech like an Irishman, as he is.

1682, Nov. 27. The same to the same.—On Friday, the jury gave 100,000*l.* damages to the Duke of York against Alderman Pilkington for scandalum magnatum. . . . On Friday afternoon Mr. Henry Glover (lately a merchant's man, but since a great gamester, and a very handsome genteel young man), was killed in a duel in the middle of Covent Garden square, by Capt. Lesley. Both pretended to a gentlewoman (for a wife) of 5,000*l.* or 6,000*l.* fortune. Lesley was the first that courted her, but she preferred Glover; this occasioned their fighting. The night before Glover had won 300*l.* at the Groom Porters, and when he was killed there was found about him 100 guineas and a gold watch, &c. His father lives in Worcestershire, and has 3 or 400*l.* per annum, and no other son. Some talk as if an indictment would be brought against the Earl of Shaftesbury, but term is now so near spent, I don't believe it. By an order of the Court of Aldermen, all hawkers are forbid to haunt the streets and coffee-houses with their pamphlets.

1682, Nov. 30. The same to the same.—Nov. 28, H. R. H. has entered an action of scand. magn. against Mr. Arrowsmith, an apothecary in the city, for words spoken at his own table at dinner, when the Duke's health was begun; there were but two dined with him, one of whom was a country customer who brought the other as his friend, which last is the witness, as I hear it. . . . Abundance of new lords: Worcester made Duke of Beaufort, Burlington to be Duke of Cumberland after Prince Robert's death, who is now ill; Camden an Earl; Hide to be Earl of Rochester or Falmouth; Noris, Earl of Abingdon; Townsend, Earl of —; Legg, a viscount; and Col. Churchill, a baron; Sir Thos. Thim, a lord. I wonder neither Stowe nor Ratcliffe. Nov. 29th. The Prince died this morning at 6 o'clock; some say he sent his garter a day or two ago to the King, desiring Lord Burford might have it with his daughter by Pegg Hughes, to which last two he has left all his jewels and personal estate, and arrears due from his Majesty. The Earl of Craven is his executor. . . . His estate in Germany, which is but small, he has given to his son by Lady Francis Bellemont, an Irish lady. . . . Nov. 30th. A fire this morning near us.

1682, Dec. 4. The same to the same.—Sir Thos. Fitch hath taken of the city Little Moor Fields to build on, and he obligeth to pave the way and put broad stones and stumps before the houses, which houses shall be come to by an ascent of 5 steps, and the first floor 13 feet high, with coach houses and stables to each house, so that there will be fine and airy living for merchants and the better sort of citizens. He takes it by the foot as I am told. I think the Prince was buried on Friday night; but if he was, 'twas no hindrance of the Court going to see a play.

1682, Dec. 11. The same to the same.—On Saturday, six prentices, &c. stood two in Cheapside, one in Cornhill, &c.; before, not in, the pillories for the riot on the

SIR
H. VERNEY
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5th of Nov. night. Not a pin's head was flung at them. . . . I am told somebody in a tavern sent a bottle of wine to the two in Cheapside to drink the Duke of Monmouth's and Lord Shaftesbury's health.

1682, Dec. 14. The same to the same.—Last night Mr. Cockain told my wife that there were six doctors with the Lord Chancellor, and they did not believe he would live till this morning. I am sorry if his lordship should die, for that he is your very good friend.

1683, March 31. John Verney to Sir R. Verney.—The East India Company have, I hear, been with the King about the loss of Bantam; they desire that his Majesty will send 12 ships-of-war thither, or else they desire to have letters of reprisal, which, I believe, he will not grant neither.—Lord Lansdowne has obtained leave of his Majesty to go into Hungary as a volunteer. . . . Robin Nelson, nephew to Sir George Roberts, on Thursday married Lady Theophila Lacy, daughter to the Earl of Berkeley . . .

1683, April 12. The same to the same.—The Spittle Show was this Easter kept at Bow Church, and was very mean to what it used to be.

1683, April 21. The same to the same.—Emerson's business is at last ended with his consent that Lord Dunblane shall be Mrs. Hide's husband, paying him about 20,000*l.*; she hath brought his lordship a son.

1683, April 26. The same to the same.—On Tuesday as the Lord Mayor was hearing causes, the coroner, by virtue of the King's writ, took him into custody, together with Sheriff North, Sir W. Turner, Sir Simon Lewes, Sir Henry Tulse, &c., at the suit of Papilion, Dubois, and other citizens . . . In the meantime an officer laid hold of the coroner in an action on a bond, and took him to the compter; it was compounded, but forgot to be took off the file. The Lord Mayor commanded a proclamation to be made to know whose prisoner he was; no one answered; they all departed. Next morning the coroner returned, but the marshal would not admit him.

1683, May 14. The same to the same.—There is a report of 50 muskets being found in Lord Gray's house.

1683, May 17. The same to the same.—Lord Salisbury is relapsed by eating of buttermilk. . . . The Earl of Danby appeared at the King's Bench on a habeas corpus, but was remanded to the Tower. . . . Dick Garth, a great crony in Sir John Cotton's family, is made one of the 6 clerks.

1683, May 31. The same to the same.—Albemarle House is begun to be pulled down.

1683, June 4. The same to the same.—There is making (about Westminster, in the Artillery Ground, I think,) a place to fight with the bull; 'tis a Spanish exercise, much used among the gentry of that kingdom.

1683, June 4. John Verney to Edm. Verney.— . . . The Duke of Monmouth is very well, but his coachman was two or three days since beaten severely by some guardsmen; the coachman was in a shop buying a hat, in came Lane, a life guardsman, and asked him why he wore a Whig's livery, a son of a wh— livery, a tra— livery. Welch, the coachman, gave Lane a box of the ear, who drew his sword. Welch disarmed him, and made him on his knees ask forgiveness. Then Lane returned with others; some kept the door, the others went in and beat Welch, striking the latter's shears into his head and face. The Duke has complained to the King.

1683, Aug. 27. The same to the same.—Lord Dartmouth's design is still a secret; but 'tis said his rendezvous will be at Tangier, where he will have 25 sail of ships in his fleet. Mr. Pepys is gone as his lordship's secretary, Dr. Ken as his chaplain, and Dr. Turnbull, the civilian, is also gone with him.

1683, Sept. 3.—About a week since the Duke of Somerset's little boy died.

1683, Feb. 25, Oxford. John Verney to Sir R. Verney.—He is at Oxford, and is fitting up a chamber for his brother Palmer.—Mentions the Gravel Pits, Kensington.

1684, March 30. The same to the same.—Lord Mordaunt, Lord Brandon, Lord Gerrard, Mr. Fitzgerrard, Sir Rowland Guin, and others, mean to be at the opening of the Spanish campaign in Flanders. The Duke of Monmouth has ordered several saddle horses to be sent into Flanders to him. . . . Of the seven that were killed last week, a squeezing for tickets at Mr. Pearce the surgeon's, a man, his wife, and three children were five. . . . Some say 500 horse will go out to meet Lord Chief Justice Jeffreys as he returns from his circuit, so well is he beloved.

1684, April 18. The same to the same.—The Ham-burgh Company are setting his Majesty's effigies in

the middle of the Old Exchange, with an iron rail about it.

1684, April 19. The same to the same.—Lord Halifax is Chancellor to the Queen, and Sir James Butler is Governor of St. Katharine's Hospital; both places belonging to the late Lord Brouncker.

1684, April 24. The same to the same.—Half-a-dozen English have fought a duel in Flanders, of which, I hear, Lord Purbeck is killed; George Roberts and some others are wounded.—Another duel was lately fought near St. James between two Tangier officers; neither were killed but both were wounded.

1684, May 8. The Duchess of Modena asked the Pope, and on his refusal the Duke of Tuscany, for a galley to carry her from Marseilles to Civita Vecchia: they refused, because of the expedition against the Turks. She then asked the States of Genoa, who, out of respect to the Duke of York, whose mother-in-law she is, granted her desire. . . . Two days since the Duchess of York miscarried.

1684, May 12. The same to the same.—Saturday evening Dr. Oates was arrested on an action of 100,000*l.* for scandal. magn. against H.R.H.

1684, May 15. The same to the same.—H.R.H. is now Lord Admiral. His daughter, the Princess, is delivered of a dead child.

1684, June 5. The same to the same.—Dormer Sheppard tells me he is going to bind out Dick Busby (second son to Sir John) to some sea captain, being a very idle youth. Dr. Busby is his godfather and was his master, but he was aweary of slashing him. . . . At the auction of pictures in the Banqueting House, Mr. St. Amand bought the first picture, Adam and Eve beaten out of Paradise by an Angel, for 45*l.*; a brave apothecary. Sir James Oxenden, of Kent, has given 310*l.* for the picture of a battle, and 250*l.* for another picture of our Saviour confuting the Doctors; and for three other little pictures about 400*l.* Lord Newport has given 180*l.* for one picture, and great prices for several others.

1684, June 9. The same to the same.—Some foundations of houses are laid in Red Lion Fields, at which Grays Inn took offence; and one day last week after dinner went up to the benchers to make their complaint, who appointed certain of them to go in their names to forbid the workmen upon peril, and with them went 50 or 60 gentlemen in their gowns: when the workmen saw them coming they were going to run away, but on second thoughts, stayed. When the deputies came they forbade all the workmen, who very willingly obeyed, saying they would rather want work than offend them. 5,000*l.* is already paid for the ground, so he hath a fine bargain of it. Dr. Barebone has made a proposition to the House to pull down that cloister building opposite to the chapel, and build 'em a chapel there of 8,000*l.* price at his charge for their waste land against Gray's Inn Lane, and liberty to build in Red Lion Fields; but I do not hear the proposition is accepted of; and he will build up fine houses on their land in Gray's Inn Lane. . . . There are great wagers about a law case (about 1,000*l.*) A. meets B., claps a pistol to him, bids him stand and deliver his money. B. fights, and disables A. from robbing him. Whether it be felony, there being not a pin lost. It has been argued in the halls of the Inns of Court. But Maynard and Pemerton were to decide it as to the wagers on Saturday last, I think.

1684, June 12. John Verney to Edm. Verney.—Yesterday morning Sir Thos. Armstrong (who was taken at Leyden) was landed at the Tower, where his irons were locked off, and he was put into the hands of Capt. Richardson, who carried him in a coach to Newgate, where he remains a close prisoner.

1684, June 16. John Verney to Sir R. Verney.—The Grays Inn gentlemen and Dr. Barebone's soldiers, in workmen's habits, did fight it out last week, wherein several were shrewdly hurt. 'Tis said the Lord Chief Justice hath rattled away at the benchers about it, saying, if they can not govern their house he will send somebody that shall do it for them, &c. Sir Thos. Armstrong being outlawed, a trial was denied him, so he is to be hanged next Friday. . . . On— and his son of Surrey are bound to their good behaviour for a year, for some words spoke by the last four years since reflecting on the government, and the father's fault was for giving a plate to Guilford with the King's arms on one side and his own on the other, which the town have orders to return him, or else put out his arms.

1684, June 23. The same to the same.—Sir Thos. Armstrong on Friday was executed at Tyburn. He died very bravely. Dr. Tenison was his divine.

SIR
H. VERNEY,
BART.

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H. VERNEY,
BART.

1684, June 25. The same to the same.—One of Sir Thos. Armstrong's quarters is set up on Temple Bar.

1684, July 6, Tunbridge Wells.—The same to the same.—The Duchess, Prince, and Princess be all here, with attendance of the Court soldiery and others. The Duchess drinks the waters; the Princess not. They were yesterday morning all walking on the walks at the Wells, and this morning the Princess was at the chapel by the Wells, where Dr. Cradock preached. . . . Here is daily all sorts of gaming, dice, cards, bowls, &c., and dancing at night.

1684, July 12, Tunbridge Wells.—The same to the same.—Last night the Duchess, Prince, and Princess were on the Green to see the company dance; they staid not above half an hour. This morning she was at the Wells and raffled for several things. A couple of coachmen have killed themselves drinking of brandy with their waters.

1684, Aug. 11, London.—The same to the same.—He returned the previous Saturday.—On Saturday the Duchess, Princess, &c., returned from Tunbridge to St. James.

[Temp. Car. II.] The same to the same.—The Lord Mayor is very inquisitive about lodgers, in St. Martin's parish 32,224 lodgers were found. On the 20th the Duke of Norfolk went to Flanders, and his Royal Highness for Scotland. The Duke of Monmouth has taken Sir Elias Harvey's new built house in Bishopgate Street to live in. . . . On Wednesday above 100 Parliament men dined in the Sun Tavern behind the Old Exchange, among whom were the Duke of Monmouth, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and Dr. Oates, &c.

1684, March 21, London. John Verney to Sir R. Verney.—Mrs. Eleanor Guin lyes a-dying.

1687, April 13. John Verney to Sir R. Verney.—A fire at Bridgewater House.—The Earl's two eldest sons were consumed in it. . . Sir W. Trumbull, our ambassador for Turkey, began his voyage last week, the Turkey Company giving him a dinner at the Ship at Greenwich, where they presented his lady with a gold cup.

1687, April 20. The same to the same.—On Monday night was buried at Westminster the only son of Major-General Egerton, of Cheshire.

1687, May 4. The same to the same.—His Majesty went on Monday to Chatham to see a ship launched called the Sedgmoor, which is to carry Mr. H. Fitzjames into the Straits.

1687, May 11. The same to the same.—Some report that a serjeant-at-arms goes from Scotland to Dr. Burnet beyond sea, to cite him to appear in Scotland by such a day, he being accused of high treason.

1687, May 18. The same to the same.—A lad of the Trainbands, standing sentry at the Old Exchange, shot one of the same company that was returning to the guard from an alehouse. . . . Says he bad him stand, and the other did not speak. The Lord Mayor sent him to Newgate.

1687, June 15. The same to the same.—The other ship is now come in from the Spanish wreck in the West Indies, but I do not hear that she hath any store of silver on board. The adventurers in this design were the Duke of Albemarle $\frac{1}{4}$ parts, Sir James Hay $\frac{1}{4}$, Lord Falkland $\frac{1}{4}$, Sir John Norborough $\frac{1}{4}$, Mr. Nicholson $\frac{1}{4}$, Mr. Foxcroft $\frac{1}{4}$, Mr. South $\frac{1}{4}$, the Captain $\frac{1}{4}$, and each 16th that cost 200*l.* will yield (besides the 10 per cent to the King) 12,000*l.* at least, and some say the King gave his part to the Duke of Albemarle, in lieu of a debt in the exchequer of 18,000*l.*, which it cost the Duke in fitting out at the time of the rebellion in the West.

1687, June 16. The same to the same.—The Lord Chancellor went into the Lord Mayor's court and told them the King dismissed 3 aldermen at their entreaty, and he excused them from being sheriffs. On Sunday they went to Windsor, and the King knighted Sir Peter Paravicini. Then the Chancellor told them the King restored them the privilege of drinking to, and choosing their own sheriffs, and that they may choose any free or unfree, and that the fines shall go to pay off the orphans' debts. . . . Last Thursday Sir Edward Wyndham, Bart., was married to the daughter of Mr. Leveson Gower, granddaughter to the Earl of Bath; they were publicly married at St. Peter's, Cornhill, with every door open for all comers and goers, and the wedding is still kept public at Mr. Gore's house in the Piazza, over against St. Amands; her fortune is 6,000*l.* down and 10,000*l.* the more. Sir E. Wyndham is worth for 5,000*l.* per annum.

1687, July 13. The same to the same.—A cock keeper near Pinner's took away the clothes of two boys bathing

in a pond, tied one neck and heels in his house, and set his dogs on the other in the water, who tore out his entrails.—A riot ensued, and soldiers and the trainbands were called.—An innocent person was shot by the soldiers.

n. d. [1688.] The same to the same.—On Sunday morning the Queen was delivered of a Prince; the Tower guns were fired. Last week the Earl of Lichfield's regiment and the Scotch battalion mustered before his Majesty in Hyde Park, as he was pleased to examine the latter himself, being much pleased with their readiness.

1688, June 21. (Received.) John Verney to Sir R. Verney.—Kneller, the painter, has drawn the Prince, and I am told 20 copies are already bespoken of him.

1688, July.—The same to the same.—He says three of the jury were for finding the 7 bishops guilty; their disagreement made the others sit up all night.

1688, July 26. (Received.) 'Tis said the Duchess of Monmouth is often at Court, and the King is kind to her children.

1688, Aug. 9. (Received.) The Prince being last week indisposed, 'twas thought fit he should suck, and a plasterer or tyler's wife was made choice of.—A pension is settled on her and her husband for life. The husband is sent to a command in the fleet; some say he was knighted.

1688, Aug. 16. (Received.) The same to the same.—Henry Care is lately dead, but 'tis said that Public Intelligence shall be carried on by Mr. Vernon, Secretary to the late Duke of Monmouth.—Abbot Barberini is to bring the consecrated clouts to England; they are three suits richly embroidered with gold.

1689, April 30, East Claydon. Sir R. Verney to John Verney.—Last night Mr. Graves, the picture drawer, came down to East Claydon from London.

1689, Feb. 18. The same to the same.—Lord Danby stands for Hertfordshire; and for the town of Hertford Sir Thos. Hide and Sir Wm. Leman are drinking in opposition to each other; and on Saturday last the former had given it over but for Sir Wm. Cowper who persuaded him to continue the sport. Sir Wm. Cowper is not opposed there.—Other election news.

1689, Feb. 26. The same to the same.—I admire how Major Beak should carry it for a Parliament man at Wendover against young Hamlden; but I suppose old Mr. Hampden was against his son's being chosen. Many people about town say young Hamlden is mad.

1689, Oct. 17. John Verney to Sir R. Verney.—Last night the King lay at Holland House to be near Whitehall, until his late bought house in that town be fitted for his reception; and some say he likes Holland House better than that he bought of Lord Nottingham.

1689, Oct. 19. The same to the same.—This day Parliament met.

1690, April 3. The same to the same.—He believes there are near 100 petitions about elections.

1690, July 3. The same to the same.—Engagement between the Dutch and English fleet against the French. The Dutch could not keep so near the wind in the east, so the ships lay upon them; 7 of their ships were disabled, and one they sank themselves; but they took out 3 boat loads of men. The Duke of Grafton gave them great assistance. The Duke of Grafton and one Capt. Dorrell fought most bravely. 'Tis thought we fought at too great distance; the enemy's brass guns carry further than our iron ones, &c., &c. . . . Our Plymouth fleet on Monday passed by Weymouth; I hope they are by this time joined with Torrington. . . . Clarendon is a close prisoner.

1690, July 16. The same to the same.—The Irish Protestants flock very much to their own homes from thence.

1690, July 24. The same to the same.—The East India Company raise a troop of horse for their Majestic's service against the French. The hamlets have done the same. They must then clothe them, arm them, and give them one month's pay, and then the Government is to pay them. The Hackney troop is about 80 men, and the Queen names the officers. The city will do the like, but they are long about it.

Copy Petition to Oliver Cromwell by William Denton, of Paul's, Covent Garden, Doctor of Physic. Says he never was in arms, but only attended the King as a menial servant. Prays that he may not be obliged to give a recognizance to Oliver.

Letters by Dr. Wm. Denton to Sir R. Verney.

1659, Aug. 10. . . . No considerable force, if any at all, up any where but with Sir G. Booth, who with others, are now proclaimed traitors, and against whom

SIR
H. VERNEY
BART.

SIR
VERNEY,
BART.

there is gone a strong force. Desborough gone into the west to keep all quiet there, with power to arm all Fifth Monarchy men, and the like new militia raisers in every county. The only thing that looks like countenancing Sir George is the intended petition of the city for a free Parliament, as they say; this finds so great opposition that for my part I think it can come to nothing . . . I do not hear of any one cavalier in all this affair, but that it lies wholly on the presbiteries and those that fought and engaged for that they call the good old cause . . .

1659, Dec. 16. This evening the cavaliers were banished, by proclamation, to depart by 12 o'clock to-morrow morning. How far I or any one else is concerned, I neither know nor can learn, for it is not yet in print . . . By all I can learn here is nobody even fled; no, not householders, and if so, I resolve not to stay. There is daily talk and expectation of a rising every night in the city.

1659, Feb. 2. (Received Feb. 10.) W. Denton to Sir Ralph Verney.—I hope you will read Monk's letter to Roll, and the answer to it; the best pen'd things I have seen many a day.—No man yet knows what to make of Monk, but most think for Rump, and yet not to go along with them quatuor pedibus. There is great expectation of qualification for members; those that are started are no cavalier, no secluded member, no addressor; my Prince was for waving of them all, or only to stick to the oath of admiration.—P.S. Feb. 9th. News come that Monk and all his army are marched into the city on the occasion of the Common Council being mighty high last night in giving the Warwickshire gentlemen great thanks (volens volens the Lord Mayor), promising to live and die with them. It works a pace now. Bristoll for certain stands on their guard, and will admit no soldier; those that desired to pass thro' the other day were dismounted at the gate, and marched between each 10 of them, and when quite out of the city had then delivered to them their horses and arms again. I received yours of the 5th and 6th. On Tuesday my Prince told me he would move the Council for 20 boace (?) I bid him use any of his name or any of his servants or whose he would if he thought mine would distaste. Mr. Say promised me faithfully to mind him yesterday of it at council, and to give me an account as yesterday, but hath not done it. Here it now sticks.—Divers addressors are ordered to be brought in safe custody. Sir R. S. is at this time incognito. Lord Frankland, James Fines, Sir An. Cope, Sir T. Spensar, are here ready with their address, but to whom yet not yesterday resolved. They say Lord Say's name is in the front. T. Temple, of Frankton, and Marriott came with Warwickshire address. Sir Wm. Courteney, Sir Copleston Bamfield, Sir Jo. Norcott, Sir R. Temple, Mr. Nevill, Mr. Font, Mr. Chester, Sir Jo. Norwich, *cum multis aliis*, sent for in safe custody. Speaker yesterday refused to sign the warrant to remand Sir Robert Pye to the Tower. He will be at the Upper Bench again to-day on his *habeas corpus*, which will be here argued.

1659, Feb. 7. The same to the same.

1659, Feb. 13.— . . . As soon as Monk had sent the enclosed letter to the House he presently drew his army into the city, being Saturday, and complied with the citizens, which was quickly spread, upon which there were bonfires *circum circa*, and from one end of the city to the other, Westminster, &c. . . . The Speaker (who sat late) in his march homewards affronted, his men beaten, his windows broken. A rump in a chair rosted at his gate and bonfires made there; nere so many rumps rosted as were that night. What this will produce *nemo scit*; about 12 o'clock this day at noon it was generally believed it would prove but *ignis fatuus*; for Genl. Monk was strongly looked for to dine with some grandees at Whitehall, but did not. This evening there is some more life than in the morning; the Common Council is now sitting which will produce something, but whether *mons* or *ridiculus mus*, I can not divine. They endeavour all possible compliance with Monk, but yet undermine. We shall scarce know anything of certainty till Friday. Sir G. Gerrard this day indicted Okey and Alured at the Upper Bench for secluding him. Do not believe all that in the different character in the postscript. (There is no postscript to the letter).

1659, Feb. 15. . . . Monk goes on his slow, but he thinks, his sure pace; he is not to be driven out of his road, which is to do nothing irregularly that he can do regularly. All parties court him, and he is still reserved, and in the interim every party hopes well of him. T.

is thought he will go such a moderating way as will not answer expectations; till Tuesday be past no positive declaring of himself, and then he will, or will not, comply; they were hot on their qualifications yesterday, and came an undecided plan for a Commonwealth previous to their sitting. The indictment against Okey and Alured is fixed to be *hilla vera*, but it is not in Sir G. Gerrard's name, tho' Pryn said it. No Common Council yesterday but only a meeting of many of them, tho' not in the way of a Commonwealth. I hear St. John, Sir A. Cooper, and others, antagonists of the engagement, and some secluded members have been with Monk . . . Sir R. Pye's business is a business of Parliament, and the judges can take no cognizance of it. I hear Monk's lady and my Prince had a round bout, and foul words passed on both sides . . . The news this morning is that Monk last night disarmed the sectaries.

1659, Feb. 16.—Monk inclines too much to favour an engagement for a Republic without King, single person, or House of Lords. It's suspected writs should issue to-morrow.

1659, Feb. 18.— . . . All sides ply Monk with warm clothes, and he, like a prudent person, would fain reconcile. I know that he offered the secluded if they would only promise not to bring in the King; that he did not doubt to p—their sitting. Dick Norton told him that freedom of Parliament was the just right and interest of the nation, and if they thought it fit to bring in the Turk they ought not to be imposed on the contrary. Last night 10 and 10 of rumpers and secludeders met before the General, the result of which I cannot yet learn, but I doubt nothing but wrangling. I am very inclinable to believe the Rump have too much assurance, for that they are too high in their qualifications, &c. I hear there are 30 already, and this day they were to fall upon the addressors. I did not think Dick Winwood had been returned.

1659, Feb. 22. Yesterday morning Monk brought in the secluded members who act and vote as formally as before, and take no notice of anything; voted many things, as Monke, Captain-General by land; Montague, Admiral; Lawson, Vice-Admiral. The Council of State vote another to be up. All addressors discharged and Sir G. Booth also, and all the aldermen, &c., *cum multis aliis*. Our cousin Grenville has lost himself wonderfully amongst his countrymen in refusing to do as other neighbours did; no man disputing but himself. Sir R. Pigott has done little less. Sir R. T. carries it plum on all sides. He writ to Dick Winwood by coach yesterday, he having notice overnight that it would be; we knew nothing about it till 9 o'clock. I have sent to hasten Dick Winwood to his duty. They are all earnestly desired. I wish my Lord Wenman were in a condition to come up. So much for public; only I guess they will not sit 20 days, but will have a new Parliament before May, and that a free one, cavaliers only excepted.

1659, Feb. 23.— . . . No public news, but they go on without any animosity or reflexion. Sir Arthur went in the first day but staid not, and as I think hath not been there since.

1659, March 1. I have not yet seen Dick Winwood. Rump major begins to smell as rank as Rump minor. I know no man pleased with their proceedings. Here are great fears and jealousies that they have a mind to establish themselves or to re-establish Richard only to make easy for Monke . . . At the Committee last night they banded hard for one qualification to be, that none should elect or be elected but such as had eminently acted against the King; but it could not be carried. One moved upon the Covenant the clear contrary, that none might but those that had acted for King and Parliament, and I hear no man spoke against it.

1659, March 8.— . . . Since Sir Ri. T. left the town the face of things begins to look askint; the officers all day yesterday in great consultation, and it is said they will declare high against the militias, a single person, and House of Lords, &c. . . . The militia of Bucks is passed, and I think neither you nor Mun. were not put in. The case was thus, Col. Ingoldesby put in one list, and the knights another, that was full of pitiful fellows and therefore committed, but which has passed I know not. In the knights' list you should not be in, in the other you could not, for the Ingoldesby being absent and his hand to it, none could be added; so that fear is over.

1659, March 15. A dissolution this day expected. I hear that one qualification is, that no cavalier but who hath been an addressor (I know not) or their sons.

SIR
H. VERNY,
BART.

SIR
H. VERNEY,
BART.

shall be members. If so, we shall be both mumped. I am confined to arms only, I'll venture to be chosen.

1662, March 16. The long look'd for dissolution of the Parliament has come at last, even this Friday night about six o'clock. About noon there were many great fears that all would have been spoiled, occasioned by a letter from Monk to make stop of the militia, but they would not read it till they had sent a committee to him, who it seems gave him satisfaction. Upon their return they went on cleverly, and dissolved it is . . . Sir Ed. Partherick upon reading Monk's letter spoke high that if the King had sent such a letter, it would have been deemed such a high breach of privilege, &c. Monk is Major-General of the city militia. The Parliament gave him to-day 20,000*l.*, made him Constable and Keeper of the High Court. They gave Sir W. Waller 16,000*l.*; Major-General Brown, 10,000*l.* The same Sir Edward told them that he doubted they were dying, because they made such haste to make their wills, and gave away so much.

1662, March 21. . . . Here is a rumour as if the city desired that Lambert should be proceeded against as a traitor, for offering to violate the Parliament; and that that they desire that the Council of State should sit in London for their better security . . . I hear just now out of the city that the Common Council did send to the Council of State to desire them to sit at Greecers' Hall; that they seized last night 300 arms; and Lambert and two other colonels are stricter prisoners than formerly, but that of his impeachment I do not hear seconded.

1660, March 29. Election news.

1660, April 4. . . . Dr. Morley has been before the Council, and, as I hear, on his engagement to act nothing prejudicial, is at liberty . . . Here are many doubts and fears in the main. The violence and rashness of the King's party disorders and distempers all.

1660, April 5. They are now choosing for Middlesex.

1660, April 6. The Gallican ministers have written to ours, assuring them the King is a very good Protestant, and much on his behalf; and our tryers have written to the keepers that in their letters to them they would superscribe them right reverend.—The next bout is *Domine Deus noster Pater*.

1660, April 12. . . . Your friend and Lambert made his escape on Tuesday night . . . Morley was out of town yesterday. Yesterday they put in four companies to the Tower to secure it. There is a little suspicion of Morley, but I hear no grounds for it. Some say he is gone to make a head, and others to save one.

1660, April 17th. There is great noise of Lambert being as the head of 20 troops, 3,000 foot; taken Warwick Castle; the country coming again to him; but not a word true. The worst news is the King interest cools beyond expectation, thro' the indiscretion of his ranting party, as 'tis said; but I believe 'tis thro' the design of some others, tho' they have been foolish enough.

1660, April 19. Yesterday I went to Gray's Inn to find out the Crown Office; it was removed to Fleet St. I went and found only nine returns made . . . Your friend and Lambert was like to have been taken last night in Petty France. Whaley and Goffe were taken at Hayne's, at Holdenby, by the county militia, but, acting nothing for ought I can know. It is reported that the Council of State are privy to most part of the design.

1660, June 17. We are now very quiet, and our disturbers 'tis thought will be all hanged this session. Some say the Covenant is asserted in the Parliament of Scotland, others not. Monk's regiment, after it was disbanded, was the same moment entertained again at the King's pay. His Majesty, the Dukes of York and Albemarle, will have 3 life guards . . . Wm. Denton, Dr. Bale, and Dr. Manton have refused their deaneries.

1660, Aug. 9. . . . Sir Thos. Danby died on Saturday last.

1661, March 27. . . . Harry, I believe, will attend the Duke, who, I guess, will marry Monday or Tuesday next.—The Bishop of London, I think, will marry them. He hath command to attend the King to Portsmouth to marry him. A priest in Lisbon stabbed an Englishman several times bravely, and killed him (and then took sanctuary), on no other provocation than that being drunk, he reeled on him.

1662, March 13. It is most certain that Sir Geo. Downing seized Corbett, O'Key, and Barkstead at Delph, and hath shipped them for Tyburn.

1662, April 3. Harry is at Blenheimton, Northampton, &c., with the Duke . . . They were married on Monday, the 1st of May, by London. His said Worcester will to Winchester.

1662, Aug. 21. On Monday Tom Howard, brother to the Earl of Carlisle, and Mr. Dillon, brother to Lord

Dillon, accosted H. Germaine and Giles Rawlins, drew upon them before—door, coming from the tennis court, and Tom slew Giles dead in the place, and after that fell on Harry, and wounded him in 3 or 4 places, which prove but slight hurts; which done, Tom said, "Now we have done justice, let's be gone," and having their horses hard by, with pistols at the saddle-bow, they presently fled, and its thought that Howard had some hurt, for he was seen to bear himself up on his pummell. The quarrel, its said, was between Howard and German, about Lady Shrewsbury. It is also said that Howard was in buff, and that he cut off the heels of his boots, and so came fully prepared, and took the other unawares, who, because they had only the usual bodkins, desired but their footmen's swords, but had them not; and yet Rawlins thrust so home that he bent his sword at the hilt, but buff or other armour would not suffer entrance. Dillon fought carelessly, as if willing neither to hurt nor be hurt, it being none of his quarrel . . . If you still have the making of a baron, and take such reason as I may get 1,000*l.* by it, perhaps I may fit you. Its but a small sum among friends.

1662, Aug. 28. The presbyters have been humble suitors to the King for an indulgence. The King refused them to his Council; they went to the judges, who have declared that the King cannot dispense with an Act of Parliament. So their cake is dough at present. But they are to be heard at the Council Board to-day.

1662, Feb. 9. In mentioning a sum to be paid as a balance of account, he says, "be sure that you so order " it that I have the best and easiest money to tell, all " half-crowns if you can."

1663, March 26. Here is news that Lord Ossory is landed here, and that Lord Anieer is slain by Talbot in a duel here, but neither true. The Lord Chancellor made a speech the other day against desiring the King to put out a proclamation against the priests, yet would have the King have a list of them all, &c., but this takes not at all.

1663, March 29. The Lords have concurred with the Commons as to the proclamation, and there were but three dissenters.

1663, April 2. When the Duke of Bucks came from Newmarket, when he staid at the Sun in Aldgate till his coach came, a fellow told him his fortune was to die as unfortunately as his father, or at least it would be attempted; he said by the 1st April. On Tuesday last the usher of his hall went to bed about 9 at night, and did rise again about one o'clock in the morning; came up the back and private way to the Duke's chamber, where only he, his lady, and a maid were talking; he, knocking at a door and the maid opening of it, he rushed in with a naked sword, at which the maid squeaking, gave my lord an alarm, who, turning back, snatched up a knife, and by his boldness daunted the fellow, so that he got within him, became master of his sword, and by that time company came in. The Duke sent after the fortune teller, but I do not know whether he has heard of him.

1663, Oct. 15. The Queen has been feverish; she was four times blooded, and is now mending.

1663, Oct. 16. The Queen, I hear, hath been better this day, but is yet in great jeopardy.

1663, Oct. 22. The solicitor is fallen ill, and the Queen is not yet come off her fever; the event is yet doubtful, and is variously spoken of.

1663, Nov. 10. Bristol, I hear, is in town, and bottoms himself mostly in the presbyterian interest, being now turned Protestant again.

1664, March 25. The debate on Tuesday was about the Triennial Bill, for the damning of which Prynne spake most desperately, and Sir R. T. as desperately to preserve it, and if all be true, made a very coxcombing of Prynne, confounding him demonstratively, causing several Acts to be read, showing his palpable mistakes in wilful perverting the text, and that the Bill was not an act of grace, but the people's right, and ought not to be denied them; nay, that it was a condescension in the Parliament and a waiving of part of their right, by taking a triennial when an annual Parliament was their due by former Acts of Parliament, which he caused to be read, for which you may be sure he is farther become a Whitehall favourite, the clean contrary way.—An impeachment of high treason was expected yesterday against Bristol, but what was done, I know not. I was resolved to take away the Triennial Bill, and to have some more exact as is pretended.

1664, March 31. Mr. Vaughan came to town on Saturday, and on Monday he pealed it away, about triennials, an hour and a half by the clock, spake so des-

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perately home, that he outshot Sir R. T. ten bows length, but all in vain. The Bill is engrossed, marched up to the Lords, and so farewell Magna Charta.

1665, July 27. Since mine to you by Will., his Majesty hath thought fit to give him, and his Queen, Salisbury, and the Duke and Duchess to York, and they set forward this day. Will. and his wife go with the Duke.

1665, Nov. 12. I hear the Dutch have taken all the King's provisions for Tangier within 7 leagues thereof, and as many other merchant ships as accompanied that convoy, as make up 16 in all. That there lie 5 ships at Land's End that none can get in or out; that they never fished quieter than now; that they have taken some colliers.

1665, Nov. 17. The French ambassadors, or at least two of them, are suddenly to be gone. The Spanish agent who has lived all this while in Kent, but now here, is posting to Spain in order to settle the peace between us.

1665, Nov. 21. The French have audience on Thursday next, and its thought for all their huffing Monsieur, they will not go as yet. Its believed that Spain and Portugal and we are all agreed, and if the president did not go yesterday he will to-day.

1665, Dec. 3. Albemarle is here, and his brother Holmes, to kiss the King's and Duke's hand again. St. Albans arrived here on Friday night, but not one jot of news by him is yet divulged. The French have taken three merchant ships of ours, and we one of his frigates that was new built in Holland, as she was sailing to him. Its now said we shall send 5,000 Scots, 5,000 Irish, and 2,000 English, under the respective national commanders, all under Monmouth, to the Bishop of Munster. . . . P.S. France intends to declare against us, and to baste us next summer.

1665, January 29. Stow.—I have resolved to haste to London and take my fortune there against the French, who lie 15,000 strong at Dunkirk, with divers vessels for their waftage, and so in several other places on the French coast, with great numbers, having proclaimed war on the 10th at Paris. My wife has packed up all here, and given orders to send them to your house for safe quarter. The King and Duke are gone to Hampton Court.

1665, April 25. The Admirals went to sea on the 23rd inst., St. George's Day. Sir Jeremy Smith is returned, but our Smyrna merchants not with bona causa cur. He vapoured while he could, but when the Dutch and French fleet were ready to put to sea, 'twas then time to make an honourable retreat. They were 30 sail and 10 fire ships, and he very much shattered by his ill voyages of storms and tempests. Munster has made his peace. Lord Morley is to be tried on Monday per pares.—The Chancellor is to be High Steward.

1666, May 3. Lord Morley is acquitted.—The King, Queen, and Duke and Duchess were there.

1666, June 20. The French at St. Christopher have massacred 5,000 of our English there.

1666, June 28. The Dutch with 80, some say 85 sail, have been at sea since Friday last. This day we are appointed to weigh anchor with 87 sail, well equipped. The French nor Dane are not yet joined with them. Lord Lindsey's, Northampton's, and Cleveland's regiments are raising. A troop of horse is sent to the Isle of Wight. . . . Our agent at Brussels made bonfires with great joy and countenance. The next day the Dutch would have done so, but the people would not let him, saying they were cheats, and did abuse them; so away he went the next day.

1666, July 5. Last night a young Duke of Kendal was born to the Duchess. Not one scrap of news of the French fleet; we are preparing apace against an invasion. 9 troops raising by Monmouth, Peterborough German, and others, besides the three regiments of Lindsey, Cleveland, and Northampton. More will be raised. Mulgrave intends to get a troop.

1666, July 12. We are now pretty secure. The French will not attack us by land, except the Dutch beat us. . . . they are but 85, and we certainly 90, and 25 fire ships, and shall weigh anchor about Tuesday next.

1666, Aug. 2. A short account of the sea-fight with the Dutch.

1666, Sept. 6. Leadenhall St., Fenchurch St., Bishopgate St., Broad St., Smithfield, St. John's, Clerkenwell, Hatton Buildings, Southampton Buildings, and all Chancery Lane, and all on this side, are yet standing, and also Southwark. Clothworkers' Hall is now on fire, but in a fair way of being stopped. Justice Godfrey behaved himself so well at the Temple, that the King would have knighted him, but he refused it, so the

King has ordered a piece of plate of 50^l to him, with his arms upon it, and with Ex. dene, &c.

and I know not where the cannon doth hurt, the fire being now come so far as Hatton Buildings near it. The short account of the fire is that more than the whole city is in ashes. . . . The depopulation is so vast that it can not afford us a livelihood, so that I want the advice of all my best friends to advise what I had best do. . . . I paid for my load of good Kensington. . . . Behind the Rolls the fire got a great check. . . . It came so far as to burn the King's Bench Office and the Alienation Office, but not so far as Nelly's Chambers. . . . Since I writ this the fire broke out at the Temple again next to Nelly's Chambers, and his chamber the Duke caused to be blown up, and it hath burnt now the Inner Temple Hall, and I have not heard how much further. . . . The papists were suspected. . . . The fire broke out vehemently again last night about Shoe Lane, and as we guessed about Cripplegate, but we guess by the smoke that it is well laid again.

1666, Sept. 13. Albemarle came home on Friday last, and our fleet is got to sea again. . . . Van Tromp was at Newport (when one Wilkins came thence) intending to come for England the next packet boat. . . . Since I wrote this I dined at my Lord Treasurer's, and they tell me that our fleet understanding that the Dutch were gone home, kept the harbour in sanctuary from the storms. Lords St. Albans, Essex, &c., with my Lord Hollis' lady (some say married in France, and others say not married but come to be married) are arrived here. The Queen Mother is entered into a monastery.

1666, Sept. 27. The taking of Le Roch, one of their best captains, and one of their best ships of 1,000 tons, with 44 brass guns and 10 others and 500 men.—He fought it stoutly two hours with two of our smaller frigates, and afterwards with Sir Thos. Allen (who could make no use of his lower tier), till at one broadside he killed him, 6 men, and wounded 31. . . . De Ruyter is disabled by his wounds, if not dead, and another supplies his room.

1666, Oct. 25. H. Killigrew is banished the Court for raw words spoken against a lady of pleasure, but it's thought will return again. Sir Robert Holmes and others arrived. Sir Jer. Smyth accused of cowardice in the last fight. It was heard before the Council Table and they are reconciled, but in the general esteem there lies a blurr on Sir Jeremy. Holmes goes into the streights, and Sir Thos. Allen hath the home guard.

1666, Nov. 13. There is a general belief that the French will land next summer.

1667, March 28. The Queen of Portugal is dead. Lord St. Albans goes away to-morrow for the Queen; and she'll first to Burbon. Lord Bridgman is very ill at Tuddington, and I am to go to him to-morrow. The Swedish ambassadors are expected here; their errand is thought to be mediation; and its thought we shall send another to them. The King has bought Audly Inn and the Park for 50,000^l, and made Lord Suffolk the keeper thereof; salary, 500^l. per annum. They say young Griffin shall marry his daughter. Monmouth Carey endeavoured to cut his own throat, but he yet lives. Hatfield House was half burned Monday was sennight.

1667, April 4. Mrs. Steward was married to Richmond on Saturday last, and in so doing they have given the King some disgust. . . . Many say we shall have peace, many fear we are juggled withal. The Queen Mother charging 3,000^l. upon her receiver, Sir Henry Wood has suffered her bills to be protested, for which she hath turned him out of that office, for which the Court laments deeply. We talk of four squadrons of ships to go out under the command of Allen, Holmes, Smyth, Sprag, for Plymouth, Portsmouth, Teinsmouth, Yarmouth; but when they will be ready is not yet known.

1667, April 11. We are like to have a furious St. George's feast; that Madam Richmond continues in her exile, and that De Witt is wild to have his fleet in the mouth of the Thames.

1667, June 27. News this morning that the Dutch are at Gravesend.

1667, July 11. . . . One of Sir Jeremy Smyth's ships having been missing a good while is at last returned with 4 prizes and two convoy men. Some say Sir Jeremy is at Guttenberg, others at Hull. Here are 150 colliers crept into Yarmouth, from whence they say they can safely get to Lynn, which may store Cambridge with coals. . . . As much as you vilify us jockeys, yet they are brave fellows; they lately brought in

SIR
H. VERNEX,
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H. VERNY
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7 prizes and 4 convoys. They now march out by 20 and above in company. After yesterday's consult about the peace with H. Coventry (who returns to-day or to-morrow) at the Council Table, we all do generally believe we shall have peace, and yet we hope we may catch their East India fleet before it be concluded.

1667, July 25. The butter-boxes are retreated from Plymouth and Dartmouth *re infecta*, tho' they attacked Dartmouth. They lie before the Isle of Wight. Those at the mouth of the Thames came on Tuesday with the spring tide as far as the Hope, where they met with their match. We fired and sank 11 of their fire ships and took one; besides we fired one man-of-war, and another blown up with the loss of 5 ships only. Sir Jer. Smith is safe at Kinsale with all his prizes . . . H. Killigrew being in the next box to the Duke of Buckingham at a play drolled with him and made fun at him, and spake scurvy language at him, insomuch that the Duke told him he might govern his tongue and his face better. Killigrew went out of the box and would have had one Vaughan to have carried him a challenge; but he refusing to do it in that place, he returned and stroke the Duke twice on the head with his sword in the scabbard, and then run away most nobly over the boxes and forms, and the Duke after him, and cut him well favouredly, he crying, "Good, your Grace, spare my 'life,' and fell down, some say to beg for his life, but certainly the Duke kicked him. The Duke lost his wig in the pursuit for a while.

1667, July 30. Parliament is prorogued till the 10th Oct. The bold vote they made on Thursday was not acceptable to all persons. It was thought by some they would have had the 2nd part to the tune by this time yesterday, had they time . . . it was so ordered as it so fell out that the Speaker came not into the House till after the King, and so they had no time . . . Lord Bridgman's children coming from Tuddington to Tunbridge were robbed by 6 troopers (and so was my Lady Portland Dowager between Twicknam and Hampton town) . . . Sir John Coventry is going, if not gone, with the ratification of peace from hence. The Dutch left the Buoy de Nore yesterday morning. They were so overjoyed at the peace that 5,000 of them accompanied Sir John to Flushing with acclamations of joy.

1667, July 31. The best news I can tell you is that the army is to be disbanded on the 10th of August, with 14*l.* pay over and above. The Spaniards have drowned, some letters say 2,000, others 9,000, French before Deremond. Six vessels, full freight with men, are gone hence for Flanders.

1667, Aug. 8. Indeed Danby was basely murdered; and there is great suspicion that an affront at least, if not his death, was contrived. It was Berage that killed him; the other companions were Ogle and Jenny. Its thought that Ogle was in the conspiracy . . . Cop-pinger struck G. Raleigh a box on the ear and over his head with his kane at the Treasury door at Whitehall; the King then sitting in Council. George (who formerly wanted no courage) took all patiently; it made him sick for the present, but is recovered, and intends to prosecute as far it will go; he hath sent to George to compound, but he will not hearken to it as yet . . . De Ruyter lies before Plymouth sick of an ague. My Lord Bath sent Sir John Trelawny aboard him. He had sent to buy victuals for his navy; that my Lord would not do, but he sent him a present from himself, $\frac{1}{2}$ a beef, 16 sheep, a buck, fowl, and fruit. He himself very civil, but boatmen much in the huff. We have lost 4 ships, two Barbadoes and two streightmen.

1667, Sept. 5. Lady Hobart tells me that Ashburnham, Seymour, and Legge are all put out of the bed-chamber . . . The Keeper was sworn yesterday and sat in council . . . The Dutch will not release Sir George Askew until he has paid 11,000 gilders for his diet and lodgings; they refused the ambassadors security for the money; they will have merchantmen . . . I hear Lord Gerard is to be purchased out, and Monmouth to succeed him.

1667, Sept. 19. The Dukes of Bucks is restored to all. Tom Howard *cum multis aliis* turned out of the guards as Papists; his lady made groom of the stoole in Guildford's place who is dead. Sir Robert Holmes and Sir John Kempthorne returned *re infecta*; they touched at the all places usual of the Dutch East Indians, and could hear no news of them.

1667, Jan. 23. The Duke of Bucks and his two seconds, Sir Robert Holmes and Jenkins, fought Lord Shrewsbury and his two seconds, Barnard Howard and Sir Gil. Talbot. Shrewsbury is run quite thro' the breast, but hope he will do well. B. Howard behaved himself bravely. The Duke coming to relieve Jenkins,

who had then no hurt, and making a pass at Howard, with one hand he put by the Duke's sword, and with the other ran furiously upon Jenkins and killed him. Talbot hath two wounds in one arm. Bucks, Holmes, and Howard (who is fled into France) only three scratches. The gentlewoman who had her nose cut off is dead. It is found by accident that Molin's wife did it, who by a mistake took away her muff instead of her own.

1667, Feb. 13. Yesterday a fellow brought a bag of about 400 letters for the Parliament to the door, and slunk away; they were printed books of verses, a downright libel, quite like Wythers' Abuses whipt and stript. They were yesterday upon Sir Jo. Winter for the forest of Deane. Ch. Goods imprisonment and fine of 100*l.* is all reduced to 20 nobles. The Primate solicits hard to bring it to the Lords, but he finds no encouragement, and he thinks to beg the House of Commons.

1667, Feb. 26. Mun Temple was knocked on the head with a bottle in a tavern, of which he is dead . . . The Duke and Duchess of Richmond returned to Court. The House this day, after a hard tug till candletime, and how long after I ca'n't tell, voted a supply with clogs.

1667, March 12. Yesterday a long debate about liberty till 4 o'clock p.m., and then upon Morice's motion, it was deferred till that day month.

1667, March 19. The pleasant story of H. Killigrew is, that he opiated the mother and daughter, and then ravished the daughter, for which he was condemned to the gallows, but by the great mediation of the Queen Mother and Madame he is only banished.—Shrewsbury is dead.

1668, March 26. They say Killigrew is come over again with the Duke of Monmouth, and that his peace is made. The King finding, tho' late, first, that Creighton was left out of the list, commanded him a turn and to be sent for, which short coming made him not ready, and so was out, but had no notes that I hear of to look into, as not being his use, and so could not look into them. But I hear the King has commanded him to preach again . . . Two last days great tumults, riots, and pulling down . . . houses, &c.

1668, April 9. There is a Bill come or coming into the House to reduce interest to 4*l.* per cent.

1668, June 17. Sir Thos. Clifford is advanced to be Treasurer, and Lord Newport to be Controller.

1668, July 25 . . . There was something of that of my Lord Ormond's true, but not all; but it makes little noise here. Orrery works covertly, not openly. My Lord Meath and others prevent it, but the Duke of Bucks is his great enemy. The 5,000*l.* unpaid is in dispute, and I believe the Chancery must end it. I do not know who is the Duke's heir, neither do I know that the dukedom goes to his heir general.

1668, Aug. 12.— . . . Ralph Montague is to march Envoyé Extraordinary into France, and there to stay. . . . The night before the adjournment of the Parliament, Sir Bernardiston was set at liberty by the Black Rod, no man owning how or why . . . Monsr. Colbert is come, and councils differ, some for the French and others for the Dutch; but it is hoped that the Dutch will carry it.

1668, Aug. 26. . . . Yesterday was the first day the Commission for Ireland sat, and now they will go on apace. Sir Thos. Osborne is one of them, tho' the King at first left him out at Ormond's request, as being a great confidant of the Duke of Bucks, and yet after the Commission was seated the King put him in with his own hands. Garraway is another, but makes excuse and will not act. Sir Samuel Morland is Secretary of the Commission.

1668, Aug. 29 . . . I find the Irish Commission will be troublesome to more than the Duke . . . Here is news come fresh to town that the wife of Bishop Thornburies' son, lying on her death bed, and since dead, at Nottingham, confessed herself to be the Lady Elizabeth, sister of Prince Rupert . . . If Ormond do chance to come to you, a byled leg of mutton is his beloved dish for dinner.

1668, Sept. 3 . . . The story of Lady Elizabeth is a romance . . . Harry Verney thinks he can beg something of the King. He thinks of nothing but an Irish viscount, and if he thought you or your son would accept it, he would press for it. The usual price it seems, is 2,500*l.*, but if it suit with either of your genius, if you will not give him 250*l.* per annum for his life, he will take 20*l.* I pray you communicate with your son.

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1668, Sept. 24. Lord Allington, Sir Lionel Toller-mache, and Sir R. Temple all mend at Burbon.

1668, Sept. 30. Dr. Wilkins is Bishop of Chester. The King is gone this day to Newmarket, and takes Audly Inn in the way. News upon the Exchange as if Candia had relieved itself by a mine, suffering them to come to handy blows upon the walls, and when thousands were there, by blowing them up. This comes several ways, but no express. There is a small pet taken by the Spanish ambassador against the Venetian for want of a little ceremony, not meeting of him when he gave him a visit.

1668, Oct. 15. The Duke came to town on Tuesday to keep his birthday. The Queen being somewhat ill-disposed will be here this day, and the King on Thursday.

1668, Oct. 22. Montague was designed for ambassador, but if former resolutions hold he goes but envoyé. If he stays he may be, as Temple or Godolphin are to be hereafter, ambassadors.

1668, Nov. 4. Anglesey is suspended his service as to the victualling of the Navy; and the town hath made Sir Thos. Osborne and Sir Thos. Littleton commissioners for the same. It is generally believed that Ireland will be governed by commissioners.

1668, Nov. 12. Montague on new resolutions goes now ambassador. . . . Anglesey is variously reported. Some say he acquiesces, others that he will try it; some say he is only suspended and his pay reserved, but get it when he can. . . . My Lord B. is no more major domo, he has been out ever since summer. Some say he owes the Duke some thousands, four or five, which he would have the Duke forgive him, but he will not.

1668, Nov. 19. . . . It seems Mr. Cornewell testified something against Lord Gerard at a Committee of Parliament, for which my Lord hath threatened him ever since what he would do for him, and seeing him in the Queen's privy chamber, came across the room to him and swore desperately at him, threatening him that his footman or porter should slit his nose, &c. . . . He has complained of him in the King's Bench.

1668, Nov. 25. Re Cornewell, the King's Bench will do him right, and hath sent to the sheriff to bring him before them, with some intimation only not to go into Whitehall to find him. The judges much commended your cousin. . . . and even soldiers and my Lord's own kindred very much blame my Lord, and so hath his Majesty, if my intelligence be true.

1668, Dec. 10. Sir Charles Cottrell's elder daughter was married yesterday or to-day to Robert Dormer.

1668, March 10.—P.S. Sir Wm. Drake talks now of knighting Franke, if Parrat do not dissuade, and is very fond of him, if it will hold.

1668, March 22. Sir Wm. Coventry came out of the Tower yesterday morning. Five of the proscribed highwaymen were taken. Yesterday a cozen Paschall (Mrs. Parsons, famous in her generation,) was shot in the head by one Atkins with small shot; it is hoped that it did only graze and that she will live. The Duke of York's closet was broken open on Thursday night and 700*l.* stolen away, but they left things of very good value behind them, as his George, silver candlesticks, medals, watches. Its believed that the King of Spain is dead. The Keeper fell ill at Tuddington, and sent for me out of my bed with coach and six, where I did him some service; that I must either stay with him or he would go along with me; now, I think, we stand as olim. We had much private discourse altogether friendly, where I set you out to some tune, so that I hope the next time he sees you he will lay you neck and heels together.—P.S. There's talk of some removes to be, but I believe none. The General mends.

1668, March 24. The King of Spain is dead, and Don Juan proclaimed king. The Duke of York's papers were certainly opened and searched, but mum for that.

1669, March 31. Your cozen of Spain is not dead. Our cozen of France provides for Candia, and asks nothing less than Cypress for his recompense, which the Venetians have no occasion to part with, their pretence thereto, because it hath been Caput Coronatum. Lord Keeper is better now than he hath been these 3 months. The Duke of Tuscany is here settled in my Lord St. Alban's house by the Pal-Mall. Queen Mother hath been ill, but mends. The King and Duke sent Godolphin and Vaughan to see her.

1669, April 7. (The birthday and day of my Lord Mulgrave being of age.)—My Lord Keeper, tho' not sick, is still lame; he talks now of going to the bath. Sir Ralph Sydenham continues ill, and I spake to the Keeper of my desires therein; his answer was twice or thrice that he wished me in with all his heart, and

bid me make my friends, and directed me how as to the King's letter, which gives me encouragement to cast about. My marriage I doubt will be some prejudice to me. Sir H. de Ryche intends to stand for it.

1669, April 14. I have never spoken to the Keeper since I only wait the Duke's answer whether he will mediate or no with his brother for a letter; this I shall know within a day or two. I am likewise trying to get a resignation from Sir Ralph (Sydenham), but he asks so much, and I am resolved to give so little that we are not like to meet, 1,800*l.* and 300*l.* His pulse hath been felt only at large, and at a distance, without my being named. The Bishop of Hereford made a voluntary resignation, concerning which there are various comments. Some say willing to resign out of great grief for loss of his only daughter, together with a willingness to gratify Bishop Crew, who should have married her; others say for that his last sermon was evil spoken of; others, to give over the world and to betake himself to preces et lachrymæ. It was very lately and very solemnly resolved that our old Parliament should sit again, and that Bucks began to court the old members, and now its said that he labours again to dissolve them. I want Sir John Payne here both to inform me of the value of the place, and to direct me how to proceed the best way.

1669, April 21. I do not yet know that Sir R. S[ydenham] doth know that I am the man; but he and his son have been spoken with all in order for me; but I do not know that I am yet named; he is now pretty well.

1669, April 28. If I cannot get a resignation, I shall have but small hopes thereof. Payne is not yet come home, which makes some stop for want of information. . . . Mr. Pierpoint's eldest son died Sunday night.

1669, May 5. Sir R. Sydenham is abroad again and hearty, so we may take breath. Sir Ed. Syd[enham] goes on with his suit and hopes to prosper. The French make great proffers for our amity, 300,000*l.* in pence, Dunkirke presently, Ostend when we can catch it. The Court favour this, but I hope nobody else will. The French now begin to pick quarrels with his holiness, and refuses to send any aid to Candia; but the most considerable news is that Tom Elliott won his match at Newmarket; but that that likes me better is that Sir Th. Fanshaw being on the road from Ware to London in the company of my Lord Fanshaw, Sir Jo. Morton, and others, upon a sudden crack of Sir John's to ride to London with any horse there to London, being about 16 or 17 miles, for 1,000*l.*, Sir Tho. undertook him for 100*l.*, and beat him and his horse all to dirt, for he was so bedasht that neither horse nor man could be known, for which the King and Duke did not laugh a little at him.—P.S. Your cozen of France hath 100 sail in readiness with above 3,000 men aboard them.

1669, June 15.—P.S. My Lord Fitzwilliams is married to Creamer, of Northfolk, worth 1,200*l.* per annum. land of inheritance, and a good personal estate besides.

1669, July 28. Sir Wm. Drakes Mrs. Bidolph ran away on Friday last was sennight, and they say is married to a parson; and her side give out that she did it because she would not marry a Tony. . . . Jack Temple was married on Saturday last (if I mistake not the day) to one Strange, a widow, daughter of a brewer; this is now, as I hear, his 8th wife. . . . Sir Jo. Cutlee yesterday married to Mrs. Tippinge, 4,000*l.* portion. Bucks and Arling[ton] seem to be a little eclipsed, and not so gracious as formerly.

1669, July 29. . . . Last night I was informed that Sir Wm. Dr[ake] was treating afresh with Mr. Geo. Mountague for one of his daughters or relations for young Sir William, and I intend to go presently to speak with Mountague about it, and if I can, to put a stop therein.

1669, Aug. 3. Received yours, being ready to put foot in the coach to go to old Sir J. Monson, at Broxbourne, being not well. On better information Drake is wooing W. Mountague's daughter, wherein Mr. Attorney is more particularly concerned.

1669, Aug. 10. . . . Sir Wm. Gaudy died on Sunday night last. . . . My Lord Faulconbridge is designed for France, and Dodington is half promised to go secretary unto the embassy.

1669, Aug. 17. Sir R. Temple intended to set forward for Paris, from Blois, with Mr. Bridgman, 17th instant, s.n., and is not worse. I believe he will be here the next month. . . . Wife and I are going to dine with my Lady Scarborough; the Dr. was knighted Saturday last at Durdans by my Lord Berkeley's motion.

SIR
H. VERNEY,
BART.

1669, Aug. 25. . . . Nancy Gape's match goes on apace, and the bonds drawing; and I find Will G. will make a very profitable wedding; for he gives 1,000*l.* and her father 500*l.*; there will be about 600*l.* per annum. All the younger of them provided for, and as usual a family as is in Surrey. 600 years in that very place. This man's grandfather, old Sir John Gainsford, had 26 children, 25 daughters, all but one married to the nobility and gentry, and yet gave but 20 marks a piece portion. The King rides post towards Plymouth on Monday next, where he stays 2 days, and then returns by New Forest, and intends home the Saturday sennight afterwards. I pray remember coz. Risley, and one touch how Sir Wm. Drake and Sir Rd. Bonie's trial went. I prayed yesterday to the Bishop of Winchester (who kissed the King's hand on Sunday morning) to speak a good word for Frank, who saith he hath and will do it; he goes to Farnly on Saturday, some say to dine the King on Monday.

1669, Aug. 28. J. Temple holds up his head to-morrow for bigamy, for which clergy is due; they say he hath 8 or 9. His being burnt will be pardoned. Sir Wm. Drake died this morning between 3 and 4 o'clock.

1669, Sept. 1.—. . . Sir Ed. Filmore, Lady Lexington, Mrs. Chifins, all dead in France. Sir Wm. Bacchus dead at Swallowfield.

1669, Sept. 7. . . . I guess my Lord (Bedford) will be here this week to see his new daughter, to have her to Woburn as soon as Northumberland is gone to France, which I think will be Monday week. Roberts went for Ireland yesterday. Sir Edw. Heath died in his coach going to a neighbour to dinner. Bro. Sherard is quartered at Hounslow. The night the Queen Mother died she called for her will, said she did not like it, tore off the seals, said she would alter it to-morrow; she complained much of want of sleep, so an opiate was ordained her, and her physician who watched with her to give or not give it to her, he did not like to give it her, but her impatience extorted it from him, but she died that night. The French King, understanding these circumstances, by his officers hath secured all for our King, which he hath signified to him with hoganmogian compliments. Mr. Bridgman is returned; he kissed her hand the Tuesday before, and she was very well and at play; she died the next Tuesday. J. Temple confessed 8 wives; he had the King's letter to pardon the burning. My Lord Chief Justice will not let him out of prison, except he will be contented to be transported for 7 years. . . . Lord Craven is Custos Rotulorum in Sir Edw. Nicholas' place; and Shelton, the old clerk of the peace, keeps his place, at which somebody's servants do not a little storm.

1669, Sept. 20. Bucks and Harlington cannot set their horses together. Arlington, as is muttered, sits very uneasy, and its thought should out, but is kept in because Orery should not succeed. . . . The business of Candia is very uncertain. Noualles is on his way homeward with a terze only of what he carried, and is accused of ill conduct, and yet Bellefonds continues to levy not only 1,500 men as before, but 4,000. Wagers laid in France that Beaufort is slain and is a prisoner. At Rome they complain heavily of the French. The Turk hath seized on all the French consuls, merchants, &c.

1669, Sept. 22. . . . Arlington sits fast still. Bucks hath an ague. Sir Ra. Bony would fain be burgess for Amersham. Sir Ri. Temple is coming out.

1669, Oct. 8.—I do not know that the King hath healed since summer but privately. . . . The last news of Candia which came on Sunday was good, giving hopes that it would hold out till Bellefonds's auxiliaries do arrive. Northumberland is gone for France with three times the equipage of an ambassador.

1669, Oct. 13. The King hath not healed as yet, and its believed that he will not till he returns from Newmarket, if he do go. Sir Ri. T. is not landed that I hear of. . . . Bucks and Arlington are still pecking one at the other.

1669, Oct. 19. . . . My Lord Hollis' book is not to be come at; the keeper had one, but I never saw other; those that are are at 10*s.* a piece, but I could never get one at the rate. Sir R. T. landed at Dover Saturday night. The Parliament met this day, and did not adjourn as was expected for 8 days. Not certain yet whether the King go to Newmarket or not; its believed not. The King recommended to them the effectual payment of his debts, union with Scotland, and an amicable understanding between the two houses. I hear the Commons house hath sent for the print, and discoursed of Hollis' book as a libellous pamphlet; they adjourned till Thurs-

day. I believe Danby lies snug here, for we hear not of her.

1669, Oct. 27. . . . Sir Ri. hath brought over a French scholar with him, which I believe Mons. Papin's letter tells you of. . . . Mr. Pryn is dead. Here's old canvassing at Amersham inter Sir R. Bony and Sir Wm. Drake; 40*l.* a day treatments. Sir William stands of the election to weary Sir R. out; he came, I hear, for the Speaker's letter to the sheriff to hasten the election. I hear Sir W. hath the better by 6 voices. . . . I doubt Mr. Oglethorpe lies close, having, I fear, been in a quarrel and wounded another; this is but conjecture, yet not without probable grounds.

1669, Nov. 10. No sheriffs prickt until this afternoon. The King hath not healed yet, and I do not know when he will. I have had several relations from Holbeck and others, but all uncertain and imperfect. I do hear as if the Act of Parliament would receive some obstruction from Sir Sa. Danvers and Geo. Raleigh in behalf of their wives. . . . Bucks and Arlington were made friends on Saturday last, and long it will last.

1669, Nov. 16. The verdict went yesterday for Sir R. Temple, but not without some smart reflections upon him. The King hath healed but twice since his return, and its believed that he will again next Friday, and is doubted whether he'll heal any more till after Christmas. . . . Bucks and Arlington are broke out again.

1669, Nov. 24. Mulgrave and Rochester went away on Monday in order to fight, and no news of either of them since.

1670, May 6.—Orlando Bridgman is to be married on Sunday next.

1670, Sept. 1. Sir W. Salkild is dead, and one Sands, that has been Lord Oxford's page and cornet, is in his room.

1670, Oct. 13. Cavell the great banquer is dead. The Queen in a disguise rid behind one to Newport (I think Faire), near Audley Inn, to buy a pair of stockings for her sweet heart, the Duchess of Monmouth. Sir Bernard Gascoigne and others were her comrades. Kate Tate is married to a man of 3,000*l.* per annum. The Queen sent me word that she did that to justify the Sultan.

1670, Oct. 18.—Moulin, the Spanish ambassador, is her again as extraordinary ambassador. Sir Wm. Temple knows not yet why or wherefore he is sent for.

1670, Oct. 18.—The Prince of Orange is hourly expected with the first wind. He is to lodge at the Cock Pit. Sir James Thyn is dead, and they say 15 Parliament men more.

1670, Oct. 20.—Your neighbour Digby did upon a wager of 50*l.* undertake to walk (not to run a step) 5 miles on Newmarket Common in an hour, but he lost it by half a minute, but he had the honour of good company, the King and all his nobles to attend to see him do it stark naked and barefoot.

1670, Oct. 27. The Parliament met on Monday and adjourned till this day. A sad house here was, and a very pitiful appearance. . . . Mr. Hampden was not here, and but very few of the gang. 800,000*l.* were demanded, and the payment of his debts on interest, which are believed to be 130,000*l.* or 140,000*l.* more, and the Excise is the thing aimed at. . . . Sir C. Cottrell's other daughter is to be married to Dr. Trumbull. No Prince of Orange yet come, but expected with the first wind.

1670, Nov. 17.—I hear Scotland have withdrawn their pensions from their Commissioners; a shrewd sign that they like not the union; and the Commission have adjourned till the 1st of March. Sir Robert's grand design I never could perfectly learn, but as near as I can guess, the money was to be raised by imposition on several commodities: tobacco for one, for the farming of which he offered 80,000*l.* per annum, and so accordingly for divers others; and so he desired to be farmer of them all on such and such terms, and if anybody would give more let them have it; if not, then that he might. This goes on day by day on particulars and yet some are of opinion that it will come to a Land Tax at last; and what is worst of all it is doubted we shall all turn Turk and leave the Dutch in the lurch.

1670, Nov. 24. Dr. Trumble marries this day Betty Cotterell at her aunt Barker's house in Berkshire, who gives her 500*l.*—On Saturday last the King, the Prince of Orange, with other Dukes and Duchesses, were incog. at the revels at Lincoln's Inn, and its thought the Queen and some of the Duchesses will be there next Saturday.

1670, Dec. 8.—The proposition for the Land Tax in the House of Commons was defeated by 152 to 109.—Gives an account of an attack on the Duke of Ormond in St. James St. on the Thursday previous. My

SIR
H. VERNEY,
BART.

SIR
VERNEY,
BART.

Lord having recollected himself by that he had gone about 30 paces, as he guessed, (and as he told me himself, for I went yesterday morning to see him,) and finding he was hindmost, his foreman having his sword and bridle in one hand and his pistol in the other, wrested the pistol out of his hand and threw the fellow down, fell with him and upon him, and got his sword and got loose of them, not without some other hazards, one pistol being shot at him and two more fired; he is bruised over the eye, and a knock over the pole, with a pistol as he guessed, and a small cut on his head. . . . Some think they were going to hang him at Tiburn.—Describes the horses.—The French ambassador last night acquainted the King that he intended to be in April at Dunkirk with 40,000 men, but assured him (believe him that will) that nothing was intended against him.

1671, March 23.—Her Highness' falling sickness increases upon her. There is a rumour as if France had proclaimed war against the Dutch, and that Munster was joined with France. The Bill of Conventicles had many grievous rubs yesterday and was re-committed.

1671, March 30.—A strange damp in the city as to trade and upon men's spirits.

1671, April 6. The Duchess of York died on Friday; she was opened on Saturday, embalmed on Sunday, and buried last night.—By the best and truest intelligence she did not die as a Papalina, but she made no profession or confession either way. Her last acts were here:—She dined out heartily at Burlington House on Thursday before, and that night, according to custom, she was about $\frac{1}{2}$ of an hour at her own accustomed devotions, and at her return from Burlington House she called for her chaplain, Dr. Turner, to pray by her. The Queen and Duke were private with her an hour and more on Friday morning, and no priest; but Father Howard and Father Patrick were attending according to their duty on the Queen in the next room. The Duke sent for the Bishop of Oxford out of the chapel, who came, but her senses were first gone. In the meantime the Duke called "Dame, do you know me," twice or thrice; then with much stirring she said *I*. After a little respite she took a little courage, and with what vehemency and tenderness she could she said "Duke, duke, death is terrible, death is very terrible," which were her last words. I am well assured she was never without three or four of her women, so that it was impossible a priest could come to her.

1671, April 20. There is a great talk of the French, but I find no cause for fear. If rightly informed, he can not man out 20 ships. The greatest fear is that the King of France understands the King of England better than the King of England understands the King of France; and that if the Dutch be put to it, that is to save themselves, they will put some day tricks upon us by tricking of it with the French. There is all this time a great feud between the Lords and Commons, the Lords having altered some of the rates in the money Bill and brought them lower, and not raised any. The Commons take pet and will not endure that the Lords should alter anything in money matters. The Lords are as stiff to maintain their right.—Denton thinks the Commons will cry Craven.

1671, April 27. Mentions the preacher at the French church in the Savoy, a convert from Rome, being made Prebendary of Rochester.

1671, May 4. Frenchmen come over every day from Dunkirk, Essex, Suffolk, and these maritime places have a fine time of it for the victualling the army at Dunkirk, where the King has 27,000 at work every day upon the harbour to make it fit for big ships, relieved thrice a day by 9,000 at a time, and they have all 2*d*. a day above their soldier's pay. And we are doing as great things here. Lady Castlemaine drives in the parks with 8 horses, and the town says 12 are intended very shortly.

1671, May 11. The Crown jewels were stolen from the Tower on Tuesday morning between 6 or 7 o'clock.—He gives an account of it. . . . Blood said he set Ormond behind his son Hunt when he was assaulted.

1671, Aug. 1. Ambassador Montague is returning to his embassy with the advantage of being Master of the Wardrobe, which Lord Sandwich had; but how compassed I cannot tell.

1671, Aug. 17. Sir John Evelyn, famous for pulling down a new house built by his father in spite to his brother, is dead, and has given away all he could from him.

1671, Aug. 21. Henry Verney is very ill and going to die. Sir John Evelyn has given all he could to Mary Gittings.

1671, Aug. 27. Sunday evening.—H. Verney is very ill and will die in 24 or 48 hours.

1671, Aug. 28. H. Verney died this morning between 3 and 4 o'clock p.m. . . .

1671, Aug. 29. The King is returned from the Buoy and Nore, and the common speech is that we must to sea again, tho' our ships are in no excellent condition. Our land forces march also nobody knows whither.—No letter from Sir Roger this week.

1671, Sept. 14. I hear Thin is laid siege to Lady Cleveland's daughter.—Bucks, Ashley, Lauderdale, &c. against Cleveland, Arlington, &c. But I hear nothing at all of Ormond. Sir Thomas Clarges is out at all, but upon what account, except that of Coventry's nose, I wot not.

1671, Sept. 21. Parliament is prorogued till 4th of Oct. 1671. Sir Thos. Littleton is out of his place, and Sir Thos. Osborne is sole treasurer of the Navy.—Lord Sunderland goes Ambassador Extraordinary into Spain.

1671, Sept. 22. Proclamation for Parliament to be the 30th of October 1672. Wise and not wise wonder at it.

1671, Sept. 28. Sir Geo. Downham goes ambassador into Holland, and Lord Sunderland into Spain. Our merchants are much troubled, fearing we shall fall out with Holland, which, with the great fort or citadel that is building on the river about Graves Inne (Gravesend?), which will hold 10 or 15,000 men, makes them mumur to some tune. The King went the 25th, the Queen the next day. There is something doing about Windsor that will secure the river westward.

1671, Oct. 2. Sir Geo. Downing is made Commissioner with Garraway and the rest. I hear the Dean of Winton desires to be excused from accepting Bristol. His deanery or parsonage at Stepney, or another that he hath, the least of which is better than that bishoprick. The reason of proroguing the Parliament is guessed to be that there being at this time very great intrigues between the crowns of England and France against Holland, which the French believe would not please the Parliament, which, if sitting, might occasion the breach of the intrigues. Others say that [the Duke of] Bucks has no desire this Parliament should ever meet again.

1671, Oct. 4. Sir John Chichely, who married the widow Norton, is going to the stregths, and Sir Edward Sprague is to be called home. This day Madam Carwell and Nell went for Newmarket. It is thought that the French work by the first. The Holland ambassador is gone thither also. It is said that we are preparing 80 sail against spring, and 30,000 men. It is observable in the proclamation that it is said that the said Parliament shall be again prorogued from the said 16th April until the 30th of Oct. next, that it is until the 30th day of Oct. 1672. These ambiguities occasion various conjectures.

1671, Oct. 19. Mentions a new set of coiners, whereof a Frenchman and a Dutchman were the chief operators, and Sir Lewis Dives' eldest son the chief actor (the tests and coins being found in his house), and a younger brother did vent them. Madam Carwell went to Newmarket with the French ambassador, and was received there in great state; she came in his Majesty's coach, with two other coaches attending her, and my Lord Arlington and another Lord Lieutenant accompanying her, and so returned again to her lodgings.

1671, Oct. 24. Sir Geo. Downing has gone to Holland, Lord Sunderland to Spain, Sir Robert Southwell to Germany. The Dutch have a declaration printed but kept close; we, I hear, are framing the like. The treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle will be insisted on, if it shall be against us, so; if against us so we hope to be paid for sitting still, yet so as with weapons in our hands, that is ready with 80 sail of ships, ready for what may happen.

1671, Nov. 9. Charles Sydenham is near his end, and the Lady Dowager Peterboro' is dead . . . H. Germain is going to the Duke of Insperge.

1671, Nov. 16. The Duke of Bucks is not so fierce for the French as formerly, and I hear the King has given the Dutch ambassador a more gracious answer than formerly.

1672, March 14. Moutteer Meer-man has been with the King and delivered him a paper without hand or seal, and desired an audience next morning; the King expostulating, both the ambassadors told him that if he would accept of the contents it should be authorised, and they would send to their masters that post. So the King asked them if their masters sent them only to send to them again, and turned about and went away, whereby he gave them a Rowland for their Oliver, and received them as they did Sir G. Downing. The

SIR
H. VERNEY,
BART.

SIR
H. VERNET,
BART.

subject matter of this paper was that they would be content to strike, but without acknowledging his right or sovereignty. The King asked them if they had any more to offer, but they would confess nothing else. Sir E. Sprague not knowing our difficulties came home in company with their straight's fleet, which is gone round about by Scotland. I hear we have sent some after them to pick up what they can. It is reported the Spanish ambassador told the King, that let him begin when he would, that they had 1,800,000*l.* worth of his subject's goods in their ports, and that he had not 100,000 of his Majesty's subjects. I hear the Dutch have agreed with the Swedes to carry their goods in their vessels.

1671, March 21. Sir Robert Holmes was beholden to the Dutch for that they did not swallow him up as a bit; and they to him, for that when Sir Ed. Spragg came by him and gave him notice of the coming of the Dutch fleet he would not speak to him to stay and aid him, who had seven or eight good ships well equipped. This is but an ill-beginning . . . The King and Duke went to Sheerness on Tuesday, and yesterday Sir John Treavor and Sir John Hobart went to Wendover. You may guess their rewards.

1671, March 28. At Cambridge assizes the declaration being pleaded by one for his liberty and discharge out of prison, the judge asked him if he had it under the Great Seal: he saying No, told him he could not judge by a law out of his pocket, and so was remanded back to prison . . . Col. Fitz Garrett (a papist and soldier of fortune) that was Governor of Tangier, hath a regiment of foot, and they say is made Governor of Yarmouth. Sir Geo. Downing is out of the Customs, and Sir R. T. succeeds him in the Customs; his warrant is now with the Attorney to alter the commission by, so I guess you will see him little this summer at Stow. The King was this week at Lambeth with the Archbishop, and it is said he will put out a farther explanation of his Declaration . . . Its said the Dutch will be very strong at sea. Its believed the French have taken Santo Domingo by the help of three or four of our privateers alias pirates, which would not return to Jamaica when we concluded peace with Spain beyond the line. The ship that came away left 4 or 5,000 men on their march and within 15 miles of Domingo.

1672, April 4.—The Duke went yesterday to view the navy. The Duke of Monmouth goes for France.

1672, April 10.—The Duke goes to sea on Monday next, and the King and Queen go to Rochester with him to see the fleet. Parliament is prorogued till the 30th of Oct. The Spanish ambassador made his entrance on Monday.

1672, July 4. De Ruyter lies snug in strongholds with shrouds and canvasses down, not knowing his Majesty or whom to fight for; and I think we are before the Texel.

1672, July 11. Nimeguen is taken, and the French army is gone towards Breda, and we are sending both horse and foot and artillery, but what to do *plebs nescit*.

1672, July 17. There is news that the Duke of Bucks put the French king in mind of something relating to the treaty, which he had no occasion to remember; whereupon the Duke boldly and smartly replied that if so, then they had nothing to do but to begone, and accordingly took their leaves and went for Antwerp; which the French king perceiving sent after them to let them know that he called to mind what the Duke before had put him in mind of, and so desired their return, and there they are . . . We say very confidently that the Duchess of Inspruge shall have our Duke, and that Lord Peterborough only waits here for his Majesty's command to go and fetch her. The Dutch fleet is out agam, 50, others say 70 sail, besides 20 fire ships.—There are reports of peace, and the Prince of Orange to be Stat-holder in tail male, &c., &c.

1672, July 24.—Monday morning came certain news that De Witt and his brother Van Putten were secured as guilty of a conspiracy to assassinate the Prince of Orange; that Dessot was in the same confederacy but had made his escape, tho' some letters speak as if he was taken in pursuit, &c. . . . There are reports that the King of France is fortifying Nancy; he is gone for Versailles, and they say attacks no more towns; and that the Duke of Monmouth and his army is coming into Dunkirk.

1672, July 29.—The French king has broke up his company and is gone to Paris. The English of that is, as we say, that he being under a promissory act not to conclude peace without us, he will leave the Dutch no enemy but ourselves. that they may the better hold us

in play . . . The Duke of Monmouth is coming home, and his regiment (which I hear is much decreased) is to go into Dunkirk; others say he mustered 2,000 at his departure . . . Pensioner De Witt has laid down his place, and its thought one Vlack shall succeed him. Van Putten is to be tried for his life . . . De Rutier lies about the Goree, and our fleet off the Texell . . . Mombar is escaped out of prison. The Prince of Orange is forming an army.

1672, July 31 and Aug. 1. This day (Aug. 1st) Henry Fitzroy is to be married at Whitehall by the Archbishop to Lord Arlington's daughter.

1672, Aug. 22. Mentions the murder of De Witt and his elder brother Renwart van Putten. There is a report that the Genoese have routed the Duke of Savoy . . . The preparations of sending land forces and artillery continue.

1672, Sept. 19. The Duke is expected this day at home for this winter.

1672, Sept. 26. We talk much of paying off our seamen, but its thought very many of them will be paid by putting them on board the winter guard. Sir Edward Sprague commands it, and he is going among the herring busses. The French and we have lost 5 ships apiece in the straits. There is great talk of farming out the Customs and stating them by loan to raise present money; and yet we say the King has 2 or 300,000*l.* in ready cash, and is paying off the great ships . . . The King has given Sir E. Sprague 1,000*l.* per annum.

1672, Oct. 3. The farming of the Customs is but discourse, which now begins to turn out a loan only . . . Lord Londonderry died the 16th Sept. . . . The King and Duke are gone this day to Newmarket. The Duke of Ormond has taken the Speaker's house at Burford. Ossory has the garter on Monday last.

1672, Oct. 17. The Prince of Orange received a scurvy rebuke before Howarden, and lost 1,200 men confest, and his design besides; the French loss was thought to be great, betrayed by Boors. Lord Peterborough hastes away to Inspruge.

1673, March 20. The Lords have done with the Commons Bill, yet with such alterations that they will certainly breed altercations, and to which the Commons will never submit, as generally believed. They have at the Duke's instance excepted 12 papists by name, and the King's, Queen's, Duke's, and Prince's servants in general, if fame say true; and I can't hear that either the King or Prince desire it. They on Tuesday brought in a wonderful modest paper of grievances which [they] submitted to his Majesty's pleasure; one was about Lockyer's regiment whom Sir Thos. Clearges paid home; also another about Ireland, wherein Lord Arran, being desired by the Committee, gave a very good and a very modest account. Dick Talbot they have branded; and whereas Ormond would never let any papist to be in any commission of the peace, there were now some in all counties but in Tipperary, which is Ormond's chief county, and he would let none of them be in.

1673, April 3. On Easter day when the King left his closet to receive the Sacrament, his brother left him and went to his own lodgings; so only Prince Rupert received with him besides the bishops, the Lord Marshal standing by.

1673, April 17. . . . Sir J. Coventry hath kissed the King's hand, and Anglesey is Lord Privy Seal. Here was a noise that the Speaker should have been Privy Seal, Sir Thos. Meers Speaker, Sir. Thos. Lee Master of the Buckhounds.

1673, April 24. All people take the oath here lest they be snapt and lose 500*l.* Prince Rupert, the Duke of Ormond, the Chancellor *cum multis aliis* have taken it at St. Martins, and you (and I believe a thousand more) that little dream of taking it, must take it, or they'll be snapt . . . It is bruited abroad the Duke will take it at St. Martins, but it is much doubted. The King, Duke, and Prince are all gone to Chatbam. If you take it in the country, the very two that witness the parson's and churchwarden's signing must also swear they saw you take it, and that they were, or believe that they were, the churchwardens.

1673, May 1. The French fleet is expected every day at Portsmouth.—Our ships are fallen down to Buoy d'Nore.

1673, July 5. Landerdale and his Duchess are gone to the Bath. The Prince is now under sail again. God bless him and his navy.

1673, July —. Some say here that the papists are as high here as ever; others that the Duke is tacking about to undeceive the people, which two can hardly stand together. As his match with Insprug, so the other of

SIR
H. VERNET
BART.

SIR
VERNET,
BART.

Wittenburg and another of Delbeuf is off, and he is now upon the Duke of Modena's daughter; Iain the papists would have him marry before the Parliament sits. A captain of ours of a small vessel of 4 iron guns and 12 men was about Lisbon attacked by a Dutch ship of 12 guns and 50 men, which came side to side, boarded our ship, fought it for 3 hours. We killed 14 of their men, took 11 prisoners with their master, three others of their's got into our boat, and what became of them I wot not. For this the King has ordered him a medal, better than half a crown in moneys, and 1s. 6d. in ale.

1673, July 17. Blackheath marched seawards at 4 o'clock on Monday morning, and the King went hence to see them, and returned that night. He went to sea on Tuesday, and returned to-day. We have 116 men-of-war, the least 40 guns, and 40 fire ships. Monsr. Shomberg (half English, half Palatinate, a stout protestant) is Capt. General under Prince Rupert as to these forces. Some say he has bought Lauderdale's bedchamber place; others say the pension only, and that Lauderdale keeps the place till he see whether he may have occasion to march to the other side of the great pond. Bucks is said to part with his mastership and that Monmouth shall have it, tho' Bucks would fain have Don Carlo have it, to whom the King is not so favourable as formerly. 'Tis said Shomberg is worth 60,000*l.*, that he shall be naturalised, and that he shall buy and settle here, and be an English Earl. The King of France would have made him a Marshal of France if he would have turned his religion. They talk that Osborn shall be removed again, and Sir Wm. Coventry is named to succeed, some say Ormond. Here is Don Bernardo . . . the Spanish resident at Holland, come privately; his errand is said to mediate for peace.

1673, July 26. The Dutch came out in a line as if they would have fought us, but they, perceiving us to tack to meet them, made an humble retreat into their stronghold.

1673, July 28. Mademoiselle Carwell is made Duchess of Portsmouth.

1673, July 30. Tuesday night the Duke of Monmouth gave the Duchess of Portsmouth, a very sumptuous treat at the house at Chelsea, where the King was.

1673, Aug. 2. We fear we shall have the daughter of Modena for our Duchess.

1673, Aug. 11. My coz., J. Peterborough, is gone from Paris about his amours. It is confidently asserted here that the Emperor has, in most solemn manner on a Sunday after the Communion taking up the Cross in his hand, declared he would denounce war against France, and that he has since declared war.

1673, Aug. 14. Her Grace of Portsmouth remembers her duty to you, and begs the favour of you to be her friend to the Chancellor that he would seal her patent, which they say he refuses to do because she is not naturalised, and that she cannot be without she receive the Sacrament and subscribe.

1673, Aug. 25. News of our retaking St. Helens, and also the taking of three more East India Dutch ships, which, with five of our East India ships, are come safe into Kinsale under the conduct of Capt. Munday, with four frigates and a fire ship. The Duchess of Portsmouth is sworn of the bedchamber to the Queen by my Lord St. Albans, Cornbury refusing. We talk of four more Lords. Bab. May, Laurenz Hide, Arran, and Paston. I see Paston, Viscount Yarmouth, sat yesterday among the Lords at chapel. Osborne is made Lord Latimer . . . Prince Rupert is expected here to-day.

1673, Aug. 28. The Prince is come to the Buoy d'Nore, the French would fain have him out. When D'Estrees came to him he would not speak to him.

1673, Sept. 4. Account of a naval engagement. Van Trump gave Sprai a gun of challenge, and so they fell to it. Trump beat him out of two ships, and going in his shallop to a third, a shot came and sunk it, and he was found dead with his head above water, and his hand fast to a piece of the boat. Ossory had 25 men with him on the quarter deck, and all were killed by him but himself and his page. We don't brag at all. The French came not near, tho' they had the weather gage, and might, and if they had done as the English, we in all probability had mastered the whole fleet. The Dutch much avoided Prince Rupert, whether out of fear or love, we cannot tell. Sprai's ship, the Prince, was so shattered, having all his masts cut off by the board, that the Prince anchored by him and five more, to preserve her, and so brought her off. We are gone northward,

and they homeward, both soundly torn. No Duchess of Modena.—Peterborough is recalled.

1673, Sept. 18. Coals are 38s. in the Pool, but its believed will be cheaper . . . Duke Lauderdale desires you to get ready, and he'll call on you on his way to Scotland to winter with him there; and Peter Talbot, the bishop, desires you to follow him to France. It is thought his brother Dick and Father Patrick will not be long after him.

1673, Sept. 22. News has just come that the Duke of York is married to Modena unexpectedly, both to the King and Duke. Everton has destroyed 50 French ships fishing about Newfoundland, and fired, tooke and destroyed 12 Virginia ships in the very harbour there. We say here that Arundel hath fought Wharton and disarmed him, the truth whereof I expect to hear from you.

1673, Sept. 25. Peter Talbot, the bishop, is going for France, and his brother Dick with Father Patrick are marching after him. Lauderdale is marching for Scotland.

1673, Oct. 2. I hear nothing here of Lord Peterborough being turned Papist. I hear the Council have declared that the Duchess shall have no chapel allowed her, and that the King will gratify the Parliament in anything for securing of religion . . . Here is a great buz of this French prisoner, but I can not tell what to make of it. The new Duchess will be at Lyons on Sunday next, and here within three weeks, if nothing disappoint. The King of France has proclaimed 1,000 pistoles for this French Madame Printeleire, and they say our King offers 500*l.* to anyone to seize her. She went first into Italy, whither the French King pursued her so fast that she is stolen hither, of which our King hath notice from his brother of France.

1673, Oct. 9. The King is at Hampton Court.—All preparations are making to meet the Duchess.—I sent to Sir R. T. for news, and he sends for certain that the Dutch refuse to treat any longer except Spain, Lorraine, and the Emperor be admitted into the treaty.

1673, Oct. 23. I went to Westminster and met with this vote, that an address be made to his Majesty by the members of their House that are of his Privy Council, that he would not permit the marriage with Modena to be consummated, nor suffer him to marry with any of the Popish religion. By the time this was done, Black Rod came and prorogued Parliament till Friday next.

1673, Oct. 27. Some think Parliament will be further prorogued this day. We talk of a new Speaker, and Sir Thos. Meeres to be he.

1673, Oct. 28. Nothing done yesterday but his Majesty's speech, which relished so little that they have not returned thanks. He fell upon the Speaker to have dismounted him, but he sits yet very ticklishly, which took up all the time. One merry story by the way. A sabot was found on or under the Speaker's chair, with the arms of England on the one side and of France on the other, with beads, &c. on one side, and laws, liberty, and religion on the other, with this motto. *Utrum horum mavis accipe.* P.S. It was one Ayliffe that did it, and as soon released as apprehended.

1673, Oct. 30. Great expectation what will be done to-day in the House. They have not sat since Monday. Never poor Speaker was so curried as he was that day.

1673, March 20. Lord Lindsay is in the Duke of Buck's place of the bedchamber for 6,000*l.*

1674, April 2. The King went this day to Newmarket, and returns Saturday sennight next.

1674, April 16. The French king in person is fallen into Burgundy, and is at or near Besance.

1674, April 27. The Duchess of Somerset is dead. She left a will with a codicil at the tail (to which I hear Lord Bridgeman was not privy), not at all to Mr. Thynn's disadvantage.

1674, April 29.—Your friend the keeper was very near being put out, but I can not yet learn why. It is said that Coventry kept him in.—Sir O. B[ridgman] is very well again.

1674, [May 14]. The Earl of Sussex or Danby is to be married on Saturday next. The King hath two tables, with whom 30 are to sit, the Queen, &c., and so on.

1674, Aug. 13. A stag in the great park at Windsor fell on a man and killed him, and another coming to his relief, he killed him also.—The general belief is that the French were soundly beaten.

1674, Aug. 20. We will believe that the French have no more to brag. The Prince of Condé hath feasted his lords and high captains, and was served with the Prince of Orange's plate taken in the last late battle of Pondicherry.

SIR
VERNET,
BART.

SIR
H. VERNEX,
BART.

is run twice thro' the breast by Bernard Howard, in a duel.

1674, Sept. 3. This day Cambridge do their homage to their new Chancellor at Worcester House, and they march from Derby House by Whitehall, that his Duchess may see them, either from her lodgings or Whitehall.

1674, Sept. 10. I was last night by the Duke at supper, who told of a conspiracy that had been in France, for which some were broken on the wheel.—Some of Roan was chief.

1674, Sept. 21. News that Condé came to relieve Oudenarde, which done, he retired with very little opposition. The Parliament will be put off till March, as generally believed.

1674, Sept. 24. No proclamation yet, tho' expected, to prorogue the Parliament. Lord Arlington's house was burnt down on Tuesday at midnight; nothing saved but the things in the closet. The loss guessed to be about 40 or 50,000*l*. He and she were both at the Bath. The non-action of Germans and Spaniards at the affair of Oudenard is imputed to the treachery of Souches. The Prince of Orange is at the Hague, in discontent.

1674, Oct. 8. Account of Bournville's proceedings against Turenne.—They fought from 9 o'clock till night parted them . . . For certain, Nando Littleton, his whole regiment (which was the Duke of Monmouth's), of horse, is cut off, himself killed, and scarce 40 left of the whole. Churchill lost 11 officers of his regiment. Sir Geo. Hamilton, that married our cousin Jenins, had three wounds, his horse shot, and his regiment shattered cruelly. Douglas's regiment not there. Duras had three horses shot under him, and Turin (Turenne ?) one. They confess 4,000 of their own men killed. This is their own story. From Holland they write, &c.

1675, March 26. The Swedish ambassadors are daily expected here, in order to join with our King to be mediators for a general peace. Our Councils dissolving this Parliament, or calling them or a new one again, are variously reported. The lawyers avouch Lord Cook (Coke), for being dissolved, on course for that they have sat three several times, and done nothing. I do not hear that Lord Lauderdale is coming hitherward.

1675, April 7. I had wonderful good luck this Healing, not one of my tickets failed. One returned and gave me most wonderful thanks, and would have given me a quart of sack.

1675, April 15. There were bitter words spoke yesterday, and disputed till 3 or 4 o'clock, whether thanks or no thanks, but 'twas carried in the affirmative. Sir J. C. intimated as if there were none but rogues, &c. about. Sir N. C. asked for what they should give thanks, for laws, liberty, property, religion? Why? He had sworn, and was bound already by oath to God and man to keep them inviolably. As to the shipping, Mallet or Mariott said, sure there could be no want of money for his Majesty had granted 3,500*l*. a year out of this very money designed for shipping to Lautherday, concerning whom they have this day voted to make an address to remove him, and have appointed a committee to draw up reasons.

1675, April 22. These two days the Lords have spent about a test to be enacted; the main distigutive clause being not to alter the government of Church or State, which hath been very tedious, and with strong opposition even until 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon, so that the King dined at the House; and yesterday, it being put to the vote, the Bill was retained by the help of the bishops, who have contrived it. It makes a great noise, and causes great trouble.

1675, April 24. Yesterday the Test Bill was retained in the Lords' house by one voice only, and if some had not been at dinner it had been cast out with indignation, tho' somebody solicited it hard. However, Lord Anglesey has left this sting in the tail of it, by a memorial openly in the house to the bishops of the reasons why they were cast out of the Lords' house before, and how this Parliament brought them in again, so that they now sit not on any old foundation, but by an Act of Parliament, and therefore advised them to be cautious lest they tricked themselves out of it again.

1675, April 29. Your friend Clarendon has lost his leg. The pretence was that he struck one of the grand at the setting in unto the opera, but other reasons are guessed. The Lord Mayor was bitterly stigmatised at the King's Bench, because the Chancellor keeps his place maugre all change. Clarendon's key is not yet disposed of, it is said that it is between Sunderland and Sussex.—The House of Commons business about Lauderdale and the Treasurer.—The main thing as to the

latter is his new patent, which turns all grist from Sir R. Howard's and the other officers' mill to a treasure of his own making.

1675, May 3. Sir W. Coventry, on debating the Bill of Offices, said in conclusion, that at the beginning of this Parliament there were but about 40 pensioners to the Court by offices, places, &c., and that now there were about 200, and he feared that, except this or a like Bill did pass, or this Parliament dissolved and the triennial revived, we should shortly be at the French lock, that an edict from the King would pass here for an Act of Parliament.

1675, May 6. They are drawing up reasons of their address to his Majesty about Lauderdale, and to recall by proclamation all his subjects in foreign service.

1675, July 15. There is a report that Turenne has had a loss. The Bishop of Worcester is dead, and Fleetwood succeeds him, and Oxford is Dean of the Chapel. Portsmouth's son is made Duke of Lenox and Richmond, and Lady Marshall is his governess.

1675, July 29. The Bishop of Winchester is sworn of the Privy Council. Turenne is certainly killed by a cannon shot from an ambuscade, as he was going to discover the posture of the enemy.—The Prince of Condé is going to succeed him.

1675, Aug. 12.—Crequi is routed for certain, horse and foot.—It was a brave retreat, but both sides soundly basted. I saw a letter from Trelawny, of Howard's regiment, and was in the action, and stood 24 hours to the middle in water, when their baggage was marching over the Rhine. Strasburg by 3 guns gave Cuculi notice. Trelawny writes that cannon never played faster from broadsides of ships than they did that day.

. . . The King was here last night in Council about the weavers, who in numbers go into their fellow weavers' houses, French or English, and break an instrument to weave, which breaks the prorer sort. One in Southwark defended his own house, and killed two of them. The Court returns hither on Saturday next come fortnight.

1675, Sept. 9. Wimbledon is bought for the Duchess of Portsmouth, and I hear there is 12,000*l*. given her besides.

1675, Sept. 23. A sad fire at Northampton, not 40 houses left unburnt.—Lord Cornbury, riding t'other day in the highway, fell distracted. The Duke of Richmond's patent is passed (and so is neither Southampton nor Grafton), an establishment of 4,000*l*. per annum is settled upon him, with a great attendance, and his train help up.—His coach is to be with the King's arms, without a bend, and, I think, no other distinction.

1675, Sept. 30.—Here is a great bustle about the farm of Ireland, granted to Sir John Baber and Pitts, wherein Pitts before the King and Council behaved himself so rudely that the Duke hath put him out of his place; but some day he will be received again. But Sir John came off with flying colours, tho' a charge was brought in against him; he was fined, and his adversary sent to the Gate House . . . The farm is raised 50,000*l*., and they advanced 40,000*l*.

1675, Oct. 14. The Houses met yesterday and adjourned till Monday, but they were in a great heat about a letter or paper (they know not what to call it themselves), which more particularly reflected on my Lord Candish and Sir Thos. Meeres, but the House took it to themselves. It was signed Thos. Howard Carlile and Richmond, that there may be no mistake. The Speaker was ordered to take them both to his custody till Monday. The King desired money to pay his debts and to build ships.

1675, Oct. 21. About Candish and Howard.—Know that a letter was written (superscribed to nobody), and several of them scattered in Pall Mall, &c., dated in Aug. last (but never come to light till now), aspersing Lord Candish and Sir Thos. Meeres, and indeed the whole Commons House, and subscribed Th. Howard Richmond Carlile, which were not three distinct persons, but only Th. Howard, to distinguish him from two or three others T. H. The ground of the letter was that when the news of Col. John Howard's death, being in Turenne's army, came over, Candish and Meere's asked What made he there; if he had obeyed the King's proclamation he might have been alive. The letter reflected very much on them in Parliament, and on Parliament in general . . . In the House Candish behaved himself excellently well, and came off with great honour, and the House espoused the quarrel, and ordered some to take Howard's answer, whether he would or would not own it, which he has not yet declared, being ill of the gout, but is ordered to come to the bar next week. Candish the other day posted a paper at Whitehall and

SIR
H. VERNEX,
BART.

SIR
VERNEY,
BART.

at the Parliament door, that whoever subscribed the paper was a rogue, rascal, and coward. This mad carriage has so incensed the House, that they sent him yesterday to the Tower, they having espoused his quarrel.—Mentions Tuesday's proceedings in the House about money matters.

1675, Oct. 28. On Tuesday Mr. T. H. (Howard) was sent for to the House, and not answering whether it was his hand to the paper, was sent to the Tower.—On the money debate the mayor spoke as stoutly as old Sir Charles Harbord; he said these were his grievances above all that were named, viz., a standing army and a standing Parliament.

1675, Nov. 4. Lord John Berkeley has been apoplectic, and yet, if you please to say it, has incapacitated him from being a plenipotentiary. You may perhaps hear of a scandalum magnatum. I am sure, downright. Scarborough was discarded there for a like peccadillo.

1675, Nov. 11. It is impossible to know a set time of healing; they must take their fortune; here came two above 110 miles to be touched, recommended to me and Mr. Wiseman, yet they staid here so long that I was fain to lend them 20s. to carry them home, and yet I spoke and writ and did all I could.—There is a desperate letter, alias libel, extant about the Test voted seditious, and to be burnt by the hangman by the Lord's House. Some of their own members are suspected for it. It is like to make a great disturbance; likewise that of the priest St. Germain, who, with 4 or 5 associates, came to a newly converted priest from them to us to sign a paper of recantation, and if not—poignard, stiletto, pistol, what not—with accounts of the King and Duke being Papists (treason without doubt), so the King has offered 200*l.* to any who shall bring him in.

1675, Nov. 13. A pistol was shot at Lord Shaftesbury, and the bullet went between the coach and the coachman. Sir John Baber sold his Drs. place to Dr. Wetherley.

1675, Nov. 18. The Gazette tells us the King will touch no more after this month till April A Bill was brought into the Commons that a man might have as many wives as he pleased, not exceeding 12, by Mr. Mallet Sir John Finch stands sheriff for Gloucester which will not cost much, the gentry being in combination to find liversies, to have a 5*s.* ordinary, and every one to pay for himself and his man, and no present to the judges, which is the design of several counties.

1675, Nov. 25. Lord Shaftesbury was certainly shot at. Mallet's Bill was certainly offered, but would not be received.

1675, Nov. 29. Since the prorogation the Court hath made great retrenchments in tables, board wages, pensions, salaries, gifts, and what not.

1675, March 16. Messina was like to be betrayed to the Spaniards, but it was discovered in the nick.—Sir John Norborow broke into Tripoli, took or fired two men-of-war and two prizes which they had taken The King is gone to Windsor and returns to-morrow, which I doubt will retard the King's evil woman.

1676, March 30. I saw Rainsford and Montague kiss the King's hand to be Chief Justice and Chief Baron. The Duke has now declared himself a professed Papist.—Talbot, the priest, is come over again.

1676, March 31. The Prince of Orange is so sick that he was suspected to be poisoned, and 40 of his servants are put away on suspicion; which has at last ended in the small pox Bordeaux, in a flame, dragged with a halter the gatherer of the gabelles thro' the city and then burnt him; therefore, the King has sent them their pardon without punishment, so all is well again.

1676, April 6. Lord Essex is gone to Newmarket and from thence to Ireland, if he meet with no rub there. The Treasury sits very loose.

1676, April 12.—There is a report of Norbury having given the Tripolies another defeat The Duke of Somerset visiting Ambassador Berkeley, he received him with great state, keeping his chair of state with his hat on; the Duke on his return meets with the Earl of Shrewsbury going to Berkeley, to whom my Lord relating his reception said he would be even with him, who approaching, was received after the same manner (viz., without calling for a seat and being spoken to put off his hat), but he reached his own seat, put on his hat, and sat close to him. When he took his leave, Berkeley told him he had affronted him, Shrewsbury murmured that he knew how to treat him in his public and private station, and that he might know that at home he was a better man than himself, &c. If these be lies, you have them as I had them.

1676, April 13. The plot at Denmark sounds ill; the King to have been poisoned, his brother to have succeeded and to have married a natural daughter of France; the Duke of Savoy to have been so served, and the minor to have been commanded to—I have forgot whom, &c.; the mother drawn into the confederacy; 170 odd thousand pounds were found in the Chancellor's house of French money; he is degraded and brought back to his old name, Shoemaker. The whole narrative is expected in print. . . . We expect his Majesty here on Saturday. . . . They say the Duke and Tr[easurer] had a smart combat at Newmarket, so that Portsmouth was sent for. He sits uneasy.

1676, April 20. Lord Purbeck and Sir Geo. Howyll have been in the field, where, thro' a wound Sir George had in his hand, he lost his sword, and no greater hurt done James Herbert lost his cause. Pembroke treated the jury, where every one was afraid to sit next to him, but at last Sir Fr. Vincent did; at last my Lord began a small health of two bottles, which Sir Francis refusing to pledge, dash went a bottle at his head, and as it is said, broke it. They being parted, Sir Francis was getting into a coach, and alarm arising that my Lord was coming with his sword drawn, Sir Francis refused to enter saying he was never afraid of a naked sword in his life; and come he did, and at a pass my Lord brake his sword; at which Sir Francis cried he scorned to take the advantage, and then threw away his own sword and flew at him fiercely, beat him, and daubed him daintily, and so were parted; a footman of my Lord's followed mischievously Sir Francis into a boat, and him Sir Francis threw into the Thames. Two more were coming with like intention, but some red coats knowing Sir Francis drew in his defence, and I hear no more of it There is a bruit of a proclamation to make it punishable to say the Duke is a Papist.

1676, Aug. 3. The Bishop of Norwich is dead. The town says that Sparrow is to succeed. Cary, Dean of Exeter, is to be Bishop of Exeter, and North or Lampough to be Dean of Exeter, which is better than the bishoprick with a commendam.

1676, Aug. 22. Capt. Wood has returned from Nova Zembla, and is at court.

1676, Sept. 14. News here that the French king has put forth an edict that all ships that intend to be free from his privateers, i.e., from his piracy, shall take passes of him, but shall pay 5*s.* duty for every tun; so we are to be tributaries to the French king. The merchants have been with the King, who gave them a gracious answer. Lord Cambden has furiously treated the town of Stamford, and not only that town but 400 foreigners came into the treat, and my Lord Lindsey with 80 of his company. Its thought it cost him 1,000*l.*, and he treats on still. Lord Lindsey invited the town to his house and treated them nobly. Lord Exeter, I hear, was not well pleased at this; it seems he intended the burghess place for another. Whissendine was invited, but did not go. The Queen is gone to Ensam and returns to-morrow sennight. The King goes to Newmarket the 2nd of October.

1676, Oct. 2. The English in Virginia are very unruly, insomuch, that Sir Wm. Berkeley is forced to lie at sea. Sir H. Chicheley they had taken prisoner, but he escaped We talk of sending 20 or 25 ships to Algiers; Sir J. Norbury, Admiral; Arthur Herbert, Vice-Admiral; Sir Roger Strickland, Rear-Admiral. The Duke of Monmouth, captain of the Plymouth.

1676, Oct. 5. News that the East India Company has lent his Majesty 40,000*l.* Two exchange women (to whom Lady Mohun owed a bill, and to whom payment was promised with Michaelmas rents as soon as they came in, and with which promise they at present seemed satisfied), after drinking brandy came with four braves on Tuesday morning to my lord's lodgings; the women went up, spit in my lady's face, &c., the men staid below and cried where is my lord the son of a, and swore they would do his business for him. My lord at this alarm went upstairs, took his sword and pistol, and one of his men the like, and after some passes, not being able to make his way, shot, missed the man, but shot thro' his hat; that not doing, shot again, but the pistol would not go off; the hubbub increasing they retreated, my lord having received a slight wound in his hand; they were three Irish and one life guardsman.—Justice Wild sent to the guard, but the captain would not deliver him.—The life guardsman meeting yesterday with my lord's footman beat him.

1676, Oct. 12. The life guardsman's name is Sutton of Laxinton's family.—His Majesty is sending 1,000 men to Virginia with a pardon to all but Bacon.

SIR
H. VERNEY,
BART.

SIR
H. VERNY,
BART.

1676, Oct. 19. The drums beat for volunteers for Virginia. Here is much talk of a remonstrance from the city. His Majesty is expected here to-day.

1676, Oct. 23. Sir Ellis Layton [Leighton] behaved himself most impudently at the Council Board; he was committed to a messenger, but he has shewed them a fair pair of heels. I do not hear his crimes were criminal, but of high misdemeanour; it is most about our ships taken by the French.

1676, Oct. 24. Scrogs is now a judge, and sergeant Bramston has kissed the King's hand to succeed in the next vacancy. On the gates of Westminster Hall, Whitehall, and Wallingford House, were posted papers that there were two or three judges' places to be sold; if any young lawyers had a mind to purchase, my Lord Treasurer had appointed such a day to receive offers. The like for a little kingdom beyond sea called Ireland . . . Morrison, Berry, and Jefferies, go all Commissioners to Virginia, and Jefferies commands all the forces.

1676, Nov. 9. The Duke with a fall broke his collar bone, but he is very well with it.

1676, Nov. 13. Lord Ossory is chamberlain to the Queen.

1676, Nov. 16. Mr. Montague has had some affront put on him, having had one or two of his men killed.

1676, Nov. 20. Lord Mohun, being second to Lord Candish, is wounded in the belly; but first both the lords fought with the adversaries (Pore and Brummigham, Irish both) with great disadvantage, their swords being much the larger; and yet Lord Mohun disarmed his man, and then relieved Lord Candish who had the advantage of his foe, having got upon him and hold of his sword. After this Lord Candish gave them their swords again, and he walked with him whom Lord Mohun fought, and Lord Mohun with him that fought Lord Candish, and on their return home Lord Mohun and his man upon some words both drew; and in this encounter my lord received his wound which is dangerous, and this was done before the other two could turn about, it being darkish.*

1677, April 12. The Prince of Orange has got immortal fame in the defeat of the French. Lady Arlington's brother was killed, if not two. Count Waldeck's chin was shot off.

1677, April 19. The King has gone to Newmarket.—Parliament sits again on the 21st of May, and his Majesty expects another supply of 600,000*l.* more.

1677, May 3. The Archbishop of Rhemes was as much at the King's Chapel on May day as the King himself. I hear he has been at our conventicles. A million and a half of gold and silver has been coined within these six months.

1677, May 17. I intend to petition the King to have the benefit of my place. I have made the Dukes of York and Ormond and Lord Mulgrave my friends.

1677, May 31. There has been a brave robbery hereabouts.—One of the two taken on Friday last at Hailes, within 4 miles of Uxbridge, that robbed two parsons;—three more came to see him next day while Justice Jennings was in the house, and yet they had not the wit to take them.

1677, Aug. 6. The King and Duke intend for Plymouth this day (if not gone already) by long sea for 14 days. Monmouth, Feversham, Mulgrave, Lumley, and Middleton, with some gentlemen, have gone to the French camp.—Albemarle, Ossory, Plymouth, and others are gone to the Prince of Orange.

1677, Aug. 22. His Majesty has had a sad passage, yet is come safe to us this morning. He was fain to shift into the Mountague.

1677, Sept. 16. Dr. Denton to Mrs. Gape.—Sir Roger Burgoyne died this day, about noon, of a violent fever.

1677, Oct. 11.—W. Denton to Sir R. Verney.—The Prince of Orange is at Newmarket.—News that Barnard Howard has killed Lord Sherard; but a letter from Newmarket wrote yesterday to James St. Arnaud by his man says nothing of it.

1677, Oct. 25. The match with Lady Mary and the Prince was concluded last Sunday night. On Monday the Council, Lord Mayor, &c., went to congratulate her, and that night bells and bonfires good store.

1677, Nov. 8. News that the Lady Mary was married Sunday night late, and bedded: that the Duchess was at the Duke's play house on Tuesday, and that last night by the help of three incomparable midwives, the

King, the Duke, and the Prince, was brought to bed of a boy.—'Tis thought the Prince goes for Holland this next week.

1677, Nov. 15. Sir R. H. came not off clearly, but was certainly guilty, but on what points I cannot certainly tell; his present punishment was only a smart reprimand, but its thought some worse things lie in the dock. But Sir W. D. came off with flying colours from F. and K. I. cannot get a list of those that go to Holland. Ned Villiers goes master of the horse, Lady Francis, groom of the stoole, but she is at present sick and cannot go . . . A Greek church has been long a building in St. Giles' Fields; it goes on slowly. Dr. Lloyd of St. Martins, goes with Lady Mary for some few months to settle her chapel . . . Lady Ann has the small-pox.

1677, Nov. 21. The King healed privately this day about six, whereof Lady Stewkely and Palmes were two. His healings are very uncertain, and everybody must take their fortune . . . Three of Lord Oxford's troops march towards the Borders, but why we cannot guess, for its generally believed that no cause arises from Scotland. The Prince and Princess of Orange went away on Monday last, but the wind is against them, so they are wind bound.

1678, Aug. 1. We have a Council of War created, 15 in number: the Duke, Monmouth, Oxon, the two Secretaries, Craven, Russell, Chicheley, Gerard, Dunbarton, and others. Monmouth is gone; some say the Duke will follow, and that he is to be Generalissimo of the confederate forces. And yet for all this its believed we shall have a peace.

1678, Aug. 12. Account of a fight between Luxembourg and the Prince of Orange.—It fell hardest on the English, Scotch, and Irish, and on the King's corps de garde. Monmouth was in the fight, and behaved himself very bravely (but his army was not cut up); he offered to lead up 2,000 Spaniards that only looked on; they followed him a little way but would not go on, and so left him and two of his camarades to shift for themselves. The Germans played the poltroons. The English left them in possession of the church and churchyard, and the French beat them out, and the English regained it. The Prince of Orange had a bullet grazed on his thigh, but no hurt; Sir Thos. Armstrong, three wounds, Ossory had two shots on his armour which defended him; he was taken prisoner, but his wife's brother with 30 men rescued him, &c. &c.—All this is from Whitehall yesterday noon.

1678, Aug. 14. The King is gone to Windsor and intends for Portsmouth; the Queen follows on Friday.

1678, Aug. 22. The Duke of Monmouth is come safe home, and so is Lauderdale, in as great pomp as could be; 4,000 horse this day marched thro' the city in order to be transported to Flanders.

1678, Aug. 29. Our men die apace in Flanders, and we are sending more out.

1678, Sept. 12 . . . I hear Sir Ch. Gaudy stands to be Burgess in Sir Geo. Reeve's place; I hope it will cost him nothing. There was brave doings at Abingdon for a knight of the shire.—Mr. Barker's bills came to 1,800*l.* for a double return . . . I hear Lord Norrice and Lord Rochester or Lord Lovelace had a quarrel, but it was taken up by my Lord Treasurer.

1678, Oct. 17. Sir Edmund Barry Godfrey went out about 9 on Saturday morning, told his servant that if any came to speak with him he would dine at home; he has not been since heard of . . . On Tuesday one pressed very hard to speak with the Lord Treasurer in private, which was admitted, no man being by, on pretence of some affairs of great concern, and when he came he was in such consternation that he shook and trembled and had nothing to say. They neither searched him nor secured him.—The King came home yesterday, and the Duchess will be here to day.

1678, Oct. 24. The Parliament voted the first day all Papists to be banished the town 20 miles off, and desired a fast. I hear that Shaftesbury moved yesterday to have Dunbarton's (i.e., Douglas) regiment sent 100 miles off. The Commons will have the examination of Oates.

1678, Oct. 25. Oates was four hours before the Commons. Sir Jo. Worden took his narrative in short hand, which filled a sheet of paper; it was of that nature that it is impossible to be feigned without eminent contradiction.—There are warrants issued to apprehend several Lords who are suspected. Yesterday Billingsby, with Lord Purbeck, fought Watts or Watson with Roberts in the piazza within the rails. All four wounded.

1678, Oct. 30. —News is the securing of several Lords. It falls heavy on the Duke of York; so high, that an impeachment is dreaded. I understand that Oates has

SIR
H. VERNY
BART.

* Lord M. himself did not long survive. His case does not seem to have warranted any threat. For, though he had applied, Gordon Harvey was the second factor. The ground of the King's indignation he published an account of the same portion of the case. (S. Lord, 1678.) The case is mentioned in the manuscript.

SIR
H. VERNY,
BART.

much cleared the Duke from aspersions that the villain Coleman has laid upon him.

1678, Nov. 3.* Coleman was this day executed. His Majesty has refused the Bill of Militia, at which the commissioners are so disgusted that they have given instructions to draw up a representation (a remonstrance savours too much of 1641) of the dangers the King and kingdom are in, &c. . . . Philip, whom they call Lord Wharton, has read and taken the oath, but refused to kiss the book.

1678, Nov. 4. On Thursday the Commons voted a plot . . . The Speaker had order yesterday to ask leave of his Majesty to offer Coleman his life on conditions, and to examine him. On Saturday the Lords were very smart on the Duke of York.

1678, Nov. 7. 'Tis thought the Duke will withdraw himself. Yesterday the Commons having had intimation that some of their members had fingered some French pence, they ordered a committee to go to Coleman to have him name them . . . Last night Carey gave us a smart alarm from the fields, and Lord Hobart and several of the neighbours went to lie in London for fear; but all as quiet as lambs.

1678, Nov. 8. This morning Benlowe's confession of Sir E. B. Godfrey's murder in Somerset House.

1678, Nov. 13. The plot.—One Powell is missing on the like occasion, and is thought is gone after Godfrey. —Reports of risings.—It is said that Coleman and Pope's man shall suddenly come to trial.

1678, Nov. 18. The Popish Bill in the Lord's House goes backwards and forwards . . . This morning the Commons send unto H. Coventry with a smart memoire to the Lords to quicken them. They are dogged, and will do nothing till it is passed. Monmouth voted for the Test.—Intended evidence about Godfrey.

1678, Nov. 18. The Commons have this day sent Secretary Williamson to the Tower, for subsigning commissions for officers and money for Papists. One commission was to our trusty and well-beloved son James, &c., at which Lord Candish took pet:—which son?—Have we a Prince of Wales, &c.?—whom Sir Thos. Littleton seconded, but it died.—Bedloe's examination;—he accused Lord Carrington, Sir H. Tichborne, Sir Fr. Mannoeh, Ralph Sheldon, and many others; who were to manage the forces about London, who in the west, who in the north, &c. &c.

1678, Nov. 21. About the plot.

1678, Nov. 23. Debate in the House about the Bill; it passed but by two voices, with the proviso for the Duke's person to sit in the House, &c. They grew so hot that Sir Jonathan Trelawny struck A. M. in the House, for which he is in Tower, and there to remain all this session.—Hears that Lord Bellasis tried to escape.—Sir Joseph Williamson tho' out of the Tower forbears coming to the House.

1678, Nov. 28. Coleman tried and found guilty.—Goodrick goes ambassador to Spain.

1678, Nov. 28, past 11 p.m. Bedloe's accusation against the Queen.—Search of Lord Arundel of Wardour's papers.

1678, Nov. 29. About the plot.

1678, Dec. 5.—Plot.—The Earl of Pembroke killed a man at Ailesbury.

1679, July 17 . . . Roberts Earl of Radnor, Gerard Earl of Macclesfield, and Savile Earl of Halifax were Tuesday last so declared in Council. I hear Worcester men have been with Sir Francis Winnington, and have offered to send him his indentures without fetching of them, and that Surrey gentlemen have agreed to choose without charges. Bring up that custom in co. Bucks, and then you shall be brave blades. Would all the courtiers take up the trick it would cross an ill design . . . Here is a talk of raising 2 troops of 100 in a troop, all old and disbanded commanders to have 5s. army pay. Monmouth to command one and Albemarle the other.

1679, July 24 . . . I hear Sir William Smyth (to whom I am going this day to dinner) stands for Middlesex, and joins with Sir Francis Gerrard and that the election shall be on Ely Green without expenses . . . Scroggs suffers wonderfully. The Portugal ambassador was twice or thrice with Scroggs before and after the trial. I hear that Wakeman hath kissed the Queen's hand, but the King would not see him.

1679, Aug. 14.— . . No certainty when the election will be at Windsor; brave doings at Marlow, breaking arms and legs and heads with stones; where a stout bargeman duckt Sir Hen. Wynch so under water that

all cried to save him. Sir Ro. Hill and Algernon Sydney carried it at Amersham.

1679, Aug. 23 . . . Sir W. Temple and Sir Tho. Exton are burgesses for the university, and I left them polling for the county. It's like to be a very hard dispute. Russell and Partherick join against Sir Rob. Cotton and Sir Levinus Benett. I hear there will be a great contest in London.

1679, Sept. 1 . . . Dick Winwood had foul play at Windsor, and Carey and Powney are returned; it will be questioned in the House. I hear Sir Ch. Gaudey and Reeves had major voices, but the younger bailiff had the common seal, and will not put it to their indentures.

1679, Sept. 18 . . . The country declared in the field that if Sir Fr. joined with Sir William G. he would certainly lose it. Our poll at Westminster goes on still; it went well at first on Sir William Waller's side, but not so well now as they say . . . Most conclude that the Duke will return. The riddle of the Duke of Monmouth not yet unriddled; he is not yet gone. The King came to town last night.

1679, Sept. 29 . . . The poll at York goes very hardly on; not above 100 in 2 days, and at last by consent adjourned to 8 several places. The phanaticks here have been twice out-voted in the choice of a bridge-master and of a sheriff.

1679, Oct. 13. The Duke and Duchess and others came to town last night.

1679, Oct. 16 . . . The Lord President of the Council [was] removed just the day before. Dr. Oates and Sir Ph. Lloyd should have been heard before the Council. The Attorney put out. Finch succeeds, and Jefferies succeeds him . . . Monmouth expected to be re-called very suddenly. Some doubt the Duke going to Holland. It is whispered as if the Parliament would be prorogued till January or March. I hear the Dutch refuse to enter into a league offensive and defensive with us . . . Sir Thomas Gascoyne, Sir Miles Stapleton, and Lady Tempest being to be brought to their trial, one of the witnesses was stabb'd, but will not die.

1679, Oct. 20.—The news of the Attorney's remove I hear is not true . . . It is thought that the Duke will to Scotland.

1679, Oct. 23. The King has reduced his house from above 135,000*l.* per ann. to 36,000*l.* per ann. . . . Rumours of ministerial changes.—The Duke begins his journey Monday or Tuesday next.

1679, Oct. 27. Lord Radnor is Lord President of the Council, and Sir Christopher Levens (Levinz) Attorney General.

1679, Nov. 3 . . . Mr. Finch declined the Attorneyship, and would not interpose. I do not hear that Winnington stirred at all. Sir Ch. Gaudy is in town still, soliciting at the Council table as before. One Dangerfield, with 5 other names, a Newgate bird, being committed to Newgate, sent to my Lord Chancellor to say that he would make great discoveries of what we call the sham (his examination occupied 29 sides; but he was committed as a rogue). Sir William Waller took papers in the bottom of a meal-tub, &c. &c.

1679, Nov. 17 . . . I heard as well as you that Shaftesbury was returning into play, but I believe it not . . . I know not his Majesty's faith concerning the plot, or the danger of his person. I hear Lory Hide is to be a lord; that Aylesbury and Cornebury are to be privy councillors, and that Sir Stephen Fox is to come into the Treasury.

1679, Nov. 19. Essex is now out of the Treasury; all say he laid it down; but they say also that else it would have been taken from him. Sir Stephen Fox is to succeed, and Sir James . . . that married a Killigrew succeeds Fox. The Duke had no great entertainment at York, but had of the Bishop of Durham.

1679, Nov. 27, Tuesday. Oates in his trial came off with flying colours. Nox and his fellows found so clear guilty of conspiracy that the jury never went from the bar. There were present Shaftesbury, Escrick, Howard, Chandois, Candish, North, Grey, Kent, and others. Tasburgh and others are said will come to be tried this term, or presently after; but it is said that the original paper by which his indictment was drawn is out of the way, and so can come to nothing. I hear as you hear that Levinz sits uneasy. I do not hear that he makes any great noise in the courts.

1679, Dec. 1 . . . Monmouth's unexpected return (at which they made bonfires) surprizeth us all. The King will not see nor receive a letter from him; commanded him within 2 months to quit the Cock-pit and very suddenly the kingdom; but he stirs not. It is confidently said that he has given his places to others,

SIR
H. VERNY,
BART.

* The contents of this letter show that the date should be December 3.

SIR
H. VERNEY,
BART.

—captain of the guards to Albemarle, master of the horse to Richmond; what is designed I know not, but I believe it is not yet done.

1679, Dec. 4. His Majesty continues his displeasure against Monmouth, who refuses to return, and therefore hath given his command of his guards to Albemarle, and made Mulgrave, Governor of Hull, and Lord Lieut. of the East Riding of Yorkshire.

1679, Dec. 8. I present you with this inclosed, with this black mark (the red ones being the persons that presented it) on Philip, whom you call Lord Wharton, that his heart was with them, but neither hand nor foot . . . The Frenchmen that was taken with several odd letters with odd superscriptions and nothing in them were committed to Prince Rupert and Sir Samuel Morland to discover and decypher; something is found, but very much still in the dark; but in one is found, strike, strike, strike. He hath been in the House of Correction, but will confess nothing.

1679, Dec. 8. Yesterday, when his Majesty came from chapel, there stood ready in the Faïre Chamber several Lords to speak with him, viz., Huntingdon, Clare, Grey, North, Howard, and Radnor; so his Majesty went into his bed-chamber, and they followed, where Huntingdon produced a paper and read it to his Majesty, who then demanded it and they gave it to him, who told them he would consider of it, and wished that every one took as great care of the welfare of the nation as he did, and so turned from them and went to dinner. I had Shaftesbury by the hand, and a compliment passed between us.

1679, Dec. 11. A general report that the Parliament shall be prorogued 'till March. Some evil-minded have printed a blank petition, which is guessed to be a precedent for all counties to imitate, taking notice of his Majesty's coronation oath, his promises on the 20th of April last to be advised by Parliament, of the danger his person is in, of the horrid plots, &c., and pray that the present Parliament may sit at the day and continue to sit 'till they have accomplished, &c.

1679, Dec. 15. Parliament is prorogued 'till 11 November next. A proclamation against petitioning. Some Papists letters being intercepted, they intimate that their trade goes on, but they wanted factors; and his Majesty gave orders that those letters should go, and he gave the reason, because he would hang them as fast as they came, and he could catch them . . . No news but that the Moors attacked Tangiers and make approaches as regularly as the French could do, and had made us quit 5 out-sconces, but were beaten out again, and are retreated.

1680, May 20.—Storm of thunder, lightning, and hail-stones 6 and 7 inches about. So much rain that the ways between here (London) and Windsor are scarce passable with any content . . . Tangier is in a fair way to be lost ere Michaelmas. Mrs. Fraser is marched off from Court; how honourably time will try. Ned Villier's daughter succeeds her. The King is rid of his ague by help of the Jesuit's powder. Buckingham's trial was put off yesterday *sine die*.

1680, May 27. . . . Your friend Clarendon is once more a privy councillor . . . Here is 1,000 foot and 200 horse designed to recruit Tangier. I doubt Sir R. T. will not be wise enough to let Bucks Ballad fall. Sir Ch. Gawdey's man was fined 500 marks, and his Majesty gave it to Sir Charles without asking for it.

1680, June 3. Lord Mulgrave commands in chief, at his own request; goes out in great grandeur. It will cost him 3,000*l.* before he leaves England. Intends to keep a table of 18 dishes of meat, carries 100*l.* in wine, besides other liquors; 100*l.* in fowl in pens . . . I doubt Sir R. T. will not let the Ballad sleep . . . Lords Lumley, Mordaunt, and Plymouth go with Lord Mulgrave.

1680, June 10. . . . Tangier is in a very fair way of being taken, both the forts blown up, many men lost in the retreat; Capt. Trelawny cut to pieces, &c. This news came yesterday. Select men out of several companies, not my Lord Mulgrave's regiment, do go; he is not yet gone.

1680, June 24. . . . The grand jury of Middlesex have petitioned for a Parliament, and delivered it to the judges and laid it at their doors . . . There are most abominable libels that walk in the dark, but no getting sight of them . . . The worst sort of them they say are answers to his Majesty's declaration concerning his marriage with the D. of M.'s mother. Castlemaine is this day quitted. It's said that Ossory shall be Governor of Tangier, and 1,000 men shall be sent.

1680, July 29. . . . Lord Mulgrave is returned; some

say with others without his Majesty's command, but I think he had his command which came to him 2 days after his arrival at Tangier, at which his honour takes pett. Ossory lies sick of a malignant fever, in danger.—Mentions Kellok, the famous French lithotomist, being in England.

1680, Oct. [12] . . . It is thought the D. will march at last, but he will have the King's command. Sunderland, Essex, Lord Chancellor, &c. told him his danger, and withal that they must secure the Protestant religion without respect of persons.

1680, Oct. 14. I am informed that Sir John Pointz is dead without issue, and consequently that Ormond is heir-at-law; if so, haply you may come in for a share. I know not the pedigree, but I hope that you married 2 sisters . . . The Council sate very long and marvelous closely this afternoon, put every person out but those that have votes; all kept very close, but conjecture is that it is about the Duke. The Marchioness of Winchester dead in France, and the Marquis recovered.

1680, Oct. 21. The Duke and his Duchess went yesterday morning by sea for Scotland.

1680, Oct. 28. . . . Dangerfield has accused the Duke and Lord Peterborough and Privy Seal about the Presbyterian plot. Lord Russell, Sir H. Capell, Sir F. Winnington, and others made very home speeches on Tuesday. . . . They have voted it to be the right of the subject to petition for the sitting of Parliament, and that it was ever their right; and voted against those that discountenanced them; whereupon Sir Francis quitted the house as a guilty person, and 'tis thought will come there no more, and that Sir William Waller shall succeed him. I hear Chief Justice North is like to come in question for something of that nature, and that Sir G. Jefferies is petitioned against.

1680, Nov. 4. There is nothing yet against Lord C. J. North, but there is a committee to inspect the affair of abhorring . . . The Commons have voted that they will stand by his Majesty, &c.

1680, Nov. 11. . . . His Majesty sent the Commons word to go on with the plot, but not to meddle with the succession. Lord Stafford is like to come to his trial. One Turberville (not our cousin) is newly come in, and certifies that he said the King was an heretic, was excommunicated, and ought to be taken off, &c.

1680, Nov. 17. . . . The Duchess of Southampton is dead . . . The House, being in a great flame about the Duke's bill being cast out, to cool themselves, adjourned till to-day.

1680, Nov. 25. . . . 'Tis the House of Commons that fall upon Lord Halifax, who I hear defies them. The House has started many hares, but caught very few. Ld. Stafford's trial will give a great essay.

1680, Dec. 2. . . . I know of no other crime of Lord Halifax's openly owned, but that he advised the King to dissolve the other Parliament. Sir G. Gerard, I hear, said that he hath 4 of the House of Commons to prove his impeachment, which is in print. Oates has proved that Stafford was to be paymaster to the army that was to be raised, &c. &c. P.S. Sir Peter Lilly (Lely?), Sir Phil. Mathewes, Sir George Downing's lady all died suddenly this week . . . A letter came to Secretary Jenkins that Pickering (brother to him that was executed), now a prisoner in Oxford, said that if the King went on to try the Lords he should not live half a year, of which there is 3 witnesses; and the King sent the letter to the H. of Commons.

1680, Dec. 9. Lord Stafford is found guilty and condemned. A fair and just trial, and hath the commendations of all the foreign ministers.

1681, April 28. . . . The court is this day gone to Windsor, cum pannis; this day was sennight Grafton bedded his lady; and Mar. Bennett attempted to kill himself; but mum for that, he yet lives; it's kept very close.

1681, May 26. The King and Queen are gone to Sheerness, and the King says he will make the Queen sea sick before he returns.

1681, June 23. . . . On Monday or Tuesday, the grand jury, being possessed of the indictment against Lord Howard, and the clerk perceiving that they would find *ignoramus* upon it, it was lost; a sham pretence by some private instructions for a withdrawing, that they might have time to draw another; they complaining yesterday to the court the officer is to be punished.

1681, Aug. 24. . . . His Majesty has joined Radnor, Halifax, Hyde, and Seymour to Canterbury and London, to dispose of all ecclesiastical preferments.

1681, Sept. 15. . . . Sir Arthur Ingram is dead. I hear the Duke is much troubled that the King will not let him come, tho' but to give him an account of his con-

SIR
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dition. Seymour is fierce for his coming, and Halifax as fierce against it.

1681, Oct. 6. . . . My Monsieur is making a mole or haven between Calais and Boulogne, wherein 100 brave ships may ride securely; he put the spade into the ground about 8 or 10 d. again; and where are we without striking a blow? Van Be = is come again out of Holland and is gone to Newmarket Whether Shaftesbury will be called *corum nobis* is confidently said *pro* and *con*.

1681, Oct. . . . News that her Majesty has news that one of the French Admirals past with 7 ships in despite of the castles to Constantinople, and fired it. If a lie, you have it as cheap.

1681, Oct. 17. . . . Lady Mary Palmer, *alias* Countess of Exeter, is dead It's believed that Shaftesbury will be brought to his trial; and some say that he hath plaid a bird called A. G. in desiring of the King to give him 3,000*l.*, and he will go to Carolina; whose answer was that he presumed he could not want money for his travels, and that as he hath always stood up for the law and therefore should live or die thereby. The Lord Mayor elect sending the sheriff to invite his Majesty to their feast, little regarding them, applied himself to them that came with them, told him that he always well accepted anything that came from his city, and would dine with him those two gentlemen brought; which ding'd the sheriffs so out of countenance that his Majesty pitied them Saturday last, Sir William Smith, with the session bench, brought to the King an order which they had done for the suppression of conventicles, for which they all kissed his Majesty's hands; and I was by.

1681, Oct. 31. . . . I can understand no probable conjecture what will become of Shaftesbury I was informed last night by a lawyer that on Saturday night the Irish witnesses being at the Rose Tavern, without Temple Bar, fell out among themselves and rogued one another, one for taking money to swear against Shaftesbury; the other retorted the like against him for taking money against Howard, a justice was sent for and he committed them to the round-house The King went gloriously to the Lord Mayor's feast, but did not knight the sheriffs.

1681, Nov. 7. . . . There is no indictment brought against Shaftesbury, and the town talks confidently that he must out without bail. Sir John Cope is foreman of the grand jury, and Tom of 10,000 is his companion *cum multis aliis*. The business of the Rose Tavern about the witnesses is true.

1681, Dec. 5. . . . I hear that the ignoramus trial will be out to-day, and that Shaftesbury will sue Graham for a conspiracy against his life. Portsmouth is going into France. Some say there was a conspiracy against the P. of Orange's life, others only against one St. Paul, that there is an association abroad and that Denmark is the head and our King left out.

1681, Dec. 12. . . . Portsmouth is certainly going, and Richmond with her, and Villiers, Buckhurst (Dennie's tutor) is entertained to go his tutor; he has 300*l.* per ann., and she keeps him 2 footmen. My squinting satire is suing all the witnesses that were examined against him. some say Graham (Principal of Clifford's Inn) also. The feat in Holland is owned to be against Count St. Paul (a Huguenot that writ the Empire a slave), but not against the Prince. The French ambassador has demanded the prisoners, owning that which they did was by his master's allowance.

1682, May 5. . . . The Duke of Somerset is married to Lady Ogle, Tuesday last. Mrs. Synderfin was forcibly taken out of a coach on the road by 11 or 12 men, adjutant to Irish Captain Hind, and carried into France, intending to force her to marry him; but they are seized at Calais, and 3 of the men taken here. Seven or eight of the Peers of France, as Duke of Vendome and others, for playing a lewd frolick, are banished the court. It is whispered that we have sent to the King of Spain to call home De Grana, for that we are endeavouring to mediate an universal peace, and De Grana hinders it. The D. of Albemarle, with his second, Sir Walter Clarges, fought with my Lord Grey, and Godfrey his second, who married Churchill. Godfrey soon disarmed Clarges, and then parted the Lords, and so no hurt done. P.S. Sir Justinian Isham fought young Vincent, and hurt him; but like to do well.

1682, May 8. . . . I hear the D. of Manchester married 3 daughters in one day last week; one to the Lord Suffolk, one to Capt. Brett, one to one Bright.—Great floods at Brainford; the water 4 feet deep in the church.

1682, May 10. . . . A very good friend of yours told

me that addresses should be to — to take — into the government, and be crowned. Not a word of this on your life; you shall know suddenly who told me, and then I am sure you'll be silent. . . . You have his petition to the Protector. I wish to see it. The Duke has been in great hazard; his ship lost thro' a man-of-war, but all the men saved; the news came from Hull; some believe one, not the other. This day Cradock (I think his name is) whom Shaftesbury sued on Scandalum magnatum, moved to have it tried in another county and not in Middlesex, where it was laid; but my Lord would not consent, tho' offered to choose any other county; my Lord Chief Justice was as stout as he, and would not let it be tried in Middlesex; Lord Londonderry is arrived here; he came over with Ormond. This day Albemarle treats the University of Cambridge; 11 May.

1682, May 29. . . . It was whispered at a Middlesex meeting that an address should march to Windsor to desire his Majesty to take his brother into the government, &c.; but it was done in publick and penned by your neighbours and put to the vote to make an address to congratulate the Duke on his happy return, to desire him to stay and continue here, to desire his Majesty to take him in to assist in the government, and put to the vote, and but one cried No, and he a great courtier; at which all wondered, and he told them that if they would consider he believed they would be of his mind. To the first he willingly condescended; the second he thought was saucy, for that he would go or stay as affairs suggested for his interest; and that he feared the third was treasonable; which quite suppressed it.

1682, July 3. . . . The Duchess of Portsmouth and his Majesty safely arrived here yesterday.

1682, July 8. . . . On Saturday young Pulteney and one Mr. Howard (of what family I know not) met and had an encounter, and Howard is killed. I hear two of Lord Wharton's sons played a grievous prank in Burford church; how true I know not.

1682, July 17. . . . Serjeant Bromne's oldest son has surreptitiously got Mrs. Turner, a very considerable heiress; and young Legg is married to Synderfin's widow. When the news was brought to the King that North and Boxe were declared sheriffs, he said that the other might go to law if they pleased; though then very late yet the Queen went presently to Windsor, and the King about 2 on Sunday morning.

1682, July 24. . . . Your cousin Ossory is married to Lord Hyde's daughter.

1682, July 31. . . . Anglesey is marching off; for on Thursday last, at the Council at Hampton Court, his crime against your coz. was voted to be a libel against the former government, and what will follow you may guess. His Majesty, the D. and D. of P. and Sunderland sapt altogether last week. It's thought he shall succeed Lord Anglesey; others say Seymour; others that Conway shall, and Sunderland be Secretary, that my Lord Mayor shall be a baron, Lord Hyde lord treasurer, Halifax to be a duke and have the garter. There's a Quo Warranto going against Oxford. Mrs. Synderfin (now said not to be married to Legg) hath seized, by my Lord Chief Justices warrant, him that took her violently away.

1682, Oct. 9. . . . Shaftesbury has stept aside, but not before a warrant was signed for his apprehension.

1682, Oct. 30. Your cousin of Ormond is now Duke of Ormond of England. It is said that Worcester is also Duke, but that is not so certain I hear that the King invited himself to my Lord Mayor's feast, which is put off because Sir Thomas says there is no money in the chamber; so the King intends to dine privately with him in a few days.

1682, Nov. 4. . . . More Lords made; Windsor Earl of Plymouth, Northumberland Duke thereof, Lord Arundell, constable of Windsor and Lord Lieut. of Surrey, Grafton, vice-admiral, and Prince Rupert, dead; left all to Hughes and her daughter, and how Nottingham lost 300*l.* per ann. I cannot tell; but Palmer told me he knew it for certain. Here's great expectation of a great rout to be among the judges. They are excommunicating 3,000, in order to turn many out of the court of aldermen and common council, and so to get others in better qualified for the turn, so there's hope we may maul the roguy whigs ere long, and bring them to due obedience. Common Pleas to be Lord Chancellor; Attorney to be Chief Baron, and Sollicie to be Attorney.

1682, Nov. 6. I take Ormond to be as much in England as Albemarle or the Earl of Flanders. An English Duke he is, and keeps the title of Ormond.

SIR
H. VERNER
BART.

1682, Nov. 13. . . . Mulgrave hath not been told his crime: the town lays on Lady A.'s account, which he knows; and it's said that he writ letters to her, and that his Majesty hath them; with which I taxed him, who assured me that he never writ one to her; and I believe him; some will have his crime only ogling. Chesterfield hath his regiment; Windsor [has] Hull; Halifax his lieutenancy; and Petersham his bedchamber's place.

1682, Nov. 20. Our friend Sir W. Smith is of this grand jury, where you know his pregnancy of parts will justly entitle him to be *Dominus fac totum*; and I hear they are finding the King of Poland (Earl of Shaftesbury), guilty of high treason, for having the paper of association found in his closet, and that they are stigmatising several books, some as libellous, some as treasonable, some, &c. I long to see it in print. Lord Mulgrave knows no crime, but from the speech of people.

1682, Nov. 27. . . . I would not have you come near London a good while for fear you should be made a Lord; Sir Jo. Bennet, Lord Oswalston, if I hit it right; Hide, Earl of Falmouth; Legg and Churchill also lords; Legg, of Dartmouth, and Churchill, a Scotch title; Lord Townshend, Earl, and Worcester, Duke of Beaufort; this was yesterday's news. Bennet is certain, and I believe the rest. One Mr. Glover, a young gentleman, was killed yesterday in our diall-plat by one Lesly. Lord Shaftesbury is landed at Brill. Sir William Waller like to be assassinated in Holland by 2 Papists that had been prisoners here: the States endeavoured to apprehend them, and have offered safety to all Protestants that shall come thither for protection. Pilkington is fined 100,000*l*. The city Quo Warranto is put off till Easter term. By the surrender of Nottingham Charter they have lost 400*l*. per annum, never to be retrieved. The recorder of Norwich, who was very solicitous in demand of that charter is left out in the new one, and another in his room.

1682, Dec. I received yours of the 7th. . . . The Lord Chancellor's chaplain, Mr. Duffe, makes a great noise; he made his escape; some say he is taken again, his head broken, and confesses there are 300 more in his condition; others say he is not taken, but that he and his keeper are both gone together.

1683, May 21. . . . I hear Feversham shall have Wentworth, and that she shall be groom of the stool to the Queen. Duke George is suddenly expected here. I hope you have had the manner to wait on the Duke and Duchess at Cornebury, and at my Lord Abingtons, and invited them to Claydon, that I may kiss their hands there.

1683, May 31. The weather hath been so very rainy, and Ditton so full of company, with my Lady Northumberland and all her children, Sir Thos. Millington and his lady and child, and others that I thought best to stay at home. . . . Clarendon House is pulling down.

1683, June 1. . . . Albemarle House is now pulling down, and hath been so these 10 days or more. . . . Some say the Turks are treating for a peace, others not; some say Brandenburg is come in to the Emperor again, others to the French.

1683, June 7. . . . My Lord of Salisbury is said to be dead, and Danby is ill in the Tower. Westminster Hall is cleared of the scaffolds. Fountaine's younger brother died yesterday. I hear Geo. Raleigh's dead.

1683, June 14. . . . Young Danby having been at a race some few miles from home, in his return within 2 miles of home, riding but the grand pace, an apoplectic fit seized him, and he fell flat on his face from his horse, and, tho' presently blooded, yet died in 48 hours, which is not only the loss of a child to the mother, but I doubt most of her happiness besides; for I doubt the next heirs will have very little mercy on her, lege Talionis; she had none on them. . . . It is reported the next brother (a sad fowl) sold his reversion and interest for a song to another pitifull fellow, which some say she purchased again of him; if so, here may be some comfort. . . . On Tuesday last, contrary to expectation, the city charter had its mortal wound, tho' the Chief Justice was not there, but only his opinion owned and adjusted by the other there, yet prayed by the attorney that the judgment might not be entered, &c. It went on two substantial, and one circumstantial ground, viz.: the tolls, and the petition, and the inconveniences that would ensue. Judgment was given without giving reasons or refuting arguments that I hear of.

1683, Aug. 12. . . . Sir Charles Gaudy I have not seen, but he hath been with his address at Windsor. Charlton is come in and brought in both, for Mr. Her-

bert seized on him as he was going to surrender himself to the Bishop of Oxford; he was examined at Windsor; but hear nothing thereof. He is now in the Tower. I do not hear that our fleet is yet gone from Portsmouth. We cannot explain the riddle of Dr. Trumbull's going along therewith.

1683, Aug. 20. . . . I have not yet seen Sir C. Gaudy, neither do I know if in town or not. . . . Dr. Trumbull hath been abroad before, and I guess he may have some language besides English and Latin; he was promised he should be at home again in 6 weeks.

1683, Oct. 18. . . . The Emperor hath [made] the Prince of Aurang Prince of the Empire by the title of Duke of. . . . The Poles have once more (being first repulsed by the Turks), by a fresh supply of Dragoons defeated 10,000 Turks, and taken two Basshaws, and is set down before new Hawsell.

1683, Nov. 14. The D. of Sax., after he had been in aid of the Empire, spoke to the Emperor that he would be kind to the Protestants, and perform their former articles, &c.; to which the Emperor gave him no satisfaction; so he told him, tho' he did not think the Protestants good subjects, yet they did, and therefore if he pleased to excell or exchange Silesia and Wallachia or Moldavia (I know not which) they would either give him other lands or money for them; but the Emperor giving him not the least satisfaction, the Duke of Sax Brandenburg, and the Dukes of Zell have entered into a defensive league of the Protestant religion, and agreed on their quota. Brandenburg, 20,000, Saxony, 150,000, Luninberg and the rest, 15,000, and have sent to the King of Sweden and Denmark to come into the league and raise between them 50,000 men more. The Gran Signor hath discarded the Gran Vizier, chiefly for cutting of two Basshaws without his leave, and hath made Grand Vizier the nephew of him that got Candia. All the States General but Amsterdam agreed to raise 16,000 men, so they ordered a committee of 8, whereof the Prince of Aurang to be the chief, to go to Amsterdam to desire their concurrence, and if they refused it to let them know that they would raise them without them; but they have consented, so that is over, and the Prince gave the 36 a treat; but one of them slunk away, being better instructed by the French. Its said that Gibraltar is offered to our King on good terms. Lady Hobart sits up again about her chamber. . . . Sir Wm. Smyth was foreman. Sydney was indicted at the bar, who had a plea to the indictment ready and offered it, and which by the judgment of 5 of his councill, as good as was in England, would have held good; for it seems to make a second witness; the indictment brought in his answer to Sir Ro. Filmer's book by an innuendo; he argued it long with the judges, but the judges persuaded him by arguments to wave it; the chief was that if he did plead to it, and the Attorney demur to it, all matter of fact was of course confessed, and if then overruled, judgment would of course be given, and he must die. His trial is appointed next Wednesday; I hear the indictment against Lord Howard is withdrawn.

1683, Nov. 22. . . . Dr. Burnet is silenced. Johnson, that writ Julian, I hear is silenced, fined, and imprisoned, and some say to be pilloried. 10,000*l*. given to Duke Beaufort for a Scandalum magnatum against Sir Trevor Williams; the like is expected against Arnault. . . . P.S. The Hollanders have had a great loss in the Texel, 9 men-of-war, as many merchants, whereof one Jennings was bound for England laden with 60,000 Lyon dollars, besides much gold and abundance of spice. I have no certainty yet what became yesterday of Coll. Sydney; at the coffee house they say he is found guilty.

1683, Dec. 6. . . . Sir W. Portman that was dead at Whitehall and London is alive in the country, and not so much as sick there. Sydney is to die to-morrow. . . . Lady Mary Gaudy and Fram are in town.

1684, April 3. News is that Godolphin is secretary in Jenkins' room. News that the Prince of Orange is in some straits; and that the Spanish ambassador gave his Majesty a memorial with a map of the barrier of the territories to be settled in the peace; to which answer has been returned that his Majesty of France's propositions are reasonable. . . . This answer has caused the foreign confederates here to signify to their masters that this is an answer of a party and not of an empire. Lory (Lawrence Hyde) is thought will be suddenly Lord Treasurer.

1684, April 5. . . . Lord Bronker being dead, his places are thus disposed of, his Chancellorship to Lord Marquis Hallifax; his Commissioner to the Admiralty to Rear Admiral Herbert, Master of St. Katherine's, to Sir James Butler. . . . Dartmouth is in the channel, and

SIR
H. VERNER
BART.

SIR
VERNEY,
BART.

I hear under displeasure. Sir Thomas Samuel and his Lady are gone for France, intending to stay two or three years; he kissed the King's hand before he went.

1684, April 17. . . . Brome Whorwood came hither in order to prepare for his trial, and I hear died suddenly of an apoplexy; but cannot hear how he hath settled his estate. I hear Lord Norrice prevailed with Oxford to surrender their charter on great promises of getting a better, which not being obtained, but a much worse instead thereof, he resented it so ill, that he told his Majesty that he had thereby put him out of all capacity to serve him any farther in that country . . . P.S. There hath been a fire in Dublin Castle, which hath burnt the best rooms, but the castle and magazine all safe. Your coz, the Duke hath had the greatest loss, 10,000*l.* at least.

1684, April 24. . . . The foreign peace is confidently averred at court, but not believed done. Lord Berkeley hath killed a man. . . .

1684, May 4. . . . Dutton Colt was fined yesterday 120,000*l.* Sacheverell and all his complices are found guilty; what will follow not hard to guess. In a private cause between Nosworthy (Maynard's son-in-law) and another for 1,000*l.* per annum, Maynard was very sharp on my Lord Chief Justice Jefferies; the manner is variously reported. The Dutch are plainly hectoring into peace; whether peace or war yet is variously reported, but most probable peace.

1684, May 8. . . . Foreign news.—Grana received the Duke of Monmouth most magnificently; he writ to his Majesty for his plate, and it is sent him.

1684, May 17. There is another plot newly printing, newly coming forth, not yet publicly known, but orders taken to take up about four or five others yet unknown whom. Foreign news.—They have given the Duke of Monmouth the title of Royal Altesse, and settled 6,000*l.* sterling per annum upon him, and advanced him a good sum for the present, and given him a command. Some say the Prince of Aurange and he are very great; others say there's no communication between them.

1684, June 12. Foreign news.—Sir Thos. Armstrong taken in Holland expected here last night. Lord Grey and Ferguson escaped narrowly. P.S. Sir Thos. Armstrong is now certainly in Newgate. Oates refused to plead to the action of Scandalum magnatum, and so judgment passeth a court; two of his men are in prison, and it is said that he will be suddenly indicted of high treason.

1684, June 19. . . . Oates is fined a small sum of 100,000*l.* Sir [T.] Armstrong pleads hard for a trial, if not to be shot; prayed a Habeas corpus from the keeper, which was civilly denied him, by intimating an application to be made to Attorney-General: if he declines it, it should be granted; so the wife loudly bid the standers by take notice that she was denied it; and one of his daughters at the King's Bench when he was denied to plead, gave them all a very savoury curse, for which the Lord Chief Justice committed her to prison, but very honourably released her presently.

1684, July 22. . . . The Duchess of Ormond died yesterday morning. Sir . . . North that was sheriff and lately made a publican, and Mr. Hen. Thyn, a secretary to the Keeper, are now made Lords Commissioners of the Treasury; who shall succeed them is guessed will be W. Legge and Rich, the late sheriff.

1684, July 31. My old Lady Say is dead . . . P.S. Sir Jo. Buckworth and . . . Dickinson are the new Commissioners in the Custom House.

1684, Aug. 7. Sir W. Smyth has offered the oath ex-officio to some officers (whether constables, side men, or others, I know not,) who refusing to take it, he sent them to prison, who now coming for a Habeas corpus came to Judge Jones, who being sick, would meddle with no business; the next week there being to be a private seal they intend to try the Keeper.

1684, March 10. There's mad work in many elections. L'Estrange and his comrades I hear is chosen at Winchester. I know not yet how our pole goes here as yet. Sir Wm. Smyth is going this moment to Brainfor for Middlesex. I hear my Lord Chief Justice behaves himself bravely in all his circuit as to matters of elections.

1685, April 1. . . . The Duke of Ormonde came yesterday; left Lord Ossory sick of the small-pox at my Lord Derby's . . . I hear Sir Thos. Lee will stand for our county, I doubt it too good news to be true. I hear Sir Watkin Payler and Palmes are chosen at Malton, but am not sure.

1685, April 22. . . . As ill an opinion as you have of Ely, its the best air you and I can live in. Inhabitants

thereof do not know what a cough is; if coughing be heard in their churches, they look about for strangers, and old nasty Butler sent his coughing, consumptive patients to the Isle of Ely for recovery.

1685, May 13. . . . Lady Cutler is dead of the small-pox. The town says Sir Roger L'Estrange shall be a Lord.

1685, July 21. Lady Gaudy died Monday 13th inst. . . . Goodenough is taken, and its thought will make great discoveries. The King is disbanding 20 troops, and models the army otherwise; like a prudent Prince will keep no more than he can pay. He hath made two major-general's of the army, whereof Sackvil is one, and two Brigandees of the army, whereof Billingsly is one. Lord Delamere absconds, and is summoned by proclamation to come in within 10 days. Sir Geo. Sheeres married Dr. Dickenson's daughter, and is since dead of the small-pox.

1685, Aug. 4. . . . One of the sought for persons (Wade, I think) was taken in Mrs. Lisle's house, Jack Lisle's widow; but I hear of no proceedings against her as yet; some say her house was plundered. The Duke of Albemarle hath given up all his commissions.

1685, Aug. 19. . . . P.S. I hear Polyxpheme [Pollexfen] is knighted, and that he goes to Salisbury as the King's council. Sir Thos. Samuel and his 50 other stigmatised companions were to make their address to his Majesty on Sunday last, of which I have yet no farther account.

1685, Sept. 2. I have made enquiry but cannot learn for what Sir G. G. is put in Newgate; most say for words. My Lord Makenfield (Macclesfield) was sent for by Atterbury, but his younger son made answer that he was gone into the country to his estate; some think his return will be very uncertain. Lord Clarendon declared Lieutenant of Ireland. Denbigh died of a diabetes as I hear, and his son succeeds. This day is appointed for the execution of Mrs. Lisle, and I do not hear that she hath got her reprieve or pardon. Burlington made Recorder of York. Sir Leoline Jenkins died yesterday morning. Sir Wm. Trumbull goes ambassador to France, and my Lord Preston returns some say to be Secretary of State, and Sunderland to be Privy Seal.

1685, Sept. 8. . . . I am sure my Lord Keeper is dead, and Mrs. Lisle beheaded.

1685, Sept. 10. . . . Some say my Lord Chief Justice by some named to succeed the Keeper, others that Winchester and Ely are competitors for the same.

1685, Sept. 16. . . . No Lord Keeper is yet known here; some think it will be in commission till my Lord Weme can be spared out of the King's Bench. I hear 300 condemned in the west. P.S. Judge Walcot died at York, and I hear Judge Levens is sick in the circuit. Master of the Rolls its thought is not long lived.

1685, Sept. 22. The Master of the Rolls hath passed over this brunt, and I hear is gone to Bristol as Recorder thereof. No doubt but Lord Weme will be Chancellor. There are 5 regiments going into Holland; Shrewsbury, Huntington, Lumly, Hale, and Sir Wm. Clifton; and my Lord Pembroke General of them, and to be Lieutenant General to the Prince of Aurange.

1685, Sept. 29. Bishop Short died yesterday, and my old acquaintance Mr. Carey is dead, and I hear hath left his estate to his niece, which was designed for to marry Lord Guildford's eldest son. To-morrow his Majesty is expected here.

1685, Oct. 7. Jack Carey is yet alive and somewhat better . . . so much for one of my lies; another is, that my Lord Chancellor is not Earl of Flint, neither am I certain if an Earl yet or no. We take it for granted that Herbert is Lord Chief Justice, and that the Speaker succeeds him at Chester. Perhaps another week may contradict this. Some say Herbert waived it very much, and the Speaker waits for Master of the Rolls.

1685, Oct. 13. I hear Sir Ed. Herbert is Chief Justice full sore against his will, that Lutwisch succeeds him in Chester, and that the Speaker is Master of the Rolls. It is reported that Brandon Gerard will be tried this sessions, and some others; that Speak (Speke?) and Grey shall have their pardons. Lord Wharton hath been reported to be dead, but no certainty.

1685, Oct. 20. Cornish was this day found guilty. The bill against Sir Robert Cotton not found, but 'twas intimated that they had better evidence against the next time. Mr. Hampden is in the Tower. Some say Sir Bernardiston was put in the Tower to-day. Scaffolds are preparing in Westminster Hall. Lord Grey is pardoned his utlary. Mr. Carey is now dead in earnest.

1685, Oct. 25. Here is a common report that Lady

SIR
H. VERNEY,
BART.

SIR
H. VERNY,
BART.

Lindsey is turned Papist, and that my Lord hath been bitten with a mad dog. I hope neither of them true. J. Car y hath ordered his niece to marry North within three years, or else to lose the estate. If she die without heir males the remainder is settled on Lord Faulkland and Capt. Carey . . . Lord Mulgrave is Lord Chamberlain.

1685, Nov. 10. We wish you and all thinking men here, there's ne'er enough of such; his Majesty's speech hints the same. The Common's House being adjourned till Thursday, nothing can be transacted therein till then. Lord Abington lies next door to us.

1685^{1/2}, March 10. Lord Chamberlain is like to carry the widow Conway, and Sir Ri. Middleton the widow Whitmore.

1685^{1/2}, March 24. . . My Lord Chamberlain brought his wife home in great triumph on Monday. The Duke of Northumberland hath shipt his wife away to a nunnery.

1686, April 28. Notwithstanding all degradations, Pemerton, Finch, and Levins were all at the Chancery Bar yesterday morning, and observed that Finch was in every cause, but not favoured in any.

1686, June 22. Julian Johnson was found guilty of spreading those papers that related to the army and seamen and consequently of high misdemeanours; his doom is not yet set.

1686, June 29. I hear my Lady Lindsey is returned to our church again.

1686, July 7. My Countess lies desperately ill . . .

1686, July 14. My dear Countess died Saturday morning to my very great grief—(she left him a legacy of 10 guineas.)—Intends to attend her corpse to Chevening.

1686, July 28. My Lord Nottingham some years since presented one Mr. Smith (a relation of his) to a parsonage of a convicted incumbent; the same man sued this Smyth for it again, which was tried this last assizes in Essex, and recovered it again.

1686, Aug. 3. The Vicars General Commission was opened this day in the Council Chamber; the Archbishop had no occasion to be there.

1686, Aug. 11. The Commissioners met at Whitehall on Monday; all appeared but the Archbishop. London having been cited appeared, and a chair set for him. He was refused a sight of the Commission or a copy of the accusation against him, and has only till next Monday to answer.

1686, Aug. 17. On the same subject.

1686, Aug. 25. It is generally believed that Dr. Cartwright shall be Bishop of Chester, famous for his sermon preaching up arbitrary power to that height that he hath thereby purchased a name, &c., but it is hoped that Sir J. B. hath otherwise disposed of the rectory of Wigan to any other good Church of England man . . . The Bishop of London's affair stands as it did . . . Its thought that if the Bishop should protest against the jurisdiction that it would be interpreted a denying the King's supremacy.

1686, Aug. 31. Cartwright is now declared Bishop of Chester and Parker of Oxford; never a barrel better herring. I hear Sir Jo. Bridgman's kindness was for one Jessop, which will be accommodated by conferring on him some good preferment that Cartwright was possessed of; whether the deanery of Ripon or another I know not.—This day the Bishop of London did plead to the jurisdiction of the court, &c.

1686, Sept. 8. I do not believe that either Oxford or Chester can well be liked of anywhere, or by any honest intelligent men . . . I hear nothing of my Lord Wharton's landing.

1686, Sept. 14. . . . Atterby brought a warrant to the Dean of Paul's to fix the sentence against the Bishop at the west end of St. Paul's Church and at the south door, which was done yesterday. I have the grand Commission and his Plea, and hope to get the minutes which I intend to lay up in lavender in *perpetuum rei memoriam* . . . The Parliament of Scotland will not Gee, and therefore it is dissolved, which makes some think ours will not sit. How kind soever Parker and Patrick have been they are not so now. He was Sheldon's chaplain. I hope Sir Jo. Bridgman hath got the Deanery of Wigan for Jessop . . . Sir Wm. Wentworth marries a daughter to my Lord Bedlo an Irish Papist . . . Gives 3,000*l*. and his Majesty 3,000*l*. more. Mrs. Crew, the younger daughter, is in a fair way to marry Mr. Peto.

1686, Sept. 21. . . . The Bishop is gone into the country to my Lord Northampton.

1686, Stubble goose day . . . I hear Lord Wharton is come over, and some will have it to do a job towards

toleration, but cannot believe it . . . I hear that his Majesty intends not to make any Irish man deputy; that Sir Charles Porter will be recalled. Some say the Parliament will, others that it will not, sit.

1686, Oct. 6. . . . The Lord Chancellor visited yesterday the Dean and Chapter of Windsor, but no account as yet what was done . . . Its thought that Chester or Oxford or both will be put into the commission. Some question the Parliament sitting at the time appointed.

1686, Oct. 13. There's a proclamation out that prorogues the Parliament till Feb. next, with this sting at the end, that they are not to fail meeting then at their peril. I hear nothing of removals to York or Rochester; but I do hear that Chester got the King to move my Lord Chancellor to give Barking to his son; but having given it to Dr. Balne, his own chaplain, desires to be excused; and then Chester got his Majesty's good will to hold it *in commendam*; and when the patents of Oxford and Chester came for the Great Seal he passed Oxford, and the other being read and finding in commendam there, What! does he play tricks with me! threw it away and would not pass it. It was afterward sent after him to Bulstrode; he stormed there also, and would not pass it; what is done since in it I know not. The Chancellor visited Windsor, but no great business done that I hear of. There was something trumped up about Simony, but that was desired might run in its proper channel. Mr. W. Harbord being served with a privy seal in Holland came over, but not finding reception to his mind, in very few days hasted over again . . . P.S. I was this day to visit Lord Wharton, but could scarce have a word with him, he was so taken up with 10 or 12 of the Merchant Taylors' Company about building there.

1686, Oct. 19. . . . We do not believe our street news that the Archbishop is either out of the Commission or out of the Council, but both are expected. I hear nothing of my Lord Anglesey's estate being seized. I do not know what Lord Wharton hath done about his buildings; but I am sure he is built up too his walls by Mr. Fortrey, who hath an estate of inheritance there, and is building two rows there, with a good fair street there. My Lord and he met about some differences about a little patch that was got into my Lord's garden; how ended, I know not. My Lord you know loves building no more than you. I am glad Lord Litchfield escaped so well considering the course he took . . . If common street news will stop your longing, then the Duchess of Richmond* is coming over, and Fitz James is to be Duke of Dublin and Viceroy of Ireland; a brave gentleman in general esteem.

1686, Oct. 27. . . . As soon as the proclamation was out, the town rang again that the Parliament was accidentally dissolved by proroguing it to the 15th of Feb., without naming from what time; but now is hushed (hushed) again, and people are of another mind. This day it is reported that the new High Commission [is] to be opened with my Lord Mulgrave only in the room of the Archbishop; but I do not hear that he is yet out of the Council. Last night it was confidently reported that Lord Bellasis goes into Ireland and not Tircconnell. Your good friend and the kingdom's is on his last legs, Lord Bridgwater. P.S. If I writ Richmond I meant Portsmouth, who is safely arrived here.

1686, Nov. 3. . . . I hear that there hath been a very great meeting in Holland, and then resolved to acquaint the Prince with their condition, and to know what he would do; they told him that France was arming against him, and feared that our King was so to, and desired to know what he would do; he told them that as his predecessors had had the honour to serve in their extremities, so was [he] of the same mind, and [would] take the same fortune with them; that he did believe as they did for France, and as for England he had so little correspondence with things of that nature there, that he could say nothing; but to show his willingness, he told them that he had 300,000*l*. in such and such places which was all at their service at 3*l*. per cent.

1686, Nov. 10. The news of a new commission is asleep; the old one sat last week, at which Sir J. Borlase came off with flying colours, and Sir Ri. Nudigate only with having his man put in again which he put out. Londonderry's lady is northern not western, Mrs. Lucy Jobson Never more care taken for shipping than now; all docks and wharves new dressed, rigged, and trigged, and all stocks full of ships, and some of the merchants' docks besides, a new brave store

SIR
H. VERNY,
BART.

* The letter of the 27th corrects this to *Portsmouth*.

SIR
H. VERNY,
BART.

house built of 120 fathom long, and provisions and stores laying in for 18,000 men.—Foreign news.

1686, Nov. 24. Julian Johnson's behaviour was very bold and stout; he told my Lord that as he sate there in that eminent place of judicature, so he hoped he would distribute his justice impartially and indifferently, and therefore he did present unto him these and these parsons; he was told that they could take no notice of what was not before them; he told them that it was now before them, and he did now inform that Slaughter (the Putney minister) had preached and published high treason by the law of the land, and that there was his sermon printed by his Majesty, and offered him the sermon, and so another of another body, and some say, they said it must come to them by the Attorney; so he gave them to him, who sat down and would not take them; when he was going out of the court, my Lord called to him and bid him remember that he was to go to Tyburn; he turning him about, asked if he had any errand thither to command him, and many more stout answers he made. When he came before the commissioners to be degraded, he told them that he was before the three reverend prelates, Protestants he did hope, but there was wanting the archbishop; they told him he could not be there, then he wanted his own diocesan, they were his proper judges, but that did not prevail neither. They asked him for his Bible, he had none, they asked him for his orders, he had not them neither; they asked him where they were, he told them very safe; they must have them; he told them they should have his life rather, and many more sweet repartees he made . . . The French King, his fistula is cut; but not out of danger. I pray burn all such letters.

1686, Nov. 18 . . . Julian Johnson is sentenced to the pillory, fined, and to be whipped from Newgate to Tyburn . . . Some declare that the sheriffs have power to enter into all burroughs, and to return whom they please. The discourse of a citadel at the Mews that was in the summer is now brought forward again, and it is hoped that this will keep the seditious Whigs in pure obedience as they ought.

1686, Nov. [17] . . I hear that many of the discarded officers in Ireland went into Holland, and they are entertained there. I hear that they of Amsterdam have desired that the Princess of Anrange may have a guard for their security. It is hoped at our court that we shall not join in any offensive war with France against Holland. We hear no news yet of sheriffs. P.S. I hear Lord Bridgewater died much in debt.

1686, Nov. 31. . . I hear you are out of this commission, but do not know it. Our commanders here are made justices of the peace. Our cozen of France is in good condition considering what has been done. John[son] has had his wooden ruff on three times, and no affront offered him. The next bout will be sad.

1686, Dec. 8. . . I hear no more of your being left out of the commission, which tho' you care not for, yet I believe your neighbours will. The court owns that our cozen of France is very ill. It holds that Tirconnell goes into Ireland.

1686, Dec. 15 . . . Its generally reported that the French king mends, that he intends to be at Mass on Christmas Day. An herb woman bought lately a pillow here, and a few days using of it, she felt something hard in it, and opened and found as many jewels in it as she hath been offered two, others say 3,000l.; this goes current for a great truth.

1687, July 3. . . There was brave work Friday last before the Commissioners, where Magdalen College behave themselves so well that in the opinion of the commissioners Farmer deserved so ill that he was unworthy to govern anything but brutes; there was forgery, knavery, debauchery, what not, proved against him; they are to appear again on Friday, but on what account I cannot tell. Merton College had preferred one of their society to a living, and had his year of grace to keep his fellowship a year; and now he got his Majesty's letter to continue it one year longer, which was denied. There were 6 aldermen turned out last week, 8 new, 3 more.

1687, July 27. . . I hear Merton College has denied either the King's letter or Mandamus. I hear there is making for Parliament men in many places, but they meet with rubs. Pen hath put out a notable book to give up test and penal laws.

1685, Aug. 4. . . There have been many fined for sheriffs, but now Firebrace holds and is knighted, and I think the other is one Morgan or Manton, a Papist. The camp is breaking up. The Queen goes to the Bath Tuesday sennight . . . On Friday there's expectation of Magdalen College doom.

1687, Aug. 10. . . Sir Charles Gaudey coming to town on Friday overtook a coach and 8 horses with glasses up, and well blunderbussed on both sides; asked if he might ask without offence who was in; they told him they could not tell, only it was a traitor from beyond sea, and that they came from Harwich, but I hear no more of it. Magdalen College came off very well Friday last; but its thought [that] 3rd or 4th of Sept. something will be done . . .

1687, Aug. 17. . . Who it was in the coach with 8 horses I can not learn; only the person who was in the company was bolder than Sir Charles, and rode often up to the coach side, whose glasses were sometimes down to let in the air, and he confidently said it was Ferguson; if he, I guess he'll peach, to save his own life. Burnet's letters to Lord Middleton they say are in print, which are his own justification. There are other very significant letters, papers of his about the Test and Declaration . . . They say Lord Middleton must out, and Castlemaine is to succeed him.

1687, Aug. 24. . . There are notable papers abroad . . . There are 10 reasons that go under the name of [Burnet] against giving up of the Test, about 2 sheets of paper; there are other papers that descant about absolute power, and without reserve, mentioned in his Majesty's Scotch declaration for liberty of conscience very pithily they say; the Declaration is in the Gazette, No. 2221, from Feb. 20 to March 3, 1686. There are also in one sheet of paper B. Burnet's citation with his answer thereto, and 3 letters to Lord Middleton; but above all there is more lately come out some papers against giving up the Test and concerning the Declaration, very home things and much desired by all people . . . The Lord Chamberlain is suspended his place for an indiscretion, but its thought will be restored.

1687, Aug. 31. . . I hear his Majesty is but slenderly met in his progress by the nobility and gentry of the countries as he passes. Brandon Gerard hath his pardon, and I hear that Pen is getting Ferguson and Matthew's pardons, which its said will be granted, I hear as you hear that Dover is in Mulgrave's place, but he is every day at bowls at Maribone with his key, which I believe he would not be if outed, or if he had got the palsey. I went to see him at Whitehall on Saturday morning, but he was gone to Marrybone. The London ministers by particular invitation dined yesterday with Sheriff Fowles.

1687, Oct. 18 . . . There are 3 commissioners going to Oxford with large powers of suspending, expelling, &c.; the men are Bishop of Chester, Lord C. J. Wright, and Sir Thomas Jennar . . . It is thought that the Chancery shall be executed by commission. Jacobus de Sancto Amando is chosen alderman. I hear the Lord Chancellor is to have 8,000l. per ann.

1687, Oct. 25. . . I do not hear anything of the suspension of the Dean of Chester. The Chancery is not in commission . . . There are general rumours about Magdalen College; they have struck Dr. Hufte's [Hough's] name out of the book, whereupon he protested against all their proceedings, appealing to the King and his courts of justice, which done, the company burst into a great humming, which the court looked upon as a misdemeanour, and threatened to send the doctor to prison unless he would immediately be bound in a recognizance of 1,000l., and find 2 sureties to be bound in 500l. each, to answer it next term; . . . Some say 16 more, others all but two, are suspended or exiled. Mr. Fairfax behaved himself as stoutly; they sent for him twice before he would come; . . . he desired to be heard openly and have a public notary; he also appealed to the courts; he was told he would find no favour there; he returned, that he looked for none, neither did he ask for any, but justice he did require and expected without favour.

1687, Nov. 9. . . Titus hath kissed his Majesty's hand, introduced by Penn. The town speaks very suspiciously of Sir Thomas Lee. I hear Baron Wem [Jefferies, L.C.] is to be your Lord Lieutenant, and that Sir Nicholas Butler shall be Baron Edmonton and Viscount Boon. Major Wildman has kissed or is to kiss his Majesty's hand. Father Peters is clerk of the closet.

1687, Nov. 16. . . Lord Langdale hath Plymouth's regiment, and I hear that Nell is dead. Col. Russell is taken with a fit of the palsey, and is speechless. [He died on the following Sunday according to Denton's letter of Nov. 22.]

1688, June 13. . . The Duke of Cornwall was born on Sunday, 10th instant, about 6 minutes before 10 in the morning . . . Our worthy bishops appeared on Friday last before King and Council; they

SIR
H. VERNY,
BART.

SIR
H. VERNY,
BART.

were demanded to own their hands; they answered that that court had no authority to ask them questions to accuse themselves. The King asked them if they would not tell him; they answered if he would command them as King upon their allegiance and no advantage taken to their prejudice they would. Then they were bid to withdraw, and when called in, my Lord Chancellor asked them the same question by the King's command; and the King presently said that he did command him so to do, and then they all owned their hands; so a warrant was presently drawn up to send them to the Tower, to which all the Privy Council, being 19 or 20, subscribed their hands and seals; and there they are most mightily visited, courted highly by the multitude there: at Whitehall, craving their benediction, as they took water, and so again as they landed at the Tower, so that they could scarce get into the Tower. They refused to give bail or recognisance for their appearance, because it was a breach of privilege of peerage We hear that an information is drawing up against the bishops for making and publishing a scandalous and seditious libel against the King and Government.

1688, July 11. Its no news that Mr. Rotulorum Vane, and Titus are sworn Privy Counsellors, but its news that my Lord Cornberry is married to my Lady K. O'Brian, by slight of hand It is feared that the bishop's will be troubled again, but how or which way *nondum constat*. It is said that Dover will be in Mulgrave's place; that Sunderland will be Lord Treasurer, and that Castlemaine will be Secretary. P.S. The noise of Wharton, Oosley, Norton, and Leigh being Privy Counsellors is a little allayed.

1688, July 12. Its talked as if there should be 16 commissioners for ecclesiastical affairs, viz., 4 earls, 4 bishops, 4 judges, 4 civil lawyers. I hear Sir T. L., of Hartwell, is very inclinable to come in.

1688, Aug. 21. . . . The most concern now is the Dutch, who its reported have sent to his Majesty to declare whether he will help the French or Dutch, or stand neuter. It makes a great consternation here among the wise.

1688, Aug. 29. You'll have Rochester's letter from Jack. Its said that he hath also written a peccavi letter also to the Archbishop and to the Bishop of Hereford also, but I have not seen them. We say nothing here of a war between Dutch and French; all the noise here is that the Dutch are coming to visit us, which is the talk of the court also; and that they [are] expected the next easterly winds. Its said that Peters and Aberville are both gone into France for certain. The King expects a squadron of French ships to be at his command. All our horse are commanded to the sea side with strict command that the officers stir not without special leave under his sign manual.

1688, Sept. 11. Here were some considerable officers in Portsmouth who refused to take in some Irish into their regiments were sent for up as prisoners, and were tried yesterday at Windsor by a council of war, and were cashiered; Beaumont, Pack, Parsons were some of them.

1688, Nov. 27. The greatest news and surprise here is that Princess Anne of Denmark stole away in the dead of the night on Sunday with my Lady Churchill and Mr. Berkeley, and I do not yet know that is known where she is or whither she went, whether gone to Holland, or hid in the city, or to—. Prince George, with the Duke of Ormond, went to the Prince of Orange, and presently on notice thereof she played this prank. Several noblemen, gentlemen, and commonalty up in great numbers in several counties, we hear are like the men of Lachish, very secure, only we fear so may be distressed for horse meat and man's meat; if that should come I should wish myself with you.—Its printed to night that his Majesty will command his nobility about this town to attend him.

1688, Dec. 4. It is in vain to send news, it is but telling a tale of a tub, for we cannot know which is true which false. The commissioners are gone with hopes of returning with an olive branch of peace. Where the Prince of Orange is not certainly known here. The Princess of Denmark was certainly at Nottingham last Saturday, and the Bishop of London preached last Sunday there before her. She hath sent for her clothes. Provisions rise here very little Since I writ this I have seen a letter from Chester that said that upon this day sennight Lord Molinox came into Chester with his regiment of Papists, which made a stranger confusion than was in all the last wars; some few were wounded, but I heard of none that were killed, but he possessed himself of both the town and castle.

1688, Dec. 12. . . . Now we are abandoned by King, Queen, and Prince of Wales, all gone *cum pannis*. Confounded be all they that worship graven images and boast themselves of idols. Now new councils must be taken; in the midst of all distractions I hope [God] will provide well for this nation. P.S. 'Tis said that my [Lord] Chancellor is gone along with him, and consequently the seals, and a world more gone or going.

1689, May-day. . . . The diet in Poland very quarrelsome, insomuch that the King laid his hand upon his sword, whereupon one of the great men drew his sword and stroke off the King's hat and feather. It is not yet certain whether Londonderry be yet taken or not; there's a ship ready fraught with victuals, &c. going to her relief.

1689, May 15. . . . Sir H. Monson and Lord Van [] are outed the house, because they refused to take oaths. There are various reports of affairs; for what concern the ships, its certain they basted one another very soundly Contradictory reports about Londonderry and Scotland.

1689, Sept. 11. Bishop Patrick has kissed the King's hand to be Bishop of Chichester.

1689 [Sept. 17]. Bishop Patrick is Bishop of Chichester, and Stillingfleet Bishop of Worcester, and Tillotson Dean of Pauls.

1689, Sept. 24. . . . News from Ireland that Shombrooke [Schomberg] is within 6 miles of the Irish army encamped, but its thought that he will avoid fighting, and will give them the slip and march to Dublin.

1689, Oct. 2 The King is at Newmarket, and returns next week.

1689, Oct. 8. . . . The feats of Inniskillen men are so prodigious that it is scarce credible; the King having detached 5,000 horse and foot to surprise Sligo wherein they were, who having notice thereof kept the lame and blind and sickly to defend the place, and the rest being 500 or 600 horse and foot, and met there 15 or 20 miles, and took all their shot, and then fell boldly on them, routed them all, killed hundreds, and brought a hundred prisoners away, of which Schomberg having notice caused all his guns both in the camp and in the river to go off three times that night, and they brought away besides 8,000 (*sic*) or 1,000 head of cattle There were not 20 Inniskillen men lost or wounded I gave Lord Lichfield a visit on Monday, who would not believe this of Inniskillen, but believed in earnest that the King had routed Schomberg, killed 4,000 of his men and penn'd the rest; such then was the Papist news. It seems some hundreds of the French had designed to deliver their post and let the King's army in upon him; but it being discoursed by a deserter, it was prevented, and he has hanged up 60 of them, and is sending the rest over hither to be ordered accordingly. I hear we have spent more by 1,300,000*l.* than the Parliament has given Schomberg daily expects 6,000 Danes.

1689, Oct. 16.— . . . Some coming from Ireland say that the business of Inniskillen men was much bigger than related here; for they pursued the slaughter 20 miles, so that it was guessed they killed near 1,500 men. Sir John Lanier's regiment, with two others, are now got to Shorgorgh.

1689, Oct. 23. . . . Last Tuesday the Commissioners of the Great Seal signed a commission to Sir Robert Atkyns to be speaker in Lord Halifax's room. We hear that the French are masters of St. Christophers. Lundy and his fellow are coming to be tried here; troops are going from hence to fetch them.

1689, Nov. 12. . . . His Majesty's new buildings at Kensington fell down this day and killed some say two, some say more. A report that the French King has sent 50 or 60 sail of ships with soldier, &c. to Ireland, whereof we took one; and they intend to have 30 men of war to ride in the mouth of the river.

1689, March 19. The election in Essex went clearly for Sir Fr. Massham and Mildmay. It is thought that if the fast had not been the next day, which prevented the clergy from attending, that they would have lost it. It was observed that Sir Anthony Abdy had more voices than Sir Elias Harvey. It is said that a scurvy paper was thrown into Maynard's coach We have had another rubber and have got the better, killed some and taken prisoners; and its said that the King hath more very good news, but needs confirmation, and so will not divulge till better assured, which if true there will be no need of his going into Ireland.

1690, March 25. There is a noise that the French have landed their supplies at Limerick, but not believed. P.S. This Wednesday, the 26th, its confidently said that

SIR
H. VERNY,
BART.

SIR
VERNEY
BART.

the French have landed their succours and have gone to fetch more, about 8,000 soldiers, 400 officers, 60 field pieces, &c. Its believed that the Inniskillen men have taken Cavan by storm, and put all to the sword.

1690, April 2. On Friday night last an express came that the French landed about 6,000, and about 80 officers and 400 volunteers; since news is come that they are put into three cantionary towns, and that their men-of-war will visit our channel and pick up stragglers. One night last week several declarations of King James were posted up at Plymouth, but have not yet discovered the actor. The house is much puzzled how to raise money.

Letters by Dr. H. PAMAN to Sir R. VERNEY.

1685, Aug. Sir R. Verney to Dr. Paman, after his return from Wroxall, co. Warwick.—Complimentary. Sends his duty to my Lord of Canterbury.

1685, Aug. 25. H. Paman to Sir R. Verney.—Complimentary.—(After being successively at Claydon and at Wroxall).

1686, July 20, Lambeth.—The same to the same.—Perhaps you have not seen so much of the new Commission as I send you. Some will needs think it will lay hold of my Lord of London first; but others say it will not look back, but to such only as offend after the date. The King told them at the council he had given this Commission because he found the ordinary jurisdiction was not sufficient to keep preachers within their bounds. At the same time he told them he had added four new Privy Councillors, his old friends and fellow sufferers with him. Dr. Smith is like to succeed the Bishop of Oxford, and Mr. Aldrich to be Dean of Christ Church. The Bishop of Chester died on Friday last. I have heard Dr. Jolliffe named for it, but without any grounds that I know. Lady Burgoyne is in Yorkshire with her sister.

Heads of the commission to the seven Lords to exercise ecclesiastical jurisdiction. The commissioners were the Archbishop Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Treasurer, President of the Council, the Bishops of Durham and Rochester, and Lord Chief Justice Herbert.

1686, July 25. Sir R. Verney to Dr. Paman.— . . . He is going to send a buck. His (Verney's) eldest son was to be at Capt. Paulden's house, against the Cross Walk in Holborn Row, in Lincoln's Inn Fields.

1686, Aug. 11. H. Paman to Sir R. Verney. On Monday the Bishop of London appeared before the commissioners, and behaved himself with great modesty, temper, and submission, and yet with courage enough too. His charge was for not obeying the King in suspending Dr. Sharpe. He answered that he thought he could not do it without first calling him to an account for his sermon, and so proceeding against him judicially, but if he were mistaken he humbly craved pardon, and did profess it was out of ignorance, and not contempt of the King's commands. He asked for a copy of the Commission and of the articles against him in writing. The Lord Chancellor denied both, and as to the commission said it was made public enough by the broad seal; and said if he had been so desirous of a copy for a penny it might have been had at a coffee house. Some say my Lord said he did not use to go thither. As to the articles he said it was not the fashion of proceeding in this Commission, which was to serve the King presently; the answer was to be raptim expedite et ore tenuis, therefore he required my Lord of London to answer directly to a plain question, why he did not obey the King's command. The Bishop desired he might have time till toward next term to advise and consult with those that were better able to direct him in his defence, as thinking it a matter of law.—They gave him a week.—He asked if there were an appeal.—My lord said what they should do they would not be ashamed to own in any other court, Canterbury has not appeared, which is taken ill.

1686, Aug. 15. Sir R. Verney to H. Paman.—As to the Commission the eyes of the nation are fixed. Canterbury has got immortal fame by not appearing.

1686, Aug. 17, Lambeth. H. Paman to Sir R. Verney.—Received yours of the 12th. My Lord of London is still on his legs. On Monday he appeared and said he had used all diligence to find out where to have a copy of the Commission, which he had not till Sunday, and to find council; but so many being out of town he could not. The Lord Chancellor was very gentle and easy to him, but said if he went about to get the Commission only to take exceptions to the jurisdiction of the court, neither he nor anyone else should have time granted on that account; but if on any other account he should

be as willing to serve him as anybody, and asked what time he would require. He said a fortnight. The Lord Chancellor and the rest granted it, namely, Tuesday fortnight at 11.—Some spread reports as if there were other matters against him, as incontinency The Prince and Princess came this night from the Waters. The bishopricks are not yet disposed of. Dr. Cartwright presses hard. Lady Stanhope is dead last week. (On a slip.) The King goes on Monday to Marlborough to the Duke of Somerset's, on Tuesday to Badminton the Duke of Beaufort's, on Wednesday to Bristol, Friday Bridgewater, Saturday Wilton, Sunday evening he goes aboard his yacht at Southampton, and so to Portsmouth. On Tuesday he dines at the Bishop of Winton's, and comes to Windsor that night.

1686, Aug. 22. Sir R. Verney to H. Paman.—About the buck, and thanks for letter.

1686, Aug. 25. H. Paman to Sir R. Verney.—The Bishop of London's cause is not yet ripe The Archbishop of Glasgow has been with the King and given good satisfaction. Sir G. Mackenzie, the advocate, was there, but could not, they say, come to kiss the King's hand. On Sunday two new bishops were declared, Dr. Parker of Oxford, and Cartwright of Chester. And they say how the King has sent to Dr. John Bridgeman to present him to the living. P.S. The Earl of Kingston went into Essex to buy horses, and thence went to France, and afterwards sent his lady notice. Some think it is better at home, because he leaves his lady for so long time, and others the worse.

1686, Sept. 1, Lambeth. The same to the same P.S. The great lady from Ireland is proclaimed to be here by drums, trumpets, and hautboys at her door.

1686, Sept. 2. (A paper.) Account of the appearance of the Bishop of London before the Commissioners.—He excepted to the jurisdiction, and was overruled. He pleaded that he ought to have been judged by his Metropolitan, which was overruled. The King's letter was read, and the bishop's answer to Lord Sunderland.—His counsel were Dr. Hodges, Oldish, Newton, and Brice.—They said he had showed Sharp the King's letter, and had forbid him to preach.—He could not suspend Sharpe, except on process. Sedition being charged against Sharpe, he (the bishop) could not meddle with it He was ordered to attend next Monday at 10 o'clock.

1686, Sept. 5. Sir R. Verney to H. Paman.—The coming over of the Countess of Dorchester affords a theme for much discourse, but I am not sorry she is come, for I believe she will do better than some others whom I shall not name.

1686, Sept. 6. Copy of the Chancellor's speech on the sentence against the bishop.—Suspension from episcopal jurisdiction until the King's further order.

Copy of the sentence from the register.

1686, Sept. 8, Lambeth. H. Paman to Sir R. Verney.—Sends copy of the sentence, &c. Mr. Franklin, the King's proctor, after the sentence for to tell them how the sentence was to be published making any answer, he pulled out a parchment, and he was an old man of 75 years, and had besides a and dimness of sight, therefore he desired the favour then that he might give up his patent, which he offered. They said he must give it up to the King. But the Lord Chancellor said he observed at Tunbridge he could follow his bowl and jack as well as one of 22. But Sir T. Penfold told them being there was no cathedral, it was to be affixed on the chapter house door. The Queen Dowager went yesterday towards the Bath. The [bishop] of London dined here yesterday; I see no alteration in him from what he was.

1686, Nov. 25. The same to the same. Johnson was degraded on Saturday. The three representative bishops were there, but he said he did not see his diocesan there. They told him the reason; he said he thought that he was to come before the Metropolitan. He behaved quietly and decently in being disrobed, tho' he said he would rather have been hanged at Westminster Hall than to be so cut off from the service of God, to which he had dedicated himself. They asked for his orders; he said he had them not about him. They asked him where they were; he said in a safe place, for he would be hanged rather than part with them. There are many P. [popish] justices of the peace, but it is not thought fit to make such sheriffs, who, if they be not qualified by law, may come afterwards into many inconveniences, if they shall impanel juries to take away men's lives. The Commission is altered and the King has seen it. The Lord Chamberlain is to be in my Lord of Canterbury's place. Against they sit again, that will, I

SIR
H. VERNEY,
BART.

believe, take place. My Lord of Salisbury has been very ill, but is much better. Sir C. Scarborough has kept him to outlive Dr. Horton, Prebendary of Salisbury, and Sir Charles' son hath the prebend. Great noise of the Bishop of London being restored; but I believe he knows nothing of it. I am told there is in the Press at Oxford A review of the Reformation, begun by a lustful King, continued by a child, and pursued by an ignorant woman. . . . Mr. Johnson, at the King's Bench, put into the Attorney-General's hand the minister of Putney's book. He said he deserved justly to be prosecuted, and if they would give him . . . would do it.

1687, May 4. The same to the same.—The university business is put off until Saturday. They have put in their plea. Among other Acts, they mentioned 16 Car. I., by which the high commission was taken away, &c.—But they said, besides, this was a temporal thing, and they could not have cognizance of it, who had only power in causes ecclesiastical. The great thing now on foot is the address from the Church of England for the King's kindness to them. Four of the bishops have subscribed to it: Durham, Oxford, Rochester, and Chester.—Winchester and Peterborough refused.—But the Bishop of Lincoln has subscribed it, and sent it up and down to get hands to it. The address runs thus:—"Whereas, "in your Majesty's royal declaration, lately published, "you have been graciously pleased to declare that your "Majesty will protect and maintain the archbishops, "bishops, and clergy, and all other your subjects of the "Church of England in the free exercise of their "religion, as by law established, and in the quiet and "full enjoyment of all their possessions, without any "molestation or disturbance whatever; we cannot but "think ourselves obliged in duty and gratitude to "return your Majesty our hearty thanks for these the "gracious expression of your kindness, and for all the "former assurances of your royal favours to the Church "of England, and humbly to express our loyalty, as "becomes the true sons of the Church of England, and "your Majesty's most obedient subjects and servants." My Lady Northampton hath a son.

1687, May 10. The same to the same.—University business.—On Saturday the Vice-Chancellor was put out of his office by the Commissioners, without being capable again to have that, or any other employment in the university, and to be suspended from his mastership, &c. The Commission was sealed anew on Thursday last, with the addition of 60 lines, which contain new powers, but none yet know what they are, it being not yet made public nor registered till this business is over; for on Thursday next the rest of those that came along with the Vice-Chancellor from the university are to appear again and expect their sentence. The Bishop of Lincoln has sent his letter to his several archdeacons. He tells them he had received the address, and subscribed it, and understood the rest of the bishops were busy about the same thing, and therefore urged the speeding it away to get what hands they could. . . . The Bishop of Lichfield sent word he will use all diligence to promote it. The Bishop of Worcester has had two priests offered him from Roman Catholic lords, to be instituted to livings in his gift; he has refused them both. Lord — said the address was like two syringes, one larger filled with assafoetida, flung in our teeth, which we cannot but abominate; the other, a smaller one, with a little orange flower in it, to wash our mouths, and for this we must give thanks. It was wondered why J. Williams was turned out, it was answered he deserved to be hanged, because he flew from his colours. The Marquis of Worcester is out of his regiment. Lord Spencer is wounded in a duel at Bury, but I think not mortally. He hath a proverb secures him, "Naught is never in danger."

Draft of a reply by Sir R. Verney.

1687, May 31. H. Paman to Sir Ralph Verney.—. . . I heard yesterday that on Saturday at Hampton Court the militia is put down, and that the licensing of ale-houses will be in other hands than the justices of the peace. The Prince goes into his own country on Friday come sennight. He stays, they say, but six weeks.

1687, June 1. Draft of Sir Ralph's reply.

1687, June 7. H. Paman to Sir R. Verney.—Magdalen College business.—The Lord Chancellor asked them only a plain question, Why they did not obey the King's mandate.—They asked time to answer by council.—He said they should have asked council before they did it, but it was like those of their coat, first to disobey the King, and then to ask counsel how to justify it. They have time given them to Monday next.—The report about the militia and ale-houses not true.

1687, June 14. The same to the same.—Yesterday the Magdalen College delegates put in their answer, which was, that they proceeded according to the method their statutes ordered, &c., &c. Dr. Fairfax was one of the delegates who did not sign this.—He asked what they had against him; if anything, he demanded it in writing, for so the law requires in all ecclesiastical courts.—The Chancellor said he might be a divine, but was no lawyer.—Fairfax went on arguing with heat, and the Chancellor called for an officer to take him away. The King has had the gout, as they tell him, but he says he was hurt with the stirrup. The Duchess of Monmouth, they say, is to marry the Lord Cornwallis. The King has suspended Lord Devonshire's fine, and will have him in his power and mercy.

1687, July 5. The same to the same.—. . . Mr. Atterbury was sent to the — fellow to see the sentence put in execution, but none of them would act, the President himself being in the college. . . . On Friday the Commissioners met again, and Mr. Farmer was before them to vindicate himself from what he said had been so maliciously cast upon him, and said he had witnesses. . . . they have a month to bring their witnesses face to face. Some, by way of jest, said it was strange they should lay such things to Mr. Farmer's charge, when he so lately came from confession and absolution. It is like prosecuting one after an Act of Indemnity. Lord Devonshire is offered to have his restraint taken off, if he will give a bond for the 30,000*l.*, which he will not do, because it would argue guilt and consent to the fine. Lord Brandon and Sir Gilbert Gerrard have kissed the King's hand. One Cruso, a nonconformist minister, had a bastard laid to himself, and was therefore forbid preaching till he could clear himself; this much is true, I believe, but they had added to the story that he says he had been married a year; but, not liking the ceremony of the ring, had married himself. The Bishop of Lincoln and the Bishop of Chester with him, were at Windsor last week to present his address. On Thursday the Nuncio entered at Windsor. The King spoke to the Duke of Somerset to receive him, but he refused, for that by the law yet in force, it was treason. . . . About 16 coaches attended the Nuncio; when he appeared he made three obeisances, and the King and Queen as often rose up. The Duke of Grafton introduced him.

1687, July 27. The same to the same.—I came last week from Cambridge. . . . An instrument was sent to Syon College, under the seal of the Commissioners, to put out particular passages in their statutes that were against popery. They are to be made void, and the Master hath power given him to admit whom he will into the College, with or without the consent of the fellows. The Lord Chancellor has had another son, who is dead. He is going next week to see his purchase in Leicestershire. The Duchess of Modena is dead.

1687, July 31. Draft of reply by Sir R. Verney.

1687, Aug. 2. H. Paman to Sir R. Verney.—The Commissioners sat on Friday.—They have put off the fellows of Magdalen College, who were removed for contempt till Friday next. What was charged against Farmer, was proved against him by near 20 witnesses. . . . Lord Hunsdon said he was a rogue and a dog to take up their religion to act such things as these under. The Lord Chancellor was against him, too. . . . I suppose he is laid aside. There is talk of Dryden, but I believe without ground. The Lord Mayor and 12 aldermen went last Saturday with an address to Hampton Court, as I am told. Several aldermen are turned out for not complying with it; Sir Wm. Turner, Prichard, Thoroughgood, Chapman Lewis, Dashwood, Sir James Smith, Sir John Moore, and Sir Jonathan Raymond. I hear since there are five more. The Lord Chancellor sent them a form, but they thought that was too much not to give them the liberty of their own expression. But I am told they were in that form to thank the King for the toleration to nonconformists. I begin now to doubt whether they did deliver an address on Saturday, as was generally said; but they were at Hampton Court.

1687, Aug. 3. The same to the same.—On Monday the Lord Chancellor came to dine with the Bishop of Rochester; but it was after he had dined, he was not well last sitting of the Commissioners. I fancy the Lord Chancellor was afraid he had a mind to slip out of the Commission, and therefore went to strengthen him against next sitting, which is on Friday next. Yesterday the Lord Chancellor was with the Lord Mayor and aldermen in the city.

1687, Aug. 10. The same to the same.—Lord Castle-maine is come home. Mr. Baxter, they say, is to be Lord

SIR
VERNEY,
BART.

Mayor, Shorters chaplain. — Yesterday was the Stationers' feast.

1687, Aug. 17. The same to the same.—Many Lord Lieutenants are turned out, and many Papists put in.—A great scuffle at Oxford between the scholars and soldiers.—Sir John Shorter would not be content to take the oath proper to an alderman, but required to take those of allegiance and supremacy too, so they doubt whether he will be Lord Mayor. But there is talk of Sir Peter Daniel. Mede, the quaker, refused to be alderman, and says he will be property and test for no man. The Prince returned safe; he went to Windsor on Monday night. The Bishop of Oxford hath a broad seal for president of Magdalen College; how they will put him is expected; for Huffle thinks he stands upon surer grounds now that Farmer is withdrawn. The Bishop of Lincoln hath lately a living fallen, the presentation to which he long since gave to one Hutton one of his archdeacons; but on Hutton offending him he revoked and gave it to a son of the Bishop of Chester, saying to the bishop, "I design to give a living to my brother, your son, for you have been a father to us both."

1687, Aug. 24. The same to the same.—The news is new in the progress, we meet it by chance. At Marlborough the Lord Chancellor took down the Queen's bed and set up his own in its place; she dissembled her resentment till she came at the Bath, and then shewed it so openly and fully, that the King sent Lord Dover to discharge him from his office and the court. (Jokes upon him.) . . . Some think Lord Castlemain, others Lord Dover will succeed him. Tirconnell, they say, meets the King at Chester. It is believed the King will see the Bishop of Oxford put into possession of Magdalen College. Huffle, I hear, is gone out of town, and will be absent at that time. There are six companies going hence to be at Oxford when the King is there the 3rd of Sept. There are 17 or 18 aldermen out.—P.S. There is a great talk still of a vicar-general, my Lord Chancellor.—The Lord Chamberlain was one of the seven blue garters that received with the Princess on Sunday fortnight at Windsor; he saw there a priest as a spy and gave notice of it. Lord Grandison went to him, and asked him what he did, if he did not design to receive; he said at last he would be there, and had the King's commission; notwithstanding that he turned him out, and the Princess with four of the noblemen that were with her complained to the King. He said it should not be so again.

1687, Sept. 1. The same to the same.—The Lord Chamberlain is but suspended; he appeared last week at the bowling green at Maribone with his key and staff, which they say would serve still to determine controversies about casts. . . . There was lately at Witham, in Essex, a great confluence of people more than once at a conventicle there, the preacher a very [] and well spoken man; he brought many bibles to put off among them at 18d. a piece, and spread catechisms among them; at last he was found out to be a priest. Last Saturday one Webster that is turned papist, one of the Bishop of Norwich's diocese, was dealing with an attorney of Norwich to convert him, and said he would go to the bishop and prove the Church of England not to be a true member. The bishop told the priest and attorney that he would reply to any writing; a day was appointed; the bishop was ready with the Dean of Norwich and Dr. Prideaux. Webster refused to write, and went away saying the bishop refused to argue.

1687, Oct. 19. The same to the same.—This day the Commissioners are gone to Oxford to visit Magdalen College, viz., Lord Chief Justice Wight, the Bishop of Chester, and Sir Thos. Jenner; they did design Dr. Hedges, and pressed him hard, but he refused.—There is a report of a visitation of the University of Cambridge. . . . The Bishop of Ch[ester] was very civil to La. Laborn, entertained him at his house, was present at the confirmation he had there, asked his blessing, and would have as many of the clergy as he could ask his blessing, and particularly the deacons and priests he had ordained. He spoke to the Recorder to have the mayor and aldermen appear to the King's Bench in their formalities, and make him a present, but they refused wholly. The Dean of Chester is suspended by the bishop; he will have an ill game to play when this bishop is of the commission for ecclesiastical affairs.

1687, Oct. 25. The same to the same.—He sends news from Oxford.—Meeting of the Commissioners at Oxford.—Speech of the Bishop of Chester.—Huffle protested, and there was a general noise and humming.—The Lord Chief Justice called it a riot, and made D. Huffle put in bail of 1,000l. for his appearance at the

King's Bench bar, with two sureties of 500l. each. They called Dr. Fairfax, and asked him if he would justify Dr. Huffle's election. He asked if they acknowledged him to be a fellow. The head of Balliol College is dead; there is a report that Bernard would be put in.—A report yesterday that several officers of the soldiers at Maidstone are made free to have voices.

1687, Nov. 16. Copy of the sentence of deprivation of Dr. Charles Aldworth and the fellows of the College, preceded by copy of petition of (the master and fellows) to the King, for forgiveness, and promise to submit to the Bishop of Oxford as their president.

1687, Nov. 21. The same to the same.—Fresh talk every day of the Lord Chancellor going out. Mentioning the Oxford business, he says, three only keep in, Dr. Smith, Charnock, and Thompson. They offered some of the Demy's fellowships, only two accepted.—The fellows are not allowed a copy of the petition, but were required to sign it on the spot. Eleanor James, they say, placed herself so full in the King's sight in the park, that he must needs take notice of her, which he did, and asked her if she were still made (mad?) She said no, but humbly begged she might ask one question without offence. Why his Majesty was so unkind to the Duke of York's friends.—One in the coffee house, they say, looked so earnestly and almost rudely upon Sir R. Le Strange, that he must take notice of it, and asked what he meant; he said he took him for the observator, by his picture which he had. "Well, what then," said Sir R.? Saith the other, "I find you play very well upon the trump marine, who can vary so many several strings upon one single string; and besides they say you writ the Letter to the Dissenter."—"You are mistaken," saith he, "I answered it."—"Nay," then saith the other, "You are mistaken, you published it, but you did not answer it." There is lately come out a sheet of paper in answer to the answers of that letter, Sir R. Le Strange and H. Care, which hath wit in it.

1687, Dec. 24. The same to the same.—The Bishop of Oxford has sent his book to the Dean of St. Paul's. I told the Dean it was his glove and defiance, but it was a gold fringed glove, it was guilt. . . . It is gone, I believe, presently to Dr. Burnet; he hath always ready money about him to pay what is anywhere due. He sent my Lord of Canterbury a book also.—Some say the Papists will answer part of it, for he has not handled after their fashion transubstantiation, and therefore they will needs think him still of the Church of England, tho' she rejects him.

1688, Aug. 7. The same to the same.— . . . On Wednesday last Mrs. Lloyd was married to Mr. Russell, and Mr. Neale has lost all his guinees. He was at St. Giles' Church, where he did expect they should have been married, and did intend to forbid the match. Some of the company were come to that church, but seeing Mr. Neale there they and he [gave] out prayers, but they sent presently to her to go to be married at another place. She went therefore to St. Ann's, and was married by Mr. Wake, who is to marry a very considerable fortune, Mrs. Horell.

1688, Aug. 21. The same to the same.—The Bishop of Rochester last Saturday sent a letter taking his leave of the board, and went to Tunbridge to drink the waters.

Letters by RALPH PALMER.

n.d. R. Palmer to R. Verney at Mid. Claydon.— . . . Besides what news I have sent my lord, I can only add this to you, that the Ld. Halifax in the House of Lords the other day produced a printed sermon of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, and submitted a passage of it to the censure of the House as he thought highly deserving it; the bishop desiring the perusal of it owned the sermon, but withall desired 'em to take the whole paragraph as it was together, and then they would see it bore another construction than what was urged; which he himself read and gave it such a turn as my Lord Halifax could not answer. The Archbishop of Cant., standing at the fire, Lord Ferrers asked him what he thought of it; truly (he said) he thought plain sermons best, for he did not like wit in 'em; Lord Ferrers answered he could not be of his Grace's opinion, for sermons were generally so very dull, he was glad to meet with any wit in them.

1685, July 11, Oxford. Ral. Palmer to Elizabeth Verney at her house over against the coffee house in Hatton Street, Hatton Garden.—We have the good news of the ruin of Scot and Gray, who, I suppose, will be executed speedily; and if you hear what punishment is to be inflicted, pray let me know.

SIR
H. VERNEY,
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1689, March 7, Little Chelsey. R. Palmer to John Verney.—I have gotten a very good Cremona violin, so that I would desire you not to put yourself to any trouble about sending for one.

1688, Jan. 10, Little Chelsey. The same to the same. . . . I can tell you somewhat rather good news than bad, that the soldiers allotted these three weeks to our share marched on Tuesday, but others came in who quarter not upon gentlemen but innkeepers and shopkeepers. I hope we shall have no more, though I wish them well, for they are an affliction even to an afflicted people, which makes it proverbial that a bad peace is better than a just war.

1689, March 10, Middle Temple.—The same to the same.—There is nothing of news extant of colourable authority, and therefore you must take the coffee house talk, which was very positive the other night, that the French have put out to sea 25 sail of ships, with tenders, for Ireland, men, money, and ammunition. They say there are 30,000 pds. worth of copper farthings coined or coining for the sole use of Ireland. As to others news, I must give you an account of the proceedings of our Parliament which sat in the Temple Hall on Thursday last, concerning the tax upon chambers, consisting of barristers and students, where it was thought we were not in reach of the Act of Parliament, because it is not mentioned in the Act that we shall be taxed, but only commissioners nominated for the two Temples, which, I fear, is equivalent, though a committee was appointed to go to the commissioners, Sir Will. Whitlock, Sir George Treby, &c., to signify our opinion, which yet is depending unresolved.

1689, Oct. 9, Middle Temple.—The same to the same.—As to foreign news, I suppose you'll see the victory of the Inniskilling men over a great number of rebels in the Gazette. But 'tis reported and believed that there has been treachery in D. Schomberg's army among the French in it, and that forty or fifty of them are bringing over hither; two engineers were hung upon the spot for nailing the touch holes of forty pieces of cannon, and discovered by a Jacobite deserter. On Sunday there was a great talk of the taking of Dublin, intimated (as 'tis thought) in an express which the King had at Newmarket on Saturday night; but there being nothing in the Gazette, we know not what to think of it, yet wagers are laid of it. They talk here that several French merchants are taken up, their names and crimes I am ignorant of. The synod of divines did nothing towards the alteration of the book of Common Prayer, and I do not hear when they are to meet; better not at all. Last night there was fresh news printed that Prince Louis of Baden had taken Nissa, and slain 6,000 men, took all their cannon, bag and baggage, the fight beginning after 5 o'clock and night putting a stop to it; and news since from him (by the way of Vienna) is that they have had another engagement and victory. In the same paper is news that Bonne made some propositions to surrender; the chief was, that twenty persons might walk out of the town masked, which the elector would not consent to, but told them if they did not surrender by such a time, within a day, he would storm them, so that one Major Wildman had a letter last night that the town surrendered upon reasonable terms.

1690, March 25th.—The same to the same.— . . There is a great pressing for seamen, and several false press masters; one I saw pumped last night in the Temple, and others have gone near London into a carpenter's yard, and by scaring the workmen with colour of authority, have robbed the house. There is intelligence that the French fleet has landed men in Ireland, 'tis said 8,000, though that is but imaginary. Yesterday the Parliament addressed the King by way of answer to his speech, that they would support him with their best advice and assistance.

1703, Oct. 11, Little Chelsea. R. Palmer to Ralph Verney.— . . . The Queen intended to have lain at Mr. Ernles house at Whetham, for he was sent for out of Herefordshire for that purpose, it being within 12 miles of the Bath, but this day's Gazette not mentioning it, I suppose her health permitted her to take greater stages, for she was on Sunday at Windsor.

1705, Dec. 3, Little Chelsey. R. Palmer to Lord Fermanagh My Lord Wharton's great stable (in Church Lane at Chelsea), is converted into a play house, where we have all been to see great things, a fine Scaramouch, &c. performed by the Duke of Southampton's

1705, Dec. 18.—The same to the same.—I am very glad of the success at Buckingham, and that your Lordship (at this low tide of Ch— interest) was so instru-

mental in the promotion of an honest churchman, who, I am only sorry to hear is very subject to the falling sickness, or something like it. The protesting lords against the late resolution were 30, their reasons are handed about but not come to me yet, only this, that there is a particular collect in the Liturgy, for the preservation of the church in this time of danger, or something tantamount; but I heard my neighbour (Sir J. Cope) say (who you know is a w[hig]) that he thought they were strong reasons. Only four bishops were against it, York, Lichfield, Rochester, St. David's; when it was in the House of Commons, a member desired the word *state* might be put into, for they were so interwoven, one could not be safe without the other, but that would not be suffered. There has been a quarrel between Lords Halifax and Carmarthen; the latter began about his place, upon which H— told him he supposed he meant a quarrel, and therefore would give him satisfaction in the park; next day at such an hour, at which Halifax came, and was met by a gentleman from the Prince to let him know he might return, for his adversary was secured. I leave you to judge of the management. There has been another between Lord W. Pawlet and Duckman (Docminique ?) the merchant, concerning words in the House spoken by the latter, which only came to blows, the rest prevented. It is confidently said Lord Rivers is to supply Lord Peterborough's place in Catalonia.

1706, April 7. R. Palmer to Ralph Verney When yours came yesterday, I was a-hunting buck on Putney Heath with the Queen's buck hounds, there was a great appearance of gentlemen, tho' a bad day, they did not thin out before 1 o'clock, so we had fair riding and good, tho' short sport.

1706, April 13, Chelsea. R. Palmer to Lord Fermanagh.—Lord Marlborough, I am told, went yesterday morning for Holland. There have been 2 Lisbon mails, there is little likely to be done there, but they are very easy as to Catalonia.

1706, June 23, Chelsea.—R. Palmer to R. Verney, Esq^{re}, at Middle Claydon.—Sir John Cope's third son was killed by a kettle drummer, about a woman; he is in Newgate; it was the first time he mounted guard at the Tower, and his commission of lieutenant in the guards (which is styled captain) cost his father, but 2 months ago, 800*l*. altogether.

1706, Oct. 22, Little Chelsea. R. Palmer to Lord Fermanagh, at Mid. Claydon.— . . Here is a great house breaking all about London, and at Great Chelsea, two watchmen last week were almost killed by 4 rogues who had taken off a casement of Dr. King's. Here is little new besides the arrival of Sir John Leak (on whom you will find some lines on the other side), and the preparation of a gold sword of 100*l*. value for a present for him. I hear the Duke of Somerset won the most money by horse racing at Newmarket, near 1,000*l*. I heard that Lord Peterborough is continued in statu quo prius in Spain, and that if his advice had been taken, secured, &c., but Count Lichstentein (King Charles his favourite) and he were at enmity, who they give a wretched character of, as a very silly fellow, always undervaluing the English and spending the King's money on relics, but is now they say removed. Lord Peterborough, they say, lost all his baggage in the retreat to Valentia, which his lady is recruiting. He is at Turin, 'tis thought for horses.

1706, Nov. 19. The same to the same.— . . The peace between Sweden and Poland surprises everybody; D. Marlborough knew nothing of the particulars the last post, neither any of the confederate envoys, tho' our prints have liberally touched over many particulars. The Scotch union is now despaired of at court, since a general assembly are against it, as I hear from good hands; how our Parliament will take these things, time must shew, but 'tis not the first time courts have been deceived. It is easy to be guessed whose b— makes buttons. My Lord of London and Dr. Godolphin are the chiefest candidates for the bishopric of Winchester. I do believe the first may have it if he will, and I hope he will, but I fear he may be dissuaded by false friends. The late Bishop of Winchester's death was foretold by a lad in the school, of 18 or 19 years. He declared before any ill happened that such a one (a chaplain and hale man) should die very soon, and he himself the 12th of Sept. last, and the Bishop before Christmas. The story is true, and the fact proved so, and even the day of the boy's death. There is little to do at Westminster Hall besides litigating the privileges of corporations, mandamus's, and returns, with their executions and debates which we may thank the county elections for, because they keep the bench and bar in countenance. Your old

SIR
H. VERNY,
BART.

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VERNEY,
BART.

acquaintance, Aaron Goodyear, is in a lamentable condition at Richmond . . . Last night Lord Marlborough came to St. James's. I hear the States have presented him 50,000*l.*, and that there will be a general peace very speedily, from what has been transacted and offered since the letters from the late Elector of Bavaria. I have had no letter from Jerry Bird, but his Captⁿ's lady has heard that they got well all and in good health to Lisbon, tho' they go to Valentia, where I hear our forces have had a miserable time of it, such heats upon their marches that the barrels of their guns burnt their fingers, they were so hot by the sun, most of which have been laid up in hospitals ever since, miserably sick. Lord Peterborow is out of all there, as the officers write from thence.—Poetry—P.S. The Parliament will be prorogued for a fortnight longer I hear.

1706, Nov. 19. R. Palmer to R. Verney.—. . . We heartily wished you amongst us the other night at my chamber, where your sister Cave, Sir Thom., Mrs. Cave, and Mrs. Adams, and my she friends &c., to the number of a score assembled to hear some of the opera of Arsinoe and Camilla songs performed, where likewise Mr. Hadley, his son, lady and daughters, and serjeant Cheshire were too. I hear there are come hither 4 prophets from the Sevenses who have foretold most of the successes of the Camisars, and the two victories at Bleinheim and Ramellies. I hear my Lord Keeper is going to be married to Mrs. Clavering, a northern lady, a fine woman of about 2,000*l.* fortune, no more. Here is a very high speech of the Lord Bellhaven's sold in London against the Union, where he does not only argue against, but banter and ridicule our nation.

1707, March 29. Ralph Palmer to Ralph Verney, Esq^{re}, at No. 3 up the steps, and one pair of stairs in Barbon's building, by the Water Gate in the Middle Temple.

1707, Aug. 9. The same to the same.—Young Sir J. Cope, &c., are arrived with the equivalent at Edinburgh, they are lodged 4 pair upstairs high in the castle, and were conveyed thither by a coach and 3 horses, with a postilion for the honour of Scotland.

1707, Aug. 26. The same to the same.—D. Devonshire, I hear, gave Dr. Garth a ring off his finger, and they say has forbid the monument's erection, but if it be as you say, I suppose it may be to be pulled down. He is extolled by our writers for his bright example. I do hear his debts are not nigh so great as were expected. He always kept 10,000*l.* in a particular chest by him, and if ever he borrowed out of it he was certainly true to it again, tho' he sent his silver cistern to fetch the money, which I hear was under pawn at a goldsmith's when he died . . . I think he owed my brother Dunk 300*l.*, which he has got paid since he died.

1708, June 15, Chelsea. The same to the same.—Mr. Talbot (Bishop of Oxford's son) is stolen by the Lady Matthew's daughter, she being under 16, and worth 9 or 10,000*l.*

s. d. Ralph Palmer to Viscount Fermanagh.—News that Vendosme, Prince Eugene, and D. Marlborough are to have an interview. In Westminster Hall schemes have been to make Holt a peer; Jekyl, Chief Justice; and Sir J. Montague, Chief Justice of Chester; and Sir J. Parker, Attorney-General, but the first likes not a super sedes, and how they will now order it I know not. 'Tis much doubted whether Lord G. will die; his forfeitures being but for life, some grantees of it (they talk) for that reason will save him; on the other hand 'tis violently pushed by now interested people . . . Duke and Duchess of Beaufort are come to reside at Chelsea.

1708, March 21. The same to the same.—Lord Marlborough went last night, and matters look towards peace.

1709, Aug. 17. R. Palmer to his nephew Ralph Verney.—The town is very empty and news scarce, or the siege of the citadel of Tournay is slow. . . . The case of the Palatine is all our domestic talk. I find there will be circular letters to all the parishes and all vestrys in order to receive some families at 5*l.* per head, but what to do with them is hard to imagine, and 'tis thought Parliament will enquire into the invitation they had hither.

1709, Sept. 20. R. Palmer to Ralph Verney, at Baddow Hall, near Chelmsford. . . . I hear Lord Marlborough wrote lately to Lord Townsend, in Holland, that he was sorry his lordship should have so little employment, but assured him in a short time he would have as much business as he could turn his hands to, *inuendo*—Peace. . . . The Marshal Buffers the night before the battle sent to the Duke that he had such proposals to make as he was confident would be acceptable. The Duke announced that the next day he

should be very busy, but the next day after he should be at his service to confer. This was a finesse of the French to get themselves more strongly entrenched yet if they could, and as handsomely parried. Dr. Hare, the Duke's chaplain, writes there could not be less than 40,000 men slain on both sides.

1710, June 20.—The same to the same.—The Bank have got a promise of the Queen not to make any further alteration in the ministry for fear of sinking the national credit, but were very imprudent in not applying to the city magistrates.

1710, Oct. 10. R. Palmer to Lord Fermanagh.—I congratulate your lordship's election, and wish that your associate candidate, Sir Harry Seymour, had been your partner, tho' I hear he will certainly be in for some boro' in the west by the interest of the Bishop of Winchester, who, being bound by a very considerable debt to him, must serve him, tho' against his inclination, as his endeavours in that county, if I am rightly informed, sufficiently testify. No public intelligence at present. The Bank held a special court to-day, being so overloaded with the quick circulation and influx of exchange bills that they are making another call on the Adventurers, which makes much grumbling among those who are concerned.

1711, Nov. 3. Ralph Palmer to Ralph Verney.—'Tis said the Parliament will be put off for 10 days or a fortnight longer, in order to have the whole scheme of the peace settled to be open to them. Monsr. Mesnager came from France on Wednesday night again, and 'tis most likely things will be settled to all satisfaction but the Whigs, who spare nobody in their slander. One Dr. Pellet said in a coffee house that Lord Fermanagh moved at the sessions for an address to the Queen against making a peace. This I dare say is a lye upon him, but he said the county would not agree to it.

1711, Dec. 11. R. Palmer to R. Verney. You hear the Lords address to make no peace without all Spain. The Commons agree with the Queen's most excellent speech. Lord Somers neither spoke nor voted in the House. Lord Nottingham moved it first against his usual principle. I think Lord Cooper said nothing, nor voted neither. Lord Guernsey, I hear, concurred with the ministry against Lord Nottingham, but to-day I hear, upon the report of the address by the committee, he changed and voted with the address, but this I am not certain of. The Commons upon a division carried theirs by a majority of 124; the Lords the previous question by only one, and the question itself by six; and upon the report, as I hear on Saturday, by 11, some say 17. I know 'twas thought it would have been thrown out upon the report by the committee, for many Lords were not there. I hear Lord Wha. (Wharton), coming out of the House after the vote of the address, clapped his hand upon the Lord Treasurer's shoulder, and said, by God, my lord, if you can bear this you are the strongest man in England. But I must not omit another piece of news. The French King, when first he made his proposals, sent the Queen an original paper offered him by Holland for a separate peace soon after the commencement of this war, as a mark of his sincerity, with another from the then Emperor. That the Lord Str——d (Strafford) carried with him into Holland, and in the General Assembly there, some reflections being made as if our Queen would make a separate peace, that Lord rose in great indignation and justified her honour in all particulars as well as her present inclinations; but he said they had dealt basely by her, pulled out that original paper, signed by some then present, and some since dead, which confounded them so that they had nothing more to say but to come into the measures.

1711, Dec. 29. R. Palmer to R. Verney.—They talk of new lords to be made. Mr. St. John to be Earl of Bolingbroke, Mr. Granvil Earl of Bath, Mr. Bathurst, Sir Rich. Child, Sir Thomas Willoughby, William Pitt, of Hampshire, and some others. Col. Nicholson is arrived here, and they say has brought back his 4,000 men from the expedition to Quebec, which were thought to have been lost, safe to his country again. . . . Lord Dartmouth, they say, will be made Lord Treasurer of the Household, and Sir Thomas Hanmer secretary in his place.

1711, Jan. 2. R. Palmer to Viscount Fermanagh. . . 'Tis said a remonstrance is coming up from Scotland on the judgment of the Lords in the case of Duke Hambleton (Hamilton), and 'tis likewise discoursed that an Act of Parliament will be brought in by way of explanation of that Union clause which has been defective in that particular, and be carried by the new promotion among the great ones.

1712, Aug. 19. The Duke of Leeds has vested his

SIR
H. VERNEY,
BART.

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H. VERNY,
BART.

estate in trustees, one of whom is Mr. Freeman, kt. of the shire for Hertfordshire, who are to pay 2,200*l.* per ann. to the present Duke, conditionally, that he makes no opposition to the execution of his will; but that I think he has broken already, for he went down to Yorkshire first, got possession of the cellar from the butler, and then tore and burnt some of the richest hangings and other goods, &c.

1713, New Year's Day. R. Palmer to Visct. Fermanagh. Dr. Sloan is likely to be a purchaser for Lord Cheney's whole estate and living of Chelsea; he has been some time about it, he was at first but about a part of it.

1713, Jan. 27. Ralph Palmer to Visct. Fermanagh. . . . Lord Carbery lies in state at his house, and is to be deposited in the Abbey on Wednesday night. His daughter, who enjoys all he has, except some few legacies (the Lady Ann Vaughan), has bought in 6 horses already, her father never keeping above a pair. He had been with his banker, and returning home sickened and died presently. He had redeemed his estate and amassed wealth by the government of Jamaica, where he carried many shauntelmen of Wales with him, and sold 'em there for slaves, as he did his chaplain, to a blacksmith; and tho' he has left her 4,000*l.* per annum besides a great personal estate, was contented rather to keep all he had gotten to himself than to dispose of her well in marriage with any part of it, or the settlement of his estate on or after his death, tho' 84 years old, so that you will not wonder at his servant's answer upon an "How do you" sent to him, that his master, he believed, was by that time got half way to hell, whom thro' excessive penury he almost starved living. They talk of a very speedy instalment of the gartered knights at Windsor. The Duchess of Marlborough, I hear to night, is gone, having presented many jewels to her friends and acquaintances, and Dr. Garth . . . a diamond ring of 200*l.* value. 'Tis exit instead of obit. The Queen . . . has presented Stanhope with her picture, embellished with gold and diamonds, with the castle of Alcantara on the reverse. The Parliament, 'tis said, will be put off longer. Cadogan offered to surrender his regiment, which his lieutenant, Col. Kellum, has given him by direction 3,000*l.* for, which offer (having been very kindly used) was taken so ill that they displaced him from the Tower. The directors of the Bank have been with Lord Treasurer about the loan of money, some of 'em staunch Whigs. I suppose good interest will supersede their pretended fears of the Pretender.

1713, March 24. R. Palmer to Visct. Fermanagh.—I hear that Lord Halifax had a great dinner, where the late ministry were all invited. Lord Treasurer had notice of it, and having (ex officio) often affairs with him picked out that time to go and dine with him. Lord Sunderland was just getting out of the coach, but seeing him alighting step'd into it again and rub'd off; most of the rest that were there went away at the appearance of his enchanted wand, and, in short, the Junto could not sit, for he stayed and dined there.

1713, June 2. R. Palmer to the same. . . . You may remember at the last conference we had it was resolved that an Act of Parliament should be obtained for the sale of Col. Lovet's increase; and why this has not been pushed on this session is matter of wonder to us. Now the sale of the lighthouse is proposed by decree in Chancery only. . . .

1716, Nov. 28. . . . The same to the same. . . . I have sold my chambers in the Temple to one Mr. Samuel Hill, an M.P. for Lichfield, for 300 guineas, after having enjoyed them 28 years. One motive was, I was pretty near being called to the Bench, which if I had fined would have been 50*l.*, and if I had accepted would have cost me 200*l.* down.

1740, Sept. 21. The same to his nephew Viscount Fermanagh.

19 Car. II., Oxford. "Charles R." and signet (wafer) countersigned by Windebank.—License for Sir R. Verney and his lady to travel and take 50*l.* (Certified to be your Majesty's pleasure by Mr. Secry. Nicholas.) Tho. Windebank.

1663. (Vellum). April 15, Jerusalem. Latin certificate under the hand and seal of Bernardus Beluel, a vicar, custodiæ terræ sanctæ, that John Verney, son of Sir Ralph, had visited the sepulchre, Calvary, &c. &c.

Poetry. A certain poem as it was presented in Latin by divines and others before his Majesty in Cambridge by way of interlude, stiled Liber Novus de adventu Regis ad Cantabrigiam, faithfully done into English with some liberal advantages, made rather to be sung

than read, to the tune of Bonny Nell, 1615. (26 verses.)
Begin—

It is not yet a fortnight since
Lutetia entertained our Prince,
And vented hath a studied toy
As long as was the siege of Troy,
And spent themselves for full five days
In speeches, exercises, and plays.

26th verse.—Nor is this all which we do singe,
For of their peace the world must ringe,
And Oxford to their tackling look,
For there is coming out a booke
Will spoyle Joseph Barnesius
I' the saile of Rex Platonius.

Bishop Corbett to the ladies of the new dress that weare gorgets and railes downe to their wasts.—*Begins.*
Ladies that weare black cypresse vailles. (14 lines.)

The Lady's reply (18 lines). *Begins,*

Black cypress vailles are cloudes of night,
While linen railes are rays of light.

Pims Junto. (2½ close pp.) *Begins,*

Truth I could chide you friends, why how so late,
My watch speaks eight and not one Pin o' th' State
This day undone, can such remissness fitt
Your active spirits my more hellish witt.

Ends, "Twill bee chiefe crown and glory unto him
To say he play'd his part like you and Pim.

Verses to Lady Mary Gaudy, wife of Sir Charles Gaudy, upon the admirable harmony of her voice. (41 lines.)

Begins, "Madam, the task you pleasingly enjoyed."

Verses to Lady Mary Watson on her incomparable skill in poesy. (23 lines, signed W. G.)

Temp. Eliz. Come ye graces of the night
That it is silente sportes delight,
See the wanton moonbeam playes
Lightening all the doubtfull wayes,
Come, come, the night decays,
Lamentinge our delayes.

Had I the power to charme their cares,
Pleasure then should conquer feares,
Youth should walke and age should rest,
Love speakes each thing for the best;
Come, come, sweete ladies come,
Blind night is deaf and dumb.
Let the drowsie porter slepe,
But let love his watches kepe;
Counte it finely, daunce and playe,
And singe heavy care away;
Come, come, the night belongs
To love and lovers' songes.

Not in the Corte nor citie dwells my love,
But in obscuritie as in a grove,
And where young primroses growes unsene, un-
knowne,

Untouched of any and not breathed uppon,
And when I saw her first me thought she shon
As in the dark dorth a rich diamon,
And then all suddenly a fry dart
And flash of joy did lighten in my hart.

As when some pore waie-fairing man doth finde
Much treasure hid or lost, his stupide minde
Joy and good fortune doth so much amase,
And so sur charged that he doth stand at gase
Doubting at first whether he sees or no,
Or only thinkes or dreams that it is soe,
Doe what I can, I can but tell in parte
How love the first conceived in my harte,
And since how faithfully it hath forth brought
To me abounddante griffes but all for naught:
Ay me, most wofull wretch, to what a state
Am I now com, and how unfortunate.

When the fairest beauties which
Cortes and cities where they moste
Not subvert my native libertie
Or tempestes, my mindes tranquillitie.

That now at length lik some great waightly pearle
The only form of a fair countrie gearle
Should hang so heavi at my headles hearte,
And cruciate thus my deare immortal parte
With such distraction both of hope and feare
As my pore wretched hart in peses teare,
But how could ever I, why should I strive,
The joyes or paines of love heare to contrive,
For they are like toe thos of heaven and hell
Which never anie mortall tong can tell.

SIR
H. VERNY
BART.

SIR
VERNEY,
BART.

Landless Will on Lambeth Strand and black Tom,
tyrant of Ireland (13 verses of 6 lines.) *Ends,*

And will they triple crown as lost
The triple tree more fit. (*Printed.*)

The reasons and grounds for the establishment of the
3 lighthouses at the North and South Forelands for the
prevention of shipwreck upon the Goodwin Sands. (2
brief sheets.)

Folio. Copies of Messrs. Jenkinson, Bingley, and
Barker's letters and other letters and papers relating to
the honour of Pontefract, co. York, belonging to the
Duchy of Lancaster. 1765-9. Letters, 110 pp. and
several pages of lists of towns and villages within the
Honour, and of cottagers; and Index of names of places,
&c.

Folio of 22 leaves (Temp. Car. I.) 15 characters.

1. The accomplished Woman. *Begins,* The noblest
design that we can propose to ourselves in conversa-
tion.

2. Of Reputation. *Begins,* Reputation is a great trea-
surer.

15. Of Jealousy. *Begins,* One cannot lose that without
sorrow that is possessed with love and preserved with
carefulness.

Quarto, 2½ pp. *Begins,*

When Serjeant Tomson (Sir W. Tomson) breath'd
his last

The coif was never better grac'd,
But when upon the bench 'twas plac'd
His brethren strove who should inherit.

(A squib upon Salathiel Lowell, who succeeded.)

Four verses of 9 lines, except the second verse, which
has 8 lines *Begins,*

Noe dreame it was
When you, fond fool, supposed
Your liberty to be inclosed
Within the walls of Venus bower,
Which you each hour
Thought some fair flower;
Some other jayler would have better fit
Thee than myself, which did commit
So great a folly for want of wit.

The danger, wherein the kingdom now standeth and
the remedy by Sir R. C.

A letter written by Inioza to King James, touching
the Duke of Buckingham, his actions and miscarriage
in Spain.

Considerations for the repressing of the increase of
priests and Jesuits and recusants without drawing of
blood, by Sir R. C.

Three printed play bills, each about 6 inches by 3
inches.

At the Theatre Royal in Drury
Lane, this present Wednesday, being the last day
of Nov., will be presented

A Play called

The Indian Emperor, or

The Conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards.

No money to be return'd after the curtain is drawn.
By their Majesties servants. Vivant Rex et Regina.

The 2nd is for Henry 2nd of England.

The 3rd is for All for Love or the World well lost,
and Theodosius or the force of Love.

My best thanks are given to Sir Harry Verney for
his very kind hospitality at Claydon House during my
visits there.

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF AYSCOUGH FAWKES, ESQ., OF
FARNLEY HALL, CO. YORK.

Four large folio volumes, contain reports by Ayscough
Fawkes, Esq., of cases in the King's Bench, 3-12
George II.

1616. Nov. 4. Chancery Lane. Thomas Coghill to
Mr. William Dalston, Esq., His Majesty's attorney
before the council in the north, at his house in York
. . . The Lord Chief Justice continues his place still
as yet, and lies at his chamber in the Temple, but hath
not romed to Westminster all this term. It is thought
that he shall be received again into grace and favour
before the King's going away, but there are so many
rumours that I must have the certainty thereof to the
event, for which we pray and hope well for the honour
of the law. This day the Prince was created, when the
judges were all present (but he) by special command-
ment from my Lord Chancellor, who chid some of them
for their late coming it is said. There are three in

the light for one sheriff, Sir Thomas Hobbie, Mr. A. FAWKES,
Michell Wharton, and Mr. Wallis Hawkesworth. Esq.

Among the early deeds is a release by the Templars
which names as witnesses several of the order.

Of a series of charters formerly belonging to Fountains
Abbey I have given notes below.

Court Rolls of Mensington (Menston), the earliest
is in the reign of Ed. III. One of 5 Hen. VII. (a
short one) is called *Curia Militaris* of Thos. Hawkes-
worth, but the entries are only of the usual kind.

c. 1300. Brother Imbert de Peraut, humble servant
of the Chivalry of the Temple, makes known to all that
they, by the common counsel and assent of the Chapter
at Easter, at London, released and quit claimed from
them and their successors to the abbat and convent of
Bellaland for ever all their claim in that pasture which
the abbat and convent lately enclosed near their b . . .
of Wythstanklyf; but so that if the beasts of the
releasers, or the beasts of their men of Kereby enter
that close for want of fencing they shall not be im-
pounded, but shall be driven out without detention,
this release notwithstanding. *Witnesses,* Brother Radulf,
chaplain, Brother Richard son of John, Brother Wm. le
Englys, Brother Roger of Akeny, Brother Robert
Scroppe, Brother Ranulf de Breemesgrave, Brother Wm.
de Merden, then precentor of York.—A large mass of
green wax, oval, 2½ inches by 2 inches, is impressed with
the circular seal of about 1½ inch of the Lamb, with
nimbus and flag. Sigillum Mil. Templi.

1315. Monday after the Feast of St. Agatha, Virgin.
In the market place of Thresk—William de Buscy, son
of Oliver de Buscy, has inspected the charters of
feoffment of his ancestors. He confirms to God and
St. Mary and the Abbat and Convent of Bellaland and
their successors, all the said feoffments, and releases
to them in frankalmoine, all his right and claim in the
demesne of the vill of Angotby, and in all secular ser-
vices, actions, and demands, as well foreign as others,
touching the said demesne, and in all other lands and
tenements which the said abbat and convent have by
any person's donation throughout his whole feo.;
Witnesses, Sir John de Bartone of Fritone, Thomas de
Coleville, John Malebys, Robert de Colville, Kts.;
John de Harnby, steward of the said abbat and
convent, Robert de Foxholes, William Wisbarne, and
others.—Red seal, the same size as the last mentioned;
in it is a small round seal, a heater-shaped shield
bearing some animal rampant, with a legend. A
counterpart of the above of the same date and seal,
but with a few variations, as Augotby by many called
Osgotby.

10 Ed. III., Monday in Easter month (or mense Pascha)
Kerby.—William Malebys and Alexander de Berghes,
Kts., release and quit claim to the prior of the Hospital
of St. John of Jerusalem in England, all claim in all
lands, &c., advowsons, &c., in the territory of Kereby
by Scatton, which they have had hitherto by grant of
Alexander Cruel, viz., which formerly were of the
Master and Chivalry of the Temple in England in that
vill. *Witnesses,* John Mauleverer, John Colville, John
de Bluygton?, John de Essaura.—Round red seal of
about 2 inches, in it is a round seal, a shield with
helmet and legend. The second seal is gone.

24 Hen. VIII. Oct. 20th. Indenture between John,
Abbat of Bellaland and the Convent, and Richard Ask-
with of Osgodeby.—They lease to Richard Askwith
and to Bryan his son one third part of their grange
called Osgodeby Grange, with the appurtenances, in
the occupation of the said Richard Askwith, from
St. Martin's day in winter next for 99 years.—Rent,
6 marks and 8s. 10½d. half yearly. The lessees to have
housebote, firebote, hedgebote, ploughbote, and cart-
bote.—Fragment of the Common Seal.—Bishop with
staff under a canopy, on his right are two small figures
of monks in profile.

3rd and 4th of Philip and Mary, last of June.—In-
denture between Nicholas, Archbishop of York, Primate
of England, and Legate of the See Apostolic of the one
part, and James Bryne, Great Steward of the Household
to the Archbishop of the other part.—The archbishop
grants to James Bryne all that his parsonage or chapel
of Kilborne, in the county of York, with all manner of
houses, &c., now or late in the occupation of the curate
there, and 1 oxgangs of glebe land in Kilborne,
parcel of the said chapel, and now or late in the tenure
of Nicholas Newton; another tenement or messuage,
with four oxgangs in Kilborne, now or late in the
occupation of Mawde Ecclefield, widow, and his tithes
of corn and grain, hay, lambs, wool, hemp lyne, offer-
ings, oblations, and a sheep pasture or sheep rayne,
with the appurtenances now or late in the occupation

FAWKES,
Esq.

A. FAWKES,
Esq.

of Bryan Ecclesfield, Maud Ecclesfield, Thomas Ecclesfield, or their assigns, except the great woods and under woods, from the Feast of Mark the Evangelist last for 21 years, Rent 8*l.*, with hedgebote, &c. Large seal of the Archbishop. Seal of the Dean and Chapter annexed, with common seal in white wax of one figure.

1402, Dec. 21st. This is a transcript of letters patent under the seal of Richard, Archbishop of York, of precesses and acts in the time of John de Thoresby, late predecessor of the said Richard, made at the instance of Thomas Tennipe, layman of York diocese.

FOUNTAINS' ABBEY.

n.d. William Alabaster, gives to God and the monks of St. Mary of Fountains, half an acre of meadow in Stainburne, namely, that which pertains to his gresmanland lying between his Essart and Salveroda, in frankalmoign.—*Witnesses*, Nicolas de Catt, Matthew Forester, Robert his brother, Thomas de Fozton.—Seal green, oval, (broken).

(31.) William, son of William de Stainburne, gives to God and the monks of St. Mary of Fountains, in frankalmoign, one messuage in the vill of Stainburne with the croft called Hesecroft, to wit, from the vill to Stainburne bec, within these bounds; namely, between the croft which Alan, son of Alan, gave them and the donor's land which is in the other part next towards the Su (South?)—And that messuage with the croft which the said Alan gave them; and quit claims all the service which Alan does therefore to him yearly, namely 12*d.*; and all the donor's meadow between Stainburne bec and the heads of the said two crofts. *Witnesses*, Wale, chaplain of Stainburne, Helyas son of Cnut, Thomas de Fostune, Adam Ruffus, Robert, son of Udard of Lindeleia, Henry de Castellai, Nigel Harmeric of the same vill, Henry son of Holdewine of Rithona, Adam, son of William.—Large round seal about 2 inches. (This deed is marked *Vacat.*)

(68.) Adam, son of Thomas, son of Hugh the chaplain, gives to God and St. Mary of Fountains, one bovat of land, with its appurtenances, in the territory of Stainburne, with his body there to be buried; namely, that bovat which Agnes, his mother, formerly demised to him to farm for 16 years; doing foreign service appurtenant. *Witnesses*, Simon Mauleverer, Thomas de Burtone, Thomas Hurtesky, Robert le Bewr, Robert, son of Thomas of Burtone, and others. Seal of grantor, oval, fleur-de-lis.

The three next deeds are tied together.

(14.) Robert de Leleia gives to God and St. Mary of Fountains 30 acres of land with appurtenances, and pasturage for 200 sheep in the territory of Stainburne; namely, those which he bought of William the clerk of Mastone, in frankalmoign.—If warranty fail, he will give to the value of his land in Haggendeby, or elsewhere, at their pleasure. *Witnesses*, Walter de Bouintone, Alan de Saktone, Roger Malleverer, Robert de Wivelstorp, Nicholas de Catone, William de Salleia, Matthew Foraster, Robert, his brother, W. de Clatherom.—Oval seal—bird, well cut.

(23.) William Clerk, of Stainburne, gives to God and St. Mary of Fountains three acres in the territory of Stainburne; namely, those which are most to the east in the culture of Eadolfriding, in frankalmoign.—He also confirms to them 30 acres of land in the vill of Stainburne with the common of pasture of the said vill out side, corn and meadow for 200 sheep which they have of Robert Lelai; and they may have the 30 acres next the 3 acres which he gave them in Eadolfriding, to wit, furrow to furrow. *Witnesses*, Richard de Rippela, Nicholas de Catton, Matthew Forester, Henry de Scipt., Helias son of Knut, Adam, son of William, William Alebastre, Adam Ruffus.—Seal gone. (This deed is marked *Vacat.*)

(58.) Elyas, son of Knut of Stainburne, gives to Agnes, daughter of Yngerode, his sister, and her children by Hugh the chaplain, for homage and service, and 28*s.* of silver, one toft in Stainburne of half an acre of land; namely, that toft lying between his toft and garden, and the house of W. le Franceis, and 4½ acres of arable lands in the fields of the said vill, namely, &c. (defining them). *Witnesses*, Nigel de Pluppton, Peter his son, John his son, William de Marton, Matthew de Bram, Walter de Stokkeld, Robert son of Uckem of Plumpton, Walan, chaplain of Stainburne, Robert, son of Henry of Sikkelinghale, Robert Bongaut, Gilbert Lardiner, Henry de Screvin, Adam, son of Gregory of Stainburne, and many others. Round seal of the grantor (broken) about 2 inches; a geometrical device.

30. Alan, son of Alan of Westone, gives to God and St. Mary of Fountains one messuage with croft in

Stainburne, with common of the vill in wood and plain, and free exit and ingress; namely, that messuage and croft which he held of W., son of W., son of Thore, by the same bounds as Henry, son of Dunning, held the land of him; rent 12*d.* *Witnesses*—William, son of William, Helyas, son of Cnut, Adam Ruffus, Adam, son of William, Henry Haimeric, Nigel de Castellai, Serlo de Pouele, Robert, son of Udard of Lindelai.—Seal gone.

67. Alice, daughter of Henry de Castellai, in her widowhood gives to God &c., in frankalmoign, all the land, with meadow and appurtenances, in the territory of Stainburne which Henry, her father, gave her in marriage.—*Witnesses*, Hugh de Lelai, Hugh de Tausan, Robert de Muncketone, Serlo, the clerk, Femia of Stainburne, Malger de Pouele, W. de Castellia. Round red seal of the grantor.

(47.) William Clerk, of Stainburne, gives to God &c., those 5 acres and one rood in Stainburne which they have of the gift of Nigel de Plumpton. *Witnesses*—Alexander de Dorset, Walter, son of Ralph, Richard of Brertone, Helias of Stainburne, Robert, son of Uckeman of Pluntone, Henry of Scherewin, and many others.—Seal gone.

(24.) Large deed. William Clerk, of Stainburne, gives to God, &c., in the territory of Stainburne, all land between the way which goes between the middle of the vill and the way which leads to Lindelei, and goes down to Stainburn bec, and so by Stainburn bec towards *le sic* as far as the land which Alan, son of Thorphin, held of him, and so up to the aforesaid way thro' the middle of the vill—to enclose and do what they will with it.—Also 12 acres of cultivated land in the territory of the said vill; namely, 3 acres in Birkelandes and 3 acres in Forelandes, and 3 acres in Edolfridinges, *et est terre quam habent de Roberto de Lelai*: and 2 acres and one rood, which abut on the cemetery of the chapel of Stainburne and three roods which abut on the land of the church.—And so much meadow in *le saucei de mea parte quantum pertinet* to 2 bovates of land in the said vill and pasture &c., to 2 bovates within and without the vill.—And pasture for 6 score of sheep, and for 20 cows and their calves until two years old, and pasture for 10 oxen, and if no oxen then for so many other beasts instead.—And sufficient estovers to burn and build in the said land of Stainburne out of the woods of the said vill.—They may have the 30 acres next the three *sulco ad sulcum* which he gave them in Edolfriding. *Witnesses*, R. de Rippelai, Radulf de Bramhop, Nicolas de Catton, Matthew Forestar, Henry de Sciptone, Walter Aleman, William, his brother, Gilbert, son of Ralph de Aldefeld.

Thomas, son of Helias, son of Cnuth, of Stainburne confirms to God, &c., in frankalmoign, 3 acres of land in the territory of Stainburne; namely, those which his father gave them in Bogerode. *Witnesses*, Ware, the chaplain, Serlo, his son, Adam, son of William, Richard, son of Thore, Thomas de Foztone, and others. Oval red seal of the grantor.

(74.) Hugh son of Fromund, of Stainburne, gives to God, &c., in frankalmoign, one and a half acre in Stainburne; namely, one acre which abuts on Stainburn bek, and the other half acre to Spitelwath. *Witnesses* Hugh de Lelay, W. de Lyndeley, Henry de Westscon, Adam, son of William of Stainburne, and others. Oval red seal, a bird.

Three deeds tied together.

Hugh de Lelai, by the concession of Cristiana his mother, gives to Roger le Partenm with Isond his daughter in marriage, all his land which he had in Stainburne in demesne and in service, to be held of the donor and his heirs, to Roger and his heirs by the said Isond, as a cirograph between them testifies. *Witnesses*, W. de Lelai, Bertram de Stinet, Robert de Michaut, Serlo de Pouel, W. de Stinet, and many others.—Seal gone.

William, son of William, has sold and quitclaimed to Roger of Poitou and his heirs, all the tenement which Richard, son of Thor, held of him in Stainburne, and all his service, and all the ferm of the said tenement, in consideration of two marks of silver given by Roger in the Court of Hugh of Baildone. *Witnesses*, William de Leley, Hugh, his son, Serlo of Povell, Geoffrey Mansel, Hugh de Wretone, Hugh de Cattele, Henry fil Holdesura, Alexander his brother, Helias of Stainburn, Hameric de Cattelo, Nigel, his brother, Norman, the clerk, and others. Seal gone.

Roger of Poitou the younger, gave and quitclaimed to God, &c., all right of himself and his ancestors in the Manor of Stainburne, &c., as the charter of Isoude, his grandmother, which they have shows.—*Witnesses*, Dom William, abbat of Meaux, W. de la Launde, W. de Legherton, Robert the Constable, W. de

A. FAWKES,
Esq.

FAWKES, Esq. Thoresby, Robert de Nunnewyc, and others.—Seal gone.

(22.) William, son of Ralph, gives to God, &c., 3 bovates of land in Stainburne, which tofts and crofts and appurtenances, which Eva de Lelai gave them with 3 roods of land in alms as their charter shows. *Witnesses*, Brian de Insula, Richard his brother, Alixander de Dorset, Nigel de Plunton, Robert, son of Uckeman, Henry de Screvin, Nicholas de Caitone, Helias, son of Cnut, Thomas de Fozton.—Seal gone.

Indenture.—A dispute arose between Ralph de Skrevyne plaintiff and the brother R. Abbat of Fountains and the Convent, and Dom. Robert de Furneaus, defendants, about reasonable estovers in the woods of Ryggeton and Stayneburn, which the said Ralph, against the said Abbat and Convent and Robert demanded as appertaining to his freehold tenement in Wytheton and Houby, by writ of Novel Disseisin at York before John de Metingham and his fellow justices of the King's Bench, at Easter, in the 3rd week, 29 Ed. I.—It is agreed that Ralph for himself and his heirs, releases his claim in the said wood by reason of the said estovers to the said tenement, saving to Ralph and his heirs or other holders of the said tenements in Wytheton and Houby one oak for all estovers of oak in the wood of Ryggeton every year for ever. *Witnesses*, John de Kirkeby, Henry de Boys, Kts., Henry de Skrevine, William Faukes of Newalle, William of Castelay, W. de Farnelaye, and others.—One seal in a green bag remains, the second is gone.

Eva, daughter of William Palmarius, of Suinlington, gives to God, &c., together with her body there to be buried, all the toft and croft which she had in Stainburn, with all buildings and six acres which she had in the territory of the said vill, and all lands in the vill, and easements in and out. *Witnesses*, Nigel de Plumpton, Hugo de Suinlington, William of Lelai, Henry of Castellai, Nicolas de Caiton, Matthew the Forester, Helias, son of Cnut, Thomas of Fozton, Simon of Pouele. Over seal. (There is a duplicate of this deed.)

1319, April 8, Fountains.—Thomas de Skrevyn, son of William de Skrevyn, gives to God, &c., all lands and possessions in the vill and territory of Staynburn, in Overnedale, which they had by grant from any of his ancestors. *Witnesses*, William de Aldefeld, William de Bordesdene, William Russel of Azerlaw, Falcasius de Lyndeley, William de Castelay, senior, W. de Castelay, junior, and others.—Oval seal of the grantor, a bugle strung.

1321. Morrow of the Invention of the Holy Cross.—Fountains.—Robert, son of John of Hastholf, gives to God, &c., the land which he held of William of Castelay, in Stainburn. *Witnesses*, William of Castely, senior, W. Castely, junior, W. de Farnelay, Falcasius de Lydelay, John of Hastholf, &c. A round seal with device.

18 Ric. II., Sunday.—Staynburn.—John de Esshe and Agnes his wife give to Thomas Trump and John Sotherun a toft with a croft in length and breadth between the land of the Abbat of Fountains on the east, and the land of St. Leonard on the west, to hold to them in fee, on condition to pay yearly to the *propositus* of the chapel of Stainburne, at Christmas, 18*d.* for two torches for the elevation of the body of Christ in each mass there celebrated, and to do other things necessary in the chapel.

18 Ric. II., Sunday after the close of Easter.—Staynburn.—John of Esshe of Righton and Agnes his wife, give to Thomas Trumpe the *propositus* of the chapel of Stainburne, and the *propositus* for the time being, a toft with a croft in length and breadth between the land of the Abbat of Fountains on the east and the land of St. Leonard on the west; rent 1*d.* to the Abbat of Fountains. *Witnesses*, Robert Swelyng, John Welster, Roger de Craven, Robert Lester, John Thomson of Craven, Stephen Trump, William of Owellions, and others.

1432. Saturday before the Feast of the Annunciation of the Virgin.—Agnes Esshe, late wife of John of Esshe, relates and quit claims to Robert Sothern and his heirs all right in the toft and croft, &c., which Thomas Trump and Thomas Sothern had by gift from John de Esshe, her husband. *Witnesses*, Thomas Lyndelay, W. Wode, chaplain of Stainburn, John . . . , Robert Hessay, John Sothern, &c.

(56.) Roger of Wyverhunthorp releases to God, &c., all his claim in 28 acres of land, with appurtenances, in the field called the Hake, in the territory of Lynlay, of which 28 acres he impeaded the monks of Fountains in the Court of Wakefield by writ of right.—Rent 1*d.*—*Witnesses*, Dom. Richard de Thornhil, John of Horbyry,

Kts., Richard of Heydun, Steward of Wakefield, William Flemyng, John of Eland, Thomas de Hoper-tune, William de Byrtune, and others. Round seal of the grantor. Bird among stars, an arrow reaches him from below.

14. Ed. III., Friday in the Nativity of the Virgin.—Staynburn.—Lawrence, son of William de Castelay gives to Adam, son of Robert del Cote of Stainburne and Margery his wife, and the heirs of Adam, a toft in Stainburn between the land of the Rector of the Church of Kyrkeby on the one part, and the land of the Abbat of Fountains on the other part. *Witnesses*, William de Mohaud, Walter de Kereby, W. de Londelay, Patrick de Martine, John de Vavasour of Castelay, William, son of William of Castelay, William de Skrevyn of Staynburn, &c.

(78.) William, son of Hugh de Castelay, gives to God, &c., two messuages with two bovates of land in the vill and territory of Stainburn; namely, whatever he had by gift and sale from Alice, daughter and heir of William Faybarne of Stainburne in her widowhood. *Witnesses*, Richard de Furneux, Laurence de Ardyngton, Falcasius de Lyndelay, William, his son, W. de Castelay, senior, William de Fayrneley, Richard Gafayr of Leytley, Thomas de Skrevyn, &c.—Oval white seal; the seal is 1 inch by $\frac{3}{4}$, a full length figure within a shield on each side, with legend.

1326. Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr.—Otley.—Thomas de Craven of Staynburne gives to John, son of Robert of Staynburne, one toft with the buildings and half a rood of land which he had by gift from Agnes, formerly daughter of Robert the Miller, in exchange. *Witnesses*, William de Castelay, senior, William de Castelay, junior, William Mohaut of Lithe-lay, Falcasius de Lindelay, Walter de le Brotes, and others.

30 Hen. VIII., Aug. 1st. Marmaduke, Abbat of Fountains and the Convent of one part, and John Lyndley of Staynburn of the other part. The Abbat leases for 40 years to John Lyndley one tenement builded, with the appurtenances, in Stainburne, now in the holding of the said J. Lyndley, and the little closes called the Forlands, now in his occupation, and one tenement in Staynburne in the occupation of Richard Dicson, and a little close in Staynburn, called the New Close or Intake, in the occupation of Richard Dicson. Mentions the several rents.—Seal gone.

(69.) William Alebartarius gives to God, &c., one bovat of land in the territory of Stainburne, with the appurtenances and easements within and without the vill; namely, that bovat which he held of Helyas, the son of Cnut, in frankalmoign, but doing foreign service as much as pertains to one bovat where () 14 carucates of land make one knight's fee. *Witnesses*, Helays, the son of Cnut, William, Clerk of Stainburne, W. le Franceys, Adam, the nephew of William Alebaster, Hameric de Catell's and others.—Seal gone.

Walter, son of Walter of Haneswood, for the health of his soul and the soul of his wife Beatrix, and all, &c. gives to God and St. Mary and St. Leonard of Essold, and the nuns there serving God, one toft with a croft and seven acres of land and half an acre of meadow in a place called Rodes, in Mensington; also 4*s.* 4*d.* of yearly rent to be taken of Thomas, the son of Simon of Rodes, for the tenement he holds freely of the donor; and 2*s.* 6*d.* from Robert Rufus and his heirs for the tenement he holds of the donor. Half the rents are to go to the utility and promotion of the house *scilicet in manu priorisse*, and the other part to the pittance of the convent on the anniversary of the said Walter, and this according to the ordinance of the sub-prioress.—Rent to Walter, one rose. *Witnesses*, Dom. William

Lassell, Symon Ward, Alexander de Ledes, Kts., Robert Wylayn, John de Marelay, Mathew de Bramce, William de Mideltun, Symon, son of Thomas de Gyselay, &c.—Seal gone.

I beg to be allowed to acknowledge Mr. Fawkes's kind hospitality at Farnley Hall.

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF G. H. FINCH, ESQ., M.P., AT BURLEY-ON-THE-HILL, CO. RUTLAND.

The manuscripts here comprise many volumes of law, compiled by and copied for Sir John Finch, Lord Keeper, and Heneage Finch, Lord Chancellor. There are some good letters, particularly one by Heneage Finch in 1667, giving an account of the negotiation of King Charles II. with the Dutch; in 1666 he refers to the Dutch bravados for their supposed victory in June. In 1671 is a notice of an escapade by Henry Savil; and in 1681 Daniel Finch writes from Newmarket that the

A. FAWKES, Esq.

G. H. FINCH, Esq.

G. H.
FINCH.
ESQ.

King there supped at Lord Albemarle's with all the jockies. A letter of 1723 notices unfavourably Burnet's History of his own times. There are a good many letters by the Countess of Pomfret, which give court news; one of them refers to the celebrated Misses Gunning; letters between the Countess and her daughter Charlotte, afterwards Lady Charlotte Finch. In 1759 the Countess mentions a scheme for abolishing vails to servants; and a cure by drinking tar-water. Sir John Finch's note book, temp. Car. 2., contains interesting remarks made during his travels abroad. There are accounts of tours abroad by Lord and Lady Pomfret in 1736 and 1738, and numerous volumes of diaries by Lady Pomfret from 1738 to 1761. A volume dated in 1644 gives an account of a half-crazed woman's interview with King Charles I. At the beginning of entries of cases argued before and adjudged by Lord Chancellor Nottingham is a note by his Lordship regarding the pardon obtained by Lord Shaftesbury, whom Lord Nottingham succeeded as Chancellor. There are copies of several of Raleigh's works; a treatise on the Fleet Prison; a volume of Scotch history from the accession of Queen Anne to 1707; copies of letters and papers seemingly by and to Sir Henry Wotton; copies of letters from Ireland in the early and latter parts of the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and a diary of the siege of Buda. A treatise of the Chancery treats of the privilege of peers in proceedings in Chancery. In 1670-73 are a few papers touching licenses for printing books, and a curious deposition by Mr. L'Estrange, regarding the Rehearsal Transposed.*

1666-7, Feb. 22/March 4. Heneage Finch to his brother. . . . The negotiation of the Swedish ambassadors was so far useful to Holland as to propose a peace; and his Majesty showing no aversion to it, the next step was the States writ to the Swedish ambassador, and enclosed a letter to the King desiring a treaty of peace at some neutral place, and this was sent *sigillo volante* with direction to deliver or not to deliver it according as they should find the contents thereof more or less acceptable to his Majesty. The ambassadors dealt plainly with the King, and told him their instructions; and the King as plainly answered they should send the letter back again, for he expected they should send to him to London as they had formerly done to Cromwell. This produced a second and more humble address wherein they acknowledged it to be their duty to wait upon his Majesty by their ambassadors at London, but besought him to consider how they were straitened by their allies whom they could by no means bring to make a condescension, and that they saw plainly they must despair of peace unless his Majesty in his princely wisdom could find out some expedient. The King, that he might not seem to throw off all considerations of peace upon punctilios which were not in the Hollanders' power to comply with, frankly offered to send his ambassadors to the Hague, which he looked on as the next best. In this offer his Majesty proposed to himself two ends, one that the King of France might not seem to govern this whole affair, but that if he would be included in the treaty as an ally, he should likewise send his ambassador to the Hague where their authority and influence would be far less than in any other place. Another and the chief end of all was that his Majesty treating at the Hague and in the presence of the States General should have opportunity by his own agents and by the agents and ministers of Spain and Germany which would be sure to attend as standers by, to negotiate his own interests and the interests of the Prince of Orange and his party to the full, and many unsuspected visits might be made by the ministers of foreign princes to the chief ones in that republic. And, which imported more than all the rest, De Wyt would have but one voice at the Hague, whereas if the treaty were anywhere else De Wyt would be sure to have a hand in naming most of the plenipotentiaries, and the place might be so strait as not to be capable of many foreign ministers, from whom we promise our selves great advantages. The event shows this counsel was well weighed; for nothing ever brought greater joy to the people of Holland nor greater amazement to De Wyt than this message from the King. 'Tis most certain that in the debate of it among themselves many of their chief men said openly that it was a most Christian offer, and they should never escape the fury of the people if they did any way decline it. The only expedient De Wyt had left was to like the proposition, but withal to desire them to acquaint their allies; and

this was agreed and was the effect of the first answer. A second answer came last night, which without making any objection to the Hague desires his Majesty to make choice of the Brest (?) Bergen op zoom or Breda, which coming after consultation with the French King (for their ally the King of Denmark was content to come to the Hague) shows the Hollander plainly that all their hopes of peace must depend upon the pleasure of France, and we expect great effects of this discovery; for now the Dutch begin to see that the King of England seeks not their ruin nor is averse to any kind of peace as de De Wyt had made them believe; but on the contrary, 'tis De Wyt and his party that are ready to sacrifice their country to the pride and ambition of the French for their own private ends. In the meantime I am of opinion that the King will reject this last offer. For the first proposal of the Hague was a condescension, and though it had been indifferent to the King to have taken any of the three places at the first, yet having once made his choice, to depart from it again and to be led to another place at the pleasure of the King of France is never to be stooped to. And I have had private discourse with several of the Lords of the Council (from whom I now come) who are all of the same mind. There are some who think the Dutch never intended a peace, but only to amuse us, and prevent our preparations for war. But for that, be assured, we are more active and diligent than ever, and shall have the best fleet that can make abroad at sea before May next. On Monday the King goes to Chatham to see three of the new built frigates launched. They are all of the first rate, and are longer and carry more guns than any ships we have. The Victualler of the Navy is in more forwardness than he was last year at this time. The office of Ordnance has 350,000*l.* assigned to it upon an old founds without touching one penny of the 1,800,000*l.* given this last session. The new tax of poll money is well and cheerfully paid in every where and rises very high, so that we are in a good condition to make war, and if the Dutch persevere in this impertinent answer we shall have a much more glorious cause. They say that at Madrid there is some demur as to the signing of the peace, which was most advantageously concluded for us as to all points of trade; and the occasion is taken from an incredible success which the Spanish planters at Jamaica gained by a late invasion. . . . Portugal inclines wholly to the French, whose wealth and greatness either compels or awes most of the courts in Christendom. But Sir Robert Southwell hath instructions so to order the matter at Lisbon that no peace may be concluded with the French without leaving some latitude for the Portuguese to be included in the peace with Spain too, in case his Majesty shall be so happy in his mediation to obtain it for them. If this point be gained the French lose their design in Portugal. . . . Lord Conway is still in town.

1666-7, Feb. 22/March 4. Heneage Finch to his son Daniel. 'Tis possible, and but possible, we may have a treaty of peace with the Dutch, concerning which I have written at large to your uncle; but I forgot to tell him who they are the King had appointed for Ambassadors, Lord Hollis and Mr. Henry Coventry. If the treaty proceeds I propose to send your brother Heneage in Mr. Coventry's train.

1667, Sept. 13/23. The same to the same. I find that you take it unkindly of your brother that he writ no oftener to you from Breda. He writ very seldom to me and was never master of much intelligence, the whole negotiation of the treaty being kept very private from him, and all that followed it. . . . This night our Ambassadors are returned from Holland.

1666, Aug. 17/27. . . . I have been three or four times to Mr. Lilley to sit for my picture by my Lord Chancellor's command. I play at bowles, and ride abroad, and read ballads, of which I send you one written by Mr. Lacy the comedian and commented upon by Sir Jo. Berkenhead.

1666, Dec. 7/17. A frigate is immediately sent to the Barbados to settle affairs there and to supply the magazines since the disaster which befel Lord Willoughby. I am going to build myself new lodgings in the Temple which will cost me near 1,000*l.* when they are finished. I shall then know my losses by the City fire.

1665, Nov. 30, Oxford. Elizabeth Finch to her son. Hopes to be at Kensington next week, for the sickness abates much: there died last week but 652 of the plague, and this week but 300.

1666, Aug. 13^s. Heneage Finch to his son. The Dutch triumphs were with great insolence and bold inscriptions for their supposed victory in June, (some

G. H.
FINCH.
ESQ.

* Query whether The Rehearsal Transposed by Andrew Marvel is not meant.

G. H.
FINCH,
Esq.

Latin verses); but now they have come to change their note, altho' their foreign gazette in French speaks of this last engagement not as of a doubtful fight but as of a total rout and chase of the English. Our small poets go to work against the Dutch, of which you will find a copy on the other side. (Latin verses headed *Batavorum Querimonia*.)

1671, Sept. 12. Henry Savil, who with Lord and Lady Clanbrail went to Althorp, Lord Sunderland's place, had long been continued by Lady Northumberland, whether as her dead lord's friend or as *envoyé* and *ambasciatore d'amore* from a great person no body knows, got from Lord Sunderland a master key; at night went into Lady Northumberland's bed room in shirt and night gown, knelt at her bed and declared his love. She rang a bell, ran out by another door and got into bed with Lady Ashley. Henry Savil tried to ridicule it, writing a letter to Lady Northumberland, saying the house was haunted. She told her story. Henry Savil, finding the house growing too hot for him, fled. Mr. Russel and others pursued him to London, but could not find him; some say he is gone into France.

1681, Sept. 25. Newmarket. Daniel Finch to his wife . . . The King goes to Cambridge on Friday, and probably I may wait on him, and take the opportunity of seeing my brother. He does not design to leave this place till Thursday fortnight. He supped last night at the Duke of Albemarle's, and all the jockies with him, in order to make some horse matches.

1682, Four letters: three by Ralph Cudworth, and one signed by the Master and Fellows (13) of Christ's College, Cambridge, about a benefaction by Sir Jo. Finch.

1691, Aug. 27. Certificate signed by the Earl of Winchester, that Anne Countess of Nottingham was appointed one of Her Majesty's Ladies of the Bed-chamber.

1723, Nov. 26. London. E. Southwell to Lord . . . Short notices of his recent travels abroad. Surprised at last nights express of the Duke of Orleans dying last Thursday of an apoplexy; a great loss to us, for he was certainly for keeping peace. . . . He was the best head piece in France, and could make himself be obeyed. How it will go on now is yet uncertain. The King is so very boyish that it will give great opportunity of cabals; and I fear the Duke of Bourbon has not wit enough or credit sufficient to keep things quiet. To be sure France is naturally strongly Jacobite, and all those people will now be exceedingly upish and be frequently alarming us.—He mentions Burnet's long expected History: "Tis the present run of reading, " but I have not heard one speak well of it."

1724, Feb. 12, o.s., Stockholm. Wm. Finch to his father. His Majesty's pleasure is that I should make a longer stay at this Court. Lord Townshend and Lord Carteret proposed my going to Florence, but his Majesty did not approve it, and adds to my present allowance, that of plenipentiary.

1725, Nov. 13. John Finch to his father Daniel. The gentlemen of the Temple and the Judges and Serjeants are very unwilling to quit Serjeants Inn, and therefore some of them have spoken to me to use my interest with the Dean of York about their lease, and that they would be glad to refer it to you, and what fine they should pay.

1725, Oct. 17. Daniel Finch to his father. I hear Sir T. Pengelly will be Chief Baron, so there is a vacancy at Cockermouth, which I am told by those who know will be filled up by Mr. William Finch at the Hague.

Several letters by Charles, 6th Duke of Somerset, to his father-in-law, Daniel Finch, 2nd Earl of Nottingham.

1738, March 30. Lady Pomfret to Lord Pomfret. I believed you will be as much surprised as every body about town seems to be at the Duke of Marlborough kissing the King's hand for Mr. Murray's regiment.

1736, June 22. Lady Pomfret to her daughter Lady C. Finch. Lady Archibald Hamilton is made Privy Purse and Mistress of the Robes to the Princess of Wales, but has not yet kissed hands, though I saw her follow the Princess out of her dressing room when I was to wait on her yesterday.

1737, Sept. 10. The same to the same. From Mrs. Brathwaight I learned the cause of Mrs. Clavering's elevation, that I endeavoured to describe in your papa's letter, which was occasioned by her being in waiting at the time of the flight, when the Prince, Princess, Lady Archibald Hamilton, Mrs. Clavering, and Mrs. Pain, all five came in a coach secretly from Hampton Court, for which exploit she had a gold watch from the Prince with an agate or some such stone set in the middle of the outward case and set round with dia-

monds. Mrs. Pain had also the present of a watch, and Lady A. Hamilton had one much finer than the others and set with diamonds; but I hear the Queen did not quite so much approve her conduct, and let her know it by her own mouth when she came to St. James'.

1746, March 24. Lord Pomfret to his wife. There has been a great bustle about the last meeting of the independent freeholders of Westminster, where a man has been almost killed for being suspected of being a spy. The House of Commons has this day taken it up, and without a division have voted a Committee to inquire into it.

1752, Feb. 20. Lady Pomfret to Lord Pomfret. All our letters from town resound the praises of Duke Hamilton. Not Tom Thumb's chariot wheels were more crowded with giants than he was pursued by wishes and sighs from all the girls in London that fancy themselves beauties and know themselves beggars. My Lord Coventry, unfortunately for him, appeared at Court the morning the new married couple set out for the Arcadian fields and was bated as he deserved, some say till he cried out he immediately intended to follow so right an example and make the eldest Miss Gunning a peeress, as well as her sister.

Some letters by CHARLOTTE FERMOR to her MOTHER the COUNTESS OF POMFRET.

1743, Oct. 13. Copt Hall. Yesterday dined at Wanstead; the inside of the house is immensely rich in carving, gilding, and tapestry. The new apartment is now furnishing with crimson velvet doubly bordered with a broad gold lace, and set in carved and gilt frames, with great quantities of fine old china advantageously placed. . . . After supper Lord Castlemaine borrowed the Assembly Room of my Lord Tilney, he said, to give me a ball next Wednesday. . . . After supper we all danced to our own singing, in order to teach Signor Cassali (an Italian they have in the house) English country dances. . . . he is a painter, and I fancy as low born as they generally are, though by means of an order he wears, set in diamonds (which he tells them was given him by the King of Prussia and which very few people can have) and some fine suits of cloaths, he passes for the most complete fine gentleman in the world, and is treated upon an equal footing with the rest of their company. He is painting pictures for the salon, and I believe well done. . . . They tell me he paints more in two hours time than any of his profession can do in a day.

1745, April 13. . . . The King goes abroad the 4th of May. . . . Mr. Pitt is ill of the small pox (a very bad sort) at his house in Hampshire, I fear he'll hardly recover.

1745, Aug. 17. . . . I hear Ostend has surrendered. The Pretender's eldest son with 300 men is landed in the island of Mell.

(1748, May 3. Her letter of this date is signed Charlotte Finch, she having married Mr. Finch.)

1755, April 6. I have finished "Le Siège de Calais" in two evenings. I liked it above all things. . . . I have finished "The Centaur," a book one may always dip into with use and pleasure.

1760, Dec. 23. . . . The King is gone to the play, which is King John; he has hardly ever bespoke any other than Shakespeare's historical plays, all which they say he has ordered to be revived, and takes great pleasure in. The Speaker is certainly to be made a Peer, but not 'till he has been chosen Speaker of the new Parliament, which he is to resign, and will be succeeded 'tis thought by Mr. Bacon. Sir B. Grosvenor and Sir William Irby are also certainly to be Peers.

1761, July 29. . . . Lord Harcourt sets out on Saturday and brings our Princess by the long sea from Hamburg instead of coming through Hanover and Holland as was at first intended. The Princess of Wales has given each of her Maids of Honour 100*l.* to adorn themselves on this occasion. The King is quite well again, and rode out this morning.

Some letters by J., Countess of Pomfret, to her daughter Charlotte Finch.

1755, June 10. Daventry . . . Lord Nottingham (for he has no other title here) has rebuilt a very handsome church, just finished, and we passed through an avenue of his enclosures to this place of some miles. . . . There are 10 loads of the statutes already lodged at Oxford, and 'tis computed they have 30 more to carry.

1755, Dec. 5. Windsor Castle . . . P.S.—I forgot to tell you when I was in town of the glass mug which Daly will bring you; 'tis the same Queen Mary gave to Sir Geo. Farmor's (Fermor's) lady with the writings

G. H.
FINCH,
Esq.

G. H.
FINCH,
Esq.

of the Bedfordshire estate. Pray lock it up very carefully for me till I ask you for it.

1759, Oct. 26. of other day Mr. Goddard came here with a nonsensical scheme of getting as great a number as he can to promise and agree amongst themselves never to give anything to other people's servants, nor to suffer their own servants to take any money offered to them by strangers, and for his trouble and expense is going about with these proposals; each person in the agreement is to subscribe two guineas to a book he offers to translate and publish, called "The Annals of Italy," 12 volumes, and half-a-guinea more to be paid on the delivery of each volume.

1759, Nov. 2. The Countess mentions a Mrs. Walsingham who was cured of a disorder like Lady Charlotte Finch's by drinking tar-water only.

Note book of Sir John Finch:—

Latin remarks on various physical matters.

1662, Oct. 25. Sir John took leave of his relatives and went to France; he landed at Calais, Oct. 30. On 1 Nov. he met Alderman Backwell, who came to receive the money Dunkirk was sold for, which came in 46 carts and amounted to 350,000*l.*, all in silver, 25,000*l.* being abated to have present pay.

1665 and 1667, Florence, and also 1669, 1670, and 1671. All in Latin, on various subjects. 1672/3. 1673, at Montreuil.

1677, Pera. Dudley North told him how a ball falling from a cannon's breech and one fired from the mouth reached the earth at the same time.

1673, Sept. 21, Genoa. 1673/4, January, Smyrna.—1673, Nov. 20, Leghorn. I embarked for Malta, and arrived on the 14th of December. He makes remarks on religion to the King.

June 24, Adrianople (Latin).—1673/4, Smyrna (Italian).—1675, Constantinople.

1675, July 27. I had an audience of the Grand Signior. July 21/31. Mr. Brown averred to Sir Thomas [Baines] and me that Mr. Chillingworth did in his sermon on the resurrection speak words in this purpose, "that what advantage the resurrection of Christ brought to his living well, he could not resolve."

1675, Dec. 8/18, Pera.

1670/1, March 19/20. Easter Day, Florence. Robert Clifford, eldest son of the Rt. Honourable Sir Thomas Clifford, died on the 29th of fever, which began immediately after the dinner he was invited to by Signor Ferranti Capponi with Sir Bernard Giascon; he had three or four glasses of wine and beer in ice. There is a long account of the death-bed scene. He died a Catholic. There is a written account of the post mortem examination of the body by Tilmann Trewijn, anatomist, of Ruremond. The dying man's confession is in cipher.

The volume contains discussions and arguments on various subjects.

Folio, 1687. 1706/7, January 13. Book of the accounts of Thomas Armstrong with the Earl of Nottingham. A note at the end signed by the Earl allows the accounts and admits a balance of 1,000*l.* owing to Armstrong. It appears from these accounts that Armstrong received secret service money. The first payment in 1687 is "Dr. Atterbury 30*l.*" Under the date of 1689/90, March 20 is "Mr. Kneller 25*l.* for my Lady's picture."

Quarto, 125 pp. Account of a tour in the Low Countries by Lord and Lady Pomfret in 1736.

Quarto, 72 pp. Account of a tour in France by Lord and Lady Pomfret in 1738.

Quarto, 1738, Aug. 16/27 to 1739, May 11. Diary of Lady Pomfret. Short notes of visits, people seen, &c. She was in France and in Italy.

Quarto, 1744, July 14 to 1746, April 8. A diary on the same plan.

Quarto, 1744, Sept. 1 to 1747, Feb. . . . A diary. One, two, or three leaves for each day (some leaves are blank) showing where she was and what company she saw; on the opposite pages are notes of incidents and occurrences.

Quarto, 1749, Oct. 8 to 1750, Aug. 10. Notes of visits, persons, &c.

Quarto, 1750, Aug. 12 to 1751, May 26. Notes of books read, visits, persons, &c.

Large quarto, 233 pp. (the two pages opposite each other being counted as one page). Containing the quitting of the house in Hanover Square, embarking at Dover, landing in France, stay there, voyage to Italy, residence there, return through Germany and Flanders home, taking a house in Upper Brook Street, continuance at it until Mr. Fermor is made lieutenant of a man-of-war, and then going to Easton.—1738, July 8 to 1742, Dec. 24. Each double page is divided into columns headed,—situation, incidents, and occurrences, month, week, day, year, where and in what company.

Quarto, 1738, Aug. 16/27 to 1739, May 11. Diary in France and Italy.

Quarto, 1744, July 14 to 1746, Apr. 8. Diary. Short notes of visits, persons seen, &c.

Quarto, 1744, April 1 to 1747, Feb. . . . Similar in frame to the first volume.

Quarto, 1747, Dec. 25 to 1747, May 15. Similar, but not much in the volume.

Quarto, 1749, Oct. 8 to 1750, Aug. 10. Similar, but fuller.

Quarto, 1750, Aug. 12 to 1751, May 26. Similar.

Quarto, 1751, May 25 to 1751, Nov. 29. Similar.

Quarto, 1751, Nov. 30 to 1756, March 26. Similar.

Quarto, 1756, March 27 to 1760, July 4. Similar.

Quarto, pp. 1198–1421. 1760, July 26 (Windsor Castle) to 1764, Oct. 22. The last entry at Windsor Castle is dated 1761, Sept. 23.

A large sized quarto volume containing a few poems by Anne, Countess of Winchelsea, and Henrietta Louisa, Countess of Pomfret.

A 12mo. volume of 28 pp. England's forewarnings, or A relation of true, strange, and wonderful visions and prophetic revelations concerning these tragical, sinful, and dismal times, showed four or five years since to Mrs. Grace Carie of Bristol, who having while the designs of Canterbury and Stafford were plotting and hatching humbly and zealously solicited his [Majesty] with great travell and expense to give audience, which could not be obtained, is now reduced by divers persons of eminent quality and piety to relate and represent the truth herein to select zealous religious Christians. Dated June 1644.

Begins, To all God's chosen saints and faithful servants. (Texts from the Bible).

To the right godly reader. Concerning the reason why the truth was put in a corner

Grace Carie, sometime wife to Mr. Water Carie of Bristol, residing in her widowhood at Uske in Monmouthshire, had a trance, she saw the 3 persons of the Trinity. She formerly used to pray to Saints and say Ave Maria: in 1639 she had further favour and was made sensible of the disasters to befall: she heard shrieks and sounds of waters (signifying war in Scotland); a voice called to her night and day Treason, Death; at church and public prayer in summer time appeared plainly to her the shape of a King's head and face without a body, pale and wan, the head had a crown, and the crown all bloody. At another time a noise as of much gold and treasure, and a voice whispering Earl, Bishop, and Cruel Queen, at which time she knew not of any Earl or Bishop. She went to London to Whitehall and pressed in a petitioning way to present his Majesty the effect of what she had heard and seen, but was neglected: not long after she was admitted at Richmond to his Majesty's presence who received and read her petition, namely, that he would hear her at large. The Marquis of Hamilton took her to the King, who took her by the one hand and the Marquis by the other. The King said he thought she meant well and was a good woman. The Prince's tutor came in and asked if she wanted means, she said No, but the Spirit pressed her to follow the King; and she followed him to York (where a dark cloud shadowed the place where his Majesty stood); she asked for audience and fell on her knees before him in the presence chamber, and asked him to hear her, but he refused: and it pleased God to discharge her from all further attendance on his Majesty: she returned to London.

Square folio, *Alcune considerationi appartenenti alla Pittura come di dilecto d'un gentiluomo nobile, e come introduttione a quelle ci deve dire.* 90 leaves, 17th century.

Small 4to., by Heneage Finch. Reports of cases which I have heard and remarked. 21 Car. 1, 1650.

Commonplace book of Law, by Sir Heneage Finch. 3 vols., folio.

Folio, 17th century. A collection of all the Statutes that prescribe to every man his duetie. (Penal Statutes), upwards of 360 leaves.

Folio, by Sir Heneage Finch. Statutes and cases on them, from Magna Charta to 13 Eliz.

Two volumes, folio, containing 703 pp. Entries of cases argued before and adjudged by Lord Chancellor Nottingham,—p. 1. Sunday, 9 Nov. 1673. At 6 at night I received the Great Seal from his Majesty at Whitehall, and was made Custos Sigilli. I entered into the Council of Foreign Affairs. I recepi'd Lord Shaftesbury's Patent which came to me from the Privy Seal. It was reported his Lordship kept the Bill signed by him above a year and a half, for it was signed before he was Chancellor, as is said, and never meant to send it to the Seals till there was great necessity, and

G. H.
FINCH,
Esq.

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so hath now covered all his misdemeanours as Chancellor. In the margin: But this was a malicious report to his prejudice and mine, as if he had been false and I too easy in this matter. For a truth the pardon did extend to the 6th of November, which could not possibly be by virtue of any old warrant. But the Chancellor foreseeing his fall obtained a warrant for a new pardon signed by Mr. Secretary Coventry, and Mr. Solicitor North passed it upon Saturday, 8th November, and his Lordship intended to have it sealed as Chancellor, for the Privy Seal was directed to him by that name, but it was ray'd in the King's presence and directed to me by name with a *supper cancellarius* interlined where it mentioned him.

On taking his seat Nottingham made no speech.

The first case begins, "In the cause between Mason and Cheyne I decreed, &c. The last case is in Nov. 1684.

Folio, 17th century. Reports 7 Eliz. to 37 Eliz., and by J. W., 210a to 328a—328a. The following are resolutions in the Court of Wards reported by Anderson that ought to have been inserted after 206. These are evidently copied from another MS. whose pages are followed.

Folio, 17 century, 172 leaves. Reports (in French) Hil., 4 Car. I., B.R., to Mich., 9 Car. I. The first case is Stoner v. Stoner. The last is Sir W. Armyn v. Joise. On a flyleaf "Liber, H. H. H. They were lent to me by Jeffrey Palmer. 21 Nov. 1649."

Folio, 17th century. Marked "Hobart's Reports." All the cases are in the Common Pleas except where otherwise said. The first case is Mich., 11 Jac. Formedon in the Reverter by Richard, Earl of Clanricard v. Robert Sidney Viscount Lisle. The last is Easter, 19 Jac. Ambhurst v. Palmer. Then comes the case (in English) of the Earl of Ormond and Lord Dingwall, and the lady his wife.

Folio, 17th century. Liber selectus, sive casuum quorundam selectorum fasciculus. (By two hands) foll. 216. 1,284 cases. A good Index.

Large 4to. Les reports de H. F. Ovesque les Reports de J. A. in fine. 1. Oct. 11. 1644. The Archb. of Canterbury's case. 2. Dord Macgwyre's case. The last is Moore and Earl Rivers, fo. 208. Then a new paging, 1-39. Cases reported by Jo. Allen and selected by Serjt. Simpson. 1. Taylor v. Isherwood, 18 Car. 1. —Then about 20 leaves of notes (by H. Finch).

Folio, 17th century. Liber A. Reports, temp. Jac. 1, Mich. 2 Jac. 1, Mich. 6 Jac., and afterwards of Easter and Trinity terms, 14 Jac. "These reports were lent to me by Mr. Wyld of the Inner Temple, 1646, Oct. 23." 208 leaves. The first case is Wilding v. Copping, action on the case.

Folio, 17th century. Epitomes of 932 cases.

Folio, 17th century. A treatise of Law.

Book 1, cap. 1. of the Law of Nature. Law is an Arte of well ordering a Civil Society. Cap. 2 of the Law of Reason. Book 2, cap. 1 of Common Law, Customs, and Statutes. Book 3, cap. 1, of torcious offences. Book 4, of Actions.

Large folio, 17th century. Liber, J. I. I., J. J. i., 351 leaves and Index. Copied out of certain MSS. formerly in the study of Baron Henden, and by Sir John Henden lent to Mr. Twysdden from whom I borrowed them and placed them together.

Large folio, Common-place book of Law (by Sir Jo. Finch).

Common-place book of Law in 5 large volumes.

Several volumes of Reports of Cases, temp. Elizabeth. James 1 and Charles 1, by Yelverton, Wyld, Thomas Powys, of Lincolns Inn, and Keeling.

A thick volume of Abstracts of the Rolls of Parliament, once belonging to Sir E. Coke, and given to him by Francis Tate in 1614.

A volume of Star Chamber Cases, 38-9 Eliz. to 5 Car. 1. This contains a treatise on the Star Chamber.

Folio, 17th century. An answer made by command of Prince Henry to certain propositions of wars and peace delivered to his Highness by some of his military servants. Begins, Frames of policie as well as works of nature. Ends, fo. 78, but endless expense, trouble, and danger.

Another Copy, said to be collected out of records in the Tower by Sir H. S., Kt. and Bart.

Folio, Journals of the Houses of Peeres and Commons of all the Parliaments and Sessions of Parliament during the reign of Queen Elizabeth in two tomes or volumes, gathered for the most part out of the original journal books of both the said houses, being records or in the nature of records. 1 Eliz. to 28-9 Eliz.

Folio. The white Ethiopian. A play. Persons: Hidaspes, King of Ethiopia; Persina, his Queen, &c. Act 1, sc. 1, enter Cariclea and Theagenes.

Quarto, 17th century. A brief experimental account of

the production of some colours by mixtures of several liquors either having little or no colour, or being of different colours from those produced to leave. The Art of Refining Silver. Relation concerning the Manacles, by Sir Robert Merrey (3 leaves).—Strange tides (3 leaves).—The manner of making green copper, by M. Colwall.—Several propositions of experiments to be made.—To sound the Bay of Biscay. Experiments made of the sympathetic powder by Sir Gilbert Talbot (5 leaves). Cases. An exact relation of the Pico taken from Mr. Clappham. Begins, at the 20 Aug. 1646, Mr. Clappham together with Mr. Philip Ward, &c. (12 leaves).—A brief account of the supposed rain of wheat, by Col. Take, 1661 (1).—Account of glass drops, by Sir Robert Moray (5 pp.).—Experiments concerning the force of blowing with a man's breath, by Dr. Wilkins (1½ pp.).—History of making saltpetre by Dr. Henshaw.—Three other treatises on saltpetre, and one on the history of making gunpowder.

Folio, 17th century. An argument upon the question of Imposition divided into sundrie chapters by Sir John Davies, kt, one of his Majesty's learned Counsel in Ireland. Begins, The question, Sir, concerning your Majesty's prerogative. Ends (cap. 32). Blessed is the people that hath the Lord for their God above in heaven, and King James for their king upon earth.—A remonstrance delivered to his Majesty in writing after the inhibition given by him to the Lords House of Parliament, as well by word of mouth as by letter, not to proceed in the examining his right to impose without the assent of Parliament.

Folio, 17th century. A book of Prohibitions. A large Treatise of Prohibitions, with the arguments pro et contra, between the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury and Sir E. Cook, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and the rest of the Judges Ecclesiastical and Temporal concerning prohibitions, modus decimandi, &c.—A conference held by the King's appointment, 24 May 1611. The Lord Treasurer sheweth, &c. Then Dr. Martin came to the table. Ends, give satisfaction to the Lord Archbishop himself. (158 leaves).

Folio, 17th century. A brief discourse of the Navy by Mr. Holland, (137 pp.). Begins, Among the many and manifold books extant upon all subjects both serious and trivial, the Navy hath not been beholding to the pennes invencion, or paines of any. Ends, It becomes not me to present what is fit to authority; what I have said on the whole discourse has proceeded from &c., without &c., or evil will to any now acting in the Navy.

Folio, 1675. De le Fleete, or a Treatise of the Fleete, the office of the Warden of the said prison and his authority. Composed and writ by Wm. Meakins, gent., clerk of the aforesaid prison, A.D. 1674. Cap. 1. Of the prison of the Fleet, the antiquity and situation thereof. Cap. 2 (in seven sections), the different officers. Cap. 3 (17 sections) the powers of the officers. Cap. 4. The duties of the officers. Cap. 5. Habeas Corpus et corpus cum causâ. Cap. 6 (12 sections). Prisoners, their demeanour and capabilities, punishments. Cap. 7. Of the Wardens, remedies, and advantages. Cap. 8. The dangers, forfeitures, and fines for things not done or misdome by the Warden or his officers. Cap. 9. The Debtee or Creditor has remedy against the Warden by action of Debt. Cap. 10. Of escape. The text (175 pp.), begins, My purpose in this Treatise is not to write a long description. Ends, and the Gaoler may retake him. A full Index follows.

Folio. A treatise of the Star Chamber by Hudson. Another copy, wants the passage from Bracton at the end.

Folio, 18th century. Memoirs concerning the affairs of Scotland, from Queen Ann's accession to the throne to the commencement of the union of the two Kingdoms of Scotland and England in May 1707. With an account of the origin and progress of the designed invasion from France in March 1708, and some short reflections on the ancient state of Scotland. After a Preface the text begins, After King James had retired out of England, and the Prince of Orange was declared King, a convention of Estates was called in Scotland and met in Edinburgh on 14 March 1689. Ends, p. 139 and what a resemblance there is in their punishments, let such who have had any share in promoting the first or executing the last seriously consider.

Folio, Liber B.B.B. Les reports de Baron Savill ut constat fol. 2. a., mcs. fol. 1 Bar. Sh. The first case is in Easter term, 22 Eliz., and the last is Duke of Lenox v. Sir Thomas Brooke, Hil. 3 James 1.

Large folio, c. 1677. Account of the Colony and Fishes of Newfoundland and the present state thereof. Begins, Newfoundland is an island of America situate

G. H.
FINCH,
Esq.

G. H.
FINCH,
Esq.

betwixt 46 and 53 degrees of N. latitude, distant from England westward about 700 leagues. One chapter is of the French colony and trade of Newfoundland.

Large folio. Account of the coronation of Charles II. in Latin: the claims are in French.

Large folio, 23 leaves. Copy, temp. Car. II., of the presentation of John Shuckburgh and 16 other chosen and sworn by the Rt. Honble. Sir Thomas Egerton, kt., Lord Keeper, to enquire and present upon these articles following for the better reformation of sundry exactions and abuses supposed to be committed by officers, clerks, and ministers in Her Majesty's High Ct. of Chancery &c., made and given up, 8 March. 40 Eliz.

Folio, 17 Century. Copies of some tracts by Sir W. Raleigh. The Prince. Of Government. Of Policy. Observations touching the Royal Navy. Life and death of Mahommed. The Sceptick. Certain observations, concerning the causes of the magnificence and opulence of cities. (10 leaves). A discourse concerning the present consultation about the peace with Spain, &c., presented by Sir W. Raleigh to King James 1603. An apologie written by Sir W. Raleigh touching his voyage to Guiana, immediately upon his landing at Plymouth, 1618. An apologie written by Sir W. R. for his last unlucky voyage to Guiana. A relation of the arraignment and conviction of Sir W. R. at Winchester, 18 Nov. 1603. The arraignment of Sir W. R. at the castle of Winchester 17 Nov. 1605. Letter to the King after his condemnation.

Folio. Title and 506 pp. Ducatus Comitatusque Palatini Lancastrie necnon possessionum privilegiorumque ab antiquo illustratio: ex archivis regis in Turri Lond. repositis petita et de prompta. Addite sunt etiam Tabule Genealogiæ ducum comitumque preditorum aliarumque familiarum magis illustrium unde ipsi non solum genus duxerunt suum sed etiam patrimonialia latitundia sua varie auxerunt et locupletarunt. Postremo Index alphabeticus castrorum prediorum locorumque in isto volumine sparsim memoratorum. Henneage.—1 to 430; Charters and Acts of Parliament Hen. 3. to Ed. 4. 1474. A few leaves more of Ed. 4. Then a full Index. P. 448. Post mortem Inquisitions on Edmund the King's brother 25 Edw. 1.; H. de Lacy, 4 Edw. 2.; Thomas Earl of Lancaster, 1 Edw. 3; Henry Duke of Lancaster, 35 Edw. 3; Knights fees of Robert de Lisle, 42 Edw. 3.

Folio. Character of Robert late Earl of Salisbury. *Begins*, He came of a parent that counselled unto pietie (4 pp.).—Note in latin concerning Henry Wotton youngest son of Thomas Wotton and his offices.—Copy of a latin letter by Anne, Queen of James 1st, to Martin Grimani, Doge of Venice.—Copies of Italian letters, one is to the King by the Doge.—The King to Wotton? in English.—11 pp. Marino Grimani Duke of Venice weakened with a double tertian and more with age itself on the 23rd of December toward morning went out of the world.—An account of him and of the election of Donato. p. 7. The last week, we had executed here a certain fellow named Bartholomeo Barghera. p. 8 the sentence in Italian. p. 11 *ends*, Soveriano the inventor and cause of the building of Palma, desired to be buried in the bulwarks, that at least his bones might be a defence hereafter.—4 pp. The Lord of Arundel that commandeth a regiment of English which serveth here, passed over lately hither in company with the Count of Villa Mediana that is returned from Spain. p. 2. The Spaniard will not deliver Owen. p. 3. Solemn professing of five Englishwomen to be nuns. p. 4. Macquire the vauncourier of Tyrone's company.—6 pp. Want of rain: Our Lady of Atocha brought out. Entertainment given to Irish Earls in Milan. Copy of the Secretary of State (Andres de Prada) letter to him and copy of his to the Secretary; both in Spanish. The discourse made upon the four great marriages that are in speech. The Prince of Wales with the Princess of Savoy, the Prince of Modena and the Second of Savoy; the Prince of Tuscany with the Archduke Ferdinand's sister, and the Prince of Savoy with the Princess of Tuscany.—The Papal Nuncio complained in the College last week of speeches made by Fulgentius (Latin).—Copy of long English letter to "My Lord" about Don Francisco de Castro.—Italian letter sent with Sir James Lindsay (1 p.).—Note in English about Francisco de Castro (2 pp.).—Some 3 weeks before the arrival of His Majesty's book in Venice the Pope had expressly commanded this State not to accept it (8 pp.).—Memorial of papists to the Prince; thanks for forbearance for recusancy, and to pray him to present their gratitude to the King, &c.—Summarium articulorum a Cardinalibus juratorum priusquam ingrediuntur in conclavi (24 in 3 pp.).—To the King. General view of the hopes and difficulties of their state. 1. That the Turk

who should containe the Pope and the King of Spain in feare, hath himself at present insuperable diversions at home (3½ pp.).—Address to the King concerning the treaty of peace in the Low Country (3½ pp.).—Leagues and contracts of princes last no longer than the causes for which they were made, 10 pp., seemingly extracts. Sir Gervase Helwys's protestation concerning the death of Sir Thomas Overbury (5½ pp.).—*Begins*, I hear myself diversely censured.—The Lord Chancellor (Bacon's) confession.—Sir W. Raleigh's apologoe for his last action at Guiana.—When it shall please God to bring thee to man's estate use great providence and circumspection in the choice of thy wife (2 pp.).—1607, May 23, Venice. Letter of complaint to the Grand Duke about an English priest named Sherwood.—Copy of Guy Faux's letter to Lord Monteagle.—Copies of several Italian letters, temp. James 1st, about the interests of England in Italy.—Spanish account of the death of Ravallac (1½ pp.).—1608. Jan. 2. Whitehall. Letter (4½ pp.) by Ro. Salisbury. Spanish matters.—The state of the preceding treaty in the United Provinces (2½ pp.).—Latin letter to the Archduke (6 pp.).—Copy of the oath of allegiance to King James.—1604, Jan. 23. Whitehall. The King's instructions to his Ambassador Ligier at Venice (1½ pp.).—Letter to Lord . . . about Sir H. Wotton, in Venice.—1608, Oct. 6, Dresden. Lettre du Duc de Saxe au roy Mathias.—1607, Jan. 13, n.s. Proposition made by M. de Horsi in the Assembly of the States General. It was signed Walrane de Willenhurst.—The answer of the States General to the former proposal.—8 leaves. The question is whether it were behooful for Her Majesty to put the Scottish Queen to death or to keep her in prison. To dissuade. Her qualities and sex, &c. Answers. First, for the qualitie and sex.—Proceedings in Council. Copy of Elizabeth's letter to Sir A. Paulet.—A relation of what passed at Derry concerning the burial of the widow Adams, 1696, Feb. 10, addressed to the Bishops (4 pp.).—Articles of the League between James I. and Philip III. of Spain, and the Archduke Albert and Isabella Clara Eugenia, 18 Aug. 1604, o.s. (12 pp. English). Translated by Mr. Knowell for me, Oct. 1604, Pe. Manwood.—1596, Feb. 27, Dublin. To the two Chief Justices in England, Sir J. Popham and Sir Edm. Anderson, on behalf of Robert Pyne, to whom Dillon had granted the office of Exigenter.—1596, May 6. Answer to the above.—Notes sent out of England touching the office of Philacer. (These 3 last items are copies certified by Rob. Rushworth.)—1565, March 1, Dublin. The Lord Deputy to the Earl of Leicester; about the state of Ireland (6 leaves).—1566, Nov. 2, Drogheda. The Deputy and Council to the Queen (7 leaves).—1567, April 2, Killmayneham. The Deputy to the Queen (12½ leaves).—De studiis jesuitarum obstructoribus. *Begins*, Quod M. Cato olim dixit. Six leaves in Latin, dated 21 March 1608.—Exercitii spiritualis ratio progressus et finis. Cap. 3. Abierant jam novem dies ex quo Romam adveneram. Four leaves of conversation between the writer and a Jesuit.—Observanda quedam circa superiorum subordinatione et studiorum institutione. *Begins*, Sunt in hoc collegio quod prius erat Anglorum hospitale (2 pp.).—1606, April 17. Copy of Latin letter by Paul V. to the Patriarch, Archbishops, Bishops, &c. &c. Romæ, ex typographia Vaticana, 1606. Concordat cum originali (10 pp.).—1610, atic. 26, Venice. Latin letter by Michael Lohes Germanus about European politics.—Discorso breve, by an Italian gentleman (4 pp.).—1614, Nov. 12. Copy in French of Articles signed by the English and French Ambassadors, States General, Brandenburg, Nieuburg, but neither the Archduke nor his Excellency nor Spinola. It was between George William, Marquis of Brandenburg, on the one part, and Wolfgang William, Count Palatini, Duke of Nieuburg, on the other part; touching the government and administration provisional of the County of Juliers, Cleves, and other departments of the succession of the Duke of Cleves.—6 James I. Nov. 16, Westminster. James I. to Sir John Herbert, second Secretary, and Sir Julius Cæsar, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Thomas Parry, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Sir Hen. Hobart, A. G., Sir T. Bacon, S. G., Sir Henry Montague, Recorder of London, and to the Chamberlain of the Exchequer, Clerk of the Council and Clerk of the Signet; referring to them divers suits.—1605, July 26, Oatlands.—to the Trinity House? On complaint by Venice through Sir H. Wotton of English pirates, it is ordered that English ships shall strike flag to the Venetian galleys in their seas, and send boats to declare their condition. This is to be published to Masters in the Port of London and others in the limits of their House.—Robert Cecil and J. Herbert to the King. 1597, March 23, Angiers, 16 pp.—1598, March 27, Angiers, 13 pp.—Speeches on the question about Antenati and Postnati.—Memorial of the

G. H.
FINCH,
Esq.

King's resolution on the Grievances of the Commons (7½ pp.)—1607, May 2. The King's speech to the Commons.—Letter by a clergyman to the King about his sermon.—Sir P. Sidney to the Queen about Monsieur.—The Earl of Essex to the Earl of Southampton.—Lady Riche to the Queen.—Henry Cuttle, on his death.—An advertisement to Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, sent by his squire the 27 Nov., 39 Eliz. By the Lord Cecil. Squire, my advice to thy master shall be as a token wrapped up in words (2½ pp.)—Instruction which Sir F. Walsingham gave to his nephew when he sent him into foreign parts to travel (2½ pp.)—Sir W. Raleigh to Sir R. Carr. After many great losses, &c. (1 p.)—1609, Cal. April. Amandus Polang or Polansdorf to Sir J. Harrington, K.B. (3 pp. Latin.) Italian sonnet "sopra una bella mendicante." Then follow copies of many poems, English, Latin, and Italian.

Quarto, 44 leaves. Diary of the siege of Buda, 15 June 1686. *Begins*, Field Marshal Count Stanburgh with the Emperor's foot and a party of horse. *Ends*, 9 Sept., when he parted from Buda and arrived at Vienna on the 17th. Your most obedient servant Jacob Richards.

Quarto, about 160 pp. 17th century. Italian poetry; canzone and sonnets.

Calvindi Leti Callipædia. Copy of the quarto edition Leyden, sold at Paris, 1655.

8vo., 132 leaves, 17th Century. Treatise of Equity in 29 chapters. 1. Antiquity of Chancery quoad proceedings in Equity.

Quarto, 331 leaves, Greek. Meletii Syrigi Hiero-Monachi responsio ad apologiam fidei Christianæ editam per Cyrillum Constantinopolitanum scripta in nomine Christianorum omnium ecclesiæ orientalis.—In calce libri hæc inscribuntur: Perfectum anno salutis 1640, Constantinopoli; scriptum propria manu mei Meletii Syrigi Hiero-monachi Cretensis.

Folio. *Ex dono Johannis Evelyn militis*, 15 May 1640. The several notes, precedents, and other things in this book were collected by Mr. Evelyn, that had been one of the six clerks in Chancery, and father of Sir John. Jo. Finch, C.S.

fo. 1. The Court of Chancery as the King's prerogative royal.

fo. 3. English suits in Chancery.

fo. 14. References and reports.

fo. 19. Cases denied help in Chancery.

fo. 20. Latin pleas in Chancery.

fo. 21. Particular cases of divers years.

fo. 32. The jurisdiction of the Chancery preferred before that of the King's Bench.

fo. 40. The jurisdiction of the Chancery in matters of the Exchequer.

fo. 51. The Court of Wards hath not jurisdiction to stay proceedings in Chancery.

fo. 53. Jurisdiction of Chancery over the Common Pleas.

fo. 55. Jurisdiction of Chancery over the Court of Requests.

fo. 58. The Cinque Ports have no privilege against the authority of the Chancery.

fo. 60. The President and Council of the North, and the President and Council of the Marchers of Wales, and all other inferior Courts are and ought to be subject to the jurisdiction of the High Court of Chancery.

fo. 64. Touching the peers of the realm answering in Chancery upon oath. (44 instances of it.)

fo. 67. A note by the hand of and signed by Jo. Finch, 29 Nov. 1629, on the subject of peers answering on oath.

fo. 68. Arguments exhibited by Lord Keeper Sir Nicholas Bacon in parliament proving that noblemen's persons are attachable for contempt committed in the Court of Chancery, &c.

fo. 69a. Collection of the proceedings and resolutions concerning the attachment of the persons of Barons of Parliament.

fo. 83. Touching appeals from the Admiralty of the Cinque Ports. 5 Car. Thomas Stone v. John Jacob. Franklyn v. White, 42 Eliz. Finch answered for the authority of the Chancery. Thus the disputes ended for that time between the Duke of Lenox, Lord Warden, and me, neither was anything one way or the other done during my having the Great Seale.

8vo. Office of the Chancery. 39 chapters. The same as one above but longer: the 2d chapter being of the Master of the Rolls.

Quarto, 17th century. That a supersedeas for the good behaviour under the Great Seal ought to be obeyed by the Justices of the King's Bench.—First it is plain by 21 Edw. IV. 40.—Some notes and observations upon

the statute of Magna Carta, cap. 9., and other statutes concerning the proceedings in the Chancery in cases of Equity and conscience.—Notes and observations on the Statutes of Provisors and Premunire concerning the proceedings of the Chancery and other Courts of Equity.—A collection of Cases in Chancery from Richard II. to end of Elizabeth. At the end are Placita, temp. Edw. III.

Quarto. Reports Mich. 1650—Hil. 1651. (146 leaves.)

1. Maynard mova de quasher return de rescous.

Folio, 16th century. Spanish poetry. Religious and romance. (147 leaves.)

Several volumes of Spanish prose; religious and medical, 16th century.

Many volumes of law reports, note books, and commonplace books of Sir John Finch and W. Finch.

Square folio, parchment, 13th or 14th century. The Gospels in Greek. Introduction to the Eusebian Canon; and the Canon under 10 arches in 5 pages, in red. The heading to Matthew's Gospel is in gold in a beautiful broad border; and the first page is in gold letters: the capital letters and marginal notes half through Matthew are in gold. There is a coloured picture of each Evangelist; that of Matthew is damaged. Over each of the 4 pictures is a miniature from the life of Christ.

12 Car. 25 Aug. A letter beautifully gilt and ornamented from Charles II. to Sultan Mahomet Han announcing the recall of Sir Thomas Bendysh, Kt. and Bart., as Ambassador, and appointing Sir Heneage Finch Earl of Winchelsea, Viscount Maidstone, &c. &c. to be Ambassador.

1671, Bill in 10 brief sheets of paper for a general Pardon. Signed by the King at the top, and by Arlington at the foot. 22 April. 23 Car. II.

1670, Petition of George Lord Berkeley of Berkeley to the King. He conceives he is not in such place of precedence as a baron and peer in Parliament and other assemblies of his peers as of ancient times did belong to his ancestors. Prays that he may be admitted to make proof of his claim. Signed, "Berkeley."

At the Court, 16 Dec. 1670, the King refers it to the Committee of the Lords in Parliament. "Arlington." Indorsed "Read, 19 Dec. 1670."

Draft of Lord Berkeley's petition to the King for his place in this present Parliament above and before the Lord Lawarr. He states the grant of the honour of Berkeley by Henry II., the entail on Henry VII. by William Marquis of Berkeley, whereof the honour was in the Crown until the death of Edward VI. That Sir Maurice, summoned to Parliament in 14 Henry VIII. sat as puny baron, and on the death of Edward VI. Henry Berkeley, nephew and heir of Maurice was under age. That since he came of age there have been minorities of the Lords Berkeley and Delawarr, and partly that 2 of the Lords Lawarr were living in Virginia, there has been no proper opportunity for any of the Lords Berkeley to exhibit their claim until now. Prays to be allowed to make proof of his claim, and have the place of his ancestors before the entail.

1671, April 14. Order that the House will hear the counsel of Lord Delawarr against Ld. Berkeley's claim on the 2d Monday of the next meeting of Parliament after the recess now at hand. The House agreed that nothing should prejudice Lord Audley's claim to precedence, he being shortly to go beyond sea.

1670, Sept. 16. Council Order with Seal, signed Edw. Walker. Whereas Francis Smith of the parish of St. Clement Danes has sold scandalous pamphlets, and this day appears at the Board, he is ordered to enter into a recognizance of 100*l.* to appear at the next Quarter Sessions for Middlesex to answer the Attorney-General.

1670, Sept. 23. Whereas by Order of the 19th of August last the Attorney-General was required to issue a quo warranto against the Stationers' Charter, and the Company representing to the King certain Orders made by them in Hall upon propositions offered them by the Surveyor of the Press in order to better suppressing of unlicensed books and pamphlets. Ordered that Mr. L'Strange meet some persons appointed by the Company, who together are to consider and settle a method for suppressing seditious and unlicensed books and pamphlets, and report the issue thereof to the Board. In the meantime the Attorney-General is not to proceed.

Mr. LeStrange's examination concerning "The Rehearsal Transposed," [Transposed?] taken by Secretary Coventry, Jan. 23, 1672. (2 pp.) Signed "Roger L'Strange." He did not know or hear of the book until the first impression was distributed, and that inquiring of one Brome, a bookseller, about it, he told LeStrange that it was printed for Pinder, who owned the thing, and said, if the book were questioned there were those would

G. H.
FINCH,
Esq.

justify it and bring him off." Before he could meet with Pinder there were 2 sheets of a second impression seized at the press by Mr. Meern, one of the Company of Stationers, and Pinder came to Lestrangle and told him of it, and that the Earl of Anglesy desired to speak with him. Lestrangle went to Lord Anglesy at his house in Drury Lane, when the Earl spoke to him in the presence, and as he believes in the hearing of Pinder to this effect: "Look you, Mr. Lestrangle, there is a book come out (the Rehearsal Transposed), I presume you have seen it. I have spoken to his Majesty about it, and the King says he will not have it suppressed; for Parker has done him wrong, and this man has done him right, and I desired to speak with you to tell you this; and since the King will have the book to pass, pray give Mr. Pinder your license to it that it may not be printed from him. Lestrangle replied, Since it was his Majesty's pleasure he would not meddle to interrupt it, but there were some things not fit to be licensed, viz., the Roman Emperor receiving a dagger, p. 244; the Wisdom of the King and Parliament Exposed, p. 310. The Earl took the book, and agreed with Lestrangle, and advised him to alter them, letting the body of the work remain. Lestrangle said he did not like to tamper with other men's copies without the privacy and allowance of the author. The Earl said he could not say anything of the author, but those alterations might be made without him. So Lestrangle took leave of the Earl and departed with Pinder, who asked Lestrangle to give him a note of signification to the printers what direction the Earl had given him from his Majesty concerning the book; which he (Lestrangle) did. The next work was to read over the book, which was done, all but 2 or 3 sheets in the presence of Pinder, to whom Lestrangle declared it was intended only to save his propriety and not to authorise the publication of it. Lestrangle's first exception was to the bottom of the title page, "Printed by the assigns of John Calvin, &c." and he changed and struck out several sharp reflexions upon Bishop Land and Dr. Parker, and others also of a more general prospect: then he gave his license to the book, which being signed by a Warden of the Company and delivered to the Clerk to enter it according to custom for the benefit of the proprietor, and he refusing, Lestrangle wrote to him at the instance of Pinder to know why, saying he disliked the thing as much as anybody, but being overruled he expected the Company's officer should likewise conform. Then Pinder told him the Earl had sent for one of the Wardens and the Stationers' clerk about it, and if he did not receive satisfaction the Earl would bring the matter before the King and Council, and got Lestrangle to go with him (Pinder) to the Earl who was ill of the gout. The Earl talked of the methods of the Company in the matter of licenses and entries and directed a more particular enquiry. Lestrangle asked the Earl to give him a note to that effect. The Earl wrote. The letter is annexed:

Lestrangle says the book was not printed according to the corrections and emendations of the copy licensed by him, and so in equity not imputable to the licenser. And whas the first licence being withdrawn a second was desired by Pinder upon another title page, the license was granted expressly under the limitations of the former, and with condition of applying that second title page to the former corrected copy, which Pinder promised should be done.

1672, Jan. 25. Deposition of Pinder about it.

1673, June 18. Order in Council signed "Robert Southwell" The King orders that Sir Heneage Finch, Kt. and Bart., A. G., prepare a Proclamation forbidding any to print any book without a license first had according to Act of Parliament in that behalf; and that the license be printed and placed before the book. And that the Attorney-General do next Term exhibit an Information in the King's Bench against Dr. Lewis de Moulin for writing a treasonable and seditious book, *Petrus hunc filii*, and against Thomas Milbon who printed it, and cause them to be prosecuted therein.

1691, Oct. 21. Copy Instructions to Sir Ralph Delaval, Vice-Admiral of the Blue Squadron.

A packet of letters addressed to the Honourable Dr. Finch in 1720 and 1721 from Mr. Stanhope at Whitehall, V. A. Balagnier at Helsingborg and London, John Balagnier, and Mr. Whitworth, and copies of letters by M. de Launay and Mr. Stanhope.

I must be permitted to return thanks to Mr. Finch for his kind hospitality at Burley-on-the-Hill.

FERD. J. HOLWOOD.

THE MANUSCRIPT OF GEORGE EDWARD FRERE, Esq., OF ROYDON HALL, CO. NORFOLK.

G. E.
FRERE,
Esq.

Mr. Frere possesses the originals of the 3rd and 4th volumes of the Paston Letters, and 95 others unpublished, but of small interest. Mr. Gairdner has given slight notes of them in his recent edition of the Paston Letters. I have noted two or three below. There are many letters of Philip Gawdy, temp. Elizabeth and James I.; he writes from London to his father and mother, and sister, and tells Court and foreign news: notices Sir Francis Drake, Lord Leicester, and the Queen's visits to various noblemen. He tells his sister the fashions of dress. Afterwards he writes to his brother, from sea, on board the "Defiance" and the "Revenge." In 1594, he mentions Dr. Lopez being racked and executed. It seems that he was once a prisoner at Lisbon, but got release on undertaking to ransom one Matheo de Frias, a prisoner to Sir Walter Raleigh, who valued him at 500*l.* or else pay a sum of money. He mentions the execution of Pendry for writing of Martin Marprelate, and the Queen's anger at Sir Anthony Shirley and Sir Nicholas Clifford having accepted the Order of St. Michael; he alludes to Lord Montague being imprisoned for baptizing his own child; and mentions Antonio Perez being with the Earl of Essex at Essex House, the Spaniards in Ireland, and Essex's disgrace. At the accession of James he alludes to the money spent to obtain knighthood, and the lavish creation of knights; and in 1605 the King's regulations as to taking the oath of supremacy. He tells how the King refused to notice Lady Raleigh and her son, who were petitioners. There are frequent notices of tiltings.

In the 16th century are a few letters to the Pastons. There are many letters to and from Robert, Earl of Yarmouth; they supplement the information given by a like class in Sir Henry Ingilby's collection.

A letter in 1682 shows the strong feeling in Chester in favour of the Duke of Monmouth. In January 1683, there was a fair on the Thames, and a great call of serjeants, whose costumes and doings are described. A letter by Roger L'Estrange says that the press of Otes's business lay wholly upon his hands. In the early part of 1685 a letter by Chudleigh, our minister at the Hague, suggests that the person to whom he writes should seize the Duke of Monmouth and convey him to England.

Philip Gawdy, of Clifford's Inn, to his father, Bassingborne Gawdy, Esq., at West Harling, and to his mother.

1579, Oct. 19. To his father.

1579, Nov. f. To his father.

[1581], April 7. To his mother, Anne Gawdy The only newes which shaddoweth, and as it wer darkneth all the rest, is of the Frenchmen's commyng over, which althowghe it be as common with you as with us, yet it is not so certeyne there as it is heere, which as it is somewhat uncertayne when they shall come first to the court, by reason of so many sondry fals report, yet the last that I hear was that they wold be heare as upon Monday or Tuesday next. Sir Robert Jermin, with both the Ladyes, willed me to remember their commendacions both to my father and you. Sir Dru Drury . . . in like manner. I had thought to have entreated you to have desired my father to remember his promyse which he made, concernyng playing of the lute I have been mervelously trubled with the common dysease of payne of the eyes for which, indeed, I durst not much look on a booke, but only tend playing of the lute

[1581], April 12. To his father He mentions his cousin Woolmer The Frenchmen landed at Dover this last night, and so comming on as tyme will gyve the leave. And every gentleman now laboreth to goe beind one another. But I am like to ruffle still in myne old apparrell, and make the frenchmen beleewe that it is all new, bycause I am sure none of them have sene it before.

1581, May 30. To his father.

[1581], June 26. To his father Because I thought yow wold looke to heare somewhat of the state of our chamber and our playng in yt, thus muche bothe my brother and I can certeynly say, that we wer admnytted thorunto by Mr. Sergeant Flowerdew his meanes before our commyng upp. But our confirmacion for the same we wrought with the payment of our purses, and yet not like to have possession hereof before the next terme, until such tyme as Mr. Seargeant Hutton goeth to his chamber at Seargeant's Inne, in whose

G. E.
FREERE,
ESQ.

chamber Mr. Pigcott is likely to succede. Then the loosyng that hys olde chamber I hoope shall leave us to gayne it.—(So he says they as yet keep their old lodging, where, tho' they cannot study much, they save expense.)

May 8, Clifford's Inn. To Robt. Rowllton. This is a letter of explanation and slight remonstrance to Rowllton, who had mistakenly told certain things to the writer's father and mother.

[158-], Feb. 8. Philip Gawdy to his mother . . . I do every morning use the bricke and wormwood as a remedy agaynst all pestilence and infection that may happen to the body . . . The news touching my Lord of Burgene was direct a mere fiction and a devyse by lewde persons almost in all places in England; for beside his truthe in the cause he is at home at his own house very sicke, and as it is thought very lately deceased. There was a great brute all northwarde that London was burnt, and many suche other rumors raysed; but there is ordre taken that there shall be punishment for any that shall happen the lyke hereafter. Muche uncerteyne newes touching the Queen of Skottes, in that she should have hidd herself on the topp of a chymney, and so by that means not being found, that they should have made presently great search for her, and then she myght have escaped. It is muche bothe thought and expected that she is executed. But the truth is not directly known. There was 2 or 3 traytors taken very laityly, but it is so lately that I cannot tell you what there names wer, but as it was said they did bear the names of gentlemen. There were two taken that wold have burnt my Lord of Leycestre his house at London, and his house at Waynsted. I was with my oncle Seargeant at this present daye . . . I do meane to wryte to my brother the next weeke.

[1587], June 13, London. P. Gawdy to his father . . . Your seale is done . . . with the creste and the coots [coats]. I have sent you a letter from L. Willoughby. I pray, sir, wrong me not uppon the cause of the writing of the letter, for I protest to you it is the least parte of my desier desert, but I assure you, sir, she hath shewed me wonderful great friendship and kyndnes, and what a wonderfull care she hathe bothe of me and my men that they shall not be any charge to me. And she maketh such great rekonynge of my [company] here, as besides she desireth not the company [of any] other gentlemen. I talked with my oncle about [it and he] doth not mislike it in respect of some . . . a man might gayne; for without both his p . . . allowance I wold not willingly undertake. I cold not in modesty deny my Lady upon it to be allways at your direction.—He asks his father to decide.—You may well gesse at the cause that keapes me here in England, otherwyse I shud have had greate desier to have sene forayne places . . . I must toward the end of the terme answer my lawe cause by the othe of the witnesses, and I doubt not but to dyspatch it frankly enough . . .

1587, Oct. 27, London. To his father.— . . . There is certyne generall speach of the King of Spaine's preparation of a great navy, but whether no man knoweth; it is supposed to us. Sir William F[itz] Williams hath his patent sealed to go out Lord Deputy into Irelande, with the return of the other. There is a general mustering and a preparation for powder throughout all England. The Quene lay at my Lord Admyrall his howse by Whithall, uppon Wedensday last, and she meaneth to be at White Hall very shortly . . . Let me be remembered to my good brother and his good wyfe, to Captayne Anthony and his servaunt Leeftenant, to whom I have sent a letter from his brother sent from his sister-in-law heare in London.

1587, Nov. 3. To his father.— . . . Touching mine owne and my brother's business at the Temple, I have compounded for us both with very great frendshipp of Mr. Treasurer his parte. The whole of the debt came to about 5*l*, and odd, and I have compounded for him for 4 nobles, and yet 1*l*. of it was for commission for my brothers . . . News of the death of an old frend of all yours, my Lady Frogmorton. Edward Cordell is a very heavy man for his wife, and durst not go to church for fear of laughing.

1587, Nov. 11. To his brother Bassingborne . . . Some speache there is bothe at the Courte and at London, that certeyne commissions shold go over into Flanders about a peace: these that be nomyated be my Lord of Derby, my Lord Colham, Sir James Crafte, and Doctor Dale. But whether any suche newes will hold or no it is very uncerteine. I have sent you downe by these carryars 2 proclamacions in the very pryme. Byside which the Lord Chauncellor uppon Wednesday last used

a speache at the Starr Chamber to all such gentlemen as either dwell neare uppon the sea, or else have some other charge for what end that proclamation was set forth. It hath made a great alteration with divers gentlemen that determyned to make their abode heare this Christmas, and have there howses heare ready hyred aforehand . . . Tell my father that my cosin Cook and another of the ushers told me at the Courte that they have assessed him at the Courte according to his request made in his letter . . .

1587, Nov. 16. To his father . . . Being at the Court uppon Sunday last, I saw the making of 2 newe knights, Sir Henry Graye and Sir Horatio Paliveseno. Her Majesty uppon Monday was wonderful mery, to the greate contentment of all good and true harts. She was looked for as this night heare at London, but her coming is now deferred until the morning: there is bothe great preparation for running, and also greate expectation of the same, but how it will fall out you shall heare of hereafter . . . The speache of the going of the Ambassadors doth hold likely to prove very certayne; and uppon Sunday laste there was a newe Commyssioner apoynted by the Counsell to go with the rest, Sir Amys Powlet. There is in the Bill for the Shreves of Norfolk Sir Robert Southwell, Mr. Clement Paston, and Mr. Gresham. It is thought the last nomyated will carry it away. For Suffolk there is Sir William Walgrave, Mr. Jermy, and Mr. Phillipp Tydney. It is said Mr. John Jermin hath taken 2 fearmes of Clement Paston. Mr. Jermy taketh great paynes at the Courte, for surleye lodging may fall out to be badd, and Richmond grene is not very fayre; but it is thought that neither the scaresety of the one nor the foulness of the other will suffer any man to outbydd him. Well, let him have it, he that wynnes gold, let him eate gold, and yet a man may buy gold to deare . . . In this town . . . my Lord Admyrall's men and players, having a devyse in the playe to tye one of their fellowes to a poste, and so to shoote him to deathe, having borrowed their callyvers, one of the player's hands swerved, his piece being charged with bullett missed the fellow he aymed at, and killed a child, and a woman great with child forthwith, and hurt an other man in the head very sore. How they will answer it I do not study . . . I find by this an old proverb verified that newe comes never hurte . . . of fooling . . . Muche uncerteyne newes touching some troubles out of Spayne and out of Scotland, and of some hurtes done by some Skottes uppon the borders of England. The Scottish Ambassadors being at the Court uppon Sunday last seemed not to be acquaynted with any such thing. But it is thought that the going of our Commissioners will make some good end touching some good honourable peace. My Lord of Leycester, by a common report, is expected daily. Sir Thomas Gorge is very lately gone over into Flanders, but unknowne upon what cause.

1587, Dec. 1, London. To his father . . . The shreifs be not yet known, and some saeth that there shold be alteration throughout England, to have more sufficient men. And Sir Drue Drury was nominated for Norfolk. Some news of landing of certyne Spanyards in Ireland, and of ruining of a castle, where they shold have taken Mr. Denny prisoner; but it is very unlike to be true, and yet expected in most places and in the best places. There is great preparation for going to the sea, and many lords and gentlemen meane to take ther parte thereof. The Quene will remove as it is thought this daye, but yet no certeyne ground therof.

1547, Dec. 14. [To his father] . . . I shold bring eggs after apples to tell you of my Lord of Leyster his being at the Court. And yet peradventure yow know not the certeyne tyme of his first arrivall there. He came uppon Fryday last to Margette. And the Sunday following came to the courte that night, before his landing any wher els. Ther came with him to the courte my Lord Audley and Sir Tho. Shyrley, besides one grand prysoner which they make account of; he is a Burgonian, and his ransome is not meanelly prysed. My Lord Willoughby is left cheyfe governor in the Lowe Contreys. My Lord of Leycester before his coming over made 6 knights, by name, Sir Tho. West, Sir Tho. Morgan, Sir Charles Blunt, Sir Hugh Chomeley, Sir Edward Winkfeild, and Sir Frances Knolles. . . . It is thought the Quene's Majestie will remove towards Richmond uppon Thursday next.

[1587], Feb. 9. To his father . . . The Commissioners are gone, and uppon going into Flaunders, where they shall meete with other Commissioners at Ostend. I lay 2 nights at the courte, where I heard a little news. Uppon Sunday last my Lord Mayor made his wyfe a lady, where I heard a very excellent good

G. E.
FREERE,
ESQ.

G. E.
FREERE,
Esq.

oration from my Lord Chauncer to the Mayor and his brethren . . .

Feb. 2. To his brother Bassingborn Gawdy.

March 13. To his father . . . The Parliament is lyke to continue very long, and the end thereof is not lyke shortly to fall out. It is thought it shall be but proroged . . . I sent last weeke a frayle of fygges, reysous, and allmons.

April 6. To his father . . . My Lord of Comberland, Sir Henry Lee, and Sir Thomas Gorge, did runne at the courte as yesterday the course of the feild. A yonge gentleman toward my Lord of Leycester called Mr. Goldingam was holden in the streate of Mr. Pinchin and an other untill on Fox did very sore hurte him, but being at liberty, he made them all to traverse ther grounds with great expedition.

April 11, London. To his sister . . . I have sent you half an ell of blacke velvett, half a quarter of white satten, and a payre of truncke sleeves . . . For the manner of wearing of their hoods at the courte, some weare cripins, some weare none, some weare sattin of all collors with their upper border, and some weare none. Some one of them weares this day with all theise fashions, and the next day without. So that I fynd nothing more ceirteyne than their uncertaynty . . .

May 9. To his father . . . Some speake of warr, some of pease, but most of the fyrst. My Lord Admyrall and Sir Francis Drake are commanded presently to sea with great preparation, and ther is nine skore sayle made ready to go with them . . . Some uncertayne speeches touching the poysoning of 3 or 4 great kings and princes of late.

[1587], May 19, London. To his mother.

May 21. To his father . . . Sir William Wallgrave and my Lord Windsor had a quarrell, and ended it in the field together; but no blood drawne. Certeyne Jesuits be taken and committed to the Tower. Two lawiers committed to the Fleet the last day of the terme for somewhat to lyberall speeches. Mr. Wyat of the Inner Temple, and Phillipps of the Middle Temple. Captayne Skinke takethe great payne at many feasts which he is bidden. I have bene at some of them.

May 26, London. To his mother . . . Capt. Crosse is come from Sir Francis Drake, and hath brought certein newes that he hath sunke and burned 33 shippes of the King of Spayne, and hath fower more laden with muche wealthe.

June 18, London. To his father . . . Sir Thomas Leyton hath bene of late in Fraunce, and soddynly returned. I talked with him myself and understood the manner of his being there, and the tyme of his tarryance. The King cam to Rone at that very instant with 1,400 horse and 5,000 shott. No lyklyhod but that we are like to have warre as well with Fraunce as Spayne, and joyntly together. It is expected that there should be open warres proclaimed upon the comming home of the Comysioners, which is now somewhat fresh in speache, and ther returne very shortly expected.

Nov. 10. To his brother . . . Davy Gwyn, that did so good service in the Galyas, is sent out of Ireland, and he has remayneth prysoner suspected to be our adversary on the behalf of the Duke of Modena . . . The Quene commeth to Somersett House upon Fryday, and upon Tuesday next she is apoynted to hear a sermon at Powles upon Tuesday come sennight. There is preparation made by Lord Chamberlin for her.

Nov. 16. To his sister Anne.

Nov. 24, London. To his father . . . I now send you doune a cocke, 2 payre of gloves, 2 doz. of payntes, 2 small books for a token; the one of them was gyven me that day that they rann at tilt; divers of them being gyven to most of the lords and gentlemen about the court, and one especially to the Quene. I was commanded with some 2 or 3 more to wayte underneathe the Quene to be employed in messages, where it pleased her Majestie to use me more graciously than I deserved . . . It was Friday at night before the Quene came to my Lord Admyralls: upon Saturday was the running at tilt very well performed, though not so full of devises and so riche as I have sene. My Lord of Essex and my Lord of Cumberland were the cheife that ranne. Mr. Gresham was well commended for the credit of Norfolk. Upon Saturday at night her Majestie lay at my Lord Admyralls, and all Sunday at his charge. Upon Mondaye she went to Mr. Seacreatoryes, wher in the gallery before her going she knighted Mr. John Pagington. That night she cam to my Lord Admyralls agayne and dynded ther upon Tuesday; on Tuesday at night she cam to my Lord Chauncelers, wher she hath bene ever since. Her entertayment hath bene very great ther, bothe for herself and all the

trayne, which a number of us hathe very well tasted of. It is thought her Majestie will tarry there yet this sevenight, and . . . at Whitehall . . . My uncle Anthony Gawdy fayled of a letter. Neither have I as yet found any messenger but the hedgehog; and yet I have heard that the hedgehog overcame the hare; and so, the carryar may overrun the post . . . Mr. Jenny is travelled into a damaske goun, and followeth the courte daye and nyght . . . My Lord of Leycester is expected for, and some newes cam out of Flaunders very latly yesternight, but unknowne to any but the best. Some letters hathe bene intercepted of late. The Prince of Parma is come to Dunkerke, but unknown for what com, so suspected for no good to us. As yesterday the Quene going into the gallery made an old knight, Sir Lewes Dyves.

Dec. 8. To his sister Anne . . . You shall receyve all your things, though not at this tyme, but only the stuff for the gowne. Fox can not tell in what manner to patterne it, neither needs it; for I can assure you that both the Quene and all the gentlewomen at the courte weare the very fashion of your cuff taffata goun with an open wind sleve, and suche a cutt, and it is now the newest fashion. For cappes and French hoods I fynde no thing in the world, all what serves (P) els you shall undoubtedly be provided of.

Dec. 8. To his father . . . They (the sheriffs) were prickt at my Lord Chauncelers upon Sunday about 5 of the clocke. Untill which tyme Mr. Jermy and to the very howre was a courtier. And immediately upon it he vanyshed awaie, that I never sawe him since. And yet he went awaye lyke one that had a blew cote without a consyance. For he fayled of a certeyne knyghthood that he expected, and they saye was promysed. I have not known a greater man shreif of Norfolk then now is. The Quene was determyned to have gone to Richmond upon Tuesday last in the afternone. All things wer prepared, and at dinner tyme she altered her mynd to go to Somersett House, whether she went the next morning, and wher she meaneth to remayne some reasonable tyme, at least all this Christmas. The household commeth to Somersett Howse as this very night. Ther is still great preparation touching the going to sea . . . My Lord Admyrall, my Lord Henry Seymor, my Lord Thomas Howard, my Lord Sheifeild, Sir Fraunces Drake, and Sir Robert Southwell, with divers others captaynes and gentlemen. Ther be certayne rumors touching the comming of the Spanyards, but nothing of credit.—He mentions the Bell (inn) in Smithfield . . .

n. d. To his sister Anne . . . Commend me to my loving brother, and if you be at the mariage commend me to Bess Bacon and the husband. I wold have bene glad to have worne the garter. I pray send me word when she shall be married certeynly by writing. Commend me to Mr. Bacon and William Calthorp.

Tuesday, in the morning, London. To his father.—He is going to send some plum trees to his father . . . The L. (Lord Admiral?) and captaynes take there leave upon Sunday at night at prayers tyme. And some at this daye and some to-morrow, and some with as much speed as they may well take ther voyage towards the sea. Ther were divers had many men in a livery very well apoynted upon Sunday at the court to be sene of the Quene at ther going to the Savoy to churche.

n. d. To his sister Anne.—Sends a piece of damask.—The dyer will warrant there shall be no better out of the shopp. I have sent you down 2,000 pipes, 300 of the sort you writt for, and 6,000 of the sort you wrott for in the first bill; the peece of satten; gold thread. I have sent your husband 2 payre of gloves, and you one payre.

June 13, London. To his brother. . . I have sent you doun socks and bands, and have sent my sister her rolle, and sylver buttons. I have sent my father 2 payre of stockings . . . My L[ady] Framlingam saythe she is with chylde. (The writer think it to be an imposture.)—On the back of the letter below the address he writes, "I forgott to mynde you of the deathe of a " great Lady; upon Tuesday last in the forenone my " L[ady] of Oxforde dyed at the Court, and is interred " at Westminster. There is a great funerall a pre- " paring."

June 20, London. To his brother.—He again alludes to Lady Framlingham, and the general opinion that she is not with child. Says that many women in the town had had the like idea concerning themselves; and that Lady Wyndor had been with child these 50 weeks and now they say she is not.—He is pleased to hear that it is proposed that he should make a journey to Flanders.

G. E.
FREERE,
Esq.

Her journey was sodenly determyned of and she made a sotheyne request to me to enjoye my company.

[1589], Nov. 19. To his brother Upon Son-day last the Quene was at Powles, very honorably wayted uppon; you may imagine there wanted no company . . . The Quene removeth as this day to Grenewich. Serjent Gawdy was yesterday made a Judg of the King's Bench, a thing not much plesing to himselfe. I can not ascertayne you of any other newes.

1590, Oct. 8, Neavington. To his brother.—I have not been in London this month, but 3 miles from London.

Monday. (To his brother.) Writes briefly till he can write from Plymouth.—How Sir Richard Greinfeild and Lord Thomas have sought for me I will not tell you . . . The Quene hath commanded all possible speade to be made. Sir Richard and other Captaynes will presently go to the . . . with whom I will go; and so away as fast as the shippes will fall downe. I have already bought my armor and targett, the very fellowes to my Lord Thomas's and Sir Richard's. My apparrell will be made to night; what els is necessary I do provide

April 3. From H.M. ship the Revenge. (To his brother.) On the other side of the page is a letter dated 4 April from the Revenge, signed by William Langham:—telling Bassingborne Gawdy that he (Langham) and P. Gawdy are companions, and that the weather has been very bad, and that he is sure that P. Gawdy will answer or surpass the expectations of his friends.

April 24. Aboard H.M. ship the Defiance. (To his brother.)—Has been at sea ever since leaving Plymouth.—All our adventures and journales it were to tedious to sett downe particularly. Besides I keepe a note of every daye's action . . . From Plimmouth we sayled the whole fleete together 2 dayes, when our ship the Revenge lost my Lord and the whole fleete. They all put in at Famouth, being dryven thether by the extremty of the weather. We tackt about to the northward and lay uppon the coast of France, between Sylla and Ushin, where we did endure very sore weather as might be abiden at the sea. We spent both our mastes, but by God's grace they were espyed in good tyme and strengthened with fishes, wolding and calking, and now they be in very good plight. When we came uppon the Northern Cape we descryed 5 sayle, whereof 4 were of Hamborough, and one Frenchman was of Newhaven, whom Sir Richard Greinfeild toke into his shipp, and placed a master and of his own men in her, because we were alone and had lost all our company. Of the rest of the Flemmings we borrowed some vytayle of them, for other good thing had they not any, but only salte, and gave them the passe home. Afterward we sayled along the coste of Spayne in the bay of Portingale. When abouts the Burlings uppon the 18th April we descryed in our topmast 7 or 8 sayle, we were alone, and our small frenche flybote; we supposed one of them by the hugenes to be either a Suenke or an Armado; we prepared ourselves to fight, and made all things ready. When we tackte about and came round of them all, we founde that some of them were of our own fleete, and might easily perceyve that they had this great shipp in chase. There were two pinisses, the lion's whelps, and the Delight shott some 5 or 6 shot, and she never budged; but presently uppon our coming in she shoke her topsayle and all other sayles, and yelded herself to Sir Richard Greinfeild, who placed a master and some of his owne men in her, and we toke out some men out of the rest of the shippes and exchanged Flemmings for them. But she fell out to be a hulke of Lubecke, a marvelous huge one, of 1,000 tons laden all with great mastes and deale, which falleth out to be a very good pryse; for it is the King of Spaynes; and we fownde a Portingale pylate which had the King's letter to pass them from Lysbone to the Groyne for preparation for his shippes. She is valued to be worth 10,000*l*. We ther mett with 7 of our shippes which cam from my Lord that morning in this chase. When we were in the height of the Southern Cape, called Cape St. Vyncent, we descryed 5 sayle, whom we did beare withall, and found them to be my Lord and fower other sayle with him. We hayled my Lord and made great joy to meete him, and that day we rann a westward course of the Cape, and have lyen ever since at the Hull tarring for some of our shippes that be lost. My Lord and Sir Richard presently determined to send home the pryse, and hath sent home one John Badder, that was Sir Robert Southwell's man, who promysed one faythfull delivry of this letter at your house in Norfolk My Lord sent for me this day to be with him I honor him much and have

great cause to love him . . . There is not a good alle-house within 20 leagues of us. We are going presently to the Islands, and whether further as we shall have intelligence. There is already 4 sail come home to St. Lucas in Andalusia laden with ten thousand millions six weeks before our coming. I thanke God we have founde some knaks but yet no money, but some pieces of eight, and very few of them . . . I have already gotten a fyne card and other tooles belonging to navigation. (Asks his brother to look at a map and see how the first point after they past the coast of France that they touches was Cape Finisterre the Northern Cape, then they came in height of the burlinges, next in height of the rocke Castecales and the Groyne, then they bore uppon Cape Pitther, and lastly came to Cape St. Vincent). And just by Cape St. Vincent is Cape Saere, betwixt which two there standeth a fryery and a castle of the King's called the Blockhowse. We were within some three leagues of the shore, and since we have runne a westward corse some 30 leagues towards the Iland It is thought and all but known that 2 of our shippes ar caste away. The Mone and the Disdayne in the fowle weather. These seas that we be now in ar allmoste as sweet as a ryver in the contrye. . . . Recommend me to Sir Nicholas Bacon and his good Lady; to Munn because I love his sweete nature and condition. Nann Bacon hath cause to love me, for I have ever wished her as hy fortune as any woman ever deserves . . . My Lord doth now promyse me that the hulke shall stay all night; if it doth I will come uppon my oncle Anthony with some lines.—P.S. It was our fortune to meet with this hulke agayne uppon May day, being an unweildy vessell, abought midway betwixt St. Michele's and the Cape; there hath not anything since happened worthy the writing, but only this; we sunke a carvell wher we only saved 60 jars of oyle, the men, and a bushel of letters which they called of intelligence to the Ilands to meete with the fleete, coming home whether we are now going. The most of us lyke lyons that have beene almost famyshed for want of praye or rather lyke a beare robbed of her whelppes.

July 6. H.M. shipp the Revenge. (To his brother.) . . . Since my last wryting we have had some adventures. We watred at Floures, and I saw the dolphin corse the flying fish, whereof I saw one flye as far as your yong partriches will do at the first flight. We have good shippes with us both of her Majesties and otherwyse.—Speaks of his good usage from Sir Richard and Capt. Lahorne, and asks to be remembered to Sir Charles Framlingam and to the good lady his wife, to Sir Nicholas Bacon and his lady. To his cousin Munn he will write 6 lines if he has leysure. He expresses himself as pleased with sea life.

Feb. 9, Castle of Lyshborne. (To his brother.) It seems from this letter that he was a prisoner in Lisbon Castle, and that others from the same ship, of better condition than he, had been sent back to England. But it had been reported that he was son of the chief judge of London, or else of the Lord Mayor of London, or else of some other noble house, and they demanded in exchange a Captain called Drogis Daller. He asks his brother to apply to Lord Thomas on his behalf. (Probably he thought that the letter would be read by the governor, and in order to make him believe that he was prisoner of little consequence and of a poor family, he writes, "I know not if you can safely travell out of your howse or no, or whether you have compounded with your creditors, but if you cannot, ride yourself to London," &c. He alludes to his father having died two years since.)

[1593], May 3. To his brother. Bassingborne Gawdy, Esq., Hye Shreif of the countye of Norfolke I was yesterdaye with my oncle at the serjants feaste, and before then he knew not that my sister was deade. . . . There was at the feaste my Lord Keeper and my Lord of Bukhurst, and Sir Jhon Foscue, and first I should have said my Lord of Canterbury of the Counsayle, my Lord of Rutland, my Lord of Bedford, my Lord Stafford, my Lord Shandowes, my Lord North, with such a multitude of knights and gentlemen, ladies, and gentlewomen innumerable; Serjent Danyell was ancient of the call; there were 9 besydes, a very great feast The Quene's Majesty is going a progress; first she commethe to Lambethe, from thence she gothe to Wimbleton, from thence to Sir Jhon Foscues by Hampsted, from thence to Highgate wallis his house, from thence to Tebolds, and so some say forthe towards Cambridge. There be no knights of the Garter new chosen as yet, but ther wer fowre nominated, my Lord of Southampton, my Lord Keeper, my Lord

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Thomas, and my Lord Willoubye of Ersby, but it took no effect.

[1593, n. d., Hengrave. My Lady Drury have leare this last night . . . No newes, but that my Lady Clifton is well recovered, and in token of thanksgiving danced all this last night as long as she was able to go. My Lord of Essex is at Royston.

[1593.] From my Lord of Shrewsbury's house. (To his brother.) . . . Palgrave cam to me the very next morning after my coming from the Court, where I remained some 4 or 5 dayes upon some speciall busines . . . There is a Parliament called in Fraunce where ambassadors from all Christendome will be. Sir Robert Sydney is for England. There is newes newly come to the Courte that ther are 5,000 Spanyards embarked at Fardle for Britayne. The Quene's Majestie herself satt in counsaile upon Tuesday last in my Lord Chamberlins chamber about theise and some other specyall affayres. The rest that sat was my Lord of Essex, my Lord Admyrall, my Lord of Buchurst, Sir Robert Cyclic, Sir Jhon Foscue, and Dr. Thomas Wolley. Ther wer non other, for my Lord Tresorer is still at Tebolds. My Lord Keeper went home upon Monday. My Lord Chamberline hath gott the gowte in one of his toes. He useth me well and you very kindly. Sir Arthur Hinniges gave him a very hy flying tassell, and was the most unfortunate asse to be shreife that ever was, and my Lord told me as much, and every page of the Courte can tell therof . . . You are beholding to my Lord Admyrall and my Lord Chamberline, and you shall hold them, for they be worthy therof. Kelly is delyvered out of pryson and restored to his former estate, and maketh gold as fast as a henn will cracke nuttes. Jhon Darcy, with the moll in his face, is dead of the plage, and a brother of his had a plage sore. Sir Rowland Seyward is newly dead, and hath left a very sweet wydowe, but yet somewhat grene. My brother Darcy at Tolson is deade, and hath left his wyfe 400*l*. a year and much weathe besydes; the land to descend to his 3 daughters. I will not tell you how I speede in my concealed business till I come myself . . . P.S. I have sent you the bill of the plage.

[1594], Dec. 7. (To his brother.) . . . I have boughte the (three?) a saddle with the furniture correspondent, no other than my Lord of Essex, Sir Charles Blunt, Sir Roger Williams, and such other cavilleers at this howse do use. The footclothe bought of a clothe dyed out of a blew blankett which never will change collar for any weather, girded not after the old fashion but the newest in request, and most profitable; for lace therewith is Aldermanlyke, and such it will have upon every taynter. Thy hose I have bought of the mallard collar. It will hold well a perfecte wynter collar pained and rouled just according to the fashion. I have sent you a hatt, only ther wanteth a hattband. . . . it shall come with myself. I have sent my well beloved syster all suche thinges as she requested, her fann with the handle, not stale any kynde of waye; a payre of knyves; a vardingale of the best fashion; her gold thread her heare call (hair-caul?); her pumpes; and in short there wanteth nothing she spake for, but only a thing I should have had of Mr. Munjoye, but he fayled me very wrongfully according to his promyse; but it is coming. . . . I have sent my heyre and Charles two daggers, and yet he forbidded me to kysse his Cate I was one day at the cort, where I cold not staye longe, by reason of my busines. I was talked withal by some ladyes of the Pryvy Chamber and by many others how thyne owne credit made the (thee) shreife, and my Lord Keeper's ayde and her Majesties specyall owne lyking and commendacion. Beleve not the undershreife so much in all thinges . . . his speaches did the rather a penworthe of hurte than a hallpenworthe of good. My Lord of Essex told me of you and how you wer shreife, but not a worde of his letter. Sir Arthur Henningham made great suit to prefer himself, afterwards Phillip Woodhouse and Mr. Knyvett before the I am going this night to the corte with Tom Forman, who is now a buing (buying) in Southwarke a caste of tassels; he wanteth nothing but a good cyterne to his voyce. I spake not yet with the Quene, but by God's grace I meane to do. My Lord Tresorer is perfectly recovered; he hath bene at his cort at Tebolds this sennight. Great speaches of chosing the King of Fraunce of the Order of the Garter. My Lord of Essex was this day in London. . . . I only want a velvet cloke of the best fashion. . . . Send me that by these carryars that thou canst procure me that cloke. . . . I have not yet spoken with my Lord Chief Justice or Judge Fenner; they be neither in towne. . . . I have sent to Mr.

Lownde a letter hereinlosed that came from Mr. Riptons; his wyfe hath had a great fall and broke her rumpe.

[1594], Friday morning. (To his brother.) . . . Your jerkin shall be very fayre and good as any man weareth. All the rest shall not myslyke, I hope, but yf anythinge be amysse, blame not me but Judas that beareth the bagg, for in many thinges he controlleth my judgment and claymeth a later direction then I had. . . . When your man came I was at the Court. Those thinges I gave to my Lord Chamberline and my Lord Admyrall wer very hyly well taken, and they wer the first they had yet to heare. I had many thankes and many kynde promyses. . . . I was with my Lord Chief Justice upon my first coming to towne, and then he knew not the just tyme of the assyses, which now is apoynted upon Monday come three weekes, and he gyes you wonderful good woordes, and only for your sake, he saythe agaynst his will, the assyses be at Thetforde, but never hereafter shall. Sir Fraunces W. is going over, and shall have a regiment of 3,000, half the Quene's pay, and half the States'. Dr. Lopes hath bene often examyned, and dyvers tymes upon the racke; he confesseth all thinges very franckly; besides there be two or three Irishmen committed to the Tower about very great and capital treasons. Sir Nicholas Bacon is still in towne. Sir William Woodhouse, Sir Robert Drury, and he and I supped together the last night. Sir William Woodhouse promysed to deliver my commandaceons to you.

[1593], Feb. 22, London. (To his brother.) Thanks for his brother's letter and advice, and he promises to amend; says he will be with his brother two or three days before the time.—I must go to the Courte tomorrow without fayle. I attend upon a mourning saynte. I wolde gladly clothe her all in grene. Your sturgen of the best kynde I colde not send downe by theis carryars. It shall be at Thetforde next Sunday without fayle, the daye you meete the judges. . . . Benitt the Genenes footeman is committed to the Tower. He hath confessed upon his examination that that he hath bene acquainted with many treasons this seven year. I do not forget you to my Lord of Sussex.

[159, May 1.] (To his brother.) After writing of last letter by Valyant, immediatly within one houre ther comes a pursivaunte to me with a letter from the whole bodye of the counsaile, I being ready to wayte of my Lord Tresorer aboute the prysoner heare in England; so that presently I made my replie before them syting at my Lord Treasurers. When I came before them, ther I understood that one Mr. Harbroun (who was ambassador in Turkeye) in the behalf of Lucas Phelix Henricos Master, the marchant that remayned bounde for me at Lyshborne, by reason of some late letters he receyved from him, putes up to the Counsaile one supplication in the behalf of Lewcas Phelix, how that he cam bownde for me, either to returne such a prysoner, named Mathias de Fries, or els so much money, neither of which was as yet by me performed, in which respect the tyme of 9 monthes being expired, he was imprysoned and enforced to answer the monye. Besides Mr. Harbroun puts up an other supplication in the behalfe of the men that remayne in the Portugall gallyes, with all ther names to the number of 38, that by reason I had not returned this man, or the monye, they all remayned prysoners still in the gallyes, and that upon my sending over I shold have sent to this Dutche merchant Lewcas Phelix my Lord Admyrall his passe for his and ther safe arryvall here in England; which passe I procured and have gotten two monthes synce, and shall be sent on my dispatche of Henrico. I was demanded by the whole body of the Counsaile why I neither had dispatched the one or the other. I answered that I undertoke to ransom one Mathias de Fries, being in Sir Walter Rawley's custodye, who valeded his prysoner at 500*l*., and my estate was farr unable to redeeme him; then they answered me that upon the payment of 200*l*. I was dyscharged, and told me that I had fownde extraordinary frendship and good use that none els had fownde, and yet all others had discharged ther ransom that wer prysoners besyde. I answered that I was a younger brother, my estate but meane, and neverthesse I wold performe in this case to the uttermoste of my power; wherupon the whole Counsaile used me very honorably and in all good manner, and sayd that they wold all do me as much pleasure as they might; and sent one with me to Sir Walter Rawley to know how he wold deal with his prysoner, and what charges he had bene at with him. There he sent a note, how he had bene prysoner ever since the Spanishe Armado had bene upon our seas,

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which is fyve yeares past; he sett down for his dyett 20*l.* a yeare, for his apparrell, 10*l.* a yeare, which amounteth to 150*l.* besides the ransome and valewe of his bodye and his keeper's fees. On returne herof my Lord Treasurer told me that it was farr the better course to paye the monye and afterward to make some suite to her Majestie for recompence, which he of his honor told me that he wold do all that in him lay to further; and beside he told me that neither her Majestie or els the whole body of the Counsaile cold pleasure me any whitt at all in this. Wher upon good consideracion I promysed to them that within 7 dayes I wold discharge it; although it wer to the utter undoing of my whole estate, hoping thereafter of ther honorable ayde when I shold have occasion to use them, which they all faythfully promysed, and in especyall my Lord Treasurer, upon whom my cheif hope dependeth. So I was upon very good termes dysmysed. I went presently to David le Mer, Lewcas Phelix's father, heare in England, who only in respect that he desireth to pleasure me is contente to take your bonde for the mony to be payde a yeare hence, which shall be in all 200*l.* (The interest was to be 20*l.*, i. e., 10*l.* per cent., but Philip says that he will pay that and not have it in the bond, and he hopes also to pay the 200*l.*)—This Dutchman, David le Mer, presently upon my discharge of this matter will gyve me a suite to prefferr which shall seame very light and yet be of reasonable good valewe, and, assure yourselve, it shall not be idely followed. . . . David le Mer hath heare sent a Dutchman, a skryvener, whom I spake withall last night; this man is but only a messenger, and sent in the behalfe of David le Mer, and you never had dealings with an honest man than this David le Mer, for at the yeares ende you maye commaunde him in any reasonable manner. (Asks his brother to use despatch because he has to give his own discharge to the Council). . . . Upon the returne of this messenger I meane not to sturr from the courte till I heare of some good for myself, and forthwith to repayre into the contrye to lyve with you. News: Mr. Pendry is executed for writing of Martin Marprelate. I do not muche rejoyce therein.

[1594], May 2. (To his brother.)—His uncle Anthony told him that the Lord Chief Justice had much commended Bassingbourne Gawdy. . . . "Upon St. George's day I was at court, wher ther was a great presse of people. Very fewe knyghts of the Garter. The Quene's Majestie went processyon, and my Lord Treasurer and Mr. Treasurer went not by reason ther legges served not them very well. I dined that day and supped at Mr. Treasurer's, who had his dyett upp into his chamber. My Lord of Essex was very well manned, and a great multitude of them. The Quene is very angry with Sir Anthony Shirley and Sir Nicholas Clyfford for taking the Order of St. Michill, and hath commaunded that they shall send the order backe again; First, bycause they tooke it without her pryvyty; next bycause they toke the whole othe, and one part therof is to defende the masse while they lyve, which my Lord of Lester and the Duke were dyspensd withall when they toke it. Mr. Comesby that kepeth that office touching the Commyssion of the subsidy telleth me that no shreife can be in that Commyssion, for ther is one clause in the statute that the shreif must be ready ever to ayde the Commyssioners. . . . Much lamentation for the death of my Lord of Darby, and some speaches that he shold be poysoned. My Lady synce hath bene delyvered of a sonne, but it was untymely and put her in great daunger. The yonge erl, his brother, is now at London, with whom I have bene, an old acquaintance of myne. Ther is very freshe newes from my Lord of Essex, his mouthe that ther shold presently go 10,000 for Brytaine. This day is the great feast of the Serjants; I am apoynted to go thither with my oncle." . . . Assuer yourself, Dr. Atslo hath done a great care of her (i. e., his sister), and is newly deade himselfe.

1593, June 7. (To his brother.) I am extremly sorrye I have not deberved that tittle you wold have gyven me; but it was uppou an extraordinary event, for the man that ransomed me in Lisbone is now in England, and by my meanes hath receyved very especyall favors, and I had reason to feast him that fetched me out of so many myseryes or els all the world wold have condemned me. . . . The Quene is now in her progresse: she hath bene at Lambeth, at Wimbleton, and at Osterley; she dynes this daye at Mr. Peynes, and comes to night to Hygate, from thence to Mr. Warrens, and so to Tebolds, to stay without any wemyne. This day Lopus was executed and two Portugalls more at Tyborne. My Lord Moun-

tague is prysoner at my Lord Keeper his howse for chrisning his own chyld himself; he told his father, my Lord of Buchurst, when it was done that there needed send for no preist, for it was done by himself; he durst not keepe it from the Quene, and so is under command in that howse.

[1593, indorsed], Aug. 29, Grenewich. (To his brother.) . . . Ther be two committed to the Tower, Yorke and one Williams; the first being the sonne of Sir Edward Yorke, that dwelt in Ireland; they have confessed very foul matters of treason, and that dyvers others have sworne to do that which I hope to se them all hanged before one heare of her Majestie shall fall; they were sent over by Gurdon, captayne of Callys. On Sondaie last ther was a great myschaunce of the burning of the storehouse at Chatham; the losse is great, and hevyly taken. . . . My Lady Bridget Manners is sent for back to the courte, and it is thought will lye by the heeles uppou the dyspleasure of her marriage without leave. The court removeth not now at all. Ther was a very fowle murder lately donne in London by an alehouse keeper; the tapster, his syster, his mayde, and a waterman consenting all unto it; ther was a chandler and his boye mured; they are all apprehended, and have confessed; the waterman shold have had 4*s.* for carying the dead body over the water, and left the

half behynd. Sir William F[itz] Williams is newly come over and expected at court on Sondaie. I heard Mun Bacon and his brother were at London, going towards the bathe. Uppon Wedensday last a very specyall strait commandement from the Quene gyven by my Lord Chamberlyne that no man shall come into [her] presence or attend uppou her Majestie wearing any long cloke beneath the knee or thereabouts. . . . it commeth in a good hower for taylers, mercers and drapers, for all men are settled into longe clokes.

[1593, indorsed], Sept. 16. . . . I am resident either at court or els contynually with Don Antonio Peres, at Essex House, whom my Lord useth with hye favors, and favors me mightily in regard of accompanying him. I hope he shall be a meanes of some good for me. I pray tell Sir Edward Wotton that Antonio Peres beza la mains de su Segnoria; and myself in the like sorte. I thinke he will shortly be in those contries. I will tell you what Sir Nicholas Clyfford sayd the other night being at supper together with my Lord, that his lady told him that yf she had bene a mayde agayne she wold clayme interest in her old husband, and an old mistress of yours, Mrs. Fraunces Savage lyveth unmarried to this hower.

[1594], June 14, Friday. Philip Gawdy to his brother Bassingbourne Gawdy. . . . There shall be expedition every way made and I will take my leave of this damned towne. . . . Your hattes shall be of a good fashion; cypres is to dear and out of fashion; your hangers are made, we stood sumwhat uppou the fashion and the very lyke will I have myself sutable for your moorning in other poyntes.

[1594], Aug. 25, Grenewiche. The same to the same. . . . I will only impart to you the present newes of the court. This day there was one of the Prince of Annault his brothers at court, entertayned very honorably by my L. of Essex; a man no way languaged, not so much as in Latin, and therefore not very hye esteemed; he cam from the seige of Gronning only to see England. Sir John Norris lyeth still at Portsmouth for want of a fitt w[ind]. Sir Martin Forboshier is at sea with some four-score sayle. My Lady Manners is maryed to Mr. Furser, of Lyncolnshire, and departed the []. My Lady Elizabeth Summerset is in her place and one of her []. My Lady Katherine Summerset is one of the maydes of honor. . . . Touching the matter you spake of about being master of the game at Attleborough, I cold have had it, and you shall have it graunted when you will. . . . My Lord of Sussex himself esteemes very hyly of you, and told me of a very especial favor you did him now in your shrievalty about an execution. Touching the commission of the subsidy, . . . all the Lords of England cold not prevayle in that suyte, for it is a thinge agreed of now quite agaynste the lawe. I understand Sir Edward Wotton is at your howse. . . . Recommend me often to that worthy and noble gentleman, Mr. Edmund Bacon, and to his good wyfe my cosin. . . . P.S. Sir John Wotton commends him to you. Sir Will. Woodhouse is at court, and is noted by all ther that he carryeth a dagger in his sleve to kyll any shold be prouder then him self. I speake it not from my selfe or to his disgrace, for he loveth and usethe me ever very kyndlye.

[1594], Saturday, Mendham. The same to the same. Tells how while on his journey various friends sent

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quarts of wine and sugar to his chamber.—At Ay he was sworn free of the town. The loyal Mr. Hummings and the bailiff presented him there with much wine. "Sir Thomas Cornwallis was there, and her honor of . . . Sir Thomas told me of a letter you sent to him about tenyes; he desireth you to hold him excuse, for his owne ground is so downe as he is enforced to restore it. Sir Jhon Hihu sent peddes thether: the lyke but cold have none, he wold wishe you to store the grounde with tame conyes. . . . Mr. Hummings had letters from London wherein was this newes, that one that was my L. Chancellor's man is in the Tower for treason. Tom Webb, and some others, are in the Tower for coynynge. I meane Mr. Northes Webb; and they had sent 2,000*l.* of that monye into Scotland. Sir Arthur's brother Gilbert is dead upon Monday last."

[1594]. The same to the same The Quene is now at Hygate; many a drye eye for the Byshopp of London, who is deade and buried, and I feare me not ascended into heaven (saving my charity): he hath left 1,500*l.* a yere to his chyldren. My Lord Amner [Almoner] D. Fletcher hopeth to succeed him. Sir John Norris is dayly and hourelly expected in England. Gray maketh hast.

[1594]. The same to the same This afternoone we are going to my L. of Sussex, for he cam home but last night; his daughter is chrystened this afternoon; the Quene's Majestie is the godmother.

July 22. The same to the same. The Quene's Majestie this day removeth to Otlands. By reason one of my L. Lumley's maides dyed of the plague, falling syke there, but removed before her deathe Getrenbargen is yelded up to Count Morris uppon Frydaye last. Some speaches that my Lo. Willoughby sholde go into Fraunce. The plague encreaseeth; this last weeke dyed fourescore and eleven; syx more then before.

Michaelmas day. The same to the same. Says he has now past his troubles and returned into his own country. "I much wonder I never hear of you, but in all cartes ther is one thiller. I am now with all speede going to the courte. I have bene with my Lord of Canterbury, and with my L. Keeper, who have used me wonderfully kyndly and wrytten in my behalf to her Majestie . . . I thanke God I brought over both good clothes and money in my purse, though never any lyving hath been so ill used as my selfe. I have learned a language will do me noe little good in Norfolk . . . I cam late yesternight to London."

n. d. Philip Gawdy to his father, Bassingborne Gawdy.—He gave an account of a conversation at court between him and Mr. Lovell, the latter accusing his father of slanderous speeches. . . . "Sir Francis Drake and his company went yesterday, being Wednesday to their shippes. My L. of Worster departed out of this life last weeke. My L. of Worster is deade, and yet my L. of Worcester lyveth. Sir William Winter hath taken his leave of all his frendes in this present world; and amongst all these greates men an old acquaintance of my brother and mine hath taken the same course, and I hope sayled to heaven, Tom Carrew."

n. d. Philip Gawdy to his brother, Bassingborne Gawdy.—He tells of a visit to Lady Framlingham, and their conversation on family matters.—"The Quene dyed yesterday at my L. Chamberlains. No newes of the flete.—No newes of my L. of Essex. My L. of Buckhurst goeth into Flaunders out of hand, and he is a Knight of the Garter for certyne, and the King of Skotts."

June 24, West Halling. The same to Richard Ashley, Esq. . . . Asks for a loan of 5*l.* or 6*l.*, to be sent by the bearer. It appears that the money was for the purpose of either making himself fine before or giving a treat to a lady of 500 marks per ann., whom he hoped to marry.

Dec. 8. Philip Gawdy to his brother, Bassingborne Gawdy Touching all such newes as is at the court, I will wryte superficially. The Duke of Parma for certeynty, is dead, confirmed to be true, poisoned and dyed as he satt at dinner. The Counte de Foyntes is governor in his place, he that was governor in Lyshbone when I was there Uppon the coronation ther came two knights armed upp into the Privy Chamber, viz., my L. of Essex and my L. of Cumberland, and ther made a challenge that uppon the 26th of February next that they will run with all commers to mayntayne that ther M. (Mistress) is most wortiest and most fayrest. 9th Amadis de Gaule. Her Majestie hath not come much abroade neither to chapple nor els wher

by reason of a raunce she hath gotten in one of her cheekes; in an other body no great matter, but much in a great princes. There is a very fine gentlewoman, very fayre and a very riche mariage of the Privy Chamber lately within this fortnight. My Lord Chandowe's daughter; she is much eyed and poynted at in the place she lyveth in. Munn Bacon was at the court, and extollet my Lady Mary Ver above all the rest; but he is towards maryage and in great good lyking with a kinswoman of yours and mine, Sir Edward Wotton's daughter. The plage is very little or nothing in London, and all Londoners have leave to come agayne to the courte. Ther is much stirr and contention about the carike goods, whilst some sweare that they be loosers therby. And my Lo. Treasurer will take order that all will come into her Majestie's hand, and Sir Walter Rawley's, who still continueth in disgrace. Sir Francis Drake is at the courte, and all the speache ther that he goethe very shortly to the sea. My Lo. Thomas is now ther, but he stayed but two dayes, and Sir Martin Furbisher; but Sir Francis Drake caryethe it away from them all. My Lord is somewhat out of countenance, and Sir Martin is in reasonable good favor.

Shroven Monday. The same to the same There is great preparation for the triumphe. There hath been 2 playes this Shroftyde before the King, and there shall be another to-morrowe. 'Twas false newes that my Lady of Essex was dead My Lady of Warwick is dead.—Turkish news.—There wer 6 gentlemen hanged this day for robbing Sir William Cornwallis.—The knight whose name is Sir Hue Losse is fledd, and one Mr. Taverner is reprieved uppon her Majesties letters. Serient Heale hath brought himself in some danger, and I do think he must make his peace with his purse. That day Sir Walter Raully was tryed, the King demanded from some one that cam from theare what newes, and he answered that ther was but one arrayned and two condemned, the one for a traitor, the other for a foole, meaning the serientate.

[1601.] The same to the same 'Tis sayde my Lady of Leoven hath married one of the playing boyes of the chappell I have often writt and sent to you, yet never had answer, and take it very unkyndly that you writ it not to me on your man's marriage behalfe, bycause the wrenn sayde, all helpte when she pyste in the sea.

[1601], May 12, London. The same to the same Ther hath bene great pressing of late, and straunge, as ever was known in England, only in London. And my L. Mayor and the rest of the Londiners have done so contrary to their instructions from the Lords of the Councell, as this last Sondaye your good friend Mr. Mare told me, that their wer letters that day directed from the L. of the Councell to Sir Jhon Payton and Sir Jon. Bowes, with others to examine the Londiners indiscreat proceedings, and all such as had cause to complayne shold be hard, and their causes redressed. So that uppon the Tuesday following ther was a proclamation in London that no gentleman or serving man shold any more be impressed; for the weeke before they did not only presse gentlemen and sarving men, but lawyers, clarkes, countrymen that had lawe causes, aye Quens men, knights, and as it was credibly reported one Earle, quight contrary to that the counters and especially my L. Chief Justice sakoned. For their meaning was that they shold take out of all ordinaries all theting companions, as suche as had no abylyty to lyve in such places, all suche as they cold fynd in baudy howses, and bowling allyes, which they never went to but only to the bowling allyes. All the playhowses were beset in one day, and very many pressed from thence; so that in all ther are pressed foure thowsand, besydes 500 voluntaries, and all for Flaunders. There was a Chesheire gentleman, called Mr. Mannering, that hath this 3 weekes expected to be a knight, but both he and all others besydes have myssed as yet their expectation. The Dunkerkes have made two excellent new shippes both for fight and sayling, and have lately taken 2 very good shippes of ours that cam out of the East countryes.—Ther be great pryyses come to Plimmouth, and great contention and stryfe for the goods; for Mr. Secretary and Sir Walter Rawly are on the one part, and Sir Robert Bassett and Mr. Cole on the other; and the matter is to be decyded in the Admyralls Courte; the first two hold with Sir John Gilbert as partners together. I think you have hard how Mr. Bowton was kylled with a knyfe by a little boy, my Lord of Canturbury's page, being Sir Thomas Wylford's sonne, and the same weeke Bowton being Mr. Fowler's brother. Capt. Hayes that was in the Flete about here, and his most horrible bawdy and beastly villanyes, he kylled an

G. E.
FREERE,
ESQ.

other prysoner with a knyfe, for which he was hanged in Smythfield; and two or thre more wer kyll'd that weeke with knyfes. It was thought my L. of Hartford and Mr. Vice Chamberlaine should have ben of the garter, but ther was not any chos'n. I was at the court when the French Duke was ther, and on day he ware the value of 50,000*l.*; a young man, very unhansome, maryed to the Duke de Mayne's daughter; heild though to be a gallant worthy gentleman, and of great rewe-nes; ther was besydes Count Gramaliell a very exceeding handsome man, and a marquess, who is brother to the King's old mystris and his now new mystris; the rest, ordinary French with a company of lowsy pages. The old French Imbassador hathe latly taken his leave and gone. This last weeke there was an Irishman called (I have forgo'tt his name) condemned of high treason, about most vilde and undutifull speaches he spake agaynst her Majestie in France, being here taken and accused P.S. Ther is an Italian at courte that dothe wonderfull strange trickes upon the cardes, as telling of any card that is thought, or changing of one card from another, though it be heild of any man never so hard under his hand; the Quene gave him some 200 crownes for showing his trickes, and divers gentlemen make divers meetings for him, where he getteth sometymes 20, sometymes 40 crownes, and yet they say he spends it so straungly as he can not keep a penny in his purse. And yet with all his cunning he is heild to be but a crafty knave.

[1601], Thursday night. The same to the same But now according to the olde song: Blame not my lute nor me but your selfe I know litle news but that the Parlament endes to-morrow, and I will gett you a book withe the fyrst; ther are 1,500 Spanyards newly landed in Ireland. Teron (Tyrone) and his rebellious raskalls are com towards my Lord, being 10,000 men strong. Teron's bastard brother, serving of our syde, is newly committed for his vilde trechery. Upon the last landing of theis Spanyards ther wer four score of the fyrst that cam thether made a bravado upon our men, but they wer all put to the sworde, being all full of chaines, bracelettes, crucifixes, and good store of ducates in their purses. Our shippes have fought with the Spanish shippes, and they have bene bothe shredly beaten; yet our men have taken two of theirs and sunke one. The newes of Ostend is very uncertayne; some say it is lost, others say it can not holde out long . . . the wants are great on both sides.

June 13. The same to the same The newes of my Lo. of Essex cause hearing were to no purpose to tell you, by cause every body knows it so well, but now resteth as he did, and in the same place as before without any further speeche, but indeade every body thinkes he sholde be forthwith sett at libertye, with theis conditions, to forbear going into Wales and comming to the courte till her Majesties pleasure be so known. My Lo. Keeper the last Starr Chamber daye made mention of my Lo., and greatly commended his confession of his fautes and his humylation, which had turned her Majesties' displeasure into mercye. There was a most notable cause handled that daye, which heilde from 8 of the clocke till 5; I thinke it better to be put in Hollinshed's cronycle then any conduyte or Lo. Mayors Hynchemen. The case was between Mr. Foulter and his wyfe, which maryed Mr. Boughten's daughter, of Warwickshire, who maryed Sir Jhon Brockette's syster, your kynswoman and myne. (He gives particulars of Mrs. Foulter's loose mode of life, and says that the judgment was that she should be carried to Bridewell, and then to be often well whipped, and afterwards to have perpetual imprisonments. He states also the punishments of her accomplices, William Haynes and one Gascoigne, and Henry Boughten, the lady's brother) . . . Sir Edward Baynam, Tom Dulton, Tom Badger, and some others being somewhat merrye sett one night upon the watche; they were brought in upon a ryot into the Star Chamber, he fyned at 500*l.* marks, the rest at 200*l.* a peece, and their oversyght much noted. My Lo. Deputy stayed somewhat longer than he sholde, being intercepted with 300 foote, he being but 10 horse in all, was constrained to charge them, and gott himselfe well throughe them, two of his company slayne righte out, and Mr. Pinchbackes Chute one of them so sore hurte as it is thought he is deade.

Dec. 19. The same to the same My L. of Essex is very weak and ill at ease, and 8 phisicians have sett it doune under their hands that unless he wer removed he colde not escape.

[1602.] The same to the same My Lo. Keeper hath bestowed the advowson upon me to be dysposed by me; and . . . I am willing that Mr. Rogers shall

have it. Therefore send him up to me with all possyble speede, and let him come in handsome and conveyent clothes fitt for his calling, and by God's grace I will take order he shall be presently presented into the benefice. His ordinary charges of institution and induction will come to 6*l.* or 7*l.* Besydes my Lo. officer in that office will looke for some reward.

[1602], June 27. The same to Lady Dorothy Gawdy I will not dyscontent you with sending you two songes for the viall that were gyven me by a very nouthy musician at courte, not doubting but shortly to bring you some better store. Sir Thomas Lovell and his sonne with muche ado, by my Lo. Admirall's meanes, wer brought to kisse the Quene's hand. The olde [] blushed most extreame, and not without cause, for it is thought he strayed so harde for the favor as it brought all the blood up into his face Your oncle Bacon's daughter (Mrs. Knyvitt) was sworne the Quen's woman upon Sondag last, and kyst her Majesties hande, with great commendacion from her Majesties mouth, that she was a very handsome, modest, and a goodly woman . . . The Marshal Beron and Count Avere are both in holde. The King is up in armes; ther wer great treasons a bruig, and all not yet extinct. The King of Spayne, a cheife instrument in all; and his finger was deeply in a great conspyracie latly intended against the Kyng of Scottes, to have been performed by a fellowe that was Hix his man of Cheapsyde, and an Italian, who cam not according to apoyntement. They two sholde have murdered the King; but the other is taken, and is growen madd since his imprisonment. The Caricke that Sir Ri. Luson brought home out of Lysborne Haven, lying before St. Jylian's Castle, is valued to be worthe 500,000*l.*, and is cum up to Porchemouth. Atkynson and his companions sped very hardly this day at Star Chamber, and thoughte he (by reason of his confession and submission) sped somewhat better than the rest, yet the other three had their judgment to ryde into Chepsyde with their face to the horse tayle, then to be whipped, their eares to be cut off, 10,000 markes fyne, and to row in the gallyes as slaves all their lyves. There is a great mortality at Ostend, and Count Maurice doth greatly annoy the Archduke's cuntrye. Sir Thomas Farry is immediately going into Fraunce. The Quene is going a progresse into the west cuntry.

[1602], Dec. 14. The same to his brother Bassingborne Gawdy The newes of Irelande is not muche of late; there is a speeche that there sholde be a great army sent over, and they say that they make great preparation in Spayne to send succour into Irelande. Sir Oliver St. John is newly come this morning out of Irelande, but the newes not yet knowen I colde not by any means holde you in the subsidy; my Lo. with his owne hande stroke all in England out.

Friday. The Parlament is most certainly thought to be at Michilmas next. Mr. Littleton that was condemned about my Lo. of Essex cause is nearly dead in pryson. Ther is a gentlewoman called Mrs. Anne Vavisour is newly of the bedchamber; she was my Lady of Bedford's woman.

Nov. 16. The same to the same.—Velvet, tawney, the best in London, 2*l.* the yard. If I have any faythe in God, Stone and Hix did ask me 26*s.* for not so good. For it is not full of gum but clere silke.—Lace of silk and gold 4*s.* 2*d.* the ounce. I have caste by my cloke that everyone must have 4½ yards to do it fayre. I have sent downe 82 yards of the tacer which you shall fynde by measure which wayethe just 19 oz.; there must 34 yards more for all the clokes besydes myne. I have sent you 39 doz. buttons of tawny gold and silver at 9½*d.* the dozen. All the clokes will take just six score dozen. I have sent 4 oz. of stitching sylke and one of sowing sylke, it cost 2*s.* 2*d.* the oz. . . . besydes a box with 4 lb. of orange comfettes at 20*d.* the pound Much talke of peace with Spayne, and that the Commissioners shoulde meete at Rouen; some thinke it will hardly be accorded. My L. of Essex still wher he was and little hope of his enlargement. My L. Monjoy is thought sholde go over into Irelande, but he is very unwilling therwith and laboreth the contrarye. My Lo. of Dunkelly fought in the feilde with Sir Calistines Brooke upon Wedensdaye last, and only had one thrust at him, and so the fraye ended; for my Lo. thrust him quite throughe the hande up into the arme; the cause briefly was, Sir Cal had promysed his syster mariage and got her with childe, and then refusing her, my Lo. her brother undertook her just quarrell which God justly revenged. Newes also of the tragycall deathe of Mrs. Ratcliffe, the mayde of honor, who ever since the deathe of Sir Alexander her brother hath pined in such

G. E.
F. FREE,
Esq.

strange manner as voluntarily she hath gone about to starve herself. She fasted 2 days and died at Richmond. The Quene had the body opened, and found it all same as the other, being striped all over the body. All the while it was black. The Quene's Majesty makes very long with my Lo. Henry Howard and your uncle Fra. Bacon. Great running at tilt, wherof my Lo. Gray a great man at courte is thought to be the best.

Nov. 23. The same to the same The sheriffs be not yet prickt. Mr. Nath. Bacon is newly com in for Norfolk, and Sir Thomas Barenton for Suffolk. The tilting is p[er]f[ect], and many runners, and the Quene thanked them after olde fashion as she was wont to do Mr. B. (to Rome?). The newes out of Irelande is that Teren waves great and more rebell every daye then other. Ther is speache that my L. of Shrewsberry and Sir Fraunces Vergo thether in commission together. My L. of Essex is at lyberty, but remayneth still in the same place. My Lady Waldegrave, your sister, was at the tilting but I saw her not.

Nov. 21, London The sherifes be not yet prickt till next Sunday Very great and brave sheues at running at tilt. All the Ambassadors there of all countreys. Sir Robert Drury was wonderful gallant, and was not helde to be enfeour to the best runner that daye.

[1603.] The same to the same I doubt not you have heard of the multitude of knyghts made in many places wherof our country hath tasted pretely well. In truth it is sayde that many payd well for their honor (only our countrymen excepted who wer p[re]sent out for their vertues). Since the King being at the tower he hath not made any, but upon Friday last he made six, which were Mr. Doctor Ceasar, Mr. Wilbrame, Master of the Requests, Mr. Edmonds, Mr. Wade, Mr. Smithe, clarke of the Councell, and Lake, clarke of the Signet. Upon Sunday last he knighted my Lo. Maior and Mr. Recorder, who made an oration to the King. My Lo. Keeper answered him; and lastly the King himself did utter a most worthy and choyse speache to the Mayor and his brethren. Upon his cumming back from the chappell he knighted Mr. Attorney, gracing him with much favor. This last week ther was sworne at one tyme of the pryvy chamber, six: my L. Du'r's sonne, Sir Robert Carne, Sir John Graye, Mr. Philip Herbert, Sir Herry Bromley, and Mr. Oliver Crumwell. Upon Sunday morning Mr. Wharton, my Lo. sonne, and Sir Jarvis Clifton were sworne. Upon Sunday night Sir Tho. Jermin, Sir Edwin Riche, Sir Edward Grevell, Sir Thomas Farfax, Sir W. Woodhouse, Sir William Cornewallis, and Sir Charles Persey, with others to the number of foure and twenty English in all, and so many Scoche are sworne with two gentlemen ushers whereof Sir Drue Drury is one and the tother a Skott. It is thought many payde deare The King hath placed in all offices some Skottes and put out many Englishe, meaning to make us all one under the name of ancient Britons This day is the Searjent's feast; ther are three men chosen, Mr. Skyrley and Mr. Sing of the Middle Temple; and Mr. Hutton of Gray's Inn The King is gone to Nonesuche and to Otelande to take the ayre for 3 or 4 dayes; he dynd in the presence upon Sunday last, and was served with great state.

[1603], June 18.—The same to the same The beaver Capt. Crompton hathe the Councell's letters for the levying of voluntary soldiers in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, as dyvers other captaynes have in other countyes Ther is speache of a mariage betwixt my Lo. of Denshire and my La. Urbella (Arabella), and about my Lo. of Arundell and another lady in the courte Stone was knyghted last weeke. I meane not Stone the foole, but Stone of Cheapsyde. The King was at his house at Layton. Sir Henry Bromly hath gotten a great marriage lately in London.

[1604], Good Frydaye. The same to the same. The proceedings in the Parliament have bene little since your comming awaye; only the matter about Sir Frauncis Goddin. Upon the Thursday the Parliament was adjourned till Wednesday next in Easter weeke, upon whiche day the Speaker was with the King from eyght till ten with that Bill whiche you have a copy of; and then cam to the house and tolde us how the King's mynde stode, and that in the afternoon we sholde be withe him agayne at the courte where he wolde have the matter debated before him-elfe, having all the judges ther. Sir Fraunces Bacon was apoynted to sprake, and so he did wonderful well; the Kyng afterwarde spake more than he excellently well; he was somewhat angry at first, but afterwarde the matter was pacified, and

the King and the House agreed bothe together to put them out bothe, and hath gyven our House autoryty to sende downe a newe writt for a newe choyse of neyther of them bothe.

[1604], Tuesday.—The same to the same. He sends downe a trunk with two rapiers and two daggers and two pair of hangers for his cousins.—There is the booke of the Turkishe history; I have sent downe a glasse to my Lady, I thinke as good as good may be; all the woodworke is ebeney every parte, and a dimonde cutt glasse. I have sent you besydes thre feathers The newes that happened since Sir W. Barwicke's comming is that upon Sunday last Doctor Sharpe was sent to the Tower close prysoner, the cause not dyrectly knowne, but for treason, and supposed that he hath done very ill offices betwene the King and his Lordes. The King is gone to Chattam to see his shippes, and upon Thursday commeth to London; the Parliament making an end as upon Fryday or Saturday for this session. This night an hundred of the best of us of the Parliament House make a great supper at Marchant Tayler's hall, gyving every one tenn shillings a peace, and the King hearing of it hathe gyven us a brace of buckes to the supper to make merrye withall, and sent besydes a hogshed of wyne. My Lorde of Pembroke is marryed to my Lorde of Shrewsberry's eldest daughter, and she shall have 3,000l. lande. My Lady North is marryed to a Skoche knight.

[1605], May 11, London. The same to the same. I was at courte upon Saterdag last, wher in the Hall wer created their Lordes, whiche I sawe withe myne owne eyes; my Lo. of Cramburn, Earle of Salusbury; my Lo. Burleigh, Earle of Exeter; Sir Phillip Herbert, fyrst made Lo. Herbert and instantly Earle of Munghomery; my Lorde Sydney, Vicount Lyle; Sir Thomas Stannop, Barron; Sir George Carew, Count Arundell, and Mr. William Cavendishe the last barron. My Lo. of Salusbury did make a most excellent speache at the creatione. The Sunday following a stately and royall christning as was sene in many yeares before, whiche I sawe all performed. My Lorde of Canterbury in his cope did christen the chylde with great solemnity. The Duke of Holst, the Lady Urbella, and my Lady of Northumberland were gossypes; the name Mary The King hath bene all this weeke at Nonesuche; dyvers knights looked to have bene made this christning, but it fell out otherwyse; ther was not one made. Ther hathe bene a mighty great cause hearde about Sir Robert Dudley's legytimation in the Stare Chamber, and ther dysmyssed and referred to the lawe. Sir Robert had the worst there. Ther is reporte that somme sholde dy of the plague in my Lo. Admyrall's shippes.

[1605], June 29, London.—The same to the same Ther was a speeyall restraynt that afore this Assyses ther sholde be no more put in all over England, for otherwyse my Lo. would most willingly have put him (the writer's cousin Colby) in; but he hathe promysed me after the assyses he shall be put into the commission My Lo. Chancellor hath taken order that none shall come in but by meanes of the justices of assyses, and they to receyve commendacion from two justices of the peace out of the country One Mr. Douglas, a Scotheman, was hanged, drawn, and quartered by reason he hathe abused his Majesty, with the Emperour and divers other German States; he dyde a Papist. My Lo. Admyrall is comme home, and to-morrowe dothe meete the Kinge at Otelandes; he was feasted all the while at the King of Spayne's charge, but he never dyed or supped in his presence, whiche is somewhat ill taken. The King is now at Richmond, the Quene at Whitehall. Within this tenn dayes the progresse doth beginn.

[1605], Nov. 26. The same to the same Since my last letters upon Fryday last my Lo. Sturton and my cosin Hurlston were commytted to the Tower (two silly men, God knows). Upon Thursday last ther was a commission graunted from the King to both the Lo. Chamberlins and Lo. Vice-Chamberlins, to sweare all the Kinge's and Queene's servauntes to the supremacye, whosoever, whiche was that day performed, and none to serve in courte whiche shall refuse; besydes, they are all to receyve the communion, or els to loose their places; which order the King will have observed in all noblemen's, knight's, and gentlemen's houses in Englande. Moreover, there is an order taken that whosoever shall hereafter travell beyond the seas, he shall before his going be sworne to the supremacye, and receyve the communion, or els to be stayed and imprysoned, and the lyke to be used to all such as shall hereafter come from beyond the seas, of what degree soever. Sir Fraunces Vere is going to his charge in Hollande, and where he shall be employed in

G. E.
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FRERE,
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greater credit than ever he was. The Hollanders have taken a Spanishe carike, valued to be worthe 500,000*l*. Ther was a late peece of servyce betwixte the Archduke and the Hollanders, when the English were put to servyce on both sydes; the Hollanders' part had made the better, whereas the Holland Englishe, having a great advantage of the other Englishe, did for ear, and told the cheife governer that they colde not fynde in their hartes to massure their countrymen and frendes in that dystresse; wheruppon the cheife commander swore and sent them away, and sent certeyne Wallens and Toneths, which cutt all their throates, wher Capt. Anderton and two or three captains and lyftenantes more wer slayne. Sir Edward Michilbourne had borded a carike in the Indyes, and whilst he was rifling of her other shippes came in and took him and his shippe, hanged all his men, and sawed him in peeces with a wodden sawe. Southwarke sholde have been sett on fyre by dyvers lewde persons, whiche are in pryson, to the number of seven or eyghte . . . My Lo. Riche and my Lady were dyvorsd uppon Fryday was senighted before the hye Commyssioners, wher my Lo. Archbishop chydd my Lo. Riche very muche, and gave my Lady great commendacion . . . and bad my Lord Riche go amongst his Puritans . . . My Lord of Northumberland hath bene examyned this 3 days together, and is in great danger in the opinion of the worlde; not yet committed to the Tower.

[1608], Nov. 20. The same to the same.—He sends a tamariske cup, the dearest wood he ever bought. "It must stand full of cold water an hour, and ever after you may drinke wine or beare in it, and always it must be washed with cold water, and no hot liquor at any time."

Oct 24. The same to the same . . . The news breifly is that Serjt. Heale is fyned at a 1,000*l*., committed to the Fleete, and sequestered from being the K. Sergeaunte. The Queen's brother is shortly expected, and great provision made for him. The yonge Duke I have sene, the weakest and sparest chylde of his yeares that I ever sawe one of them. I kyssed his hands. Sir George Snelling committed a foul murder uppon one Mr. Haslerig; the originall of the quarrell was bycause he married one to whom he was a tutor. He fled; but it is said he is taken. My Lord of Canterbury is not yet invested in his place, but his conge de l'yr [délire] is gone down now to Canterbury. Doctor Fahonnde shall have his place. Neither Earles, Dukes, nor Barrons yet made, though a speche that ther shold be of all three, whiche I shall more certeynly bring you down worde of. Sir Phillip Herbert shall marry my Lady Susan Veare, and Sir Richard Gargrave my cosin Elizabeth Southwell, and it is thought my Lord Willoughby doth favour well my cousin Gargrave, the mayde of honor. There be 31 Commyssioners of Scotland, wherof the Lo. Chancellor, the Lo. Constable, and the Lo. Marshall are three, and one Lerde that is two fingers higher than Sir Jerome Bowes. My uncle Judge hath bene nomynated to the Lo. Cheife Baron's place, though I thinke it will fall out now otherwyse, for Sir Jhon Cooke and Mr. Solycyter offer fayre, and they say that Serjeant Heale, for all his disgraces, hath offered his spoke to the carte, and that a good fayre one. The proclamation will tell you the newes of it in the selfe in the country. All the costimers places in Englande shall be called in to the King's hands; and my Lord of Cranburne sholde hyre them of the King, which will bring him a wonderfull revenue more than ever he had or any King before him.

June 7. The same to the same . . . I forgot to aske you whether you wolde be in the comysion for Suffolke this assizes or no. Sir N. Bacon hath writt for nobody, and his letters were gone before by Mr. Mawe.

Thursday morning, Chylsea. The same to the same. . . . I am newly come into countrey, and such newes as was at my last coming from courte I will acquaint you with. My Lord of Rutland cam to the courte last weeke, and some knightes and other gentlemen of the King's servautes, to the number of 16, had cheynes given them by the King, with his picture hanging by, to the value of some 30*l*. or 40*l*. All the rest had his picture only. The entertainment was very greate they had in Denmarke. The King before he began his progress dyspatched divers ambassadors home, as the Denmarke, the Duke of Brunswicke, the Duke of Lorrayne, the Duke of Wittenberges, and lastly the Archdukes, Ambassadors, besydes the Ambassador of Venyce; there is now newly a kynde of a petty ambassador come from Geneva, and the Spanish Ambassador is dayly looked for. My

Lady of Bedford was carryed from the courte sicke, vehemently suspected of plage, the best they can make of it is a pestilent hott fever. My Lo. Duke had a servant dyed of that sycknes as it was thought . . . There were a number of worthy and very choyse knightes made uppon that great day; but with them dyke cockie amongst good cornes a skumme of such as it wolde make a man sicke to thynke of them. I have heard your countryes of Norfolk and Suffolk taxed that ther wer sheapreaves and yomans sonnes knighted. I can assure you ther ar other countryes are not behynde them in that, and dyvers peller sonnes of London have received the same order, amongst the rest, Thimblethorp the attorney, that was called numblechappes . . . was knighted for 7*l*. 10*s*. Captayn Birmeld and Gains, my Lo. of Sussex his man, had but bad fortune, for they wer bothe thrust out of the rone by the heade and shoulders, and so lost their earnest penny. Little Cobb escaped very narrowly; ther was such exception taken for the place of somme of the meaner sorte complained of to the King, as he hathe gyven my Lo. of Worster authority by commission to marshal every knight according to the place they wer in before. Ther was a question about the knightes' ladies of the Bathe, but it is overruled they shall have place of all other ladies. I know one knight in Suffolk that followed the court so long for a knighthood, as whether it wer for want of good lodging or shifte of rayment, he and his men wer so lousye as it was most wonderfull; and yet in the end (paying well for it) he was made a lowcey kt.; of those kind of knightes ther be so many jestes bredd: as one that a knight comming to the dore being straitly kept by the usher, he earnestly requested to come in; the usher asked him who he was; he tolde him a knight; the usher answered him he must say without, for ther wer so many new knightes wolde come in as they sholde have no rone for esquires. Another was this: two walking espyed one a farr off; the one demandd what he scholde be, the other answered he seemed to be a gentleman. No, I warrant you, says the other, I thinke he is but a knight . . . I saw Watson the prest when he was sent to the Tower. He hath discovered much, and especyally about matters in Ireland; he shall very shortly be arrayned. Sir Patrick Barnard and Sir Garret Elmer, with two other Irish lauers, are committed about the petition they presented to the Council about tolleracion of religion and other matters. Ther wer to the number of fourscore attending uppon them at that instant. Sir Richard Fines is newly Lord Saye. The King hathe bene lately in great daunger by the meanes of a treacherous Skott. Sir Thomas Reresby hath married fayre Mrs. Bridges, and they say Sir James Hayes, a Skott, sholde marry my Lady of Pembroke. It is thought Sir Walter Raully will cleare him selfe touching the hanging worke; for my Lo. Cyclic, sayde at fyrst that he was bedashed but not bemudded, and yet the stabbing of himself with a knyfe sholde not well agree with the other.

5 June, London. The same to the same. . . I was at courte on Sunday last, wher your olde acquaintance, Mr. Richard Lee, was knighted, and had ther 30 men as a lyverie very well apoynted, going ambassador into Muscovia. Ther was knighted with him Sir Thomas Ridgeway, a western man, that married Sir Jhon Stanoppes wytes syster. Ther is no great newes out of Ireland but that my Lord is going a jorneye for the northe of Irelande. Sir Henry Doccerye hathe done some servyes uppon the landing of his men in the nor[the] of Irelande. The rumors and newes touching my Lo. of Essex are uncertayne . . . My Lady Riche was sent for to ansuer some matters touching her writing.

24 Nov., London. The same to the same . . . Sir Jhon Townshend, Sir Christopher Heydon, and Sir Theo. Finch wer before the Conncell, and none of all the rest were sent for or come in, but they are commanded uppon ther allegiance neither to serve or accept any challenge, and they are bounde to the peace for themselves, their frendes and followers.

n. d. [1603.] The same to the same . . . Ther wer two new Bishopes made lately at Courte, Dr. Giggons (Jegon) Bishop of Norwich, and Dr. Bennet, Bishop of Hereforde. No speache of Irelande but peace and tranquillity, for Teron sholde come in uppon his pardon, which I take it is sent him. Divers Captayns and Lyftenantes come out of the Lowe Countryes for newe supplies of men, in regarde their companies are weake. Ostend still be-seiged without anything done on eyther syde, yet the enemy hathe latly wonne a place called Wattingam castle, but it is thought that yf Ostend be not relieved this sommer it will be in great daunger to be lost. Divers ladyes lately dead; my lady of Notingame,

G. F.
FRERE,
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FREERE,
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whose deathe her Majestic tooke muche more heavily then my Lorde ; my Lady Payton, of the Tower, dyed the same day. My Lady Skott, which was sometyme my Lady Heyward, lately deade.

Wednesday. The same to the same . . . He says that his uncle, Justice Gawdy, disdained to be made a knight. —I was at Court with my cousin Henry Galdy upon Sunday sennight, where Sir W. Wodehouse closed with him, and offered him that for 50*l*. he sholde be knighted . . . which my cousin utterly refused.—Says that another offered to get him knighted without paying anything except the fees, but his cousin declined and came to London.—I find by him that he could be one of the Knights of the Bathe, and I think he would be content to pay somewhat roundly for it.

28th Oct. The same to the same. . . . My uncle, Justice Gawdy, was sent for this day to the Courte, and by my Lo. Treasurer's means he was brought to the King. I saw him mysele. The King wished him not to be dyscontented in regard of the place of Lo. Cheife Baron, whiche was partly promysed him, for he ment to resarve him for a better place when it sholde happen.

Friday, London. The same to the same . . . The Courte sholde have removed as yesterday, and now it is apoynted upon Tuesday to Richmond if it holde. They do prepare the Rolles for my Lo. Keeper to ly in by reason the small pox is in his howse. There was a great christening of the French Ambassador's child as yesterday, wher the Quene was godmother and my Lady Marquesse was her deputye. The bankett was so great as it was reported that was 1,000 banketting dishes . . . The childe being a girl was carryed and heilde by a man according to ther owne fashion. Ther is a notable trayterous Jesuit preist in Newgate that shall be shortly arraigned.

n. d., London. The same to the same . . . I have sent you a hatt and a feather . . . it is pinked of the newest fasion . . . I have sent you a doublet of fustian taffata, lace, silk, and buttons fitting to the same . . . It is not napte, because that is sarvingman lyke, and you shall find that it will weare as softe and well as velvet or sattin . . . My Lord Admirall and four others suche have had suits of the same, and trymmed in the same kynde . . . I have made choyse of all theise things as warily and well as a theife at the gallows wold keepe himself from hanging . . . Little news. Ther was a pryse playd at the Swann at the Banke Syde, wher Turner and one Dunne playing the pryyses, Turner thrust Dunn in the eye, and so into the braynes, that he fell down dead without speaking any one word. The Duke of Savoye, meaning to betray Geneva, was defeated and a greatte repulse. Sir Robert Gardiner is going to Ireland.

n. d. The same to the same . . . Touching this present news; the funerall was uppon Thursday performed with great solemnyty and reasonable store of moorners. My Lady Marquesse was the cheyfe, and the trayne was carryed by Mr. Vice Chamberline and three Countesses. I saw all the ceremonies performed, which held some six howres with the sermon, and I saw all the whit staves broken uppon ther heads. The King hath made very many knights, though of late he hath heild his hand, for he repents him of very many he hathe made, and is very angry with some Skots, for he hath heard that they tooke money for making of them. Councillor Swyft and his son, Mr. Gargrave, Mr. Thexton, Sir John Foskews man, Mr. Turrett, and many others are knighted of much lesse worthe. The King lyes to-night at Sir Henry Cocks, and to-morrow comes to Tebolde, whether the Councill and Lordes go this night to meete with him to-morrow: he comes to London some 4 or 5 days hence.—Ther goes to-day towards the Quene to wayte of the 6 ladyes my Lady of Worster, my Lady Kyldare, my Lady Ann Herbert, my Lady Rich, my Lady Scroope, and my Lady Walsingham. My Lord of Sussex, my Lord Norris, and my Lord Compton, with divers knights and gentlemen. I am going with all this great troupe, meaning by God's grace to see his Majestic to-morrow . . . Sir Henry Cocks' son, Mr. Lucy, Jhon Parker Warberton, Leukener, Brett, Mompaston, with dyvers others are knighted. Eppes, the drinking fellowe, with some dozen more, are in Newgate, for that they pretended to fyre London in some places and rifle it in others. My Lord of Southampton is in great favour with the King. Teron doth offer uppon his othe to cleere my Lo. of Essex touching all matters ever objected agaynst him concerning him selfe.

London [1604]. Good Friday. The same to Sir Nicholas Bacon . . . A great controversy in the House betwixt Sir Jhon Foskeue and Sir Fraunces Goddin which is

now determined, for uppon Thursday last the matter being hande before the King, and the judges being by, they are bothe put out of the house, and a writ sent down to elect a new. The Parliament that day was adjourned till Wednesday in Easter weeke. Ostend is greatly dystressed, 30 or 40 slain in the town every daye, they have had 3 governors slayne within this monthe, and yet there is newes newly come that they have slayne 1,200 of the enemyes . . . A Skocheman comming from Grenwiche to London kyllled the waterman that brought him very beastly, running his rapier into him. Mr. Churchyarde the poett is lately deade, and not paste a fortnight before his deathe being in a payre of loose gascongnes being harde by the maydes of honor he shott of his peece, and all the powder rann downe uppon his stockings, dryve away the maydes and all the company and was faynt to be carryed out. There is a very gallant ambassador expected out of Spayne.

[1604], 15 Nov. The same to his brother Sir B. Gawdy . . . Upon Simon and Jude's day Sir Edward Denny was made baron of Waltham. The day following Sir Thomas Flemming was made Lo. Cheife Baron, Serjeant Dodderidge, Solicyter, and Serjeant Fo(s)ter in his place the Princes Serjeant . . . I stooode this last Sunday harde by an olde Mrs. of yours, my Lady Rawly, who with her sonne were petitioners to his Majesty, but he wolde no way respecte them nor so much as looke towards them.

Feb. 9, London. The same to the same . . . The King lay last night at Whitehall, and is gone this day to Royston; he returns next week back by Thebolde's to Whytehall. The Quene commes to Whitehall uppon Monday, and the yonge Prince goethe to Oklandes. The Parliament beginnes the winterday, and the triumphes the 25th. There is not like to be any peace betwixt Spayne and us. The King of France hath sent the King, the Quene, the yong Prince, the lordes and ladyes presents of great valewe, and it is thought we shall have peace with the French shortly concluded. Mr. Raynsford, a grome of the King's chamber, was drowned this week in a horse ferry boate, and all the rest of the company saved, in going down to take possession of a thing the King bestowed uppon him.

Friday. The same to the same . . . There was a great and a generall speache of my Lo. of Essex that he sholde have gone to the Tower uppon [] daye, and Tuesday last, and assure yoursele he is very sicke and ill at ease. All the lordes of the Councill . . . the daye after the terme to have all gentlemen go . . . and to enquire out for such libelles as have . . . agaynst some of her Majesties Councill, and wherin h(er Majesty) was partly touched, and that all men sholde forbear to speake of Princes causes, and that some sholde reporte how her Majesty had no care of Irelande, wherein the Councill at the Starr Chamber showed what a greate and royall armye her Majestic sent, and that herselfe often before my Lo. going over sat in Councill, and yeilded more then he asked bothe for foote and horse, and how that he had done nothing at all, and that he had gone quighte agaynst his commysion, and of her private talke with Terone, and other matters which were nowe to longe to relate . . . My Lord of Dunkelly was committed to the Fleete uppon Wedensdaye laste about the quarrell betwixt Sir Calistines Brooke and himsele, bycause they wer forbidden bothe to meddle in the matter by her Majesties Councill. Sir Tho. Jermyn was marryed uppon Monday last to Mr. Killigru's daughter of the Pryvy Chamber. . . . Ther is heavy newes out of Brydewel, for Mall Newberry and Mall Digby have been carted three dayes together, when one of them had lyke to have bene killed with a blowe of a stone uppon her foreheade, . . . Mall Newberry hathe removed her lodgings to Newgate. My Lo. Cheife Justice and she cannot agree by any meanes, but for ought that I perceyve Mall Newberry goes by of the worst. Luce Morgan lyves in reasonable dyscreditt still, but yet she keepest herselfe from coching or canting.

11 July, London. The same to the same.—The Parliament ended for this session uppon Saturday last, and is proroged until the 7th of February; the King cam to Whitehall uppon Thursday last; uppon Sunday night he went to Otelandes and returneth uppon Tuesday, and very shortly beginneth his progress towards Northamptonshire. I writt to you that my Lo. of Pembroke had marryed my Lady Mary, and now my Lo. Davers shall marry her syster my Lady Alathia; for my Lo. of Arundell his marriage it hanges betwene the cyledes, for some say he is and somme say he is not marryed . . . Mr. Speaker made a speache to the King savoring of flattery no more than good porridge doth

G. E.
FREERE,
Esq.

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FERRE,
Esq.

of hearbes and otmeale. The Kinge spake most admirably wysly (as I never hearde him speak otherwise). Lastly, my Lo. Keeper concluded all, whose speeches lasted (tasted?) somewhat of Mr. Speaker's porredge. But lastly he spake in generall to all justices of the peace, &c. &c. . . . My Lord Mayor was at Courte upon Sunday last, when two of his brethren wer knighted. The King made very near 30 knights at Chatham.

20 Nov. The same to the same.—There is a new proclamacion about coyne come out which I send. The King's going to Royston is no newes. The Duke Vanholt is feasted every day in a severall place, and what meate soever they have they do not forgett to drinke harde. The commissioners for the union sytt not part to-day and to-morrowe, and so they make an ende . . . My Lady of Huntingdon is yet at Islington, but this weeke she comes to Drury Lane. There is a new Lotery at Somerset House, where there be 6 more fooles bayted every day then there be hearings taken at Yarmouth.

5 March. The same to the same It is certeyne my Lo. of Canterbury was taken dumm at the Councill table, and never spake word after, and yet the King was with him after he was speachelesse.

28 Oct. The same to the same. We (i.e., the writer and Sir Bassingbourne Gawdy's son) have gott a very good lodging in Fullwood Lane by Graye's Inn, and the clearest place for the infection. Of Sir B. G.'s son he says he hath seen the Lyons and the tombes at Westm^r; playes he was never at any, for they are all put downe Serjeant Halton and Serjeant Coventree sholde be the newe judges, yet it is thought the King will have but fouer in each place. The losse that was in Flanders was not so great as was first spoken of . . . but it was most shamefull, for their wer 1,200 Hollanders and English menne ran from 400 Italians, and only four did charge those 400, which were Sir Henry Carie, Mr. Ratcliffe, and Capt. Pigott, which thus were taken prisoner; the 4th, which was Sir Jhon Roo being taken as they three wer; two fell out whiche of ther prysoner he sholde be, and they two went together by the eares, and in the meane tyme he rann his way and escaped; dyvers gentlemen slayne, as Mr. Eppes, Joyles Whydden, one of Pinchbacke's brothers, Capt. Manners, Capt. Morgan, and a French Colonel. There be two great marriages shall be shortly celebrated at Court, my Lord of Suffolk's daughters with my Lorde of Essex and Vicont Cranborne. Ther is a speache that all the tables in the Courte shall be put downe, and all the attendants shall be put to grasse. The King commeth not to London until Wednesday. The Quene's pryvy chamber is so straitly kept shutt all day, no body may come ther but lordes.

n. d. The same to his cousin Framlingham Gawdy. . . . Ther are four barons to be newly created. Sir Nicholas Bacon, Sir Hervey Wallop, Sir Thomas Thynne, and Sir Jhon Hollyes, who they say sholde be raysted to hyer honor to be one of his Majesties pryvy Councell . . . It is certeynly reported that my Lo. Cooke sholde be of the same kynd created The Prince's inauguration shall be upon the 9th of next month. The great cristing was performed on Saturday last of my Lo. of Salisbury's chylde, wher the King, my Lo. Treasurer, and my Lady of Walden were gossypes, my Lady of Hertforde was lothe to comme up who sholde have bene the other gossip.

26 March, London. The same to his nephew. . . . I cam to towne some 2 or 3 days before the tyting, which I sawe, and it was as poorly worthe the seing as any that ever I sawe in my lyfe, and very fewe runners, which were theise the Duke of Lynnexx, my Lords Arundell, Pembroke, Montgomery, Hayes, Dingwell, North, Walden, Sir Tho. Howarth, Sir Rob. Dowglas, both the Alexanders; none made any shew at all; Lord Dingwall's was worth all the rest. There hath been much speache about the abuse was offered to my Lo. of Montgomery, his name was Patrick [] the youngest brother Master of the Duke of York; he is commytted to the Tower, which some holde for honor rather than for disgrace. Lord Willoughby is going very shortly; Sir Jhon Poley with the long nose is his lieutenant generall, Sir Henry Peyton, serjeant major, Sir Thomas Meutis, Sir Jhon Selby, and dyvers other captaynes go with great commande; amongst the rest, Knightly, my Lo. Treasurer's man, is a preyvate captayn, and yet never saw the warres. Ther are 2,000 men going for Virginia, and some others are going for the Newfoundland. Captayne Sir Henry T. . . . go for Persia, and many gentlemen go with him The Heretique was burned lately in Smythefielde . . . Sir Thomas Som-

mersett was hurte with a fall, and so rann not at tylt.

10. July. The same to his cosin Framlingham Gawdy . . . The instalment of the three Knights of the Garter, my Lo. of Rutland, Sir Geo. Villiers, and Lord Lyle was on Sunday last wher the Kyng was, and cam to Whythall on Tuesday, when I saw him that day create 2 barons in their robes, Sir Jhon Hollys and Sir Jhon Roper. This last week a yong gentleman, Mr. Malby, was drowned in the Teames, who within [a] weeke shuld bothe have bene knighted and marryed to Sir Oliver Lamberte's daughter. Sir Oliver Senjohn is going over Lo. Deputy to Ireland, and Sir Henry Dockerey, Treasurer. Lo. Hayes this day beginneth his jorney to Rochester, and so for Fraunce he and all his company, with exceeding great bravery. Lady Wrothe's sonne and heir dyed on Saterdag last, by which meanes there is an oncle come to a great estate. The King beginneth his progress next weeke. The Quene goeth to Otelandes, where she remayneth till his Majesties returne out of his progresse. My Lo. Cooke is in great disgrace with his Majestie, Sir Robert Rich hathe put him to great trouble; he is suspended from the Counsayle, put by his circuite, and all the dysgraces layde uppon him that his adversaries can devyse; many are very sorry for him. The Quene's Majestie is his great frende.

n. d. The same to Parliament dothe begynn the 5th of Aprill, being Tuesday. Have a care concerning yourselfe in that businesse, bycause ther ar many labor for places in the House. We saye heare that directly Sir Herry Benningfeild shall be knight of the sheire. To tell you of my Lo. of Sommersette's marriage, the great gyftes of plate, and the great bravery was ther with maskes wer very stale; the lyke was at my Lo. of Rosborue marriage, only with a pastorall. I will not trouble you with any other particulars, only at the last marriage, Mr. Haydon did very much overshoot himselfe, and as it is thought will never recover his former favor; he is commytted to the Fleete, wher he is likely to continewe, for every man condemnes him, and no man takethe his parte; that very day his father was put out of possession of Bakensthorpe The sonne did carry himself in this businesse towards my Lo. of Essex so idly and unadvisedly as his very best frendes do alltogether dyslike therof. My Lo. of Sussex and Sir Mihill Stanhop have agreede of a marriage to be presently solemnysed. My Lo. assureth all his land but 200l. a year [to] my Lo. Fitzwalter, and Sir Mihill Stanhop gyveth his daughter 700l. a yeare in present, and 800l. a yeare more in reversion. Ther is another marriage agreed on betwixt Mr. Radney (that went over with Mr. Seymor) and Francke Southwell, it sholde have been presently performed, but uppon some occasion it is deferred. The matter for the duelles that was censured in the Starre Chamber I imagine you have heard of; only this I have observed, that the carryer of the challenge was fyned at 500l., whereas he that sent the challenge was fyned but at 200l. The order shall be brought downe at the assyses, and there published, and the lyke shall be done in all circuitues of Englande . . . Mr. Talbot, a prisoner in the Tower, was fyned at 10,000l., imprysoned during the King's pleasure, and acknowledgment of his fault at the next Parlamentes both in England and Irelande: he is an Irishe man worthyly punished for his vylde and eronious speeches in saying that the Pope had power to depose Kynges This sommer the Frenche Kyng shall receive his wyfe out of Spayne, and delyveres his owne syster to them I can not forget the faire Lady Gardiner, who is lately come over, the most complete and accomplished lady that lyves in this lande.

[1616], 10 June. The same to Report that my Lo. of Somersett and his Lady are bothe condemned to be hanged; and it was reported my Lo. sholde have bene executed; but everybody is of opinion they shall bothe lyve . . . My Lo. is kepte closer prisoner thin she is, and weareth his George and Garter dayly, thoughte at the day of his arraignment he very idly put it of himselfe: there are but 3 causes can make these knightes be dysgraced, the one is flying from the Kyng's standard, the other treason, and the last heresy. Yesterday, being Monday ther wer dyvers released out of pryson concerning that businesse, being all bayled at the King's Bench barre for their apparances when they shall be called for, Mr. Coppinger and one Andrewe, out of the Tower, Mr. Whitakers, out of the Flete, for carrying a letter and mony to Mrs. Turner from my Lady of So[mersett], one George and Mrs. Horne, out of the Marshalsea, and Megg, Mrs. Turner's mayde out of Brydwell, who, amongst many other good deedes had

G. E.
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FREER,
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poysoned a catt. Ther is a newe Chaunceler of the Duchy, Sir Thomas Deekam, by the deathe of Sir Thomas Parry Upon Sunday last he was sworne of the Pryvy Councell, and with him Sir Fraunces Bacon, Mr. Attorney, the same day, whose favor is exceeding great with the King, for he is very shortly to be made Lo. Keeper of the Great Seale. Sir Henry Yelverton to succede him in his place, and Sir Randolph Crue to come into his. My Lo. Chaunceler resigneth up his place, and shall be created Earle of Cambridge and Lo. President of the Councell; Sir George Villiers shalbe made Vicount Beaumont and Earle of Leicester. My Lo. Coke is in some dysfavour with his Majesty, and by reason of envy hath got many enemyes. I thinke Sir Thomas Mounson is buried in oblyvion, for ther is not any speache now concerning him or his arraignment. It is thought his brother will be shortly delyvered. Mr. Attorney never went to Westmyenster Hall this terme, neyther can he plead any causes any more, since he had that honor bestowed upon him Some thinke he shall not be sworne in the place till the next terme, but it is most certeyne he shall have the place My Lady of Salisbury is brought to bed of a boy, and they say the King will be godfather.

PASTON LETTERS.

1564, Sept. 12. Fywye. Robert Stele, clerk to William Paston, Esq., offered 2s. 8d. yearly for every acre of arable land, and for the bruerie as hath been theretofore going with the same, if Paston will give him a lease thereof for 21 years.

1564, Oct. 14, Tuesday. William Gurney to William Paston. "For 20 combes of mawlte, 16 hoggesheades of beare for your owne table, and for every combe of mawlte one hoggeshead of yeoman's beare for your howsolde, and if you will deliver him two tonnes of hoggesheades he will fynde the rest of vessels to be delivered in barrells or have barrells at your worships plesure. The bande of the barrell is 4 ferkynes and every ferkin howldeth 9 gallowes; so the hog's head being a barrell and a half howldeth 54 gallowes."

May 3. Jo Brampton to William Paston, Esq. . . . News; two ambassadors are come out of Scottlande, as some thinke, to crave the Quene's goodwill and assent that the Earle of Lynnes his sonne, may marre with the Quene of Scotts, who as it is credable spoken is very farre in love with the said yonge lorde. Some againd do report that he is married unto her already; and his father is chiefe and protector of the realme of Scottlande: his wife is here and charged to kepe her chamber verie straitly. Thearle of Leicester hurte his legge with a fall of his fotecloth nagg . . . Mr. Nowell Deane of Powles, hath made an anwere to Mr. Dorman his booke, the whiche is now in printinge, but Mr. Juel his anwere will not come out as [we] here before Michelmas . . . P.S.—Yesterday, my Lord of Norfolk, his grace, with a great number of the nobilitie have passed their tyme in the cocke pitt, where, as I here, my Lord's grace have speedd verie well, and wone 200l. by report; but suer I think very littell lesse. My Lo. of Sussex, my Lord of Northumberland, my Lo. of Shrewsbury, my Lord of Darby, my Lord of Strange, with others, were there.

1566, Aug. 23, London. Robert Turner to Mr. Leeds, Master of Clare Hall, Cambridge. P.S. You shall receyve by Hobson, the caryer, an C. oranges and xx. lemands from your cosyn Mr. Dormer.

[1570], April 28. John Brampton to Clement Paston, Esq., at Oxned It is said that newes cam to the courte this present day that my Lord Scrope hath gyven a great overthrowe in the west borders of Scotland, and burnt 10 or 12 of the Lord Hume's and other lords towards in Scotland taken 500 horsemen, but what the Earle of Sussex hath done as yet we heare nothing.

n. d. [Bertrand Themylthorpe] to Sir W. Paston . . . Sir Miles Partridge upon Friday last was condemned and adjudged to dye for felonye; and a proclamacyon was published upon Saturday concerning the pryces of wyne; the Gascoyne wyne at 106s. 8d. the tonne, and French wyne, 5 marks the tonne.

1622, Oct. 30, Kettringham. John Heveningham to his sister Lady Paston.—The gentleman who oweth the chest of viols will not sell them under 10l.

1623, Sept. 11. Edward Paston to his cousin Lady Katherine Paston.—He says that one offers a rent of 8s. a year for pasture land at Middleton on a lease for 7 or 8 years.

Jan. 26, Cambridge. William Paston to his mother.*

* See also Paston's letter to Sir W. Paston, and daughter of Sir T. Rabyatt.

—The King is expected here on Candlemas day or the day after.

Feb. 22, [1624], C.C.C. Cambridge. The same to the same . . . My tutor and I were at the court at Newmarket yesterday, where we saw the Prince, the Duke and many other noblemen, but not the Kinge, by reson he was not well.

1626, last of March. Katherine Paston to her son William . . . This day being Friday we had comfortable news, from Yarmouthe, that the Kinge have bine pleased to send 8 brave ships to gward the seamen; ther ar gon bye this day a very great fleet of Island men; and two ships of the King's gone to them; the North Sea men are shortly to sett oute, and 4 of the King's ships shall goe to them, and other 2 great ships well appoynted to seckoor the seas; our men begins to be cheerly agayne and packe to Yarmouth dayly.

n. d. The same to the same . . . Tom Harbston will tell the of the fayer shipe which is rune on grownd within Mr. John Smith's liberty, sayd to be as great as the Dans ship which cam up longe sine; ther is not on livinge thinge in her of man or beast; sum thinke it is a riffled ship of the Kinge of Denmarke, because it have a witt Lion badge as the other Danish ship had; sum thinke she is a Dunkerk; but God know what she is.

n. d. The same to the same . . . I doe send the a new sute of sattine to weare this comencment, as allso a payer of silke stockins, poynts, garters, and shoe strings, and a silver girdell sutable to weare with those things that are silvered.

n. d. The same to the same . . . I am sure you have longe ago heard of the rute the Dunkerks made at Bacton, to Mr. Tomson's great losse, and of the both musket and canon shot they sent among the people what time Koke and his sone came down to the seae side and made the company rune faster away than the Dunkerk's bullets.

1627, May 3. The same to the same . . . The news here is a good Ceall better for the fleet, then was that which was stiringe at thy goinge away; ther are near 200 sayll of Northe Sea and Castle men com safte to Yarmouth: ther was a little lose, 3 or 4 ships by on Dunkirke . . . sine which time ther have not bene a Dunkirke seen in our coastes, but heer ar 2 Hollande men of ware have ships excent well provided of great ordinance, and as it said 300 men a pece in them; these score our seae and were a good whill taken for Dunkirks, but they are true frendes to our coastes.

1635, Aug. , Oxned. The writer having received an order from Lord Matravers, one of the Lord Lieuts. for the county requiring to view and exercise the cuirassiers under his command, he directs the addressees to summon the persons under named [the names are not there] to meet and exercise. Owners of horses are to put on armour and dress their horses in it, and when the horse is eating the groom is to discharge his pistol first by powder in the pan and then by charging the pistol with powder, the better to inure the horses to the sight of armour and the noise of powder, &c. (Draft.)

1636, Feb. 7. Copy of opinion of twelve judges of the right of the King to levy ship money.

1642, Oct. 19. Sub nocte. to Sir Wm. Paston, K^t, at Norwich . . . On Tuesday letters came from my Lord Wharton that he had made a soldierlike retreat from Kidderminster, excusing his not fighting with Prince Rupert in regard of the inequality of numbers; but it is commonly and confidently reported by others that for haste or fear he left some waggons and 3 or 4 pieces of ordnance behind him.—There came last night from Worcester and that county 3,200 weight of plate. The Earl of Warwick is come and is made General of Essex and Middlesex. Northumberland hath accepted of the Admiralty, and is made Generall of Kent, Sussex, and Surrey. Pembroke is made Generall of six Western Counties, and goes down to-morrow to suppress Sir Ralph Hopton, who by report hath between 6,000 or 7,000 foot, 500 horse, and 12 pieces of ordinance. There came a post this day at noon that the 100,000l. sent his excellence was come safe to Worcester; it was a booty which P. Rupert aym'd at, but his intelligencer or his tribe was not good. There is an order made that whosoever will not give to the Parliament shall be imprisoned, which yett must not safe his goods from being distrayn'd. Seven commissions are gone into Cumberland and Westmerland to rayse or Papists or Protestants alike. I defend nothing, but there are some think the King may as well use Papists as the Parliament use Brownists and Anabaptists. Cumberland and Westmerland are entring or have entered into a like

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condition of agreement as Yorkshire hath done. The Scotts are sending commissioners hither, and desire to know of the House what convoy they shall send along with them for their safety, and the House hath left it to them to send what they please. The D. of Angolesme is come to the Haughe with kind letters from the King of France to his sister of England to winter with him at Paris. There was a committee to be appointed this day upon a special business, and Harry Martyn moved that it might rather he was (be by way?) of commission, for in that every man alike, but in a committee there was difference of Lords and Commons, which he did hope would not be long. Sans ceremony, I am ever your fidelissimo. P.S. 20 Oct. 1642, hora 9^{ma} in aurora. It is generally reported that the King is at Meryden, within 4 myles of Coventry, and that P. Rupert follows the King with the horse 4 miles behind him; that the King sett downe it is thought his excellence will rise, and the Marquis Hertford is to follow him with those forces which he hath.

1654, Aug. 8, Lucca. R. Santrill to Sir Wm. Paston. —He had ordered his brother Hewytt to buy 4 geldings from England; but found that two persons had kept 2 bandits at Pavia 25 days to murder him (Santrill). Asks Paston to help choose the 4 horses and also 2 nags for ladies, and to get a license from his Highness our Protector.

1658, Sept. 24. Wm. Persall to Sir Wm. Paston, Bt.—Only the news of the French besieging Dunkirk, the Spaniards slighted the outworks of Mardyke, and 2,000 are put into the inner fort, Blockhouse, and 3,000 into Dunkirke. Donne John lyeth a distance of, but is not so numerous as to sight, but lyeth wayting advantage. I hear his Highness intends the meeting of the Parliament in November, and the judges now returned from their circuits are consulted with about calling the other House. Our Queen Street news is ill; my Lady Rivers is in a very ill condition of health My Lady Ann Brudenell hath had 18 of her domestick servants sick in the country of this new disease, and Sir Charles Sidley hath lost two footmen of it.

1662, Oct. 30, Paris. J. Clayton to Sir Wm. Paston, Bt.—Account of Wm. Paston (son of Sir William) dying of the small pox at Paris.

[166], Oct. 3. Wm. Persall to Sir Wm. Paston, Bt. . . . Give me leave to render you the history of our Queen Street family, and the reason of the bill on the door which found at my coming up. They had intelligence that the constables were to come and present the names of all church absentees popishly affected; so they consulted in my absence and resolved to set the bill on the door, and give it out my Lady Rivers was in the country, Sir Francis Petre in common garden out of the parish, Sir Will. Persall gone to live at his house in the country, none but servants left; when every day half a dozen coaches came to visit us, and the baskets of meat as full as ever, and two or three brewers still carrying in ale and beer; and all for Tom Browne who, poor man, is already half damn'd with telling of lyes to all that come to inquire of us as well friends as others. But they have given us in as Tom Brown reported that we are all gone except my Lady Mary, who is but 15, and so incapable to take the oath; and yet I hear they have taken our names again.

Letters to and from Robert Earl of Yarmouth.

1669—1683.

n. d. Ro. Paston (2nd son of Lord Yarmouth) to Lord Yarmouth. Congratulations on Lord Yarmouth being chosen steward of Yarmouth. "I am every day more in love with France than other; we are very merry here; we meet at some gentlewoman's house or other every night, and dance a masquerade till 12 or 1 of the clock; the women here are much better humoured than ours are in England."

1669, March 25 [T. Henshaw] to Sir Robert Paston.—Chemistry or Alchemy.—The Earl of Rochester, upon more sober advice is gone into France, but first 'tis reported did most solemnly ask pardon of Harry Killigrew for the affront he offered his father. Sir J. Denham is gone to see the great secret of the infernal shades, and was buried last night. Le Febre is suddenly dead of an apoplexy; into the office of the King's surveyor Dr. Wren is already admitted, and 'tis believed Dr. Williams will be successor unto the other. We have given a fresh alarm of the King of Spain's death by a letter from Jack Vowell, grounded on a report brought into Dartmouth by a ship from Bilbao, who brought news Don John was crowned King; but 'tis thought we had fresher news from Madrid than they, and think the King is not dead yet, but not likely to live many months. The King

of France gave order to his Ambassador, the Marquis de Villars, to see the Spanish King, but he could not be admitted; then his instructions were to get the best intelligence he could of his health, and to send his advertisement by several expresses that they might not be intercepted by the Spanish ministers. His most Christian Majesty has also commanded all officers and governors in South France to repair to their several posts that they may be in readiness to receive his orders, and 'tis believed that as soon as the King of Spain is dead, his army will be ready to march into that country, not on his pretence who has both solemnly abjured and under his hand and seal renounced that intention, but the Dauphin, his son, is to claim his right who was not then born, and the King will only serve as a volunteer under him. The Duke's closet at Whitehall was broke open last week, and because a rich George which lay on the table, two gold watches, a pair of silver candlesticks were untouched, it was thought it was only a design to rifle his papers, which gave a great alarm here; but upon the Duke's return he found no papers missing, but 700 guineas, besides many gold medals of great value taken out of an iron chest they had wrenched open; the actors not yet discovered. Sir William Coventry and his nephew, on their submission, are released out of the Tower, but discharged of being Privy Counsellors and Commissioners of the Treasury. The Lord Keeper grows so infirm that he desires to resign his office; 'tis said Bishop Wilkins shall succeed him, but I think on no other ground than that he is a great favourite. This day John Crook, the bookseller, after 4 months sickness of the dropsy, was buried Hodge Vaughan and Godolphin, the page, are gone from the King and Duke to see how the Queen Mother does, who they say is very ill, and has been let blood three times.

1669, July 31. T. Henshaw to Sir R. Paston. . . . The King went down two days since to Sheerness, and returns to-day; a good part of the new work there is fallen down, by reason the foundation was so rotten. . . . Last week Mr. John Lovelasse, Lord Lovelasse's son, riding home from Oxford, after a good large dose of the University Helicon, fell off his horse and broke his neck; he was taken up dead to every one's thinking, but a lucky handed fellow in the company laying him down again on the ground, and setting both his feet against his shoulders pulled his head so strongly that his neck-bone came in again, and he returned to motion and sense, being now in a hopeful way of recovery. The King they say now goes no progress this year, but only hunts for a week at Bagshot; if that prove true it will spoil my journey for Worcestershire this year. There goes a report that Candy was taken after the arrival of the French fleet and before the landing of their army; . . . if it prove true it gives a shrewd crisis of the King of France's fortune, and will reflect with dishonour on the conductors of that fleet and army. On the other side if the siege should be raised it would go near to cost the life of the Grand Signor himself, as well as the Viziers; the soldiers, as well as the burghers of Constantinople and Adrianople, being so incensed that so many lives have been lost without taking the town, that the Grand Signor is retired to Larissa (the town in Macedonia where Achilles was born) for these 7 or 8 months, as much for his own safety as to take care of their army in Candy.

1669, Aug. 28. The same to the same. . . . The truth is in 7 years and a half I have seen the King I have never seen his face in anything but flesh and blood, as Capt. Bessus said. Last year there was an assignment on hearth money for one year's wages, and because the farmer's told me they had so much in arrear to them that it would hardly be paid in their time, I was so slack in my solicitation that I did not call upon Downing's clerk above 20 times concerning it, which made so little impression that I had no warrants passed nor will not be these 12 months . . . Will. Russell was married to the great heir, the Lord Vaughan's widow, who it is generally computed will be worth him 8,000*l*. Lord Anglesey and Lord Ashley's son were plying their business at your cousin of Rutlands, and 'tis thought that each of them has by this time got a Tartar. Sir Will Backhouse died on Monday last Our good friend Sir Ed. Filmer has gone to see what mushrooms the Elysian fields will yield; he took his flight thither from France, and therefore out of respect and civility to the place would die in the religion of the country, Catholick Romain Pargetor, the goldsmith, has been detected to have bought clippings of coined silver, and to have held correspondence with those kind of rogues; he has put in bail of 30,000*l*. to answer at the sessions, and his

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estate is already begged at adventure. The King begins his progress on Monday, but goes no further than Winchester and Southampton, the chief design being to hunt in the New forest. He will defeat the Earl of Pembroke, Lord St. John, Lord Ashley, to whose house he invited himself when he intended to go as far as Plymouth, which dispensation he has quitted for this year, being told by the Earl of Lauderdale that he need not ride post after a town that will not run away from him, and that it is neither safe nor decorous for so great a Prince to appear in so remote a part of the kingdom with only half a score of dusty followers. The Queen and Duchess in the meantime will go to Hampton Court to give opportunity to the housekeeper to cleanse and sweeten Whitehall. Here is lately come a French minister to court, a great calculator, and, if his own testimony may be credited, the most accurate chronologer that ever was, one that by strength of Cabala can tell of what colour and fashion the Queen of Sheba's stockings and roses were of.

n. d. [Sir R. Paston to T. Henshaw]. Copy by Henshaw. Says that the King professes an intention not only to make a considerable addition to his (Paston's) fortune, but likewise to place a mark of honour on him; and that the King has performed the first far beyond his (Paston's) deserts. Says that it has been rumoured that the King intends to make him a Lord. Hopes the title will be "Paston, the ancient seat and estate of our family."

1669, May 5. [T. Henshaw] to Sir R. Paston Notices the hopes of the Queen being with child.—It is begun to be believed that the Chancellor may have leave to return next Parliament: The Lady Mordant doth much interest herself in his concerns, and doth hold cabals with no small ones about it.

1675, July 25. Beck Hall. Margaret Bedingfield to [Lady Paston]. Speaks of the pleasure she had in her visit to Oxnead.—The price Sir Robert Kemp paid for his honour was above 1,500*l*. Sir Nicol, who went without it, six or seven . . . Mrs. Michell is in the height of her progress at the two Sir John's houses. Some say, but 'tis not to be believed, that Seamer, the Speaker, sueth Sir J. in the behalf of a grandchild of my Lady Craffs.

1673, March 1. Ow. Hughes to Mary, Viscountess Yarmouth.—He greatly lauds Lord Yarmouth (who had just succeeded Lord Townshend as Lord Lieutenant).—Some of the other party say that Popery is to be introduced, and that Lord Townshend upon that account was laid aside.—Names some persons as fit to hold commissions.

1673, March 1. Edm. Wharton to Lord Yarmouth, at the Golden Ball, in Suffolk Street. Congratulations on Lord Y. being made Lord Lieutenant.

1676, July 19, Norwich. Jo. Jasburgh to Lady Yarmouth.—Tells of Lord Yarmouth's entry yesterday into Norwich.

1676, July 19. Lord Yarmouth to Lady Yarmouth. Gives an account of his going to receive the Lord Chief Baron. At the Castle the Judge read his commission, in which he, Visc. Yarmouth, was by mistake called Earl of Yarmouth.—He is on the bench with the judge while writing the letter.

1676, July 29. The same to the same.—Account of the Lord Chief Baron's visit to Oxnead . . . Bowers, the coffee-house man, shall rest 'till I come up. I have more of the town of Yarmouth that watch him, and will ferret him, for they have put down his coffee-house, and now, understanding he sells ale and mum, they send this week to levy the 20*s*. for the first offence, and the next offence is the house of correction . . . I will write to the Lord Treasurer when the assizes are done, and give him a full account of all things.

1676, July 21. The same to the same.—Account of two trials before the Chief Baron. In one, 4,000*l*. damages were given to Lord Townshend against Dr. Hewse. Lord Townshend offers to remit all if Hewse and his wife will promise to hold their tongues for the future. Then came on Dr. Hyleard's, which would not bear water, which the Chief Baron finding it makes a proposal, which he took an answer to before he gave instructions to the jury, that if great damages were given, and Hyrne purged of forgery, they should be remitted. So 300*l*. given Hyrne, which at the bar he frankly remitted, as well as all causes depending for the riot. The Doctor and he made mutual promises to live in amity . . . Yesterday night, at Lord Howard's garden, was above 50 coaches; the walks as full as Spring Garden, and in I went, and saw dancing on the bowling green by torchlight.

1676, Jan. 6. Lord Yarmouth to Edward Le'Strange,

Esq., at Alderman Briggs's, Norwich.—Says he cannot attend the meeting of the Deputy Lieutenants, but he desires they will take Sir William Mason's pension into consideration, who was a follower of the late King from Nottingham to the delivery of Pontefract Castle, besides his being near fourscore years old.

[1676], August 23. Henry Bedingfield, junior, to Lord [Yarmouth]. Congratulations on Lord Yarmouth's escape from the rogues.

[1676]. Elizabeth Paston to the same. Similar congratulations. (She was wife to Wm. Paston, eldest son of Lord Yarmouth.)

1678, Oct. 28. Earshum. William Parker to Lord Yarmouth. Tells of having searched houses of Roman Catholics for arms.

1678. Copy of warrant by Lord Yarmouth to impress seamen for the Royal Navy, and copy of instructions for the pressmasters; and of a ticket to be left at the houses of such as withdrew to avoid being impressed.

1678, Jan. 31. Copy of a letter, stating that the King has issued writs for new elections, and the writ for that county will be executed the 10th of February, and recommending Sir Christopher Calthorpe and Sir Nevill Catlyne.

[1678]. Copy of Lord Yarmouth's letter to Dr. Hildyard, recommending the same persons as above.

[1678]. Copy of Lord Yarmouth's letter to the H. of Lords, expressing his concern that the H. of Commons is offended with his letter (recommending persons to be knights of the shire), but explaining that it was written after Sir J. Hobart had declined to stand.

1679, March 7. Copy by Lord Yarmouth of his letter to Lord Mayor of London, to persuade him not to have the Duke of York left behind, when the King goes into the City.

1676, March 26, Oxmead. Edw. L'estrange to Lady Yarmouth.—Yesterday the high sheriff, with 7 or 8 other gentlemen, dined with Lord Yarmouth, and resolved to use their endeavours to prevent of Sir J. Hobart to make void the late election for the county. The original of the letter to Dr. Hildyard [Hildyard] is safe, and Mr. Scarborough declares he will not show his, and I hope Mr. Britiff has not parted with the original of his.

1679, April 6, Oxnead. The same to the same. On the same subject.

1679, May 29. Memorandum by J. Hildyard of his expenses about his being in custody of the messenger of the H. of Commons (in the matter, I suppose, of the two preceding letters).

1679, June 19, Brussels. E. Lake to Lady [Yarmouth] . . . Upon the receipt of your letter I did address myself immediately to his Highness, and presented him with my Lord and your Ladyship's duty, and that my Lord was resolved to adhere to his oath of allegiance, which his Highness did seem very kindly to resent, and commanded me to present his service to my Lord and your Ladyship, and to assure my Lord that he was ever confident of his sincerity and loyalty, and wished that all England was so well principled and enclined as my Lord is. I am sorry that the present face of things in England give us no encouragement to hope their Highnesses speedy return; . . . yet their being here is rendered more grateful by the accession and expectance of some persons at their Court. Lady Betty Felton the Duchess received with great joy. My Lord and Lady Peterborough are expected next week, and about a fortnight hence the Duchess of Modena from Rome.

1679, July 14, Gressenhall. Edward L'estrange to Lord Yarmouth. About the intended new election, Parliament being dissolved, and a new one to meet the 7th October.

1679, July 16, Norwich. The same to the same.—Election matters . . . This day the town of East Dereham delivered in an account of their loss by the late fire upon oath, which amounted to 19,000*l*.

1679, Aug. 8, Norwich. The same to the Countess of Yarmouth.—Account of the Earl's splendid reception on his return to the county.

1679, Aug. 27, Oxnead. The same to the Countess of Yarmouth.—Details of the election for the county, when Sir J. Hobart and Sir P. Glean were returned. The writer attributes the defeat of Sir C. Calthorpe and Sir Nevill Catlyne to the fact of the latter not appearing.—The election for the city of Norwich will be on Monday, and he thinks Lord Paston is secure to get in.

1679, Sept. 3. The same to the same.—Details of the election for the city of Norwich. Lord Paston had 1,415 votes, Capt. Briggs, 1,217, Mr. Paine, 958, and Mr. Bacon, 838.

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1679, Sept. 26, Beckhall. Earl of Yarmouth to his wife. Account of the dinner at Lynn, where he had King John's cup to his nose. He and his son Robin were made freemen.

1680, March 23, Norwich. To the Earl of Yarmouth, Treasurer of his Majesty's Household. Original address of congratulation, signed by upwards of 20 persons, and under the seal of the town, on the occasion of the Earl's promotion, together with his fortunate nuptials.

1680, Copy of address by the freemen and citizens of Norwich to Wm. Lord Paston and Augustine Briggs, Esq., citizens elect for the Parliament to be held at Oxford, 21 May 1680.

1680, April 8. Earl of Yarmouth to Edw. L'Estrange, Esq., at Gressen Hall. Recommends that the county of Norfolk should send a loyal address to the King.

1680, March 21. Copy of speech make at Oxford by the King. A satirical composition.

1681, May 12. The Earl of Yarmouth to . . . The Norwich address pleased the King most infinitely. How if we had such an one from the gentry and county. A thorough reformation of D. Lieutenants and justices and constables and militia men is intended throughout England; therefore send me up a list of the justices and mark some with a dash: send me the names of such as are fit to be put in. I intend to put in execution such instructions as I shall have to the height when I come down. The King's affairs go well, and he saith he'll stick to his friends and fear no enemies. The Duke will shortly be here; the Lady Anne, his daughter, is to marry the Prince of Hanover.

1681, July 5. Earl of Yarmouth to Edw. L'Estrange, Esq. Suggest that the county of Norfolk should give a present of money to the King . . . things begun in despair often succeed, and his Majesty begins to show Lobb's pound to his enemies, and more will follow the *great Lord*,* who was brought from the heart of the city to his examination by two single messengers, and sent to the Tower with as slight a guard, no man taking notice of him.

1681, July 8. . . . to Earl of Yarmouth. The jury brought in ignoramus upon College, in the teeth of 4 point blank evidences, and a fifth strong presumption of Sir Wm. Jennings.

1681, July 9, Bungay. John Doughty to the Earl of Yarmouth, at his lodgings in Pall Mall.—Upon reading the confession of Fitz-Harris, and the account of the indictment of College, he tells of a letter sent to Mr. Cattlowe of Beccles, draper, which contained passages of a similar tendency to the confession and indictment, and suggests that the King should be informed.

1681, July 23. Earl of Yarmouth to Edw. L'Estrange.—About the coming musters.—Pray spirit up all my friends. The King will be King yet, and the Duke will shortly be here again.

1681, Oct. 3. Ant[hony Sparrow, bishop of] Norw[ich] to Countess of Yarmouth . . . Our city is triumphant in the King's . . . , who was pleased to own it last week at Newmarket for his loyal city, to the envy of some others . . . His Majesty sent a command to Lord Chamberlain to put out of commission that busy Sir Gervas Elvis, and accordingly it was done.

1681, Dec. 12, Oxnead Hall. John Fisher to Earl of Yarmouth.—Account of the reception of Lord Paston in Norfolk and Norwich.

1681, March 15. Earl of Yarmouth to Edw. L'Estrange . . . You will receive a black box directed to you at the Bell in Thetford with all the commissions signed that you sent me up. I am surprised to hear the Duke landed at Yarmouth, lay at Norwich, and not to have a single letter by the last post from any soul, but from a letter I saw to a stranger, I to my comfort hear the reception was well, for I know he has an opinion that the most part of the gentry of our county have the same value and reverence for him that I have. I desire you would recommend Musters this spring to the Deputy Lieutenants, and if we could be so fortunate as to lead the dance of England in a present to the King 'twould be seasonable.

1681, March 17. Copy of the address to the King of the dep. lieutenant's justices of the peace, and grand jury of Norfolk at the assizes for the county held at Thetford.—Against republicanism, plots, &c., and approving the Ld. Lieutenant.

1682, March 28. Earl of Yarmouth to Edw. L'Estrange.

[1682, March 28]. Thanks to the gentlemen of Norfolk for their allusion to him in the address to the King.

1682, April 22. Earl of Yarmouth to Edw. L'Estrange . . . I know that several counties are now at work as well as corporations for a present for his Majesty . . . I could wish Norwich would find 1,000 guineas to lead the dance of other corporations.

1682, June 18. Earl of Yarmouth to the King (Copy by the Earl). He says that Mr. Guibon (whom his son will present) is a fit subject for knighthood; is of an ancient family, his ancestors having always been knights, and he has 1,200*l.* a year.

1682, June 28. Matt Peckover to Earl of Yarmouth. Account of the meetings of the militia of the county.

1682, Aug. 11, Norwich. Edw. L'Estrange to Countess of Yarmouth.—Account of the Earl and Lord Paston being met 3 miles from Norwich by the sheriff and his whole retinue, the dep. lieutenants, justices of the peace, grand jury, militia officers, mayor, and aldermen of Norwich, and crowds of people.—There were 30 coaches, 1,200 horses, and thousands of foot. The Earl dined at the King's Head with the Earl of Arundel and 100 gentlemen.

1682, Aug. 10. Jo. Hildeyard to Countess of Yarmouth.—Account of the same reception.

1682, Aug. 11. James Fraser to the same. Account of the same reception.

1682, Aug. 11, Norwich, Friday, 7 p.m. Earl of Yarmouth to his wife.—His own account of the reception.

1682, Aug. 29. J. Taylor to Countess of Yarmouth . . . We are informed here of the Duke of Monmouth's coming to a race, and private meetings two a week by my Lord Macclesfield, Lord Delamere, Sir John Bollen, Col. Whitley, and the Earl of Derby, where there is provision made at Mr. Major's house of Chester, thence to the Earl of Macclesfield, to Col. Whitley's, and so amongst the rest of the phanatick party . . . It is high time now for the King to look about him and be sure to gratify his old friends that lost their lands for the service of him and his father.

1682, Sept. 25. Jo. Hildeyard to Countess of Yarmouth.—Account of the reception at Lynn of Lord Paston.

1682, Sept. 11, Chester. J. Taylor to Countess of Yarmouth. Account of the Duke of Monmouth's reception at Chester, viz., about 6 o'clock Saturday, he came accompanied with the Earl of Macclesfield, his son, Lord Colchester, Lord Delamere's son, Sir John Manwaring, Col. Whitley, Mr. Booty and a great company of citizens where his entertainment was at the Plume of Feathers, at 5*s.* a piece where the Duke sat, and 2*s.* 6*d.* at the other table. He was godfather to Mr. Manwaring's daughter, now Mayor of Chester, where he had his breakfast, and had a great deal of rabble always shouting and throwing up their hats. The Recorder, Mr. Williams, always accompanying him to church, where, in the morning service, the minister, one of the prebends, telling him his duty, of Disobedience and Achitophell, Henry the 1st of France, and that God would blast all the wicked and mischievous devices against the King, and make the memory of their wicked names stink in the grave . . . The fanatics, as declared by themselves, have gathered 1,000 guineas for the distressed prince, as they call the Duke of Monmouth; have weekly private meetings, no royal person is admitted; they have great banks of money, powder, and all sorts of ammunition; those that are for the King and his royal highness are afraid to speak, and all this while the King's commission for two great counties is in the Earl of Derby's hands, who daily take their parts and openly drink the Duke of Monmouth's health, and pray in private conventicles for his prosperity . . . To-night came the news to Chester that the Duke of Monmouth (by contrivance of the gentlemen that rid against him the horserace) gave him leave to win the plate of 60*l.*, which he presented to his goddaughter, the mayor's child whom he christened Heneretta, at which news the people here grew so mad that all the streets were full of bonfire, the church doors were broken open to ring the bells, contrary to the Dean and the minister's orders, and nothing was heard in the streets but a Munmouth, a Munmouth . . .

1682, Sept. 17, London. Jasper Paston to his father the Earl of Yarmouth. He took boat at Whitehall and went to Tilbury, where he saw the King and Queen, and was presented to the King by Sir Thomas Meeres, and sometime afterwards was presented to the Duke of York.

1682, Feb. 1. Earl of Yarmouth to Edw. L'Estrange. Asks him to thank the dep. lieutenants who subscribed the letter to him.

G. H.
FRANK,
Esq.

* Lord Shaftesbury.

G. E.
FREER,
Esq.

1683, Feb. 12, Horslead. Edw. L'Estrange to Earl of Yarmouth.—Last Tuesday thunder and lightning at Yarmouth in the night, which fired the spire of the great church and burned down the cross upon it, and endangered the church; but at last a desperate fellow ventured up (tho' the wind was very high), and, being supplied with water, quenched the fire. At the same time there happened a prodigious flood which flowing over the banks has done much damage to the levels about Yarmouth.

1682, March 2, Hague. Thomas Paston to Earl of Yarmouth. Yesterday he got to the Hague, and went immediately to court to deliver his letters.—The prince and princess were very kind and affable to him. He hopes to get a captain's commission in 8 days. Is just going to dine with the Prince.

1682, March 17, Newmarket. Edward Lake to Countess of Yarmouth.—His grief at the Earl's death.

1683, March 23, Horslead. John Fisher to the Countess of Yarmouth.—Account of the Earl's funeral.

1683, July 26. to the Earl of Yarmouth. It is thought the Queen of France died of the plague . . . Three Ambassadors are come from France to congratulate the King's delivery, one from the King, one from Monsieur, and one from the Dauphin. The marriage of Lady Anne that was intended to-day is put off till Sunday, because to-day was Childermas day. To-day the Duke of York presented an address to the King upon his knees, but it was read by Mr. Common-Sergeant; it came from the Artillery Company, of whom the Duke is colonel. I hear that Lady Russell has declared that the speech was penned by Dr. Barnett; if so, no answer need be made, though there be two already. (Signature cut off, arms a saltire gu. bet. 3 spread eagles.)

n. d. M. Albertz to her mother [Countess of Yarmouth]. At the back is a list of the Venetian fleet.

1683, July 28, Venice. The same to the same. Had twins at a birth, one is dead. In your letter I find the sad story of my poor father's broken heart, which was a thing I never dreamt nor would ever have imagined; the King's ingratitude amazes me.—Her brother Jasper has written to her husband to get him the command of a Venetian ship.—Much alarm with the approach of the Turks to the walls of Vienna.

1683, Jan. 31. News letter. Great frost. Fair on the Thames. The 16 sergeants mentioned in the Gazette went from the Inner Temple Hall this morning about 10, preceded by about 150 whose upper garments were all purple; then followed the sergeants, one by one, having nothing on their heads but a linen coif, having each a servant by his side who carried the Tyre belonging to that dignity. After them followed about 200 gentlemen of the long robe; in that order they walked to Westminster to the Court of Common Pleas, where the judges of the King's Bench and the Barons of the Exchequer were set in chairs to receive them. Sir Thomas Jenner was first called, and conducted from the rest by the two eldest sergeants, ushered by the Warden of the Fleet. After having made three congeés, he ascended to the bar and performed some office of a serjeant in French; then all the judges and the old sergeants were presented with a ring with this motto, "A Deo Rex, a Rege Lex." The rest, after Sir Thomas Jenner, performed the same formality. The ceremony being over they went all back to Serjeant's Inn in Fleet Street, where they dined.—A motion was made against the under-sheriff of Norwich, that the Earl of Yarmouth having brought an action of Scandalum magnatum against one Stebb, the said sheriff had made for return to the writ a *Sepe* (*Cepi*?) *corpus et languetτος* in persona (*languescit in prisiona*?) whereas affidavit is made that he is not in prison; upon which a rule was made for the sheriff to show a case to-morrow.

1683, March 12, Hague. James Fraser to the Countess of Yarmouth . . . We arrived Thursday about 7 at night at the Hague; where, after Mr. Paston had dressed himself in his best, I carried him to wait on Mr. Chudleigh the envoyé here.—Mr. Chudleigh took them in his coach to court.—The prince and princess received him very courteously, and asked him several questions about England . . . It was very good luck that both were in town, for the Princess came but 3 hours before and the Prince the night before from Deering, above 100 miles from this place. This morning he was at the Prince's levée, and waited on Mons. Bentham . . . Alderman Backwell is here in town, and is very kind to him . . . He has received the compliments of more persons of quality here at the Hague upon his new employment which I hope to get expedited.

1684, Aug. 1. Yarmouth. Luke Milbourne to the Countess Dowager of Yarmouth.—Grief at the death of

Lady Yarmouth, which was industriously concealed from Lord Paston, who went to Adscot to meet the coach and charter, and with his own hands delivered it to the nominated mayor . . . The charter was carried by the chamberlain quite round the town, and saluted with 150 great guns;—shouts—bonfires—ringing of bells.

1684, Oct. 3. C. P. to the Earl of Yarmouth. I had the luck to be upon the place when your mother made both her addresses to Windsor; know nothing could be more contemptuous. She being held an indiscreet and mischievous woman, civility nor manhood will let me recount all I heard, but only so much as related to your lordship, to wit, that if you suffered yourself to be governed by her you would be held a weak person and ruin your interest at court . . . &c. &c. I thought it right you should know thus much as a welwiller to your family.

1684, Jan. 2, St. James.—Isabella Waldegrave to the Countess of Yarmouth.—The Duke says that it was not from any cause or ground of disgust towards my Lord that the Duke took not any particular notice of him, but merely from inadvertency, there being at the time when my Lord was with him a great concourse of people, and I do believe his R. H. has a most particular care of my Lord.

1685, Jan. 30. Roger L'Estrange to [the Countess of Yarmouth]. The presse of Otes's business lying wholly upon my hand, takes up every moment of my time in some respect or other, what with attendances and informations; and this will certainly hold out for 10 days.—Professes his readiness to serve her.

1685, Feb. 9, Yarmouth. Letter to Lord [Yarmouth] announcing the proclamation at Yarmouth) that day of James II., and the order for a congratulatory address to the King; and asking Lord (Yarmouth) as high steward to give advice in the matter.—Signed by Thomas Medowe, Mitchell Mew, Mayor, and 18 others.

1685, March 26. From on board the Henrietta Yacht in the River of the Meuse.—T. Chudleigh to Mr. ——. Acknowledges the addressee's letters of the 26th March, and a second letter of the 1st April, which . . . is sealed with an antique head, having on a helmet whereon is represented another head.—Says it was so bunglingly sealed that he suspects it had been opened . . . As to what you write of Monm[outh] I dare answer for it that if you can seize and convey him safe to England it will be a piece of service that you shall be well thanked for; and therefore pray go about if you find any hopes or opportunity for it, but do it discreetly without letting anything of your design appear to any but such as will be assisting to you in it, and let it not be known that I have given you any such direction as this . . . pray let me know from time to time what progress you make in this matter . . . and whether Monm[outh] be indeed, or have been so lately as you write at Liege, for I have some reason to make a little doubt of it. I am now going for England as soon as the wind will permit, where I shall be sure to give his Majesty that character of your loyalty and zeal for his service which you deserve.

1685, April 1, Whitehall. M. ——. ng to the Countess of Yarmouth, at her house in St. James's Square. This day in my hearing the King was acquainted that you did not designe to attend him at the coronation, which he doth take very ill, and that you do pretend your self sick and cannot cum. Pray madam let not that be your excuse, for 'tis your interest at this time to weight upon him and the queene at that time.

1685, Aug. 28, Hague. B. Skelton to Capt. Paston at London.—About regimental money, and army matters . . . As for the Duke of Monmouth's horses I yet have them; but I am this day bid 100*l.* sterling for Tanckard by the Duke of Lunenburg, who formerly bid the Duke of Monmouth 500 dollars for him, and if Lord Yarmouth has a mind to him for 600, he is at his service.

1685, Jan. 4. Remarks of what Miss Langford tells me of affairs in Holand.—Ferguson, Sir Pacent Wards, and all those conventeetels people due now pray for the marter's wife, and her children; and say the Duke of Munmouth was a marter for his religion, and that his sons are the rit ayrs to the Crowne, and that Munmouth party is very great and many in Amsterdam. The Prince is a ridged Presbeterian, and hath bine very kind to Munmouth party, and now the Bishop of London hath sent over to be one of the Prince's chaplins, on that was a chapline to my Lord of Essex. She tells me word Sir Edward Velors is Master of the Horse to the Princess, and he hath three sisters in Holand, and Bentyng and these Velores do govern all things. The

G. E.
FREER,
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G. E.
FREER,
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Prince is lead by them; and Mr. Shaw's wife, who was a servant of Lady Frances Velors; she doth uphold all things on the Velors's side, with the Lord Rochester and his wife, so all runs that way; and see Benting and Rochester is great with on a nother. The Princes spirits were to much broken by her Lady Governes; and I supos all the Velors com in to cary the asendant over hur, origonaly by seing what their mother did. The Princes and Prince did turne away Porter Conell, Mrs. Langford, hur son, and Mis Trelany, and another of the chaplins att an hours warning, and did not se them nor hear them speak for themselves, and without giving them any thing; and Mis Langford says she can not imagine any reason for it, but that all those 5 persons were violently set against the Duke of Munmouth, and spook against his dancings, and all those honors and favours the Prince and Princess did shew him at the Hague. I due lament all these mistaks in our Royal Family, for they have not a good tast of their freinds, nor due much discountenance, nor tak any gard or warnings as thay ought of their enemy's snairs and traps; but are taken by them. o God, what must this be in the end. o God preserve thy church and people, and lett no devices of Rome tak place; for all this quarrells, desensions, and unquiates are origonaly from them to fill the world with discord to establish them selfs, them selfs, and their religion, and to bring in the Queen of Spaine. (The above is on six pages of gilt-edged letter paper; the handwriting is large and bold and bad, but has been partly disguised by some of the letters being flourished, and small letters turned into capitals.)

1685, Jan. 9, London. A news letter.—The proclamation for proroguing the Parliament was signed yesterday . . . The Venetian Ambassadors have desired audience of Congé, which his Majesty will give them publicly with as much ceremony as is given to crowned heads. The Heer van Buningham, lately Ambassador here from the States of Holland, hath put himself not of all employments that belong to the city of Amsterdam, save that of the Governor of the East India Company. Mr. Skelton, Envoy Extraordinary at the Hague, hath desired leave to go to England for a few days . . . From Deale of the 7th, we have accounts that there was about 150 sail of ships in the Downs outward bound, and that the night before there was so great a storm that several were driven out of the Downs and not since heard of, amongst whom was a Dutch East India ship of about 600 tuns.—News from Vienna.

1686, Nov. 24, Eaton. La Croze to Lady Yarmouth. —Long letter about Lord Paston's health and progress at school.

1687, Nov. 19, London. A news letter.—Parliamentary proceedings. Seemingly from the journals.

1687, Jan. 23. Jo. Hilyard to Lady Yarmouth. (He was her chaplain.)

1688, Nov. 5. Mem. My son Yarmouth told me as follows: That the myne he did desire might be caryed on, &c. &c.—To take care of his printing Patent, for it would be of considerable value, &c.—That he would leave a letter with me for the King, if he should not return, to give the King to mind him for his promises for his children and family.

1688, Sept. 1, Windsor. Isabella Waldegrave to [the Dowager Countess of Yarmouth?] I think it well for your ladyship to come and show yourself at Windsor to her Majesty, and I am as glad as your ladyship that her Majesty was pleased to receive you so graciously . . .

1689, May 11. Robert Brand to the Earl of Yarmouth. —Letters from Scotland say that Lord Dundee's party are all dispersed, and some say he is taken. The Duke of Gordon keeps the castle still. This day the King and Queen in the afternoon in the Banqueting House received from the commissioners sent from Scotland the offers of the Crown of that kingdom, where her Majesty's took the oaths that are to be at that coronation, till that their Majesties convenience will serve them to go and receive the Crown. There is an express come this night from Ireland . . . It is concluded that Londonderry holds out. Some gentlemen that had letters from Scotland yesterday confirm it that they had killed a great many before it, and that the Duke of Berwick had two horses killed under him. There is a declaration of war against France come out this day.

1690, Nov. 7. — to Lord —. The King lies this night at Windsor. The Prince George of Denmark is come to town. Our army is in a miserable starving condition; no provisions to be had as long as the wind is westernly. The siege is raised and no blockade; we fear the enemy will fall on the army.

1689, July 22. Lord Paston to his grandmother.—Dr. Hillyard has taken a chamber for him at Trinity College, Cambridge.

1691, May 30, London. Robert Brand to the Dowager Countess of Yarmouth. I have been in the Downs with my brother in the Fleet since Monday last . . . There lie in the Downs of our fleet 56 capital ships, viz.: 5 first rates, 11 second, 32 third, 8 fourth rates, 31 fire ships; there is of the Dutch 35 besides fire ships; there is 10 more of the Dutch expected daily, all waiting for a fair wind to sail to the westward. We hear nothing of the French fleet being out yet, but there is 9 great ships come from Thouloum, to join their fleet at Brest, and there is 14 of our ships to be left to block up Dunkirk . . . I am informed by Lord Melvil's secretary that the Marquis of Athol, the Earl of Breadalban the Lord Tarbett hath undertaken to bring in all the Highland clans, for which they are to have 12,000*l.* for their charges.

1692, May 5, London. [T. Chudleigh ?] to the Earl of Yarmouth.—Yesterday several warrants were issued for the apprehension of several persons suspected of disaffection to the Government; my Lord Lichfield, Lord Scarsdale, and others went out of the way and could not be found. The Earls of Huntingdon and Marlborough are in custody of serjeant-at-arms at their several lodgings. Mr. Hastings, that was last year in the Tower, is now taken up again, and one Mr. Ridley. Mr. Ferguson is also taken and in a messenger's hands. This day there came an express from Sir Ralph Delaval to the Admiralty, giving an account of his being within 5 miles of the French coast, near St. Malo, and had met or seen no one French man-of-war, but some fisher boats that told him of several transport ships that were on the coast of Normandy; that he had sent out several scout ships to discover the motions of the French fleet, and doubted not to give a good account of the business he was sent upon.

1694, July 11. The Earl of Yarmouth to the Countess Dowager of Yarmouth.—The news here is of the peace to be declared betwixt Savoyards and France the middle of this month . . . Queen Mary is removed to Kensington for 6 weeks. Lord Sydney is come over from Ireland, and the Lords Justices are gone. Yesterday there was a report that we lost 20 ships coming home richly laden from Hamborough . . . Anselm, the secretary to the Sea Admiralty, had a hearing in Council.—Our fleet will go out to sea again in a few days; many seamen that were set sick ashore have absconded.

1693, Nov. 16, London. (A news letter.) The Lords of the Privy Council have met at Edinburgh, and have ordered some persons to be released who had lain in prison for not taking the oaths, they giving security to live peaceably under the Government and to pay one year's revenue of their estates; but the petitions of the Lords Maskerton, Osbiston, Gradon, and others, who were in prison on the same account, were refused, unless they would comply as the Act of Parliament directed. They add that Viscount Kilseath is removed from the Castle to the Tolbooth. . . . News from Paris, Rome, Hailbron.—Proceedings in the House of Commons.

1694, June 12, London. P. (or T.) H. to Mr. Watts, at the Earl of Yarmouth's, Oxnead. He gives an account of the battle between the French and the Spanish in Catalonia, translated from the French Gazette; and asks that it may be communicated to the Earl of Yarmouth . . . "For other news I refer you to Howett."

1694, June 14. John (?) Goddard to the Earl of Yarmouth.—Deplores the defeat of the Spaniards, who it is said lost little less than 10,000 men at land besides 4 of their best men-of-war, and some English merchants.—Tells of our unfortunate attack on Brest (from a letter on that subject to the Lords of the Admiralty), where, on the third landing, Tollemache, Cutts, and Danby were wounded.

1695, April 13, London. (A news letter.) Another convoy for Cales is getting ready with all expedition . . . The mob had certainly committed provost Pooley into the flames, as they did his two fine rich damask beds and their Majesties pictures, as also the Cole yard provost's sign, being King William's head, had he not escaped a back way. Thursday night the rabble finished the destruction of Finsbury prison, notwithstanding the horse and foot guards were posted in divers places to prevent them. The same day at night an extraordinary Council was held at Kensington, where the Lord Mayor and sheriffs attended and received orders to raise part of the militia, which is accordingly done, and 'tis hoped this will allay the fury of the rabble who menace the French refugees.—House of Commons pro-

G. E.
FREER,
Esq.

G. E.
FRERE,
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ceedings.—Yesterday Dover, the printer, stood in the Pillory for printing the Cheve Chase ballad, without receiving the least affront from the rabble . . . The execution of the criminals was yesterday put off, though the mob take that opportunity to reassemble. A printed paper is handed about among the Parliament men, representing the excessive grievances of the seamen since the Revolution; praying relief . . . The Danish envoy, after condoling the recent death of the Queen, had his audience of Congé. Two small French privateers, under Danish colours, coming up the river to Woolwich with some design are taken. The King went yesterday to Richmond and returned this day.

169⁸, March 19, London. C. C. Am. Theos. et Med. Dr. to the Earl of Yarmouth. Asks to be allowed to speak a few and very true words privately of a great matter; first, as a true Christian, and, secondly, as a true, experienced, &c.

n. d. The same to the same.—A letter of 3 pages professing great skill in chemistry and alchemy.*

1698, Jan. 21, Amsterdam. John de Heyden to the Earl of Yarmouth.—About some silver ore that Lord Yarmouth had given to him to get refined. He reports on it. He has a difficulty in getting saltpetre. He must have 15*l.* more at least for expenses.

A few letters and papers not exactly dated.

Printed "copy (1 p. folio) of a speech of Sir Robert Paston's, now Earl of Yarmouth, made in Parliament "in 1665." He recommended a vote of 2,500,000*l.* for the war. On the back is the following note in the handwriting of the Countess; "Upon this speech the Howse "voted 2 millions and a half for the King's servis; "and they further pased a vote for Sir Robert Paston "to cary up this bill and present it to the King at "the bar of the Lords howse, were I hope your Maty "may call to mind, That my Lord did present it "there."

n. y. Dec. 8. Sir Robert Paston to his Lady. This day from the Howse I went to Whitehall to my Lord of Bathe's to dinner, who with his Ladie and manie civill inquiries after you received me most kindlie. I stayd there till the King came from Sommersett howse, and then went up into the presence where the King was in a verie great croud, as soon as he saw me he came to me into a corner of the roome and told me, Sir Robert Paston your kindnesses to me, and more especiallie att this time ile never forgett, and if my favor and respect may ever manifest ittself to you you are sure of a friend of me. I humbly thanked his Majestie for his grace and out of modestie retired into the croud; from thence my Lord Bathe went with me to the Queene, from whome, after having kissed her hand, I had a complement, the Treasurer having told her I was the man. Saturday I am preparing for night and maine, and that night you may expect something of nouells from me, though I hope to tell you itt myself . . . The Court ladies are verie indifferent as to beautie me thinkes.

n. y. March 10. The same to the same. I hope my last gave you some satisfaction concerning my affaire: this must acquaint you with the second part of the historie. As soon as I had received my warrant my business was to gett the monie for my L. C., which Mr. Porter brought me in a bag the next day, and I being belowe in Mrs. Bettie Frayser's chamber, Sir Alexander carried them up when she was in bed, and licke Jupiter presented Danne with a golden shower; my Lady received them with all complements of my well breeding and severall other good words of mee; Sir Alexander told her that I had a request, that since I could not see her soe often as I would, that I begged she would give me her picture for my wife and I to contemplate at home . . . Pore Betty Frayser is under a sad mortification, for the King having promised her a bedchamber place, her mother-in-lawe soe misrepresented her to the Queene, that the Queene told the King that unless he imposed itt she had rather receive a poysoned dagger. This made the King say he would have nothing further to doe with her servants, has put the Doctor and his wife at variance, and Bettie is forbid her mother's howse . . . The King offered to pay her wages, which is 500*l.* a year, but at present all's lost. (At the foot is a letter added by Ch. Porter to Lady Paston, congratulating her on the grant, and saying that he will make all possible haste to pass the Great Seal.)

n. y., Sunday. M. Knight to Lord Yarmouth. When I was with the King yesterday there was a discourse of

your Lordship . . . The King said that you were a man whom he vauled and esteemed infynetly, that he never doubted of your true love to him, and that you had done great things for him in your country, and that you should find him ever kind to you.

n. y., Sept. 26. Frances Burwell to the Viscountess Yarmouth.—Nothing new, except the death of Sir Kingsmill Lucy, whose loss has done more towards the expected and fearful distemper of Lord Berkeley then any or all the upps and downs of his life. The Lady now under present condemnation is the widow O'Brien, who has given Mrs. Churchill 8,000*l.* for her fine howse in St. James's Square, and has gone thither several times in the splendor of new mourning and six horses before her Lord had been dead three weeks.

n. d. S. Howard to Lady Yarmouth. The favour of your Ladyship dead me when I com out of ingland to say you wold geve me leve to wright, I was not willing to slepe so good a noportunaty as sending by won of the princess chaplens; your Ladyship knows they tolke in ingland as if the prince was not kind to the princess, but I thank them that say so ar very baes pepall, for in my days I never say a man so kind as he is, as if you ples to aske this gantelman he woll confirm whot I say, and for the princess I cant say what she desarves. I thank my selfe extramly hapy in sarving of her. holond with out her is not to be induerd. I woll trobly your Ladyship no mor et this tim, but that I am madum your humbl sarvant.

n. y., April 30. Earl of Sunderland to the Countess of Yarmouth. I have acquainted the King with all that your Ladyship was pleased to say to me; his Majesty is very sorry that what he engaged himselfe in only out of kindnesse to the city should be the occasion any dissatisfaction, but he can not now put of his supping there to-night, but has sent to my Lord Mayor to meet him there, and commands me to desire your Ladyship to take a little pains to set things right, and that you will goe there once more; all I said to you yesterday will be made good, and I know my Lord Mayor will be well pleased.

Part (4 pp. of letter paper) of a letter by A*. R. Paston to [Sir Robert Paston]. She says that the Lord Keeper is a good man and a just, although he will not meddle with their business:—"that the King would have given him [the Lord Keeper] some crown lands and an honour, but he refused both.—"The Duke of Buckingham will be your frind . . . My Lady Castlemaine "had 10,000*l.* the other day; . . . she is with child "again; Sir William Coventry is in the Tower, and "Hary Savill with him. How should have gone to the "Gate House by Order from the counsell, and many "frinds were made to prevail with the King to send "him to the Tower. My Lord and Lady Mordaunt are "coming over; my Lord of Peterburgh hath cut of "the intail of his estait, and intends to mary his "daughter to my Lord Tolington, the general's son. "My Lord Mordaunt, a great many oring tres [many "orange trees], and the King heard of it, and asked if "my Lord Mordaunt would mak a cake hous of "Milk lasey."—She urges him to give security to her mother and her brother George and some other persons, as it would be more for his honour; but she tells him to do what he wills, she only hints those things to him. Then she tells him how a gentleman had called on her to say that for a sum of money he would get a wealthy husband for her daughter.

FIFTEENTH CENTURY LETTERS.

1015. As for Robert, I would pray and require your maistership that he may for his lernyng be abydyng wyth your cousyn of Lyncoln Inne as yt was promysed, and to be occupied under a drede of dysplesure undre subjeccion wyth erly rysyng accustomed, for slouth ys the moder and noryscher of all vices, he hath cost me moche gode and labour. And now he ys upon hymaking by vertues governance or undoying to the contrarye. And yn especialle to be not conversant ne neere amonge women as I was kept from her company xxx. yeres or any such were of my councele.

1020. July 5. Bromholm. Nicholas, prior of Bromholm, to William Paston. Dere syre and weel be loved, I grete yow weel and do yow to wetyn pat dawn Johan Pastone was atte Norwiche on munday last passed, and dede settyn on cryste chyrche yates divers litteres, a lytyl tyme, and two copis whyche standyn peer, yet for somounyn me to be curt of Rome, and we supposyn to

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FRERE,
Esq.

* The writer was evidently a foreigner. The second Earl of Yarmouth as well as the first seems to have had a tendency to alchemy.

* The signature is close at the foot of the page; the writing is small, what is like A may be a cross; and the writing may be that of Rebecca, the wife of the first Earl of Yarmouth.

G. E.
FRERE,
Esq.

have hym at Bromholm or sum man in hys name wyth inne a lytyl tyme, for dawn Robert of Yorke was atte Norwiche be sendyng of my lady of Murlee and spak wythe hym in hyre hous on munday afernseyd, and per he told þe forseyd dawn Robert þat he wolde nedys ben Prior of Bromholm to lewyne and deyn þer upon, also he seyde as for þe composissoun of Bromholm he hadde go sherechyd atte Clunye and þer inne he standyth clere as he seythe, and as for provisoun he seyde he hadde spoken wyth þe Chaunceler and þe chef Justyse and astem (asked them) and þei demptyne hym clere as þer inne as he seyth, and other dowte is þer none inne be hys tale, and after þis þe forseyd dawn Johan askyd obediens of þe forseyd dawne Robert in my ladys presens, and dawn Robert sayde agayne he xulde noghte done þat atte þat tyme, but he hadde hym proun owth hys purpos as for þe composissoun and provisoun to an hende, and þan he wolde do hys dev[oir] to hym and þus he departyd, where for, yif ony ying may be don whyl ye arn now atte Londone for owre helpe and hys lettyng gode syre holpythe atte þis tyme yif it may be godely, we be seche yow, dawn Thomas of Cane was atte my lord of Norwiche for helpe in þis matier, and he seyde he was inhibytd and alle hys clerkes be þe curt of Rome in þis matter, and he seyde be youre advys yif it lyke yow Wryttes may ben taken ayens hym and þat is best remedye þer inne, Wrytte is ne ingrediatur manu forti, þe holy Trinite have yow in governaunce. Wretyn atte Bromholm þe V. day of July—per Nich., priorem de Bromholme.

1041. 6 Edw. IV. Jan. 22. Stuff which Sir John Howard delivered to his wife.

2 rynges of goold set with good dyamownts, the wyche the quene gaff my master.

A ring of gold with a fine ruby.

A nowche of gold set with a fine sapphire, a great balyse, and five pearls.

A fine piece of Holland cloth as good as Reynes, 11 yards, the yard well worth 4s.

Another do., coarser, more than 11 yards, the yard worth 2s. 4d.

A long gown of fine crimson velvet furred with miniver and purpled with ermines.

A long gown of fine green velvet furred with miniver and purpled with ermines.

Seven score skins of fine ermines.

Seven yards and a half of fine green velvet.

Seven yards of crimson velvet.

A device of gold with 14 links, half of the links enamelled, set with 4 rubies, 3 diamonds, and 7 pearls.

Another do. of the same fashion, with other 14 links, and thereon 7 rubies and 7 pearls.

A girdle of cloth of gold and the harness of gold.

A girdle of green damask and the harness of silver and gilt.

Three edges of black velvet set with 58 pearls.

A large gown of black velvet furred with martys and purselud with martres.

A long gown of murrey fringed with minever and purselud with ermines.

A collar of gold with 34 roses and suns set on a corse of black silk with a hanger of gold garnished with a sapphire.

Three owches of gold garnished with three rubies, a sapphire, an amytes, an emerald, and 15 pearls.

A pair of beads for a gentlewoman's neck gawdeild with 8 gawden of gold and 8 pearls.

A ring with a great sapphire, and another with an amytes.

Three agnus dei of gold.

A great signet of gold with the vernicle.

Five other gold rings without stones.

A chain of gold with a lock of gold garnished with a ruby.

A little girdle of silk and gold, called a demysent, and the harness of gold.

A louye of violet engreyned, furred with martres and purselud with martres.

A bed of crimson damask embroidered with Cyle counterpoynte and tester all after one.

A bed, a cyle, a counterpoynt, and a tester of aras without gold.

A piece of aras for hanging, 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards.

A piece of aras, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards.

Another piece, 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards.

Another, 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards.

Four pieces of new aras which came late from Calais; 1 is a covertore for a bed, the other 3 are tapettes containing all 4 pieces in Flemish ells square 192.

My master left at London at his departure to Bray in

O 84062.

his place in Bath Row the 20 Feb. 2 broad cloths of blue.

Item, 7 Edw. 4, March 16. he sent to my lady to Bray a long cushion of crimson velvet and 2 short cushions of crimson velvet, and a long cushion of green velvet, and 2 short cushions of green velvet.

And delivered to her a chain of gold of the old fashion, value 4 marks.

On the 16 of April 5 silver spoons.

"In 7 Edw. 4, Jany. I delivered my wife a pot of silver to put in green ginger that the King gave me."

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

G. E.
FRERE,
Esq.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF GEO. ALAN LOWNDES, ESQ., OF
BARRINGTON HALL, CO. ESSEX.

This collection is large and important. The largest and most important sections are the charters of the priory of Hatfield Regis, and the correspondence relating to the military affairs of Essex and the other associated counties at the commencement of the Great Rebellion. Sir Thomas Barrington, Bart., was a member of the Committee, and was the chief man in Essex on the Parliamentary side.

Besides the Hatfield Priory deeds there are many very early ones of interest not relating to the priory. Those of the 12th century include charters by Henry I., Stephen, and Henry II., William de Bolonia, and Faramus his son, and Conan, Duke of Brittany. A deed by the celebrated Henry of Huntingdon bears the date of 1110. There are some early grants by the De Veres and Bruces. From the entire collection I have selected the oldest and most important, and have given notes of them below.

Some very early court rolls and rolls relating to the Forest of Hatfield will be noticed.

The Barringtons were seated at Hatfield Regis early in the 12th century, and perhaps before, and in many of the documents the name will be found. In the 8th Edw. II., the King licensed Nicholas de Barrington to release Robert de Brus from a debt of 94l., which sum on those terms Robert de Brus wished to contribute towards the ransom of Thomas de Mandeville, then a prisoner to the Scots.

The letters in this collection are upwards of 1,400 in number, and are arranged chronologically. In 1563 Queen Elizabeth and her Council ordered 200 soldiers to be levied out of Essex and to be sent to Portsmouth; and in 1567 and 1569 she sent letters into Essex on the subject of musters. In 1570 Thomas Barrington was thanked by the Council for his services in apprehending one Harvie, steward to Lord Morley. In 1572 the troubles in the Low Countries and in France caused diligence in the matter of musters. On the 16th of August 1588 Capt. Barrington had leave to retire with his men from the camp so that the harvest might not suffer. In 1591 John Feltwell, otherwise Jon at Wenden, was troublesome to the inhabitants at Great Wenden in Essex about tithes:—and the Queen forbade bowls, dicing, and cards, which prevailed to the decay of archery. In the next year the Queen and Council rebuke abuses in purveyance, and direct means to be taken to repress vagrants who pretended to be soldiers. In 1593 is a notice of the barbarous user of Reynolde Metcalf, a preacher, by the inhabitants of Elmsteede; and in that year the subsidy seems to have pressed hardly on some in the county. In January and July 1594 John Norden (the topographer) had letters from the Council directing assistance to be given to him in his travelling and searching for muniments for the purpose of making maps. In 1594 the exportation of grain was forbidden. In 1595 the collector of a subsidy was accused of levying it with partiality. In 1597 there are notices of Robert Buck of Thacksted having forged the Great Seal, and the hands and seals of noblemen and others; and there is a copy of Buck's confession. On the 28th of March 1603 King James was proclaimed King at Chelmsford, and on the 15th of the same month Mr. Barrington got advice from London as to the dress proper to be worn on meeting the King. In 1604 are several papers relating to Sir F. Barrington standing for election as knight of the shire. In 1628 a letter from London gives reports from Rochelle then besieged by the English, and in a letter to the wife of a baronet the title of baronetess is appended to her name. The execution of Felton is noticed; also the Lord Keeper's speech to the Parliament, and the Lady Carlisle's

G. A.
LOWNDES,
Esq.

G. A.
LOWNDES,
Esq.

quitting the Court because the Lord Chamberlain was not made Lord Admiral. Parliamentary complaints and other proceedings against popery, and a statement that the King declared in the banquetting house that tonnage and poundage were the free gifts of his subjects; the general grief at the probability of the King dissolving the Parliament. About this time, and long afterwards, there are letters by and about John Barrington who was always about to do something or doing something, and not succeeding in his projects. He wanted to be Captain-Governor of the Isle of Man under the Earl of Derby, and then he wanted to get a command of troops in Sweden; and he tells how some English and Scotch levies had been cut up by reason of the King of Sweden having placed them, young soldiers, in the front. In 1629 the gentry complain of being called on to pay for their knighthood; and the King orders that the foreign ambassadors' houses shall be attended by a pousuivant to attend all that attend at mass; and even the Queen's chapel was only privileged for her own household. In Ireland the Lords Justices seem to have been successful in repressing popery. About 1630 John Pym proposed to take Barrington House, as tenant. It appears from a bundle of papers that he as well as Sir Thomas Barrington were members of the company of adventurers for the Island of Providence (Pym being treasurer of the company), and that after Pym's death the company was found to have been unsuccessful. There is a statement that the King of France said that he himself would trade at sea as a merchant, so as thereby to take away his nobles' contempt for traders. In 1630 a letter dated from Watertown, River Charles, New England, gives a very favourable account of that country. In 1631 the Marquis of Hamilton had his tents in Islington Fields for the purpose of recruiting for Sweden: and the Polish Ambassador lost himself whilst hunting in Hatfield Forest; and the Earl of Middlesex is reported to have used words disgraceful to the Duke of Buckingham's memory, and, in consequence, to have been called on to pay the remainder of his heavy fine. There is an allusion to Sir Edward Coke's papers being seized because he was thought to be making a book about Magna Charta. In 1632, Robert, son to Sir Philip Cromwell, is charged with attempting to poison his master, an attorney (he was condemned and reprimed); and a woman was burnt in Smithfield for poisoning her husband. There is an extraordinary story of a porter who lived magnificently in England confessing himself to be the Pope's brother. In 1633 Sir Thomas Barrington gets letters from a minister at the Isle of Providence complaining of the small means of defence there, and of insults to him by the governor. In 1639 Serjeant Maynard writes a strong characteristic letter to Sir Thomas, denouncing the treatment which he had personally experienced from the mob at an election meeting. Sir Thomas was the chief person in his part of Essex, and a member of the Committee of the Associated Counties, and much of the military affairs of the county was under his supervision. In 1642 and 1643 are numerous letters and papers on the subject. Among the writers of letters during that period are the Earls of Essex and Manchester, Oliver Cromwell, John Hampden, Lord Holland, Sir Harbottle Grimston, Sir William Masham, Lord Grey and Wark, Sir John Temple, Toby Tirrell, Sir Thomas Honnywood, Sir Richard Everard, Sir Henry Mildmay, William Lenthall (the Speaker of the House of Commons), and many others, who took an active part against their King. Cromwell's letter of 6th August 1643 is very characteristic; and I am not aware that this or the others by him have been previously printed. Sir Thomas Barrington's letters are free from cant, but it seems that he condescended to the humour of those in power by recommending "purging" in a letter which he had written to the House of Commons.

The letters tell a good deal of news: the movement of troops and hostile engagements, and the defences provided for Cambridge, Hull, and Lynn. The Essex people seem to have suffered much from the rapacity of the Parliamentarians, and not to have been very earnest in the cause. The Earl of Manchester advanced money out of his own purse and could not get it back. In 1644 Sir Thomas Barrington died, and his son Sir John did not occupy the like commanding position in the county; in fact Sir Thomas's expenditure for the Parliament and his Providence adventures had much incumbered his estates. During Cromwell's usurpation Sir John was an adventurer for lands in Ireland, and there are several papers on that matter. In 1653, 1654, and 1657 are some long and very interesting letters by

Francis Barrington from Jamaica, where the natives gave much trouble.

In the portfolio, labelled "Public Affairs," are a few papers on Irish affairs of the time of Queen Elizabeth, copies of King's speeches temp. Jas. I., and papers about the Palatinate temp. Car. I., speeches by Sir Thomas Barrington, and various papers connected with the military administration of the county of Essex at the beginning of the Rebellion.

There are many bundles of papers from which I have not made extracts. These comprise papers in 1632 about collections for the repair of St. Paul's Cathedral; papers about church matters; returns by constables (16th and 17th centuries); warrants to levy assessments; papers about the Irish Adventurers for the barony of Slane; lists of persons invited to Barrington House in 1636-1639, and of the presents brought. A petition by Thomas Staughton, citizen of London, to the House of Commons about the seizure of 250 English Bibles in 12°, and twenty-eight in 4to, out of the ship of John Bartlett.

There is a long paper on Freemasonry, written in 1665.

One of the deeds, dated in 1519, is not only sealed but signed by Sir John Bourchier, Lord Berners the translator into English of Froissart's Chronicle.

Three small quarto volumes and two volumes in 12° contain Sir Thomas Barrington's autograph notes of debates and proceedings in the Parliament of 1621, of which he was a member.

No. 1. (No. 69.) n. y. (Probably 1485 or 1486,) Feb. 20th, London.—Copy order by the Duke of Bedford to Thomas Bo[the] of Halyngbury Bowser.—Whereas he lately had granted unto him the office of Forster and Wodeward of oure Forest of Hatfeld; the Duke now finds by evidence that Nicholas Barrington ought to have the said office, he therefore desires Thomas to surcesse of any further medelyng with the same office, and to allow Nicholas to peaceably occupy and enjoy the same, &c.

(No. 2.) n. y. August 25th, Ippynghure.—Richard Harpur to Mr. Baryntone.—He asks him to send a buck, and promises to help him at the Sessions of the Forest as he is like for lack of his claim to lose his liberty of the Forest.

(No. 3.) 1563, July 19, Barrington Hall. Copy of a letter without signature or address.—He sends enclosed a copy of her Majesty's letter of the 18th of July, and a copy from the Council of the same date for the setting forth of 300 able men furnished with weapons and arms as of late hath been directed unto him. He refers him to the letter, and asks him diligently to effect the same, requiring him to send the number now to be appointed by the 24th at the furthest or sooner. And what number he now appoints out of this division with arms and weapons as shall appear by the enclosed orders.

(No. 3.) 1563, July 19th, Barrington Hall.—Thomas Barrington to [the Justices of the Peace for the county]. Encloses a copy of the Queen's letter of the 16th of July with the Councils letter of the same date, by which they will perceive that 200 soldiers are to be levied and furnished out of this shire, and also a hundred pounds is to be levied and sent with the soldiers to Portsmouth by the 30th of July or sooner, with coats, and the conduct of the whole number be prepared according to the terms of her Majesty's letter; and as lately the like number of soldiers were levied by an equal rate made for the whole shire to which H. M. Council were privy, and to which they (the justices) agreed, he thinks to save time, there is no necessity for a meeting, and desires them to make choice of the soldiers, the rather, because they are to be led by a gentleman of this country and a neighbour. They are to cause their townships to prepare coats of blue guarded in yellow, which was the colour last put out from hence, and for the 100l. they must follow the rate within their divisions as they did for the rate of the soldiers. They must have conduct money for the piece of their musters to Portsmouth, allowing to every soldier and pioneer after 5d. every mile. The men are not to come by London for fear of infection, but to Hovenden-upon-the-Hill. They (the justices) must either pay for the coats themselves or procure the money from the collectors' hands of the subsidy of the hundred, if so much remain in his hands. Lest they should mistake the number of soldiers with arms, &c., and pioneers he encloses a billet, and requires the men to be at Hovenden by the 25th of July.

A rough draft of the above.

(No. 4.) 1567, June 20th, Greenwich. Copy of a Council letter to Mr. Barentyne directing his attention to the articles which follow, and asking him to confer with the principal gentlemen of the shire, and with the officers

G. A.
LOWNDES
Esq.

G. A.
LOWNDES,
ESQ.

of the towns corporate or liberties for the advancement of the intent mentioned in the said articles. He is to give his opinion by writing plainly, as thereupon this cause may take some good effect wherein we find her Majesty very earnestly bent to have some good orders to be established, &c. Then follow copies of Certain articles to be considered and answered by the Comysioners for the musters, for the increase of Harquebuserye, and the good order thereof within that countie of Essex. There are 17 articles in all. They are signed by N. Bacon, the Duke of Norfolk, the Earls of Northampton, Bedford, Leicester, Lords Clinton and Howard, E. Knollys, W. Cecil, R. Sadler, and W. Mildmaye.

1569, April 13th, Westminster.—Copy of a Council letter signed by the Earls of Northampton, Pembroke, and Leicester, Lords Clinton and Howard, F. Knollys, and W. Cecil to ———. About musters.

(No. 6.) 1569, May 15th, Greenwich.—Copy. Council letter signed by the same with the addition of the Duke of Norfolk.—On the same subject.

(No. 5.) 1569, May 29th, Bishopsgate Street at London.—Copy letter signed by Thomas Rowe, mayor, Thomas Henege, and William Pyckeringe to—

We have been informed by John Ayloff, gentleman citizen, resiaunt, that although he hath already certified your Lordship by a note taken out of our books within the same city, of the 27th of April last, under my hand, that he is well furnished and has in readiness a horse, armour, and other munitions fit for service, such as by the laws and statutes of this realm he is bound to have and find, yet your Lordship and others appointed by like commission in the county of Essex, notwithstanding his abode and appointment of service with us, doth call upon him eft soones to be charged with you.—And for that like as they have taken order that will not impeach any gentleman or others having their chief abode in the country, altho' they have houses and dwelling-places in the city with any service here, they hope that neither his lordship or other of the Queen's Commissioners will desire to draw any of their citizens from them to serve these contrary to their customs and liberties here, but take this their certificate sufficient for the discharge of the Queen's commission in that behalf.

(No. 7.) 1570, July 4th, Otelands.—Original Council letter to Thomas Barrington Esq., signed by the Earl of Leicester, Lords Clynton and Howard, F. Knollys, and James Croft. They have heard from Sir Ralph Sadlier, of his (Barrington's) honest travayle and diligence used in apprehending Harvie, steward to Lord Morley, and offer him their hearty thanks for the same, not doubting the continuance of his faithful service, &c.

(No. 8.) 1572, Sept. 8th, Woodstock.—Copy. Council letter to ———. Seeing the continuance of the troubles in the Low Countries, and of far greater in France, the same being so near, her Majesty cannot but have care to her own estate, and the preservation of her good subjects; therefore presently her Majesty's pleasure and commandment is, that you the sheriff shall with as convenient speed as you may call the justices of the peace together to one place to shew them her Majesty's pleasure, and you the justices of Essex, with as convenient speed as you may, divide yourselves according to the accustomed divisions, and take musters of all the able subjects within those divisions, &c. Signed by the Earls of Sussex and Leicester, W. Burghley, F. Knollys, and To. Smythe.

(No. 9.) 1573, August 3rd, Eridge.—Original Council letter to Mr. Barrington, directing him to send the general certificate of the whole shire may be duly taken. Signed by Lord Burghley, the Earls of Lyncoln, Sussex, and Leicester, F. Knollys, and T. Smith.

(No. 10.) 1582, May 1st, The Court.—H. (Earl of) Huntynghdon to his aunt, Lady Winifrede Hastings. Sir Henry Gate tells him that he has under her ladyship's hand a grant of the advowson of the parsonage of Rowley in Yorkshire.—Asks her to remember it, so that when it is void Sir H. Gate may not be prevented therein by any others. He is sure that Gate will present only a man who will be honest and learned.

(No. 11.) 1588, Aug. 16th, At Camp.—J. Norreys to Captain Francis Barrington.—Order to retire himself and company for a time from the camp, so that her Majesty's subjects may sustain no damage in their harvest by their absence, &c.

(No. 13.) 1588, March 5th, Barrington Hall.—Copy warrant to the High Constables of Harlowe in Essex, for a general watch to be holden for the apprehending of rogues and vagabonds. Signed by Francis Barrington and Richard Francks.

(No. 14.) 1591, Feb. 13th, Whitehall. Copy. Council letter to ———. John Banks, Richard Tanner, and other

inhabitants of Great Wenden, co. Essex, have complained that John Feltwell, a very contentious person, hath cited several of the inhabitants into the Ecclesiastical Courts in London for tithes they have answered; but, being poor, cannot take copies of his libels, which amount to eighty sheets of paper. To avoid arrest and process at the suit of other persons, Feltwell has fled. Call the said Feltwell and as many of the complainants as you think fit, examine the matter, and certify to us the result.—Signed by John Cant, W. Bourghlie, Lords Howard, Hunsden, Buckhurst, Cecil, John Wolleye, and J. Fortescue.

There are on one sheet copies of a summons to John Feltwell, alias Jon at Wenden, to appear before the Justices of the Peace at Hatfield on the 15th of March, and to the inhabitants of Wenden also to appear there and lay their complaints, and of a letter to some of the justices, asking them to come.

(No. 15.) 1591, June 16th, Greenwich.—Copy. Council letter to the Deputy Lieutenant and Justices of the Peace of that county.—Her Majesty is informed that dyvers unlawful games are daily used in most places of this realm, and that thereby archery is greatly decayed, notwithstanding the great charge her subjects are at in furnishing themselves with weapons, still her Majesty, for very good consideration, thinketh mete, and accordingly hath called us to require you in her name forthwith to take especial care that games and pastimes prohibited by law, as bowles, diceing, carding be forbidden and not in any way used or practised in any place under your jurisdiction, but that instead archery be revived and practised, &c. Signed by John Cant, Christopher Hatton, Canc, Wm. Burghlie, Lords Darbie, Howard, Hunsden, Cobham, and Buckhurst, J. Wollie, and J. Fortescue.

(No. 16.) 1592, Aug. 4th. Copy. Council letter to the Sheriff and all the Justices of the Peace within the county of Essex.—Upon the receipt and examination of their certificates for provisions for her Majesty's house and stables, taken by sundry purveyors, and of their past intolerable abuses which are not to be suffered in any good governed State, Her Majesty being informed was much offended, and imputes some fault to the justices for their slack returning of their certificates after they had received letters expressing the Queen's commands therein.—In order to remedy these abuses the Queen orders that they and all the justices of the peace in the shire do assemble at a convenient day and place, and choose four, three, or two of the said justices out of their number, as they shall agree upon, and having received the authority of the rest, they are to make such order and composition to be taken for that shire with such commissioners as shall be authorised at the Court for the yearly providing for the Queen's house and stable, and the justices so chosen are to repair on the 13th of October next to wherever her Majesty may be to hear the Queen's commission read, and all the high constables, and four of the honestest and substantial yeomen and farmers of every parish in the county, are also to attend and to hear read all these letters that the Queen's care for the general good and quiet of her subjects and the course intended to be taken may be generally known.—As by divers certificates much money is owing to the county for provisions for her Majesty in sundry years before the 33rd year of her reign, the Queen's cofferer being paid his full demand to the day for the full satisfaction of all her subjects, and on asking of the cofferer the cause why the county was unpaid, his answer was that money remained in his coffer for sundry creditors, and that none have repaired or sent for the same. The high constables and the four of every parish are to ask of every person within their parish and inquire what money is due to them for provisions for her Majesty, and they are to set down what prices they have for the same, either by ticket, debenture, or otherwise, and the high constables are to make certificate in writing to the justices, who will take them to the commissioners, and they will receive payment thereof.

(No. 17.) 1592, Aug. 10th, London.—Copy. Council letter to (the Justices of the Peace for the county of Essex).—Whereas many enormities and disorders are committed by vagrant persons pretending to be soldiers, and that lately they swarm in such numbers as is likely to breed much inconvenience unless they are prevented.

—The Lords of the Privy Council require them (the justices) to have general watches and privy searches made and continued from time to time for taking off such idle vagabonds. Upon their apprehension, after examination as to the cause of their vagrancy, and how they excuse themselves, order is to be taken for the punishment of those who deserve it, and for the sending back

G. A.
LOWNDES,
ESQ.

G. A.
LOWNDES,
Esq.

of those who have been employed as soldiers to the places from whence they came, where they are to be provided for, &c. Signed by Jo. Puckering, C.S., Thos. Cobham, T. Buckhurst, and Jo. Fortescue.

In consequence of the last letter, a meeting was held on the 25th of August, when it was agreed that there should be a privity search through the whole county on the following Wednesday, the 30th; that every person apprehended should be taken before the nearest justice of the peace for examination; that directions should be given to the high and petty constables in every division to stay all vagrant persons, bring them before a justice, and have careful watches kept every night.—On the same sheet is a copy of a warrant to the high constables of Ongar, Harlow, and Waltham Hundreds, to carry the above resolutions into effect.—It is dated from Barrington Hall, 27th Aug. 1592.

(No. 18.) 1592, Oct. 20th, Hampton Court. Copy. Council letter to the Earl of Sussex and the Lord Rich and other loving friends, Sir Tho. Mildmay, and Sir Tho. Lucas, Knights, and the High Sheriff of the county of Essex.—It is signed by John Puckering, C.S., W. Burgley, Lords Howard, Hunsdon, and Buckhurst, Ro. Cecyll, J. Wolley, and Jo. Fortescue. Orders for the justices of the peace and others to take the oath of supremacy.

(No. 19.) 1593, June 21st, Russell House.—Jo. Puckering to Mr. Frauncys Barrington, and Mr. Wm. Towse.—He has been informed by the enclosed petition that Reynolde Metcalf, a preacher, hath been barbarously used by some of the inhabitants of Elmestede, which seems to be true, for sentence was passed against the malefactors before the high commissioners for their punishment.—The poor man fears another attack may be made upon him, so he (Puckering) writes that if such should be the case they are to call such malefactors and procurors as Metcalf shall name before them and bind them over to keep the peace.

(No. 20.) 1593, July 8th, Otelands.—Copy. Council letter to —.—About the payment of the subsidies and six fifteenths and tenths, within the term of 4 years, owing to the daily charge her Majesty is at in maintaining the several forces in the Low Counties, Normandy and Brittany.—As the collection of the first and second subsidies are double in comparison to former times, they are to choose as collectors men of sufficient living and behaviour, and good security. Such as are justices of the peace (it is hoped that none have been admitted as such who have not in land 20*l.* per annum) are not to be assessed under that rate at least, in danger of the disgrace to be removed out of the commission. And they (the addressees) are to set a good example to others in their own assessment, and have a meeting together and agree upon it, and set it down in writing and subscribe it with their hands.—Signed by Jo. Cant, Jo. Puckering, C.S., Wm. Burleigh, Lords Howard and Buckhurst, Ro. Cecill, Jo. Wolley, and Jo. Fortescue.

(No. 21.) 1593, Sept. 30th. Ja. Morice to the Rt. Honble. my deare good lorde the lord (the rest of the address is torn off).—Asking him to abate two of his neighbours, John and Nicholas Collins, in their assessment to the subsidy, to which they inform him they are now raised; John Collins has been for a long time high constable of Ongar Hundred, and has done good service. They are both willing to be increased; one formerly paid 8*l.* in goods and the other 40*l.*, now each one is raised to 40*l.* in land.

(No. 22.) 1593, Oct. 19th, Chelmsford.—Copy of the reply to the Council letter of July 8th.—They have caused, in obedience to orders received, the sheriff of the county to summon all the commissioners to assemble themselves at Chelmsford on the 19th of this present.—They have assembled and subscribed their names with their several taxations.—Some were prevented by divers impediments from appearing.

(No. 23.) 1593, Dec. 4th.—Copy.—Indorsed: A warrant by the Justices of the Peace for the relief of maymed souldiers, Decemb. 1593.—In accordance with an Act of Parliament, made in the 35th year of her Majesty's reign, intituled an Act for the necessary relief of souldiers and mariners, it was ordained that there should be a tax of a weekly sum of money raised in every parish for the relief of maimed and hurt soldiers, the same to be assessed by the agreement of the parishioners within themselves, or in default by churchwardens and constables, &c. At the quarter sessions held at Chelmsford the 1st of July last, it was ordered by the justices there that every parish in this county should pay weekly the sum of one penny towards the said relief. And then also did elect George Harvey, of Markes, and

Thomas Mildmay, of Barnes, esquires, treasurers for the same.—These are, therefore, in her Majesty's name to will and command you the churchwardens of every parish to forthwith make a taxation of one penny within your parish to commence from the Feast of St. John the Baptist, and to be continued from year to year.—To all and every churchwarden and churchwardens, and to the high constable, &c. of the half hundred of Harlowe.—Signed by Robert Wrothe, Ja. Morice, Fran. Barrington, and Richard Franck.

(No. 24.) 1593, January 27th, Hampton Court.—Copy. Council order. To all Lieutenants of Counties, Mayors, Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, and to all other her Majesty's officers and loving subjects, &c. The bearer, John Norden, gent., is authorised and appointed by her Majesty to travel through England and Wales to make perfect descriptions, charts, and maps. These are to charge and command you to permit and suffer the said J. Norden quietly, and without any manner of let or hindrance, to travel and pass from place to place about the same business, and to view, search, visit, and enquire all and every thing as shall be necessary for the procuring and perfecting of the same descriptions, charts, and maps. But also if there shall be any ancient muniments, books, rolls, or records, that may further or help his work, to aid, assist, and help him with the sight and view thereof, with all good favour, &c., and also with the help and assistance of such as shall be best acquainted with the counties for the furnishing of this so good a work. Signed by Jo. Puckering, Will. Burghley, the Earl of Essex, Lords Howard, Hunsdon, and Buckhurst, Tho. Heneage, Ro. Cecill, Jo. Wolley, and Jo. Fortescue.

(No. 25.) 1593, Feb. 16th, Hampton Court.—Copy. Council letter.—To the compounders for provisions for the Queen's Majesty's house and the rest of the Justices of the Peace in the county of Essex.—As many in the county refuse to contribute and pay the reasonable rate and proportion imposed upon them, and many towns, villages, manors, and other places claim to be privileged and exempted from purveyors, this we cannot understand, the only exception now in force being the liberty of Havering. They are required in respect of the service for the year to come to levy such rates indifferently to be imposed as they shall agree on, &c. &c.—Signed by Jo. Puckering, W. Burghley, the Earl of Essex, the Lords Howard, Hunsdon, and Buckhurst.

(No. 26.) 1594, May 20th, From the Court. W. (Lord) Burghley to Mr. Francis Barrington and Mr. Franke.—He has been informed of some bad demeanour used by Worsleie and Newill, two messengers of her Majesties chamber, in the search of Mr. Wiseman's house of Broadoake, which complaint is made unto him by the wife of Mr. Wiseman. As he understands that they (Barrington and Franke) were acquainted with the proceedings, asks them to advertise him of their own knowledge, or by any other means, wherein the messengers misdemeaned themselves beyond their warrant and commission; also to examine their like abuse towards John Newman in the search of his house, having no warrant so to do, and as he hears they would not be deterred. If the information be true, the messengers shall be punished.

(No. 27.) 1594, — of July, Greenwich. — Copy. — Order from Lord Burghley. The bearer is John Norden, who has already imprinted certain shires to his great commendation, and who intends to proceed in the rest as time and ability permit. These are to pray and require you and every of you to aid and assist him as he shall have cause to use the same in his travels in any of the counties where you are in the commission of the peace, to the better and more speedy perfecting of his good work.—Also to use your best means for some voluntary benevolence or contribution to be given by gentlemen or others well affected to his service, who, as all other of her Majesty's subjects shall reap the fruit and benefit of his labours, &c.

(No. 28.) 1594, July 20th, The Court at Greenwich. — Copy. Council letter to (). Concerning the assessment of the subsidy and collectors, as ante.—Signed, Jo. Puckering, Will. Burleigh, Lords Hunsdon and Buckhurst, Thomas Heneage, Robert Cissell, and Jo. Wolleie.

(No. 29.) 1594, Sept. 14th. From the Court at Greenwich.—(Copy.) T. Heneage to Francis Barrington, Robert Wroth, Richard Warren, and Barnarde Whetston, Esqrs., and the rest of her Majesty's commissioners for the subsidy there.—Asks them to make his servant, Robert Raynsforde, gentleman, collector of the next subsidy, for which he understands they are commissioners. He will be security for him.

G. A.
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(Nos. 30 and 31.) 1594, Nov. 8th, Court at Richmond. Copy. Council letter. Owing to the dearth they give order for the renewal of the Act passed in the 29th of her Majesty's reign, for relieving the price of grain, and furnishing of the market, and the sheriff and justices of the peace, upon the receipt of the letter, are to assemble themselves according to their several divisions, and read the aforesaid order, and then proceed to the execution of the same. It is thought necessary to reform the abuse in superfluous expence of bread and drink in common alehouses, &c., and therefore are added to the former orders certain articles for reformation of the abuses.—Also forbids the exportation of grain without due warrant. Signed by Jo. Cant, Jo. Puckering, C.S., Lords Burghley, Howard, Cobham, and Buckhurst, Ro. Cecyll, and Jo. Fortescue.—In a postscript.—Orders for the discharge of the beacon watches near the sea coast to the ease of the county this winter season.

On the same page is a copy of a letter by Hum. Mildmay to Richard Waren, Esq., and the rest of the justices in the division.—Sending a copy of the above, and giving notice of meeting at Chelmsford on Friday, the 22nd of November, for conference about the same.

(No. 32.) 1595, June 15th, From the Tower. Edmond Latymer to Lord Riche at Essex House.

(No. 33.) 1595, Feb. 2nd. From the Court. Lord Burghley to Mr. Barrington, Mr. Towse, and Mr. Franke, Justices of the Peace for the co. of Essex. He has received a petition from the inhabitants of Thaxsted against John Wake, one of the high constables of the hundred of Dunmow, who, if the information be true, doth demean himself very badly in his office, and is not meet to be continued therein.—That they may better understand the cause of complaint he encloses the petition, and if, upon their examination, they find it true, they are to remove him, and appoint some meet and honest man in his room.

(No. 34.) The petition referred to, which accompanies the letter, states that John Wake is a very contentious man, refuses to pay his proportion of the assessment in regard to his high constableness, but shows great partiality in levying the same, favouring his friends by letting them go free, and oppressing those neighbours with whom he is in displeasure. They pray redress.

(No. 35.) 1596, July 1st, Hatfield.—Copies of a letter from the justices of the peace above-named appointing Thursday, the 8th of July, by 8 o'clock in the morning at Hatfield Brodoke, for an enquiry into the subject.

(No. 36.) Copy of the articles against John Wake, one of the high constables. (1½ p.)

(No. 37.) The answer of John Wake, high constable of Dunmow hundred, to the articles of the town of Thaxsted. (2½ pp.)

(No. 38.) 1596, Aug. 3rd. Copy. Council letter to the High Sheriff and the Justices of the Peace for the co. of Essex. Giving orders for the abatement of the prices of grain. Signed by Jo. Cant, Tho. Egerton, Lords Burghley, Cobham, and Buckhurst, Robert Cicell, and Fortescue.

(No. 39.) Essex. Copy. An order taken the 22nd day of September 1596, and in the 37th year of her Majesty's reign, made by the justice of the peace within the division of Dunmow, Uttesford, Freshwel, and Cluvering half hundred, in the said county, to be performed in the said division by virtue of her Majesty's proclamation and letters therein upon lately sent from her Highness most Ho. Privy Council to the sheriff and justices of peace of the said county for the stay of the dearth of corn, to be presently put into execution as followeth, &c.

(No. 40.) 1597, April 16th, York House.—Tho. Egerton, C.S., to George Nicholls, Francis Barington, and William Ailoff, Esqrs., or any two of them. This enclosed petition being exhibited unto me by William Prentice concerning some matter in variance between one Samuel Cook and him I thought fit (according to the poor man's request) to recommend it unto you

(No. 41.) The humble petition of William Prentice, husbandman.

(No. 42.) 1597, March 30th. J to Francis Barington.—I am informed that you have caused two gray geldings to be stayed, the one of them being Richard Smythes Gould dwelling at Holborn Bridge and the other sheriffs of And for that the said Richard Smyth standeth bounden to prosecute the law against Thomas Figgens, now prisoner in Newgate, who stole the said gelding, these are to pray you to deliver unto the bearer hereof, William Asbeppole, servant unto Richard Smyth, the gelding of his said master, so that he knows him, paying such charge as shall be meet

for his keeping, and charge for the time he hath remained.

(No. 43.) 1597, last of May, Hatfield. Copy of Francis Barington's answer to the Lord Chief Justice's letter, as above.—Says I do neither know of any such gelding stayed by me or any officer for me, neither was there any such person brought before me, but not long sithence two of the sheriffs men of Cambridge were with me, at which time I had the sight of the warrant from your lordship directed for the apprehending of certain notorious thieves broken out of Cambridge gaol, who desired hue and cry from me presently; after the sending out whereof there was one of the said thieves and one other young man in his company apprehended within this town (at Q) and brought before me, whose horses were stayed by the bailiff of the there, but what manner of horses, or whose they were, or what are become of them I know not, for I sent the said parties presently to the sheriff of Cambridge

(No. 44.) 1597, July 16th, Court.—G. Hunsdon (Chamberlain) to Francis Barendyne (Barington). Robert Buck of Thacksted, in the co. of Essex, standeth accused by the confession of Mary Burrowe, of very notable forgery and common counterfeiting the great seal, the hands and seals of noblemen, justices of the peace, and other her Majesty's officers, by colour whereof he doth licence and authorise vagrant and ill-disposed persons to range up and down the country abegging, to the great offence of her Majesty and extreme danger of the commonwealth. And being confessed by Mary Burrowe that she saw in his house so many counterfeit seals as would fill a hut, and particularly the Lord Admiral's seal delivered to a beggar for xxs., asks him to assist the messenger in Buck's apprehension, and the search of his house, and to send him to the Court with all such counterfeit stamps as they shall find in his possession.—P.S. In Lord Hunsdon's writing.—Yow shall exceedingly please her Majesty in discoveringe this forgnge companion that maketh so good cheape vagabonds.

(No. 45.) 1597, July 23rd, the Court.—The same to the same.—Commends him for his diligence in the apprehension and sending up of R. Buck. It appears by Buck's confession that one Lyllie and Seyer, inhabitants of Thacksted, are his confederates; asks Barington to take means for their speedy apprehension.

(No. 46.) 1597, July 29th, Court.—The same to the same.—Sends the particulars by a messenger of such things as William Lallie, by Buck's confession, is to be charged with, and thinks the best course is to send him and Seyer, when he is found, to the common gaol, there to remain until the next assizes, upon whose further trial the justices of that circuit may inflict such punishment as the quality of their offense doth deserve.

(No. 47.) (Indorsed.) 1597, Aug.—A brief of such things as are contained in the examination and confession of Robert Buck, of Thacksted, concerning William Lillie;—

That he travelled with the seal of Dover counterfeited to his passport saying he was a lame soldier.

That Salomon Barker did cut the Lo. Morley's seal for the said Lyllie, which he had in wax from a licence that one Sawyer carried.

That he received divers hands and seals from the said Sawyer, which he intended to counterfeit, and to have writ by some that dwelt in London in Crowne Alley in Whitcross Street.

That he had the counsell's seal in wax, which he also purposed to carry to the said cutter, and said that for xxs. he would have either the Queen's seal or the Lord Admiral's cut at his pleasure.

That there be in the Lo. Chamberlain's keeping a great company of counterfeit seals which Buck hath confessed did belong to the said Lyllie and one Sawyer.

That when he last parted from Robert Bucke at Malden he said he would go to London to some cutter to have Mr. Mylmaies (Mildmay's), Sir John Smyths, Mr. Huberde, Mr. Nitingall's seals cut to serve this town withall.

(No. 48.) 1597, Aug. 25th. From the Court. Copy. Council letter signed by Tho. Egerton, C.S., Wm. Burghley, C. Howarde, Geo. Hunsdon, R. Northe, Ro. Cecill, and Jo. Fortescue, to the High Sheriff of the co. of Essex and the rest of the justices of the peace of the said county, and to every of them in their several divisions. Concerning the dearth of corn.

(No. 49.) 1597, Oct. 6th. A consideration had and agreed upon the general quarter sessions for the peace, holden at Westminster the said day, and year by the justices of the peace then assembled, whose names ensue,

G. A.
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&c., Sir Thomas Mildmay, Kt., Francis Barrington, John Henry Mildmay, Willm. Ayloff, Willm. Towse, Wm. Wynstay, Thomas Mildmay of Barnes, Roger Harackendey, Andrew Passall, Rich. Francke, Christopher Chilborne, John Sammes, and Thomas Waldegrave, Esqrs., touching the execution of the contents of the letters sent from the lords of her Majesty's most honble. Privy Council, dated at Havering, for the prices of corn, grain, and other victual, and the ordering of engrossers and such other malefactors as are therein mentioned.—First, it is agreed that there shall be forthwith in every division of the shire several juries charged at the discretion of the justices within the same county, of honest, discreet, and charitable persons, such as be no fermor nor buyers of corn, grain, or other victual other than for their ordinary service of their private houses, &c. Then follow the articles.

1597, Nov. 25th. Articles following that shall be given in writing to the several juries for their better understanding how to proceed—9 articles in all. About corn and grain.

(No. 50.) 1597, Oct. 25th. At the Great Wardrop.—J. Fortescue to —Appointing Philip Baker, of Bromeley, co. Middlesex, to buy two quarters of wheat weekly in the market, in the co. of Essex, and to grind the same at the mills in the same county, where he may best be served, and to deliver the same weekly at Fortescue's house at the Great Wardrop.—Pray suffer him to buy, &c. At the foot is a note authorising the bearer, Philip Baker, to buy the wheat as above dated, from Chipping Ongar, 12th Nov. 1597, and signed by Fran. Barrington, W. Smith, Gama. Capell, and Richard Franck.

(No. 51.) 1597, Dec. 5th. Edw. Derawge to Mr. Barrington, Thom. Wyseman, Mr. Towse, and Mr. Josselin, Esqrs.

(No. 52.) 1597, Feb. 23rd, Whitehall.—W. Burghley to the Sheriff and the Commissioners for the Recusants in the co. of Essex.—Concerning the allowance to be made to the commissioners for the execution of the Statute xxviii Eliz., and for the better carrying out of the same.

(No. 53.) A copy of the same.

(No. 54.) 1598, June 21st. Council letter signed by J. Fortescue and Wyllm. Peryam to Francis Barrington, Rich. Franke, Edward Turner, Thomas Parres, Edward Althame, and William Ailoff, Esqrs., or any two of them.—Whereas there is a commission out of the Court of Exchequer unto them, or any two of them, to inquire of the true yearly value of the manor of Pishow, else Pishowberry, in the co. of Hertford, and to seize the same into Her Majesty's hands for a debt of £ due unto the late King Edward VI. by Sir Wymond Carew, Kt., late treasurer of the first fruits, and now become due, these are to require you in regard of the greatness of the debt and the long time it hath remained unpaid, and for that also the said manor was sold to pay the said debt, as we are informed and think to be true.—They are to have special care in the execution of the said commission.

(No. 55.) 1598, July 23rd. Court at Greenwich. Copy. Council letter by Tho. Egerton, C.S., G. Hunsdon, W. Knowlys, R. North, Ro. Cecyll, J. Fortescue, Nottingham, and T. Buckhurst, to the Commissioners of the assessment of the first subsidy granted in the last Parliament in the co. of Essex. For the advancing the collection of the subsidy.

(No. 56.) n. d. Jerome Weston (Sheriff) to the Justices of the Peace allotted to the division of Onger, Harlow, and Waltham, in the co. of Essex. About musters being deferred until after the assizes.

(No. 59.) 1600, June 1st. Court at Greenwich.—Copy Council letter signed by Tho. Egerton, T. Buckhurst, Nottingham, W. Knowles, Ro. Cecille, J. Fortescue, and Jo. Popham. For the redress of the great prices of corn.

(No. 62.) 1602, April 4th, Calborne.—Christopher Hampton to (Francis Barrington).—I received your letter and the exemplification of the decree made in the Admiralty upon your letters patents for wrecks, there will henceforth be no doubt when these shall be shewed upon any occasion. Concerning that which is past, speeches be made by Somers, deputy to Mr. Cotton: he thought it were no wreck, because all the men were saved; but to-morrow Mr. Worslie and I shall meet to confer about your affairs, and if any right may be fastened on you we will not lose it for lack of pleading. He is your officer, I have been of long time devoted to your house, therefore no endeavour shall be omitted, and at Jevis coming up you shall receive full advertisement of our success. P.S. Since

the beginning of this letter I have been with Mr. Worslie, and when we could not obtain the goods by way of wreck, I made challenge unto them, as of goods of felons; our goods of the Queen's enemies, for it was apparent that they came from Spain; hereunto answer is made that they be goods of a merchant in London, and for proof thereof a letter is brought forth, subscribed by eight of the lords of her Majesty's Council. At Jeves coming you shall be advertised of the merchant's name and his dwelling, that you may sift out the full truth of the matter. There will yet come to you a boat, a hog-head of brackish white wine, and a mast.

(No. 63.) 1602, Oct. 28th, Great St. Barth. Ro. Riche to Mr. Francis Barrington. . . . The cause betwene my Lord Morley and Garrett I hope shall receive a tryall upon Tuesdaie being the 9th of November next, which I desire might be then ended for the avoydinge of further charge and trouble, which I hope will be if the jurors doe performe there apperances, of whom theis under-named are a parcell and fittlye by yourselves to be required and labored thereunto, which I praye to accomlishe, and to returne me there answers whereby I maie knowe there severall intencions in this behalf . . .

The names of 9 jurors are given at the foot.

(No. 64.) 1602, Feb. 21st, Court at Richmond. Copy Council letter to Mr. Justice Gandie and Serjeant Heale, Justices of Assize for the counties of Surrey, Sussex, Kent, Essex, and Hertford.

(No. 65.) 1602, March 16th. Court at Richmond. Copy Council letter signed by Jo. Cant, Tho. Egerton, C.S., T. Buckhurst, Nottingham, Gilb. Shrewsbury, E. Worcester, W. Knollys, Ed. Wotton, Jo. Stanhope, Ro. Cecyll, Jo. Fortescue, to the High Sheriff and Commissioners for the musters in the co. of Essex, &c.

(No. 66.) 1603, March 28th, Essex. (Copy.) The names of the sherife and justices of the peace assembled the same day at the town of Chelmsford for the proclaiming of the King's Majesty.

(No. 67.) 1603, April 15th, London, Edward Shaw to Mr. Barrington. This is to certify that I received of my Lord Rich the sum of 20*l*, for the which I gave an acquittance. Also according to your worship's direction I have enquired concerning the manner of meeting the King, which is generally thought of all to be in black without . . . cuttunge plain, which divers worthy men of good calling have prepared for, some in black satin and some in velvet, and others some in black stuff; furthermore for the coronation, for those which are in their robes have foote clothes, and many other of good account with foot clothes also, and some in rich saddles. Also much white satin and ash colour and such like colours with much imbrotheringe is prepared against the coronation. Also imbrotheringe is now very dear. Also much gold lace worn, which in my opinion is cheaper and better. There is of divers sorts some trimmed with small gold lace, and with some broad, in my opinion broad lace, of either the panes with a cut in the middle is best, nevertheless I would desire you send me word how you would have it. Also I have enquired concerning cloaks, and can hear but of one di . . . cloak, which is worn, but the most part be b. . . velvet or grogran or cloth, some with lace, some with borders, and most of them lined with rich as cloth of gold and silver, and others with taffitiie. If your worship would have your black satin suit plain, I can cut it when your worship have worn it till it be a week or two . . .

(No. 68.) 1603, Feb. 15th, Ro. Riche to Sir Francis Barrington.—Telling what he had done with a view (seemingly) to secure Sir Francis Barrington's election as kt. of the shire.

(No. 69.) 1603, Feb. 12th, Barrington Hall. Copy of a letter by Francis Barrington to Sir Thomas Mildmay, to know his resolution whether he would hold firm or not to Sir Francis in the coming election.

(No. 70.) 1603, Feb., Sir Tho. Mildmay (at Moulsham) to Sir Francis Barrington in reply to the above.—He does not say which side he takes: alludes to discontent in the country; the necessity of patriotic action.

(No. 71.) 1603, Feb. 23rd, Whitehall, the Earl of Suffolk to the Treasurer and Chamberlains of Walton, and to all my servants, tenants, and townsmen.—A letter in angry terms, because some of them have promised their votes to Sir Francis Barrington at the election of knights of the shire. Says that he is lord of the town, most of the addressees are his tenants, and if they do not vote for Sir Edward Denny they will repent it.

(No. 72.) 1603, Feb. 23. Whitehall. Copy of Council letter to the Sheriff of Essex, signed by T. Ellesmere,

G. A.
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Canc., Suffolk, E. Worcester, Cumberland, H. Howard, Ro. Cecyll, W. Knollis, E. Wotton, Jo. Stanhope, Tho. Bruce, and Jo. Harberte.—Forbidding the soliciting votes for the election of knights and burgesses for the King's first Parliament. The county of Essex is mentioned as being particularly disregarding of the King's proclamation on that subject.

(No. 72a.) 1603, Feb. 24. Thaxted. William Westby (Mayor of Thaxted), John Moore, Nicholas Humfrey, and Thomas Dockley to [Lord Rich?]. They will be at Chelmsford on the 5th or early on the 6th of March to give their voices for Sir Francis Barrington; and they have procured the concurrence of other freeholders named in the schedule inclosed (not with the letter).

(73.) 1603, last of February, Chelmsford. The justices (Tho. Mildmay, Edm. Huddelstone, Antho. Cooke, William Ayloffe, Tho. Mildmay, jr., Henry Maxey, Thomas Gardyner, Thomas Bekingham, Thomas Waldegrave, Ro. Riche and Tho. Rawlins) to Sir Francis Barrington, Kt.—For the appeasing of controversy for the knights of the shire, and for Sir Francis's submission to their order.

(No. 74.) 1603, Feb. 29, Chelmsford. Copy of another letter by the justices on the same subject.

(No. 75.) 1603, Feb. 29, Sir Gamaliel Capell to Sir Francis Barrington.—At the request of Lord Rich and Sir H. Maynard he will desist to stand to be one of the knights of the shire.

(No. 76.) 1603, Feb. 29, Eston Lodge. Sir H. Maynard (Sheriff of Essex) to Sir Francis Barrington.—For meeting at Chelmsford on Saturday, 3d of March, or the next day at Brentwood, for appeasing all differences between Sir Ed. Denny and Sir F. B.

(No. 77.) 1603, March 1. Draft answer by Sir F. B. to No. 76.

(No. 78.) 1603. Ro. (Lord) Riche to Sir F. Barrington, or in his absence to Mr. Hildersham.—A letter of 2 pp. expressing displeasure with the Council letter, and saying, "I have sent word to many my friends, knights, and others since I received a copy of the letter from Mr. Sheriff, for the Lords do not bar no man's voyce from them they shall affect by these letters." He advocates the cause of Sir F. Barrington and Sir Ed. Denny. "I am and will be firm unto him (Sir Francis) as the skin of his back, and will never while I breath fail my friend of my promise."

(No. 79.) 1603, March 2. Draft letter by Sir F. Barrington to the justices, on the subject of the election.

(No. 80.) 1603, March 1. Ro. (Lord) Riche to Sir F. Barrington. A hearty letter (of 2 pp.) declaring his intention of attending the election at Chelmsford on Monday next, "and not to depart thence until I have given my voyce to the aunciente name of Barrington to be first knight of our shire, whose auncestors I canne averre to be knights before English was in England, or anie name of knights that I know were in the countie." . . . I heard before the receipt of your letter of my Lord Archbishop being taken sick.

(No. 83.) 1605, Nov. 23, Calborne. Chr. Hampton (seemingly a steward or bailiff) to (Sir F. Barrington). A letter of 4 pp. about tenants, &c. At the end is an expression of thankfulness for the King's and country's escape from the Powder Plot.

(No. 84.) 1606, May 29, (indorsed as May 31). Hatfield. (Copy.) Sir Francis Barrington to Dr. Neville (of Trinity College). About renewing a lease of portion of the parsonage of Hatfield Broad Oak, and offering to bear part, and if need be, all of the expense of repairing the chancel of the church.

(Nos. 85 & 86.) 1606, June, and 1606, Aug. 27. Trinity College, Cambridge. Two letters signed by Tho. Nevile and some of the Fellows in reply to No. 84. The other signatures are, in the first letter, Thomas Harrison, William Hall, Fran. Savage, Pau. Thompson, Samuel Heron, Richard Wryte, Thomas Furtho, and William Barton; and in the second, the 1st, 4th, 5th, 7th, and 8th of the above, and Jer. Radcliffe, John Furthe and Sa. Hill.

(No. 87.) 1606, Aug. 28, Hackney. Sir F. Barrington to Trinity College. (Copy.) He will attend at the time appointed with the 200 marks. (This was a loan to the college in earnest of a fine for the intended renewal.)

(No. 90.) 1606, March 6. From my lodging in Fleeete Strete. (L.S.) Francis Hastings to (his cousin) Sir F. Barrington.—He is come here to prepare for death, and desires a reconciliation with their cousin Hildersonn.

(No. 92.) 1608, last of June, Whitehall. R. Salisbury to Sir Gamaliel Capell and Sir Francis Barrington, kts. of the shire for the co. of Essex.—He imputes the falling short of the Fifteenth in their county to their not having

appointed the collectors before the 15th of February as they might to have done. Directs them to appoint collectors before the time above-mentioned, or else certify the Lord Chancellor before the 1st of March, so that further order may be taken.

(No. 93.) 1608, Feb. 9, Whitehall. Copy. Council letter urging the collection of the first payment of the 3d subsidy, and sending the subsidy book of 5 Eliz., that it might be seen what the addressees predecessors in Essex had done. Appended are the names (41) of the Commissioners for the first payment of the 3d subsidy, granted anno 3 R. Jacobi.

(1613, July 5.) Copy. The writer says he intends to hold his fair at Hatfield town according to a former order made in the Star Chamber.

(No. 101.) 1614, April 16. Jo. Luke to Lady Smith, widow, at Sir Harry Wallop's house in Lyttle St. Bartholomew. (Land business.)

(No. 104.) 1617, March 5. Copy of examination before Sir W. Maynard, Bt., of Robert Smith, a recusant, and Winifred, his wife, about a box in his possession containing a chalice, a missal, a vestment, and divers other reliques of popery.—It seems that they were delivered to Winifred by her mother, the widow Dennis, lately deceased. Winifred, going into Wiltshire, left the box with her daughter Alice, who put the box among some straw in a barn, where they were found by one Young who bought the straw.

(No. 105.) 1619, May 21. Several depositions about poachers in Rochwood Haie Park.

(No. 106.) 1620, Jan. 4. Will. Ch. to Sir F. Barrington. . . . In my last travell to Yorke, I met with a gentleman that told me a secret, viz., that the only question of forren affaires at the sessions of Parliament would be whether the Kinge should breake of with the Spaniarde.

(No. 109.) 1621, Nov. 6, Rowley.—Ez. Rogers to Lady Joan Barrington. He fancies she is offended; asks an explanation. (He seems to be a clergyman and to have resided with Sir F. and Lady B.)

(No. 128.) 1625, March 6, Flamsteed.—Jo. Luke to Sir Thomas Barrington.—Glad to hear of your good proceedings in Parliament; it much glads the hearts of us here in the countie, and we humblie pray you may see goe on as you may have no rabb.

(No. 132.) n.d. Eliza Hampden to Lady Johanna Barrington.

(No. 133.) 1626, Jan. 30. George Lamplugh to his father, Sir Francis Barrington.—Hearing that Sir Francis is resolved to ask the Archbishop of Armagh to confer some office or other fitting employment on him, he returns thanks. . . . Understanding the love and respect his wife received from Mrs. Usher, hopes that she may go with Mrs. Usher into Ireland.

(On the back is a draft of reply by Sir Francis. He will do what he can with the Archbishop; but as to asking the granting of a lease *gratis*, (Lamplugh had suggested this if no place could be obtained) he will not ask it.)

(No. 135.) 1626, July 29. Edmund Ferrand to Sir Francis Barrington.—Requests him to be personally present at Clavering at the Court to be kept for him on the 1st of Aug. for divers services to be performed, which can not be performed in his absence, as for the taking of Mr. Whitegift's homage and of divers other tenants, and for redress of some disorders.

(No. 139.) 1626, Sept. 28, Rowley.—The writer says that he broke a vein in the lungs, but is better, and has begun to preach again. Speaks of the new spa there; the taste is inkish as the spa in Germany; good for obstructions in the liver and kidneyes, &c.

(No. 154.) 1628, June 28. Oliver St. John to Lady Barrington. We have I hope with those of this town, put an end to all sutes for your ladyship's joynture.

(No. 155.) 1628, July 11, London.—John Barrington to his mother.—Rochell we heare is in great extremity, and I feare thease delays will be theare overthrowe. Some report that the shippes do not goe away untill November, hoping by that time the stormes of winter will overthrow the pallisado they have made to keepe the shippes back from releaving the towne. Others report they will suddenlie set sayle; but of a certaine I can heare nothing. The Lords of the Privie Counsell have hitherto put us of with faire promises but no dedes: yesterday they did promise us that to-morrow without faile they would give an answer unto us which should give us content, which answer we stay to heare. P.S. My Lord Duke wee heare goeth not this voyadg but staies at Winsor Castle until the Kinge retorne from Scotland; he departs from thence toward Scotland the 3d Aug.

G. A.
LOWNDES,
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LOWNES
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(No. 156.) 1628, July 22, Screaveton.—Rye, Whalley to Lady Joane Barrington, baroness, at her house Hattisid in Essex.—On a report of the death of her husband, Sir Francis, he condoles with her. Asks that his daughter (her niece) may still remain with her. Sends the 31 and last volume of Mr. Parkins's works.

(No. 158.) n.d. Thomas Eliot and Mary Eliot to Lady Barrington. Condolence on the death of Sir Francis.

(No. 159.) n.d. Mary Eliot to the same.—The like. (She signs herself "your loving daughter.")

(No. 168.) 1628, Nov. 30, London. Thomas Barrington to his mother, Lady Johanna Barrington . . . We have a Committee of Privy Councillors, four of the Upper House and as many of the House of Commons, to whom the King hath committed the debate and settling of some good course for matters of religion; thus doe wee heere that are at a distance, yet the newes is not very vulgar. What other grievances are in agitation I heare not. Divers of the Counsell have spoken well in the cause of religion . . . The Barons of the Exchequer on Friday last has resolved that what goods soever be ceazed by the King's officers for any pretended debt to the King, the cause must only be tryed in the Exchequer, the proper place for the King's revenue, and this must be don by petition. This was the judgment concerning this part of tunnage and poundage, which was argued then on the merchants behalfe. Felton was executed yesterday at Tiborne, where and when he condemned and bewayled his fact, dyed penitently, and disavoured all justification of the deed; desired all the people to pray for him, and soe ended his dayes, which closes this last scene of a strange tragedye. I pray God our next innovation be more successfully happye. The Lord Keeper did yesterday express the King's pleasser to the judges and bishops and all justices. The first thing he spake unto was that the lawes should be exactly executed, &c., &c. . . . Then the bishops had a charge to maintain the true religion of our church, &c. . . . Then my lord spake to the cyvil government, &c. . . . Then gave he a charge to all gentlemen to repair into the country to keepe up hospitalitie, &c.

(No. 169.) 1628, Dec. 6. The same to the same.—Reports have converted Bp. Montague (but fame outruns the fact I beleive). The University of Cambridge, as it hath ever been active in complying with the present state, so now hath that old grandson of mine the more pallable[sic] meanness of spirit and gross flatterye than ever, having written a congratulatory letter to Sir Francis Cottington for his counsellship. Such a business for the bodye of the whole Universitie to glorye in the honor of one man, no more than singly related to them . . . The Plate fleet is now in Holland; all fought with by the way and all escaped, thanks be to God. The King sends now a shipp with victuall to the Zluz, whither General Morgaine went lately with men to relieve the towne, to whom the towne refused entree, being unprovided of victuall for themselves; a brave business; for in all probability those cold seas have frozen them all fast by this time, and the way is impassable for Capt. Minss, the man that goes now and is gone indeed with the victuall shipp.

(No. 170.)—1628, Dec. 13, London. The same to the same.—Has been lately into Sussex . . . at this present is constrained to stay about his money due to him from the King, which they are promised to have next week soon as their accounts are all brought in. And so every man is to be cashier'd; howbeit it is reported that there are two reigements to go for Venice, among whom I doe (God willing) intend to go and doe to that effect seeke for a companie. I am very much bound to my Lord General; byc my Lord of Warwick's meanes he hath offred me large courtesies for to incuradg my going in the very next imploiment, which (as wee heare) wilbe about the middle of Februarie at the farthest.

No. 182. [1628 Dec. 30. William Masham to his mother [in law], Lady Barrington . . . It is hoped my Lord of Holland will be the Lord Admiral. I could wish rather his brother, whom I hold fitter, and yet I hope he will be advised by him and other his good friends whom you know well. My Lord Carlile and his lady hath laboured much for it to be bestowed upon my Lord Chamberlayne, that so he might succede him, but could not prevayle; whereupon and other discontents my Lady Carlile hath left the Courte. There are other occurrences of the French, great preparations by sea and by land against Italy, and some proposition of the Hollanders for the recovery of the Palatinate, which I presume you heare of, being the well heade of newes.

(No. 186.)—n.d. Robert Barrington to his mother, Lady Johau Barrington. Little newes is sterring since I came to towne. Wee are still in the prosecution of the business of religion, the establishing whereof is the generall resolution of our House before they undertake any other business. This day there was a petition preferred wherein is expressed the great encrease of Papists in the farther northern parte; also in the same petition articles preferred against Dr. Cosins (who I thinke is the Dean of Durham) for the introducing Popish ceremonies into that place. It was also said that Cosins should say the King had no more to do in matters ecclesiastical than his horse keeper, and yet both his man and also Manning and Sybthorp and Bishop Montague have pardons, but I hope it wilbe found out who have ben the procurers of the same . . .

(No. 188.) 16 , Jan. 9, London. The same to the same.—There is yett little down in Parlement. Bishop Ncale is still in question; the last complaint and greatest against him was that upon occasion meeting with Dr. Moore, a divine in Hampshier, he said, I have heard you often preach before the Kinge, and you were wonte to be earnest against Poperie, and your discourse was pleasing to your King; but now you must not, for the tymes are altered. The Doctor is sent for to justifye the words, which he will certainly do . . . Sheriff Acton was this day committed to the Tower for not giving satisfaction in his answers to a committee about the merchant business. Mr. Attorney who was committed to his chamber, is againe restored to his place as yesterday. The fast I make no question, but you heare when it is appointed; for the Parliament and the cittie the day is Ashweddensday; for the county the Friday before Good Friday. The preachers, Mr. Harris, lecturer at the church by Westminster, Mr. Harris of Hanwell, and one Mr. Fitch Jefferies of the Westgarts. The Lord fitt us for that great worke.

(No. 189.) 1628, Jan. 26. Thomas Bouchier to his aunt, Lady Barrington . . . All I heare is thus much in briefe, that the King upon last Saturdaye in the Banquetinge House made knowne unto his people that the tundish and pundish is the free guifte of his subjects, and the maine reason of his demaunding it is his necessitye. He also hath given faire hopes of a successful proceedinge.

(No. 192.) n.d. Robert Barrington to his mother, Lady B. Little newes is heere stirring; only we have brought the business of religion into the House, and with one consent ordered that it should be the maine business and first in agitation . . . To-morrow the House is to be resolved into a committee, and then to begin this greate worke. I cannot now have tyme to relate how many excellent speeches were made both yesterday and this day in the cause of religion, and against both Popery and Arminianism. We are to go to the King to-morrow to receive his gracious answer upon the petition of both houses for a general fast, which we make no doubt of being granted.—There is a speech that the Hollanders have taken more ships of late and surprised a convoy of ours coming with money to pay the souldiers in the Archduchess' cuntry.

(No. 193.) n.d. Thomas Barrington to his mother, Lady B. . . . The news you hear from my brother.—There is a face of general sadness for this probaballytic of dissolving us; all men that wish well for Church or Commonwealth mourning for this threatening evill; joy only now appears in those aspects that while religion had so faire a way to advance in, were then no way pleased. The King now pretends at least to be immovable in that resolution which the House at our late debate made a dew claime to alter; it is farr more easye to avoyde a rock while we are at a distance then to escape splitting when the shipp is throwen upon it. My judgment cannot propose what it fitt in particuler, but generall wisdom I am sner justifies the rather saving the best goods than by an untimely striving for all, to lett fall that which [is] most precious: this is necessarye, and truly it ought not to be omitted; but (if my opinion deceive me not) might have been awhile deferred. Princes should in policie have somme time and way left to evade, when point of honor is in competition; if they acknowledge their acts past illegall, and their ministers confess it, and pleede ignorance, I know not why it were not better to take reasonable satisfaction for the rest, and declare our right to posteritye by a law, and the errors past, than of laboring to punish more, to lett fall the end of our desyes in that and all.

(No. 196.) 1628, Feb. 20, London . . Robert Barrington to his mother, Lady B.—Has not the least time to be from the business of the House.

G. A.
LOWNES
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LOWNDES,
Esq.

(No. 199.) 1628, March 2. Thomas Barrington to the same. This daye in Parliament was like the generall of the times, such as hardly ever, no man almost knowing what to do: the distraction was so sodaine and so greate, and the case so highly concerning the House

(No. 200.) 16, Feb. 13. W. M[asham] to Lady Johana Barrington We have little foreign news but ill. The Protestants still goe by the worst. The King of France hath taken Oringe, a towne of great succore to them. It was obtayned by the treacherye of the governor, who since is slayne. I hear also that Geneva is beseiged [by] both the King of France and the Duke of Savoye; they strive both who should get it, which is theyre best security, for they hinder one another.

(No. 205.) 1627, Feb. 2. O. Cromwell to his sister Lady Barrington. I am glad to hear of your health; now our number is very small; for my brother Phillipe departed this life the 24th of Januarie. I geve God thanks my brother Henry is well recovered of his large sickness. As for the writings which concerne the portions of my nieces by my sister Wales, I have non, neyther was acquaynted what they were. I will send your letter unto my brother Henry, who it may bee can geve you better light. These with my ever true affectionate love I rest your most loving brother.

(No. 206.) 1629, Jan. 28. J. Cromwell to Lady Barrington. I received your letter at Ramsy church dore as I was coming from performing my last dutie to my brother Phillip, who we buried this present day at Ramsy. He departed this life on Sunday last, about one of the clocke in the afternoone. He led a religious life He hath left behind him many children with small meanes; 100*l.* a peice will be the uttermost can be wrought for them out of his estate.

(No. 217.) Nov. 28, London. W. M[asham] to his mother-[in-law] Lady Barrington Sir John Stowell is censured 500*l.* in the Star Chamber for some wrongs to Sir Robert Phillips, and Jeff is fined 1,000*l.* in the King's Bench, and to acknowledge his fault at all the barrs for some wronges to Sir Edward Cooke. There is nothing done against the gentlemen: they pleaded against the jurisdiction of the King's Bench, and Mr. Attorney hath demurred upon their plea. They are to argue the second day of the next terme. The judges have delivered their opinion in general, and that it is the opinion of all the judges of England, that some Parliament men have been punished out of Parliament for crymes don in Parliament. This may be granted, and yet nothing to the point in question. Those presidents that are in that kind will fall out to be done by direction, or are onely of Parliament P.S. I pray burn this.

(No. 218.) Nov. 30. The same to the same P.S. We have little newes: only that you write I feare is to true. The manner as I heare was this: he fell into a rage, and so thrust her through with his rapier [which] honged naked by her bed sid.

(No. 220.) 16 . . . Wed. before Christmas.—From Mr. Oynions at the Hand and Penne in St. Giles towards Holborne.—Fran. Herris to his aunt Lady Barrington at Sir Gilberte Garretts.—I lately propounded to your son, Sir Thomas Barrington, a place of creadit and command, with sufficient profytt to live plentifully for my cosin John Barrington, which is to be Captain-Governor under my Lord of Derby in the Ile of Manne, some 4 owers sayle from the north of England, a place I well knowe; and trewly considering there is like to bee no foreign employment (for within these fewe days certain newes is come that the States have caured 15,000 men 10 commanders.) I knowe noe course better then to obtain such a thing, and I knowe for the love all men bore my deere uncle, as I perceive likewise they due on the Ileland, my cosin will be well liked; therefore I wish Sir Gilbert Garret (whoe Sir Thomas Barrington conceiveth to be inward with my Lord Strange or that noble family), to inform himself how things stand, and to lay for it for my cosin John, and I will doe my best indavors, which is not so powerfull as I wisht, yet something it is with the officers there, and not forgott I think by my Lord Strange, first begunne in his travelles.

(No. 232.) 1629, Aug. 13, London.—John Barrington to Lady Johanna Barrington My bone which was to scale of, is quite of, and the wound almost dried up, so that I hope now I shall be quickly able to goe abroad. I do hope to go for Swede, and to have a company for that service, but as yet we have not absolute answere if those conditions are sent to the King, which is carried thither by a Dutchman, who is to be our Collonell (if we are agreed upon our conditions). I was

demanded by a special friend if I would be one of the regiments, to which I have willingly agreed The chief points wee stand upon are, for morie to be paid us heare to rayse our men; and for the time, how long they will entertain us. We desire to make in our conditions that the King shall be bound to keepe us in pay three years at least. They would pay us (as to some before) half our monie heare, and the rest a moneth after our arrival theare, for raysing our men; but wee hope to have all our money heare to rayse and transport our men, which is 300*l.* to each captain. A captain's meanes is good theare, which is 25*l.* a month, 10*l.* to a lieutenant, as much to an ensyne.

(No. 236.) 1629, Aug. 21. The same to the same. . . . News of the taking by the States from the Spaniards of the towns of Wesell and Bosleduc, which they had beseighed above 6 months, and is rendered by composition.)

(No. 246.) 1629, Oct. 13, Westminster. John Barrington to his mother Lady B—. As yet wee have received no newes of our business in Swede, but wee do dayly expect the coming of Collonell Knephusen from thence, or else his sending hither.

Harleugham, in Frizeland, Oct. 5, 1629. Knyphusen to He says that the King of Sweden withheld his resolution by reason of the treaties of peace then in hand between Great Britain and France; and that the King having received the regiment raised this year by Lord Spence, and expecting likewise the regiments my Lord Monquay and Colonel Kenyngham had promised to raise, and seeing likewise that the regiments of Allman's were greatly diminished, he had for the present remitted the levy of the English and Scottish nation If towards the spring there should be any levy of the English nation, he will communicate. (This enclosed in the next letter.)

(No. 252.) 1629, Nov. 12, London. John Barrington to his mother Lady B. Encloses copy of the above letter from the Serjeant-Major-General of the King of Sweden. Hopes before the spring to have his desire that way. Most part of the English which went out last summer into Sweden being placed in the front of the King's army, were cut off by the Polanders. However, that cannot daunt us, although the King is very much blamed for placing such young souldiers in the front.

(No. 251.) 1629, Feb. 12, London. The same to the same.—We now find that Swedes have no purpose to entertain any company.—He will dispose of himself according to her pleasure, and if she pleases will resolve upon a journey into the Low Countries, which is (he is sure) a certainty.

(No. 256.) 1629, Dec. 18, London. The same to the same.—Will repay what she has advanced in February, when he receives his money due from the King. Sir Francis Herris has certified him of a command in the Isle of Man of a castle in the gift of Lord Strange.

(No. 272.) [1629], Jan. 18, Oates.—The same to the same.—The business for Sweden is revived again. Hopes he shall have employment there this spring.

(No. 274.) 1629, Feb. 10, London.—The same to the same.—The French fleet and army in them are at sea, and have been these six daies, and are bound for Mantua. They are 120 sayle of great and small shippes; but 25 or 30 great shippes, the rest but small boats.

(No. 275.) [1629], Feb. 12. W. M[asham] to Lady Barrington Our news is little. Only they call up the gentle of several counties to paie for knight-hode. This morning the gentle were to put in their plea, which I heare wilbe speciall, expressing the manner the fact. Young Dr. Burge was questioned yesterday with high commission for [] to reade [] of his indisposition of bodye before the [] at St. Mary Overeyes, whereupon the congregation was dismissed with a great [], and called again to hear the King's instruction reade, and what was done against 'em as yet I knowe not.

(No. 282.) 1629, March 18, Hatfield. Thomas Barrington to his mother, Lady B. Has this very day received letters from divers parts. From Court the newes is that the King by his Councill has made a strict order that the foreigne ambassadors' houses be attended by pursuivants to attach all that goe thither to mass, and that the Queen's Chapel is not privileged now for any but her household. From Ireland the newes is of like nature; the two justices have so suppressed the preists, jesuits, and fryars, that neither public mass is said nor any of this rabble presume to walke abroad with their former confidence The Lord Prymate hath bledd lately with such violence in his tongue, as that he was compelled to have it seared twice; for the first

G. A.
LOWNDES,
Esq.

G. A.
LOWNTES,
ESQ.

brake out in new veines, but he is perfectly well, and hath begott a wondrous reformation in his northerne parts of Ireland, where the light of trewth is broken forth in great luster. From Hampshire we heare Mr. Dorrington condemned, and (suerly 'tis thought) by this time, executed; he shewed little remorse at the assizes; for though he at last desyred time to repent, yet he was very violent in his goeing back to prison. Two others there being condemned tould the judg they hoped within a few howers to be devills in hell, to torment him. Another swaering a greate oath or two that the judg had delt ill with him, called to Sir Henry Wallop, saying, Mr. Sheriff, pray send for some drinke for me; sorrow is drye . . . The Spanish treatye goes on slowly. The Dunkerks have lately taken three of the best shippes of Newcastle, and have blockt in their whole fleet, and made them repair to the counsell boord for a convoie. The new French Ambassador, intertayned with great respect, had his audience upon Friday last.

(No. 283.) 1629, March 24, Hatfield.—John Barrington to the same.—I understand by Mr. Brewster he sent Sir Philip Pagnom's letter unto my brother Gerrard; which doth mention a meeting of the States at the Hague about a treatie of peace; but I understand from some that came latelie from thence that it is not likelie a peace wilbe concluded, but is quite rejected by the greater parte of them. I do assure mysele if Sir Philip and my Lord Veare come not over this weeke, or the next, they cannot come this summer, it being generallie beleaved the army wilbe on foote at the beginning of May.

(No. 289.) n. d. Roger Williams to the same. A proposal to marry her niece.

(No. 293.) 1630, April 28, London.—John Barrington to the same.—Has, according to her command, been with his brother, Barrington, and did confer with Sir Edward Horwood, "who promiseth to do me what courtesie he may . . . Sir Edward Horwood departeth the next weeke; for my part I shalbe willing (if you please) to goe with him, but I must confess I had rather to serve in my Lord Veare's company."

(No. 294.) 1629, May 2. Roger Williams to Lady Barrington. Another letter full of pious quotations (Lady B. had seemingly refused his offer.)

(No. 295.) 1630, May 7.—John Barrington to the same.—He could not see Lord Vere by reason of his early departure from his lodging. At night or on the morrow he will deliver her letter. Sir Edward Horwood departed on Wednesday night to Gravesend, and the fair wind yesterday most likely carried them away. He (J. B.) purposes to go with the next ship.

(No. 296.) n. d. Thomas Barrington to Lady Barrington. This morning I have tendered to my Lord Veare, my brother in prison, whom he very curteously intreated, and promised me that he would not only look upon his merits in future, but also that he would have a particular respect unto him for his friend's sake, and hath promised my brother to write over by him to recomende him into his companye (meanewhile) 'till he goe over himselfe, which will not be sudainely, I believe . . . There remains only now a faire disengagement towards Sir Edward Horwood, which I will no wayes neglect. . . . I have a motion made unto me for Mr. Pinn to have Barrington Hall 'till winter. Now my wife, out of her provident care of yourself and us, thinks that the feare of the sicknes dispersing is cause enough to desire to keepe that house free for a refuge . . . The French yet prepare in Italye, and the Hollanders in the West Indyes; so that the Spaniard is cuffed on both checkes, and is not patient in suffering, but groes poore by it.

(No. 297.) n. d. The same to the same.—After referring to his letter written in the morning, he says that he did not apply to Ld. Vere sooner because he was not in town; since then he heard it reported that he had resolved to make his abode in England, which hearing contradicted since, he spoke with Sir Edward Horwood; "I am resolved to claim my Lord Veare his making good of his tender to my father at his being at Hatfield."

(No. 299.) 1630, May 7, Bedford House.—Francis Earl of Bedford, to Lady Barrington at Harrow.—Madam, my cosen Sr. John telleth me that he hath received favors from you by heapes, which I shall desier your ladyship toe beleve, that I vallew them at noe less than if you had bestowed so many kiendneses and so much plate upon me, which I am confident his love and service to you and yours shall in some mesuer aunseuer his debt toe you, and the obligation of your ladyship's affectionate servant and frend, Fra. Bedford.

(No. 301.) 1630, May 15. John Barrington to the

same . . . Is going to start for the Low Countries by a ship which leaves in about 4 days.

(No. 303.) 1630, May 21. Aboard ship at Gravesend. The same to the same.—He is bound for the Low Countries; and is engaged by Lord Dorchester to deliver the King's packet at the Hague.

(No. 306.) 1630, May 26, Oates. Oli. St. John to Lady Johan Barrington, at Harrow.—Apology for not calling on her when he was in London. Thanks for favours.

(No. 313.) 1630, June 12, Ramsey. O. Cromwell to his nephew Sir Thomas Barrington. The writer's brother Henry is recovering from a pain in his ear. He himself had an ague this spring; he is recovered, but contents himself at home now he has grown old.—Speaks of himself as a poor man without a wife.

(No. 316.) 1630, June 13. H. Cromwell to Lady Johan Barrington. Thanks for her kindness in sending to visit him.

(No. 315.) 1630, June 16, Hatfield. Tho. Barrington to the same.— . . My uncle Sir Oliver Cromwell hath bin sick this spring of an ague, but is now well.

(No. 323.) n. d. [1630]. Eliza Hampden to her sister Lady Johanna Barrington.

(No. 324.) n. d. 16 . . . Oli. St. John to Lady Barrington the elder, at Hatfield, Broad Oke . . . Sir Edward Altham hath put in his answer to my bill, with all those false imputacions uppon Sir Francis Barrington, which, when time comes, I hope to cleare and to vindicate his unspotted sinceritie . . . To news your ladyship hath heard of Tilly's defeat and death is true; some popish newsmungers would have him yet alive, which falls out to be his nephew, but he is dead. Mr. Noy, of our howse, is King's Attorney; the last Attorney Cheefe Justice of the Common Pleas, and the Cheef Justice of the Common Pleas is removed to the King's Bench.

(No. 325.) n. d. Thomas Barrington to his mother Lady B.— . . The great affair of the King's B. is to-morrow to be tryed between the King and our Parliament men.

(No. 328.) n. d. Jo. St. John to her grandmother Lady Johan Barrington.

(No. 333.) n. d. Thomas Barrington to his mother Lady B.— . . . The French King has advanced his foot forces to Piamont, and the Cardinall demands high conditions in his behalf there; his navall power is in dayly preparation, he having designed 30,000 crownes by the yeeare to fortifye himselfe at sea, and towards that effect hath procured 20 or 30 families of the best shipwrights that he can obtain into this country. Besides this, he, finding that the only way to improve his strength for seas is to take off the contempt which the Noblesse of France held formerly all merchandise in, (that so the public of the better condition applying themselves to traffic might necessarily add increase to his kingdom in shipping), he hath himself immediately professed that he will trade at sea as a merchant, and hath ennobled thereof that quality, and will, no question in probability be much more powerful at sea; which the French Ambassador knows, for he already professes against our King's sole regalytye on the narrow seas, or his master his vailing sail to our King's ships; but his endeavours have not yet raised his ambition high enough (as all men think) to attempt us with the body of a navy.

(No. 339.) [1630], Oct. 30, London.—W. Masham to Lady B.— . . This day Mr. Hollice (Holles) is bailed, having put in sureties for his good behaviour, himself 1,000*l.* bond, and his 2 sureties; Mr. St. Ashley and Mr. Noye, 500*l.* apiece. I fear now the rest will hardly get out but upon the same terms. The consequence of this may prove ill, yet this is our hope, that bad effects will produce good laws. The Lord Chief Baron is displeased; and yet it is thought he will not stand upon his patent which is during his life and good behaviour.

(No. 343.) n. d. (Sir) Thomas Eliot to Lady Joane Barrington . . . P.S.—There is some talk of 2 or 3 lords and ladies that they say are lately dead, as the Countess of Berkshire and the Lord St. John, that I think was also an earl; and the Earl of Castlehaven, that was the Ld. Audly, remains, as I have heard, committed to the Tower . . . Instead, therefore, of news I have sent your ladyship a merry tale that I once took from the mouth of a reverend divine, Dr. Gibson, that is now with God, and for his sake I have ever since kept it by me. [Not with the letter]. He also incloses a printed bill of mortality, &c. for the year ending Dec. 16, 1630 (this is with the letter).

(No. 346.) 1630, Jan. 23, Oates.—Oli. St. John to Lady Johan Barrington.—About the suit with Sir Edward Altham.

G. A.
LOWNTES,
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LOWNDES,
Esq.

(No. 347.) 1630, March 14.—Watertowne, near Charles River, New England.—John Masters to Lady Barrington. . . . The country is very good and fit to receive lords and ladies if there were more good houses, both for good land and good water, and for good creatures to hunt and to hawk, and for fowling and fishing, and more also our natures to refresh in . . . But because Sir Richard Saltonstall hath put me in place to oversee his great family with his worthy son, and that his business being so great as it is, I cannot write so large as I would, for besides his great family he hath many cattle and kine, and horse and swine, and some goats and poultry; he hath also much building at his own house, and fencing, ploughing, and planting, also to help build the new city, and, first, for a house for God to dwell in; these things will require my best diligence, because Sir Richard will be long absent; and therefore seeing he is now come over to advise with the wise to advance the glory of God in planting the Gospel here, and to help forward those that intend the good of this country, therefore I pray you to confer with him of the same . . . and then Sir Richard will inform you of all the particulars that can be said of this country.

(No. 350.) [1631], Feb. 5, London. Sir W. Masham to Lady Barrington. . . . This day Mr. Attorney argued in the Exchequer for the King against the gentlemen in point of knighthood, and on Tuesday the judges will give judgment.

(No. 352.) 1630, Feb. 6, Lincoln's Inn.—Oli. St. John to Lady Barrington.—Sir John Bouchier, Sir William Masham, and myself, had last night some speech of a husband for my cousin Meux. It was occasioned by Sir John's nomination of one Sir William Strickland, heretofore my fellow puple, though long since; his age is about 33 or 34 years; he's a widower and hath 4 children, but all daughters, &c.

(No. 360.) 1631, May 16, London. Thomas Barrington to his mother Lady B.—. . . This day the Lord Falkland's business was heard in the Star Chamber, where a deep censure is to pass on one accusing him of the unjust condemnation of one in Ireland for the gain of his personal estate, wherein the Chief Justice of Ireland is brought on the stage also. The marriage of Sir G. Allington is pronounced void in the High Commission, and he fined 10,000*l.* for his incestuous match, and bound in 20,000*l.* never hereafter to accompany with her again; an excellent example.

(No. 363.) n. d. (The Earl of) Warwick to his loving cosin the Lady Barrington.—I received a letter from your ladyship concerning Mr. Bedell's remove, which there is noe such thing; if there had, I had sooner taken your recommendation then all the bishops in his kingdom.

(No. 365.) n. d. Sir William Barrington to his mother Lady B. . . . Alludes to the intended execution of Lord Castlehaven on Sunday next.—The peace in Italy is thought to be concluded. In France things rest in a suspended balance still. In Germany, Sweden prospers; his taking of Frankfort is assured by a stratagem, for the town had 6,000 in garrison; Sweden finding it strong, retires; the town all fall upon the rear of the army; Sweden's horse fell instantly between them and the town, cutt the garrison off, and took all the passages, and so back into the town, and took it. Now for knights: Sir Edward Allen has paid 160*l.*, the Lord Kingston, 3,000*l.* The lords sitt four days every week, and take 2,000*l.* every day.

(No. 368.) 1631, June 14, Aldersgate St., London.—Thomas Barrington to the same. . . . This present month hath disposed three of the hierarchy to their last home, and called for some new actors to the stage. Our prayers are and ought to be that the next scene may be better performed, especially by those that shall be destined to so large a part as the Northern See. We hear of Morton and wish him; the other 2 bishops whose course is run are Ely and Worcester (as I take it). I hear the King's ships are all to be viewed to-morrow.

(No. 369.) 1631, June 20, Middle Temple. The same to the same. . . . The court news is that the Duke of Sax[ony] hath declared himself against the Emperor and the rest of the princes of the union, confidently pretending not to lay down their joint sword until the Catholic force renounce their confident endeavours against the adverse party, so that now the drum beats in London daily, and forces increase. The peace in Italy depends upon some towns surrendering which are not yet yielding. The intelligence from Holland is, &c. . . . The see of York stands yet all cold for want of an ecclesiastical haunch to fill the chair. We look on Lincoln and Coventry being both in the way north-

ward, but London in rowing hath watermen that look contrary to their pretences.

(No. 371.) 1631, June 24, Aldersgate St.—The same to the same. . . . The news here is that the King of Sweden hath now 20,000 men in the field, and the Marquis Hambleton gathers his forces daily, the King having written new letters to the lords lieutenants in all counties to assist to their uttermost; and 14*d.* by the day is here paid to every volunteer, and the Marquis's tents are up in Islington fields. The Scottish are still in prison, none knows why as yet. They King of Sweden hath taken another town, where his own sword had the honour of brave heroic, and the trophy of his enemies' blood on the point. The Duke of Saxony and the Princes have drawn their swords on the Protestant part.

(No. 374.) 1631, July 9, Harrow. Jo[an] St. John to her grandmother, Lady Barrington. . . . My husband hath not yet returned from my Lord of Bedford, where he hath been above a week.

(No. 378.) 1631, S[ept.] 14, Harrow. Thomas Barrington to his mother Lady B. . . . No news, but that the Polish Ambassador being horsed by the King to hunt in the forest of Waltham lost himself, but was not easily found, but that he was as great as a kingdom.

(No. 385.) 1631, Oct. 12, London. The same to the same. Lord Warwick has the immediate want of a surety for payment of some money. Asks her to allow him to be surety (he had promised never to do such a thing unknown to her). There will be no danger. Lord W. "does not intend to be indebted to any one after "Midsummer next, when my young Lord will be of age." . . . My Lord makes over his personal estate unto me for security.

(No. 386.) n. d. [The Earl of Warwick to Lady B.] . . . Asking her permission for her son to be surety.

(No. 390.) 1631, Oct. 28, London. Wm. Masham to Lady B. . . . Foreign news. . . . We have no domestic news, only some whispe s [of] a Parliament. When the book of news comes forth I will send it, as yet I can not hear of any this week.

(No. 392.) 1631, Nov. 4. The same to the same. Foreign news. . . . The Duke Vendôme, the Queen's brother, is come over to visit her, and this Friday morning she was delivered of a daughter a fortnight, as some say, before her time. The child being weak was christened Mary presently.

(No. 393.) 1631, Saturday. Ju. Barrington to her mother Lady B. . . . Your son is gone to be a clerk this morning to the Court to some Lords, being the first of the three in the bill for sheriff. We were secure that our intended parley with my lord treasurer would have for this time delayed it, but I hear he is not our friend in it. Sir Henry Appleton and my brother Masham the others. We had great bonfires and ringing last night for the Queen's deliverance of a daughter, the night before about 2 o'clock, being at a play, and yesterday morning it was christened, being weak. The Queen's base brother, the Duke of Vendome, is come. Brave gentleman! he hath brought the remainder of the Queen's portion, being 150,000*l.* It's doubted Tilly is not dead, but the victory is great. The Earl of Middlesex is called upon him now for his fine laid on him at his fall, which he had promised at that time to be forgiven, it's 80,000*l.*; it seems it's long of some disgraceful words he lately cast out upon the Duke's memory.

(No. 394.) n. d. Robert Barrington to his mother Lady Johan Barrington. . . . The Queen's delivery yesterday morning . . . a nurse was not provided . . . Arrival of the Duke of Vendome . . . The certainty of the news concerning the King of Sweden came to Court but this day sennight by a gentleman who was sent by that King to our King with letters . . . —The fight between the King of Sweden and Tilly.—The gentleman who brought the news was knighted. P.S. Winchester removes to York certainly; Merton to Durham; Durham to Winchester; Bangor is dead, and the doctor at Hackney hath his place; London removes not.

(No. 395.) W. Masham to Lady B.—Similar news about the King of Sweden's victory. It was a gentleman named Casnell who brought the letter to our King.

(No. 396.) n. d. Thomas Barrington to the same.—The King of Sweden's victory.—The booty at Augsburg was very great, though the Fulcers (Fuggers?) who are the bankers, conveyed away a great treasure to anticipate the King, yet he found enough in the gleanings after his threshing to pay his army for three months . . . At London a woman poisoned her husband, and a man has poisoned his wife, which he did sure to "keep the women's sex from so extreme former shame,

G. A.
LOWNDES,
Esq.

G. A.
LOWNDES,
Esq.

.. and to set marriage in credit gain, when the terms were made a little alike. And to make this the better on the women's side, or fouler on the men's Sir Robert Howard hath converted his extremity of loving lust into so foul a disguise of humanity as he hath put up in his long kept mistress the Lady Purbeck her fair face, which (upon a jar between them) he hath made as many crosses upon, with his unkind knife, as he could find attractive beauties in her several features, an unheard of ferity, which though to her is justice from God, yet from him, the cause of all her shame and sufferings, most unmanly and savage. She is come to London from Wales for air."

—P.S. The Duke of Anjoulin has a very great army at Calais, and the Duke of Chevereux is come to him with another army, which are pretended both for Artoys, but England is not fearless if they see with their best and most provident eyes. But I hope we shall be blessed by God. Sir Edw. Coke hath his papers seized by reason of a report that he is about a book concerning Magna Charta, and is likely to incur some trouble.

(No. 389.) Saturday, London. The same to the same.—More about the King of Sweden's victory and the reported death of Tilly.—The papists now interpret the prophecies of the revelation concerning Antichrist upon the King of Sweden; and say he shall continue three years, &c. . . . Sir Robert Howard saith he never did cut my Lady Purbeck's nose.

(No. 410.) n. d. The same to the same . . . The news of the town is of a Parliament, but not believed yet. Swede prospers, God be praised. The Lord Craven is going over with 300 of his own charge and 1,000 for the King of Sweden.—French and other foreign news.

(No. 444.) [1631, Feb. 7, London.—Sir William Masham to his mother (in-law) Lady Barrington. Good news lately come from Sweden by letters to Sir Thomas Roe, which were presented to the King on Saturday last. The particulars are not yet known, only in general that the King of Sweden hath given a great blow to Tilly's army, &c. &c. . . . I cannot omit a strange examples of God's judgment upon a gentleman of Gray's Inn, Mr. Pennington, who in his health using much that execration of the divell takes him, now in his sickness was much troubled with the representation of a black dog suitable to his master, and at last found dead, much torn and distorted, his eyes clawed out, as some think by the divell. This Dr. Gibbs told me.

(No. 417.) 1631, Feb. 28, Holborne. Oli. St. John to Lady Johan Barrington.—About the suit with Sir Edward Altham.

(No. 420.) 1632, April, Holborne, London. Thomas Barrington to his mother Lady Barrington . . . My cousin Robert Cromwell, on to Sir Philip, bound with an attorney, i. upon his master's death imprisoned and questioned for poisoning of him, which we hope he will be clear from in the close . . . Foreign news . . . Women are cruel this year, Saturn reigns with strong influence; another wife has given her husband a poison of melted lead, but it was because he came home drunk; if a bad act, no very bad example to our Hatfield birds, (now the plumber is at work there they may the rather fear the alchouse.)

(No. 421.) n. d. The same to the same . . . This day was the poor woman burnt in Smithfield that poisoned her husband, which is wondered at the cruelty, since there was so much excuse of mercy to her.

(No. 424.) n. d. Ju. Barrington to the same. My Lady Sey, the widow is now dangerously ill of the small pox. The Earl of Bedford in Lent last married one of his daughters to the Lord of Doncaster against his father the Earl of Carlisle's liking; but the grandfather, the Earl of Norwich hath settled on the young Lord upon his marriage all his own lands, being 4,000*l.* a year. The other of the Earl of Bedford's daughters it seems is to marry the Earl of Bristol's son at his return from travel, there being settled a private affection between the young couple. The Lady North lyeth dangerously sick, and Sir Dudley is to marry one of Sir Charles Montague's daughters that hath 10,000*l.*; her sister married Sir Christopher Hatton.

(No. 428.) Tuesday, Whitsun week. The same to the same . . . Yesterday your cousin Cromwell's trial was heard; the probabilities are foul, but he is likely to find great friends. This week Mr. Attorney fined the city 1,500 marks for not prosecuting the law against those that were Dr. Lamb's death. There were last week some 40 honest people sent to prison by the Bishop pretending they were at a conventicle in Blackfriars; they found them at prayers, not exercise. There is much speech of the bravery of a porter that hath taken a brave

house and hath his coach and four horses; the Lord Mayor examined him how he got that wealth, he answered nothing; then the lords of the Council got out of him that he being the Pope's brother born in Essex, Goodman Long's sons was maintained by him, and tempted much to have come over to him, these two brothers being ship boys to a French pirate, the porter got means to come again into England, but the other being a witty boy was sold to a courtier in Paris, who, travelling to Florence, there bestowed his boy of a great man, who, when he died, took such affection to this boy that, changing his name to his own, left his estate to him, and so in time grew a Florentine, a cardinal, and now Pope, and the greatest linguist for the Latin that ever was. P.S. A neighbour of mine in Hertfordshire, one Mrs. Kimpton, of some 800*l.* a year, her husband's estate suffered a great disgrace,* some fortnight ago in Hide Park, where the Queen as she thought espied one of her gowns that she had lately lost on Mrs. Kimpton's back, and so sent to her to know where she had it. She, being out of countenance at a such a speech, would not answer, which made it the more suspicious, so that at last she was sent to justice of peace, where she answered also crossly; but at last the truth was known. The King cried her pardon, would have her brought to kiss the Queen's hands, but she would not, and he offered to knight her husband, but she refused also, but parted fairly; a poor recompence for so public a disgrace; but the King did nobly in it.

(No. 430.) 1632, May 21, Holborn.—The same to the same.—News about the King of Sweden and military affairs in Germany.—The French King is retired from Calais with his army into Loraine, and it is thought he only came to settle a Governor in Calais, and to secure it against Monsieur. There is a great ambassador newly come to the Court out of France, and some (I believe not) say assistance is craved for Dunkirk against the French and Dutch, and that for reason of State we have cause to fear Dunkirk more in so near a neighbour's hand as the French or Dutch; but this is but air, I hope I see no reality nor probability in it. The Dunkirkers I am assured have taken three of our ships; I spake myself with a merchant, one of the owners. The fees for buying in of impropriations are questioned, and how they will speed is yet unknown.

(No. 432.) 1632, May 25. The same to the same . . . At my Lord of Holland's, the overthrow (which all the best reporters in London were possessed withal) is suppress; and the settled report only to these particular truths, the burning of some 80 villages in Bavaria, and the King's march to Passau in hope to take this passage &c. &c. . . . The Ambassador to our King from France, Monsieur St. Choumont (a great man), hath now delivered his message, consisting of 3 particulars. The one is to give satisfaction to our King for the late beheading the Marshal of France, (in which danger is the Governor of Calais now committed for offering the town by intelligence to Monsieur, the King's brother). The second is to satisfy the reason of his bringing an army into Picardy and near Calais. The third to desire the assistance of some of our King's shipping for some design by sea. Our King hath given way to the raising of 12 (sic) men for the assistance of the Emperor of Russia, who raises a great army for to side with the King of Sweden, which my Lord Goring told me this day he had much ado to procure by reason of the strong opposition of the Spanish party; Colonel Fleetwood being also raising a regiment for the King of Sweden, heard that there was one who had raised some forces for the Archduchess, who were on shipboard; whereupon fearing that his company would fall short, he procured warrant from the Lords of the Council, and so got all the Archduchess's men away to his regiment, which wondrously pleases in the town. My cousin Cromwell condemned is reprieved and generally reputed a guiltless poor youth, and this evening my Lord of Holland endeavours his farther reprieve and pardon.

(No. 432.) n. d. The same to the same . . . The gentlemen prisoners appeared this morning at Westminster. Sir Peto Hay hath a freedom, Mr. Correton hath his liberty, and Sir Miles Hobart. (Upon petition 'tis voted for Mr. Correton.) The Buss is said (and hoped) will be taken.

(No. 434.) 1632, Aug. (so indorsed). Thomas Saunders to Lady Judith Barrington, (about the tithes of Beechwood.)

(No. 439.) n. d. Audley End. Edw. Stohend to Sir Thomas Barrington. My Lord of Suffolk hearing of

* MS. estate disgrace.

G. A.
LOWNDES
Esq.

G. A.
LOWNDES,
Esq.

your coming this day to Walden hath commanded me in his name to intreat you to take a lodging at Audley End the time of your stay in these parts.

(No. 445.) 1633, January 6, Providence. Hope Sherrard, minister, to Sir Thomas Barrington . . . We have need of prayers and faith now if ever, considering our imminent danger, having not shot for above a day's fight in case an enemy should assault us, and besides, 50 of our ablest and skilfullest men are gone from us of late, some to the Main and some for England, so that we have not able men half enough to man our forts nor any power of men to speak of to repel an enemy from landing . . . St. Martin's is taken by the Spaniards . . . and the rest of the Islands that are inhabited in these parts by the English are threatened . . . Be pleased to take notice of my intent and purpose to return for England by the next ship, as I have also written to Mr. Pim.

(No. 446.) 1633, January 20, New Westminster. Philip Bell to Sir Thomas Barrington.—Promises to send a red wood tree by the next ship.

(No. 449.) 1634, April 12, Warwick House. [The Earl of] Warwick to Sir Thomas Barrington.—Directions to Sir Thomas and the other deputy-lieutenants to write to the captains to send warrants to the constable to warn the companies to appear about the 10th of May for their first musters.

(No. 451.) 1634, August 28, Association. Samuel Wilbe to Sir Thomas Barrington.—Says that all his servants are dead, but one who is like to die . . . he has sent to the company near 1,000 lb. of tobacco; is in debt to the company; asks Sir Thomas to speak for him.*

(No. 455.) 1634, February 25, Providence. Hope Sherrard to the same.—Complains of being publicly affronted by Captain Hooke and some others that joined together to foment a faction against him in the church, having been publicly opposed and disgraced by the governor in the open congregation . . . who has imprisoned him for above a quarter of a year . . . He has written at large to the Right Honourable Company.

(No. 456.) 1634, March 7, London. Norwich to Sir Thomas Barrington . . . Asking him to use interest with the justices for Essex to have the undertaker of the King's cart carriages for Essex removed (being dilatory in paying his employés), and the undertaker for Hertfordshire appointed.

(No. 457.) 1635, June 1, Hollingsbury. [Lord] Morley and Monteagle to his cousin Sir Thomas Barrington.—In favour of Richard Garter (Lady Morley's servant), who will be brought before Sir Thomas that day, and gives a bad character of Parson.

(No. 496.) 1639, March 19, Eaton. W. Maynard to [Sir Thomas Barrington].—He expected the result of the election of knights of the shire. He acknowledges the respectful carriage of persons of quality; but denounces the mob and defends his own conduct, "not thinking it fitting that my master's honor and the place wherein I serve him should suffer from disrespect to my person; . . . though I shall never make scruple even publicly to manifest my dislike and opposition (if I see cause) of what I approve not in my judgment, yet I shall not easily suffer myself hereafter upon the persuasions of others to appear in any popular assemblies where fellows without shirts challenge as good a voice as myself, neither will I for any respect absent myself from any assembly, how great soever, whither my duty to the service of my King and country doth call me; where they shall know and (if they desire) shall feel my authority."

(No. 501.) 1640, July 29, Dublin. Edm. Smyth to (Lady Barrington). . . Touching the exchange of money from hence to London, I could never find any other way but by the merchants here, wherein there is a hazard; besides, I pay commonly 50s. every 100l. for exchange, seldom less often more, besides payment to be 3 weeks or a month after sight of the bill.

(No. 508.) 1640, January 3, Hague. J. F. to Lord . . . It is not the loss of my place, and with it of my fortunes, nor my being exiled from my dear country and friends that affects me, but that which I most suffer under is the displeasure of the House of Commons conceived against me. (He says he arrived at the Hague on Thursday the last of the month.)

(No. 510.) n. d. Draft of letter to John Hall.—"I have received a letter from Major Bull, Deputy-Governor of the Isle of Wight (brought by his brother a

minister), concerning my consent for his being elected Burgess of Newtown, in the place of Mr. Serjeant Maynard." He says that he leaves them to their free choice.

(No. 513.) 1641, Feb. 17, Hatfield. Tobias Bridge to Mr. Kendall.—By Mr. Barrington's direction he has drawn 4 letters for New England, v. z., to Mr. Ezechiel Rogers, Mr. Norton, Mr. Keyne, and George Minott.

(No. 514.) Memorandum of Roger Barrington having a little before his death made two adventures to New England, one of 500l. the other of 300l. The first was driven back to England.

(No. 517.) 1641, July 12, Trin. Coll., Camb. James Duport to Mr. Kendall.—Young Barrington seems to have been his pupil.

(No. 521.) 1641, Sept. 16, Rowley (New England). Ez. Rogers to Sir T. Barrington.—Asking in complaining terms for money alleged to be owing to him.

(No. 535.) 1642, March 2, Hatfield. Tobias Bridge to his son-(in-law), John Kendall.—Captain Fitch received a letter from Sir Richard Everard and Mr. Middleton with all speed to repair with his soldiers to Cambridge, or as near as might be, and so accordingly he went. But before he would stir or his lieutenants, they wanting money, desired some pay; whereupon I was forced to go to Gilbert and get 10l. of him for them, that they must make account of when they return home. . . . Captain Fitch says he is to have 15s. a day, and his lieutenants 4s. a day.

(No. 536.) 1643, March 7. Alexander Bonnymon, incumbent of the parish church of Pleskie, in Essex, was proved before the Committee of the House of Commons in Parliament concerning plundered ministers to be scandalous in his life and to have expressed malignancy against the Parliament. Therefore his church is sequestered to the use of John Binfield. Signed, "J. White." (*Indorsed*, "The draught of the sequestration of Plesky to Mr. Binfield.")

(No. 538.) 1643, March 21. Order of the House of Commons (signed by Hen. Elsing) for stay of rents due to the University or any of the colleges of Oxford for any lands or leases held of them; . . . and particularly that Sir Thomas Barrington is to stay what he or his lady have in their hands due to University College [for Hamstead].

(No. 541.) 1643, April 13, Bradfield.—Harbottell Grimeston to Sir Thomas Barrington.—Says that Capt. Cammock and the Mayor of Harwich have assured him that they have certified Barrington of the state of the fortifications at Harwich.—Hears that an attempt will be made there by foreign forces, and entreats that guns, muskets, and men be provided to guard the place.

Thinks that when the works were first made in 1568 they had no less than 46 great guns upon them, and old Mr. Picton lay at Harwich with his band of trained soldiers; that they had likewise one of the Queen's ships called the Arke Royal; and that he was then in that ship which was manned and furnished for service, and he believes she would have done more good service than all the land forces.

(No. 543.) 1643, April 19. (Lord) Holland to Sir Thomas Barrington.—With reference to the rating of land, he puts before Sir Thos. the sufferings of Lady Rivers, who hath by the violence of the people lost the value of 50,000l.—"And tho' her religion do differ from ours yet is it governed with more modesty & temper than I ever saw it in any person."

(No. 545.) 1643, May 3, Hatfield. Hen. Skipwith to Sir Thomas Barrington.—Is going that day to Ilford to look after the dragoons there.—Difficulty in paying them. He gets no pay for his mayor's place or any other. . . . A report that Capt. More says that if he (Skipwith) goes not on his command, he (More) will pistol him.

(No. 546.) 1643, May 6. (Sir) William Masham to Sir Thomas Barrington. . . Little news—only the King is preparing (as is reported) to give battle to my Lord General about Oxford. He hath drawn some of his forces to Abbingdon for that purpose (as is conceived); my Lord General is advancing towards Oxford; he hath deferred the same for want of money, which is preparing for him with all expedition. There is great store of victuals sent to the soldiers both from the city and from Westminster. I hope our Essex men shall partake in the same. . . . I hear that Ld. Fairfax hath lately beaten the Earl of Newcastle back to York with some loss. . . . In great haste, being to attend the House.

(No. 547.) Same date, London. Will. Hale to [the same].—Report that the soldiers mutiny at Oxford, and that Col. Fielding and four other officers are impris-

G. A.
LOWNDES,
Esq.

* In No. 437, which consists of Memoranda for Michaelmas Term, 1632, is this note, "There is 100l. to be paid in December to one Mr. James Soverlane. It was borrowed this summer for the Isle of Providence."

soned for the delivery of Reading. The King is as yet at Oxford, but has sent 5,000 men to Abington, where it is thought he will set up his standard and give battle, because he cannot remove suddenly with all his carriages. . . . My Lord General is still at Reading; . . . his army is very compleat for the number, and his soldiers full of resolution.

(No. 548.) 1643, May 10, Castle Hedingham. John Webbe to Sir Thomas B. The parishioners of Halsted used him badly when he first came to the living, and said he should have no peace. He consented to let them have a lecturer of their own choice and to pay him 30*l.* yearly. He is imprisoned as surety for his brother; his titles and dues not paid; asks assistance.

(No. 549.) May 12 1643. Martin Bayldon to Sir Thomas B.—Tells of his care to keep the trained band together; and of the want of money to pay the men who have none and say they must pawn their arms.

(No. 552.) 1643, May 13, from my quarters at Sunning.—(Lord) Grey and Wark to Sir Thomas B.—The bearer can best inform you of the state of your regiment; the men are so mutinous that unless they can have after the rate of 12*d.* a day they will stay no longer. The payers have prevailed on them to take 8*d.* a day until Wednesday. . . . Your presence one day would persuade and carry some authority with it. Now Major Harper is gone back they have no officer amongst them that they respect. Skipwith is not worth your owning, and of no reputation amongst soldiers here. I have prevailed with mine own regiment in the same condition. If this be not dealt with all effectually it will infect others. . . . There is the wayne of artillery unpaid, a matter of that consequence as may mar all the rest. A small thing would content for the present. 30*l.* I have been glad to furnish out of my own purse. I expect some money for myself; one troop of Cambridgeshire is a month behind. I acquaint you with this as one of the association.

(No. 553.) 1643, May 15, Cambridge. Tho. Cooke, Ri. Harlakenden, Rob. Castell, Mathew Linsey, John King, W. Cooke, Torrelle Joceylyn, John Brewster, Ad. Washington, James Hobart, Thom. Bendish, and Jo. Ellistone to Sir T. Barrington, Sir Timothy Middleton, and the deputy lieutenants and fellow commissioners for the county of Essex.—On last Sabbath they sent a troop of the Lord General's horse and 2 foot companies of their own volunteers, with 4 of their own commissioners, to Ely, whither they put down some disturbances. This troop and their 2 companies they were forced to leave at Ely, so that Cambridge garrison is much weakened.—They ask for one or two companies of foot compleat, either of volunteers or trained bands, to strengthen the garrison at Cambridge or to fortify the Isle of Ely, with a month's pay for them and their officers. Complain of Essex being remiss in sending members of the Association to attend the Board.* Alarums given at Huntingdon yesterday being the Sabbath.

(No. 554.) 1643, May 15. Sir W. Masham, Matt. Lumley, and Har. Grimston to Sir Thomas B. and Timothy Middleton, Esq. (*Indorsed*, "Some of the "Deputy Lieutenants to the rest.")—They have imparted the addressees letter to the committee for the safety of the kingdom, who think that the sudden distemper will with a small force be suppressed, and that if 100 men be sent out of Essex to remain at Cambridge or in the isle of Ely till the peace thereof be settled, it will be sufficient.

(No. 555.) 1643, May 16, Dublin. (Sir) J. Temple to Sir Tho. B.—Private business.—Our condition is very miserable, our wants pressing, and we are now reduced to those high extremities as I cannot imagine how we can possibly subsist longer here. . . .

(No. 556.) Same date.—(Sir) William Masham, Matt. Lumley, He. Holcroft, Henry Mildmay, and Wm. Martin to . . . Notifying their appointment as a committee to carry out an Ordinance of Parliament to tax such as have not contributed or lent, or not according to their estate. They will meet on the instant at the Cock in Chelmsford.

(No. 557.) Same date, Cambridge. Thomas Cooke, Thom. Bendish, Ric. Harlakenden, John Scrogges, and 9 others to Sir Thomas Barrington and Timothy Middleton, Esq., and the rest of the deputy lieutenants.—A present alarm that 9 troops of horse of the King's army are at W. Huntingdon and the parts adjacent, plundering everywhere, and three of their scouts came last

night to Titchmans; and the town of Huntingdon sends to us at Cambridge for present aid, and 2 or 3 of our companies are already forth at the isle of Ely to keep down the rogues there.—The writers say they are weak at Cambridge and ask for aid.

(No. 559.) n. d. (Capt.) William Walden to Sir Thomas Barrington and the rest of the committee.—He marched to Cambridge with the few men he could get; but the commissioners there will not supply arms and necessities. He asks advice and supplies.

(No. 560.) 1643, May 18, Chelmsford. (Sir) Richard Everard to Sir Thomas Barrington.—Asking advice with regard to two captains who came to Prittlewell and plundered, and whom he had arrested. Fisher, one of them, has a son with the King, while he himself has a commission a year old from the Earl of Essex.

(No. 561.) Draft of reply by Sir Thomas B., advising Walden to keep the 2 captains in custody until he has written to and got reply from the House of Commons.

(No. 562.) 1643, May 19. Sackville Moore to Sir Thomas C.—Says that he showed Sir Henry Holcroft my Lord's warrant with Sir Thomas's and Mr. Middleton's hands for payment of the quarter-master and the corporal, but Sir Henry said he had no money. . . . Asks Sir Thomas to write to "my Lord" that Moore may have the major's place, which is his right.

(No. 563.) 1643, May 19, London.—Toby Tirrell to his father-[in-law], Sir Thomas Barrington. . . . Hears that the town of Swanburne is burned by the King's forces, and that they killed a woman at a little village within two miles of Thornton, her crime being loath to part with one of her husband's horses. . . . Sir William Waker, they say, goeth on very prosperously still. Some two or three of his troops scaped Prince Maurice very gallantly, for the Prince, having compassed three troops of Sir William's troops, they seeing no help but their resolutions, broke through them without any loss. . . . P.S. News this morning at the Hall that Ireland is in a miserable condition; they desire that since the Parliament is not able to furnish them with men and money, that they would send them what victual they could to keep them alive; 400 of the King's horse are about Buckingham.

(No. 564.) 1643, May 19. (Sir) William Masham, Hen. Mildmay, (Sir) William Martin, and H. Holcroft to Sir Thomas Barrington and Timothy Middleton, Esq. —Can not get much news of the Cambridge committee. Hear that the forces that were seen at Pollingborough, in Northampton, are retired, and that those that were at Winslow, in Buckinghamshire, are not advanced. Now that the Lord General goes to Reading, and will advance, as is hoped, all former fears will fall off, so that the addressees must act according to information from Cambridge. The writers refer to the ordinance passed both Houses, for the 20th part, as a means to pay forces if they should be raised.—They enclose a warrant to the high constables.

(No. 565.) Warrant (referred to in the last letter) signed by the 4, addressed to the high constables of the hundred of Harlowe—telling them to demand and receive from the associators within the hundred one month's more pay for the associated forces under Lord Grey of Warke.

(No. 567.) 1643, May 19, Hatfield Brodoke. Draft of reply by Sir Thomas B. to the deputy lieutenants letter. He complains of the hardship of having to act in the absence of advice from Cambridge, and protests against the hardship of having to raise another (the third) month's pay.

(No. 568.) 1643, May 20, Dom. Com. Sir Wm. Masham and Har. Grimston to Sir Thomas B.—They defer to his opinion as to raising the month's pay.—P.S. As Cambridge is not in danger they agree with Sir Thomas that it will be fit to send Major Skipwith to Lord Grey of Warke.

(No. 569.) 1643, May 20, Westminster.—Jo. Pym to his brother-(in-law), Sir Thomas B.—I was not in the House at the making of the order for Collonell Longe, but by that which I hear it is no other than that he should receive those sums which were allotted by himself for the accomplishing of the regiment which he had orders to raise. If the burden be over-great for the country, no doubt but the House will take care to ease them, but I wish things may be represented by you and the country in such manner as may give them most encouragement, and submit to the House. And give me leave to tell you that I saw a letter yesterday from one of the eminentest ministers of that county, that Colonel Longe gave very good satisfaction to all honest men, and was only terrible to malignants. We now hear

* Deputations of the several Commissioners for Essex are sent to Sir Thomas Barrington, Timothy Middleton, John Scrogges, John King, W. Cooke, Torrelle Joceylyn, John Brewster, Ad. Washington, James Hobart, Thom. Bendish, and Jo. Ellistone.

G. A.
OWNDES,
Esq.

of a great victory in Yorkshire, where Sir Thomas Fairfax, with 1,500 men fell upon Wakeford, where there were 2,000 soldiers, a general, six colonels, divers other field officers; they forced an entrance into the town . . . took 11 prisoners. Goring, who commanded in chief, and 4 other colonels, 24 collars (colours), 1 cornet, 14 wagons of munition, 4 pieces of ordnance. This is a wonderful work of God. Let us make this use of it, unite ourselves as close as we may, and to serve his providence. I do rather write this to you whom I know to have an honest heart, because I hear some subtle practices are set afoot in your county to disaffect the people to the Parliament and to my Lord General, both which, of what dangerous consequence they are, is not unknown to you. I am in great haste. You shall ever rest assured of the hearty affections and faithful service of, &c.

(No. 570.) n. d. Henry Barrington (at Romford) to Sir Thomas B. Asks him to write to the mayor of Colchester that he should pay the writer 60*l.*, spent for the county and town of Colchester, if so much proposition be in the mayor's hands.

(No. 571.) 1643, May 26, Reading. Arthur Dakins to Mr. Cheively at Sir Thomas B.'s.—Requests him to send for the 2 volunteer companies that marched first to Cambridge from Brantry (Braintree?), 2 partisans, 4 halberts, and 4 drums.—Tells him to complain to Sir Thomas that they have no provision for wagons on the march, being forced to hire carts from town to town, and that they have no surgeon. "These have been" great motives to draw our men from the service."

(No. 572.) n. y., Saturday morning. (The Earl of) Warwick to Sir Thomas B. . . . There is a troop of our Essex light horse which was put under Capt. Bosswell and lies in Gray's Inn Lane. I pray you be this morning at the committee, and know their pleasure for the continuance or dismissal of them. If they dismiss them I pray cause one of your servants to see them out of town, or the least to see them safe over Bow bridge, that so their arms or horses be not taken from them, but that they may return to their masters; for if the rascality of the country should rise in any tumultuous way, it is fit our horse were there to suppress them.

(No. 573.) 1643, May 3, Tower. Benj. Ayloff to Sir Thomas B.—In the beginning of last December the King sent him a commission to be sheriff of Essex; the House of Commons bad him fetch the commission from the country; he did so; they took it from him; he asked that he might go to the King to endeavour to be freed from that employment, which was denied, with an intimation (as he conceived) that some declaration should be made concerning the illegality of the King's choice. He has been informed that on the motion of Sir Harbottle Grimston an order was made that he (Ayloff) should not intermeddle with the office by virtue of any other commission; but he never had any copy or notice of such an order. Six weeks afterwards a new commission came to him from the King with strict orders for him to take the oath, and no declaration being published (that he heard of) he thought he might obey the King's command. The House was displeased. He has now been 16 weeks a prisoner in the Tower, where he has suffered in health, and it has cost him more than 200*l.* in fees and expenses, besides horses taken from him at one time, value 100*l.*, and 2 or 3 other horses since. He expected to have received his rents, but is informed that the deputy lieutenants have forbidden his tenants to pay; so he cannot pay his creditors, and he, his wife, and 6 children are in distress. Asks Sir Thomas to move the committee in his favour.

(No. 574.) 1643, March 28.—Examination of Peter Joslyn, of Reyne, co. Essex, yeoman, taken at Maldon.—He states that as the deputy of Joseph Mann, of Braintree (who had a commission for that purpose from the Earl of Warwick and Lord Gray of Warke), he took the several horses specified from the several persons named, and received certain sums of money, all for the use of the Parliament.

(No. 576.) n. d. Gabriell Holmes, serjeant-major, Edward Fyson, captain, and Robert Johnstone, captain, to the Right Worshipful the Committee at Chelmsford.—They have been these 3 days going up and down; they have been at Romford, and thence were directed to Harrow, and thence received order by the committee to come this day to Dunmow, the one part of their company, and the rest to come to Chelmsford. They ask for directions by the bearer what they are to do.

(No. 574.) 1643, May 28. (Lady) Eliz. Capell to Sir Thomas B.—Asks his protection against a threatened spoil of her park.

(No. 577.) [1643]. Friday, June 2, Hatfield. J. B. (Judith Barrington) to . . . Lady Capel has paid Sir W. Masham 40*l.*, but he says that 100*l.* must be paid. Lady Capel pleads the poverty of their estate, and asks that Sir Thomas will try to get less than 100*l.* accepted.

(No. 578.) 1643, June 3. Richard Everarde to Sir Thomas B. At the receipt of the order for stopping Col. Longe in his proceedings we were at Chelmsford taking in the assessments for the twentieth part, by which we had advantage presently to divulge it to the country, who rejoiced at it, being far more willing to pay it to the country's use than to be carried away by a stranger. We have sent you up 500*l.* to stop our associated forces from coming home, which we hope we shall suddenly reimburse, this being, for the present necessity, lent . . . The writer says that after Long had received the order to quit he sent away his troop that night, the alarm being given the enemy was at hand. After he had brought them out of town he returned again with some of his chief officers, and spent that night (as is reported) in skirmishing with quart pots, the fiddlers of the town supplying his trumpeter's place. He has not discharged all scores. . . .

(No. 579.) 1643, June 7, Nettlebed. (Copy.) The Earl of Essex to (the Committee for the co. of Essex?). Thanks for their ready rising in arms for the public service. Desires them to mount as many horse and dragoons as they can, and if they think fit, send them up to the army.

(No. 580.) 1643, June 3, from my quarters at Neatlebed. (Lord) Grey of Warke to Sir Thomas B. Alludes to his having made a major at Sir Thomas's request, and got a reproof from the Council of War, as tho' he had appointed a papist.—For this Essex regiment that goes under your name and Sir Thomas Honeywood's, I have taken Fenwicke, lt.-colonel, and serjeant-major Gray, two able and experienced soldiers . . . The Essex regiment conducted by Dawkyns hath much discredited their country.

(No. 582.) 1643, June 9, Stokenchurch.—Essex to the freeholders and other well-affected of the co. of Essex.

(No. 583.) Same date and place. Essex to the Deputy Lieutenants of the co. of Essex.

(The above are two earnest letters for the county to get under arms and choose worthy leaders.)

(No. 584.) Same date and place. J. Hampden to his cousin, Sir Thomas B.—After referring to Essex's two letters above, he says, The work is so necessary and so hopeful that I cannot but improve the interest I have in yourself for the promoting of it. The power of Essex is great, a place of most life of religion in the land, and your power in the countie is greate too. The difficulties of this warre needs the utmost of both. Our army wants both men and money, and therefore their help in this way proposed would bee very seasonable. I know you neede not be moved to a thing that you apprehend for the good of this cause. Such I conceive this businesse for the good of the kingdome in generall, and so of Essex in particular. Consider of it, and you will find it deserve your serious and hearty indeavours. It will be a service acceptable to my Lo. Generall, and you shall further ingage your affectionate cousin and servant.

(No. 585.) n. d. (Col.) James Mauleverer to Sir Thomas B.—The House of Commons having on the 12th of June 1643 ordered that a committee should take all informations that should be presented concerning Col. Mauleverer and his officers taking of horses, the writer, hearing that Sir Thomas is to be in the chair, entreats him that he and his officers may meet his accusers face to face, or otherwise that Sir Thomas will certify that no man has accused them. He is indignant at being ranked amongst horse stealers.

(No. 586.) n. d. Ju[dith] Bar[rington] to her much honoured friend Sir Thomas B.—Sends a letter which came that evening from Col. Cooke, from his own house (about the necessity of sending troops to Cambridge).

(No. 587.) 1643, June 15, Cambridge. Tho. Cooke, Thomas Baker, Bramphardon, Edm. Borman, John Sorell, Robert Harney, John King, Fran. Jermy, John Eden, Wm. Umfrevile, John Brewster, Henry Meautys, and William Dury (the Committee at Cambridge) to Sir Thomas Barrington, Bt., Sir Richard Everard, Bart., Sir Thomas Hunniwood, and the rest of the deputy-lieutenants for the co. of Essex. Having received a letter to second former desires from Col. Cromwell for the speedy advance of Sir John Pagrowe's regiment out of Wisbeach, and of other three companies sent out of our garrison, according to the Lord General's commands for the increase of the Parliament forces under the Lord

G. A.
LOWNDES,
Esq.

Grey of Groby, for the giving check to the enemy in his insolency, and seeing the Queen is on her march with 1,200 horse and 3,000 foot, as credibly informed by Col. Cromwell's letter, and that their forces are beneath that number, we cannot but again and again represent unto you the great necessity of replenishing our garrison with those 3,000 companies which we have earnestly desired of you by our last, seeing we have but one volunteer company in Cambridgeshire, and that you would not fail to send us the 1,000^l. desired of the associated counties according to the rule of proportion, seeing we are out of treasury and owe about 100^l. . . . We pray you fail us not with supply of moneys, for else our garrison forces may mutiny and disband; and ten brave pieces of ordnance all almost mounted for service, besides a good fort and all well furnished, be a prey to the enemy and a rendezvous to the enemy among the counties in association

(No. 588.) n. d. Will. Ho[] to Sir Thomas B. at Hatfield. Last night I went to Westminster for news, but could learn little; the best I heard was of Mr. Pimm, his good recovery. Sir William Waller has laid down his commission he had from the Parliament. My Lord General offers him the commission he had formerly for being major-general in the West . . . On Friday next 6 of the city regiments go out for Reading. What the French Ambassador comes for I know not, he has much desired that Walter Mountagu should be free, which is not granted.

(No. 589.) 1643, June 16. Bledlow, within 5 miles of Tame.—Jo. Taylor to Sir Thomas B.—Sends enclosed the Lord General's warrant to the deputy-lieutenants . . . The forces are still at Tame, but when they shall advance he knows not.—Asks for money to pay troops.—Speaks of the necessity of recruiting some companies of foot.—Asks Sir Thomas to write to Lord Grey to cashier Capt. Cobbie.—Hears that Lord Warwick's regiment is coming again within two days, which will eat up money apace.—Sir Philip Stapleton desires to be remembered.

(No. 590.) 1643, June 16, Bledlow, near Tame. [Captain] Edward Roseingrave to Sir Thomas B.—Asking payt. of arrears for himself and troop.

(No. 591.) [1643, June] 18th. Hatfield. Judith Barrington to [Sir Thomas B. at Chelmsford].—A strongly-worded letter, expressing surprise at the neglect of the Chelmsford Committee to send troops to Cambridge.—Her messenger just returned from Cambridge says that a scout brought word that the enemy were near. The messenger says, "the well-affected in Cambridge are exceeding sad, and say if the cavaliers once get into the town, the counties about are so ill-affected as well as the town or they would be strong enough to keep [it] against all the association."

(No. 593.) 1643, June 22, Finchfield.—John Meade to Sir Thomas B.—The meeting of the hundred is fixed for Saturday next at Wotherfeild, and Sir Thomas's presence is much desired.—Hears that the yeomen were offended by Sir Martin Lumley's carriage towards them, and thinks Sir Thomas's presence will be of service. P.S.—I pray you burn this when you have read it.

(No. 595.) 1643, June 23, Conisb. Castle. Thomas Carne to Sir Thomas B. . . . I have sent up Sir John Oglander and sufficient matter to keep him awhile by the leg, if you do him but justice; without it peradventure the place will be the better for his absence, and some of the clergy (God willing) shall follow him. I desire you to fasten my cousin Lisle to the country with the ordinance for the 300 men, and instructions for the raising of moneys. I desire you to be pleased to send to your servants to preserve the deer which lie within your grounds, now that the park is settled on the Earl of Pembroke . . . P.S.—I have seized on horses and mares which were sent to the island to be secured by malignants, and I understand that more of good value are to come over. As they come I will seize on them, tho' I have no warrant for it, but I desire to have one with all speed, that I may do it by authority upon known malignants.

(No. 596.) 1643, June 22, Markeshall Hall.—Tho. Honeywood, Jo. Sawyer, Ri. Harlakenden, and J. Sparrow to Sir Thomas B.—As Sir Thomas, when last he met them at Chelmsford, could not stay to give directions on what he propounded, they, to accomplish the Parliaments and the Lord General's desire, enclose a paper which they ask Sir Thomas to read, and communicate to Parliament all or such part as he thinks fit, and then send them directions on which they will act.

(No. 597.) 1643, June 22. Anth. Nicoll to Lady Judith Barrington . . . Expresses his regret at leaving Hatfield . . . At my return to this town I met with a sad story, sad in respect that my dear friend Hampden

received a shot through his souldier (*shoulder*) in a late skirmish that was betwixt some horse of the enemy's and ours; otherwise the loss of both sides was near even; only we had the advantage of taking some prisoners of quality, as a son of the Earl of Berkshire, the Recorder's son of London that commanded a troop of horse, with some other commanders. My Lord General moves this day from Tame towards Oxford. The Queen is certainly come to Newark with 4,000 horse and foot; she left behind her 1,500 to face my Lord Fairfax at Leeds, which party, I since hear, has been cut off by Sir Thomas Fairfax, so that Yorkshire is now clear. Sir Thomas Bellasis and Sir Thomas Ingram have left down their commissions upon the Queen leaving the county. Sir William Waller and Sir Arthur Haselrigg have met, and are on their march from Bath towards Wells, where the Marquis now is. Mr. Waller and the rest of those conspirators come to a speedy trial. The Parliament . . . are preparing a petition to be sent to the King by the Earl of Essex to desire his Majesty to return to his Parliament, to disbandon the armies forthwith, and that the ships, castles, and magazines may be settled in such hands as the Parliament may confide in.

(No. 598.) n. d. Will. Hales to Sir Thomas B.—There is little news, but great expectations. Sir William Waller gives in his letters hopes of doing good service.—The Lord General intends to march to-day from Tame; the King is yet at Oxford, the Queen at Newark. Sir John Meldrum is put in Capt. Hotham's place, and Capt. Hotham is prisoner at Nottingham Castle, and it is supposed that Sir John Hotham is secured. Sir William Fairfax writes they hope every soldier to be able to go into the field. The Lords sent to the House of Commons about another treaty with the King, but it was laid by for the present. The House this day was about the Excise, and an ordinance for the giving those the wardships whose fathers die in this service. Next week Mr. Waller and the rest will come to trial. The worst news I know is that Col. Hampden is in great danger; three physicians are gone this day to him. P.S.—I delivered your letter to Mr. Pim, and that to Mr. Goodwin who intends to write by the next.

(No. 599.) 1643, June 23, Langleys. Richard Everarde to Sir Thomas B.—Says that part of the associated forces are gone again to Windsor, where they expect the arrears of their pay at the end of that week, which the writer was forced to promise before they would move.—Asks Sir Thomas to appoint a paymaster to be at London on Monday. Everard will procure of a friend 200^l. or 250^l. for the present, so that he may have it back out of the 20th of the first moneys that come in.—The remainder of the forces are to go to-morrow. Begs Sir Thomas not to omit sending, "for they are upon the least distaste ready to retreat." P.S.—Has received a letter from Jo. Sorel, expressing great want of money for the Committee of the Board, and the not receiving yet any Essex forces, which are desired to be sent with all speed, the Queen being for certain advanced to Newark with 5 or 6,000.

(No. 600.) 1643, June 24, Thame. (Earl of) Essex to the Deputy-Lieutenants of the co. of Essex . . . Desires them to raise 60 able horses in their county, according to the tenor of a late ordinance of Parliament, and send them to him to recruit his own regiment.

(No. 601.) 1643, June 24, Blydlow. Sackvill More to Sir Thomas B. . . . yesterday some of our men came to the army that made an escape from Oxford, which did give report that the King with all his force, as yesterday, was intended to march from Oxford towards the North; also yesterday 80 of their horse brake out and plundered Newport, in Buckinghamshire, in a most miserable manner.—Says that his quarters are near the enemy, and that they expect an attack every night; but his regiment is the bravest in the army, and all confiding men, except Capt. Rosingrave's company; that Capt. having a dispute with the cornet, and the men taking different sides, tho' few with the captain.

(No. 602.) 1643, June 26. Rob. Goodwin to Sir Thomas B. The present Monday, being the 26 of June, we received the sad tidings of Col. Ham[p]den's death; he died on Saturday night last; it being to all honest men a cause of much reluctance and sorrow. This day likewise was read in the House a proclamation which came from Oxford, granting pardon to all members of either House that would come on to Oxford within 10 days, except 5 lords and 13 commoners (named).—The House of Lords voted that they would maintain the Parliament with their lives . . . and desired a declaration might be set forth concerning the Proclamation; House of Commons concurred; the Lord General yet at Tame; but this day Mr. Pim intimated that he would

G. A.
LOWNDES,
ESQ.

go forward upon some design to-morrow; some commanders in the army refuse the covenant; our forces at Leicester have taken some of their commanders; Lord Fairfax is in great want of horse; the Queen advanceth; last night the cavaliers plundered Wickham, and took a troop of the Lord General's horse, and this city took an alarm upon it, and were up in arms all night; Col. Martin's regiment is to go down to the army with all convenient speed . . .

(No. 603.) 1643, June 27, London. Will. Hales to Sir Thomas B. . . . Mr. Hampden is dead, and Capt. Walton at Oxford; Herry is knighted, and has taken a troop of horse which were quartered at Wickam in Buckinghamshire; he plundered the town last night and carried some away prisoners. We hear Sir Samuel Luke went out with 1,000 horse to meet with him as he returns. This day a minister which came from Oxford affirmed in the House of Commons that Nellerfield, and divers others accused of treason in Ireland, were set free by the King's letters, and have now command in King's army: some were colonels, some majors, some captains. P.S. No news from the north nor west. I hear my Lord General is upon his march.

(No. 604.) 1643, June 27, Anth. Nicoll to Sir Thomas B. . . . The enclosed will let you see the resolution of the Lord General about dispatching your forces. The Queen is on her march from Newark, so is the Marquis from the west. Sir W. Waller follows him close in the rear, and will give a good account of that service. Poor Hampden is dead, and I profess to you I have scarce strength to pronounce that word. Never kingdom received a greater loss in one subject. Never man a truer and faithfuller friend . . .

(No. 605.) 1649, June 27. Ed. Covill to Sir Thomas B.—Noticing the absence from a meeting (at Chelmsford?) to hear Essex's letter read of some of the principal inhabitants, and suggesting a mode of making them support the cause.

(No. 606.) 1643, June 28, Aythrop Rothing.—Tho. Griffiths to Sir Thomas B.—Complains that though he has lent money to the Parliament, and was in the Association, and found a volunteer (who was then in service under his excellency), and found a man for the train band, and had paid all manner of demands which any neighbour had paid,—yet he had had his valuable horses taken from him.—He does not know how his benefice is to be assessed.—Asks that the horses, at 12*l.*, and what he lent, some 3*l.*, may be taken in discharge of his 20*th*.

(No. 607.) 1643, Last of June. Thunderley.—H. Mordaunt to Sir Thomas B.—Pleading poverty and asking favour in the matter of the assessment.

(No. 608.) 1643, June 29, Ruckholts. Will. Hickes to Sir Thos. B.—Does not come himself because he wants to be at Mr. Waller's trial to-morrow morning. The bearer, Mr. Humberston, tells him that the woods of Mr. Hen. Petres, seized by ordinance of Parliament, are being plundered by the country people.

(No. 608*a*.) 1643, Last of June, London. James Chaloner to Sir Thomas B.—The bearer is Mr. Cleyburne, a citizen of London, but a gentleman of the north country, and of an ancient family, and my wife's near kinsman, who has married the daughter of Mr. Stane of Stapleford, now assessed at 1,500*l.* per ann. for lands and goods; he contends it is not more than 1,000*l.*; and he has been a voluntary contributor in plate and horses, and will do so again if occasion requires. Asks that Stane may be assessed according to his estate, and then he will be able to pay Cleyburne some money towards his wife's portion.

(No. 609.) 1643, July 1, London.—(Lord) Conway and Kilulta to (Sir Thomas B.) . . . Asks for respite for the twentieth assessed on Hill Hall until he can hear from Lord Say what he intends to do to make Smith pay some money which he has taken up for the writer.

(No. 610.) 1643, July 2, Newport.—Tho. Blechyn-den to Sir Thomas B.—He explains the state of circumstances of John Coxon married to his daughter, with reference to the assessment.

(No. 611.) 1643, July 2, London.—Toby Tyrrell to (Sir Thomas B.) . . . The Lord General upon Saturday in the afternoon sent to both Houses to send him presently a committee both of Lords and Commons, to have their advice upon some special occasion; they accordingly sent. They were Lord Holland, Lord Howard, Sir W. Lewis, Sir John Eveling, Sir Wi. Ermin, and another. They went on Sunday about 11 o'clock away to St. Tabornes, and there stayed to hear word from my Lord General. My lord sent them further that Prince Rupert was come to Buckingham with 5,000 horse, and so it might be unsafe for them to

come to him, and so they returned upon Sunday morning. They say Sir Philip Stapelton has got between Prince Rupert and Oxford, and so hath engaged him, and it is thought that both the armies will be suddenly engaged. Sir William Waller hath beaten a party of my Lord Marquis, and hath taken about 100 horse and as many prisoners, and some magazine, and he writes that he was in such hast then to meet the Marquis that he could not write them any further particulars. Sir John Hotham and his son are both taken, and a bringing to the Parliament. The old man would have fain escaped, but he was taken in the act, and they report that they have seized a very great sum of money of his. A report that the Queen has lately received another overthrow. This is certain; Lord Fairfax is in the field with 1,000 horse and 6,000 foot, and intends to give my Lord of Newcastle battle when he dares. The synod is put off till Thursday next.

(No. 613.) 1643, July 3, Coxhall.—Thomas Honywood to Sir Thomas B.—Says there are some soldiers willing to go their colours if they had money to bear their charges. If Sir Thomas will let Mr. Crane of Coxhall lay out some money for them they will march, otherwise they will not move.

(No. 614.) 1643, July 3, Cambridge. Thomas Lake and Ro. Calthorp to Sir Thomas B., Sir Martin Lumley or any other of the deputy-lieutenants or committees at Wotherfield.—They send a copy of Sir William Alanson's letter, which he intended to send, but then to take himself to the House of Commons, and which copy Sir William gave yesterday to the writers.—Sir William Alanson says that on Friday last he and his wife and children were at the south end of Hull ready for their journey to London. Sir John Hotham called him and said he should not go that tide; but that only his own pinnace should go, wherein was Mr. Saltmarsh and another. Sir John's conduct in this and other Yorkshire matters gave offence to the town; and that day about 5, the mayor, assisted by the gentry of the town, seized the blockhouses and then Capt. Hotham. In the interim Sir John took horse and got to Beverley, where young Col. Bointon apprehended him; he resisting received some little hurt. He and Sir Edward Rhodes, Governor of Beverley (to whom it is thought he fled), are both secured in the ship Hercules, his son in the town, and intended speedily to be sent by ship to London. A fight (conceived to be plotted by Sir John) was at Beverley on Friday last for 10 hours by Sir Hugh Cholmeley's forces, but relief was procured by the ammunition sent by Sir John to his house near Beverley; he having commanded the works at his house at Scarborough to be slighted, and all of consequence there to be carried to Beverley and secured. All trunks, boxes, and treasure (which will be found no little) in both their houses brought to the mayor and sealed up, and their studies and papers sealed up. Sir M. Bointon hath done good service. Most of the horse that came with Capt. Hotham, about 50 which followed towards Hull, are taken, and 140 elsewhere.

(No. 615.) 1643, July 4, London. (Sir) Henry Mildmay to Sir Thomas B.—Hopes that Sir Thomas will accommodate the Lord General, and so give the House and him much satisfaction; and that the forces which he sends will "go speedily and at the pay of the army, otherwise they will do more hurt than good . . . " The House gave great respect to your letter concerning pirgin (purging?) P.S. It is thought "Tompkins and Challinor shall be executed to-morrow. I pray satisfy my Lord General."

(No. 616.) 1643, July 4. Jo. Wylde to Sir Thomas B.—Mentions Mr. Hatt (a solicitor) being made collector for the Isle of Wight.—Promises furtherance in the House of an ordinance which Sir Thomas left in preparation.

(No. 617.) 1643, July 4, Aylesbury.—Richard Smith to Sir Thomas B.—Says they came to Aylesbury on Sunday afternoon; at which time it was certainly informed they had lost some dragoons and most of their forlorn hope by a party of the King's forces, which sallied out of Buckingham and came within 3 miles of Aylesbury. At the same time Sir Philip Stapelton would have gladly charged them, but the ground was so boggy that he could not go over the bridge. The cavaliers were 4,000 horse, ours 3,000 horse.—The cavaliers laid an ambush in some standing corn and damaged the forlorn hope, killing two, and taking three prisoners.—My Lord General removes his quarters from Tame to Ethropp House, some 5 miles from Tame towards Aylesbury this day . . .

(No. 618.) 1643, July 5, Tower. [Sir] Thomas Bendyshe to Sir Thomas B., Sir Martin Lumley and the

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LOWNDES,
Esq.

rest of the commissioners for the co. of Essex. The assessors have rated the estate at 1,100*l.* per ann., but it does not give them satisfaction. He has at times made 1,500*l.* from it; but now by reason of sales of part, his indebtedness, loss for want of his own management, and delay in payment of rents, he would be glad to take 1,000*l.* and let the assessors have the surplus. He had hoped that the imprisonment, and the extraordinary fees thereof, the charges in prison, and the dispersal of his wife and family in different place, and the losses which must follow, would have somewhat abated the strict inquisition into his estate.

(No. 619.) 1643, July 5. Edw. Bond to Sir Thomas B. Asking him to take order for the discharge of a horse of Richard Tailor, seized for Parliament service.

(No. 620.) 1643, July 6, Westm. Harbottell Grimeston to Sir Thomas B. Asking him to get Tailor's horse returned.

(No. 621.) July 11. Wm. M. to Mr. Cheevely at Hatfield Priory. Sends some assessment books, with Mr. Luther's notes, &c.

(No. 622.) 1643, July 13, St. Albans. Theod. Heringe and Tho. Wincall to Sir Thomas B.—They waited Friday, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday on Mr. Treasurer Tailor, to convey moneys to the army. He told them on Friday that the money was ready.—This day we advanced towards the army, being tired of waiting upon an inconstant man to no purpose. He appointed to meet us at Ongar, but we could not find him there.

(No. 623.) 1643, July 24, Tilbury Fort. James Temple to Sir Thomas B., or any other Deputy Lieutenant.—The huge alarm coming to me on Sunday morning out of Kent from Chatham, the consequence of that place made me think upon Essex, and especially this Fort of Tilbury . . . On Sunday by 3 o'clock p.m. I commanded one, Capt. Peacocke, who was bound for the Holy Island, and had besides sea-men 200 armed men for land service, and 40 pieces of ordnance, to fall down for Chatham and secure the dock and the Sovereign with the rest of the ships, which accordingly was done, and took out of other ships honest masters that were known to be able men, and sent them to possess the King's ships, that no treachery might be in them to betray the ships or their provision. The committee for Scotland approved of what I did, who now are gone for Scotland, and by their advice I went by land to Rochester and Chatham to encourage them who through watching and fear were almost at their wits end, as also to give the Maior Capt. Le[e], and Capt. Pett notice what force was coming, that no alarm might ensue that night . . . I went towards Sitting-born, where the forces in rebellion lie, and they by Capt. Lee's forces, and Childer's, and others coming in made a halt, and thought it the safest way to intrench, and that night came no further. This morning the city sent down 500 soldiers more with their arms, and the relation of what I had done gave the colonel much encouragement, who is gone, and at Chatham he is by this time . . . They say the forces at Sennocks (Sevenoaks) in Kent are dispersed, but not suppress altogether; some say they stand on their guard at Tonbridge, a dangerous passage. Some skirmishes have been at Yawlding in Kent, and, so they say, 30 men slain on the rising party, which a countryman writ of and calls it the rogues party.—For my Fort, which of all places concerns the city and kingdom, and Essex and Kent especially, I have been 10 months attending on committee; fair promises, but little done. Men have attended many months, some 10 or 11 months, and not a penny. Some gunners are gone to the King; extremity forceth them. Sometimes 40 men I have had and no arms; sometimes less, and no victuals nor money; and in all these troubles, writing and send night and day, I can get no supply. I would have made the case more public, but such weakness is dangerous to discover. The only way to secure my fort is a ship to ride before it, and then its impregnable and safe, and I have told the committee it will be no charge to the State; such a ship as is not for service will do. Yet seeing some have 60, some 30, some 20, or more or less men in pay, and do nothing but drink and lie idle at a blind river by Rochester, these men would secure my fort, watch the river, prevent any new erecting for sconce or fort 40 miles by Essex or Kent side, secure any magazine for both counties, convey it to them 500 or 1,500 men down the river when passages may be stopt by land; yet could I not see this done, but approved of the motion by all; if not done I know that inconveniency will follow. For 30*l.* or 40*l.* I can cast a trench about

my fort, musket shot distance will secure it by land better than 500 men . . .

(No. 624.) 1643, July 4, Riwley. T. W[white] to Sir Thomas B. at his house in Queen Street . . . Says that notwithstanding Sir Thomas's recommendations Sir Samuel Ofeild has not been of any service to the writer and other ministers who have suffered hardships at Hull at Sir John Hotham's hands.

(No. 625.) [1643] July 15. Our quarters at Hackley in the Hole.—(Major) Sackville Moore, (Major) Nicholas Malford, and (Capt.) Isaack Ewers to []. The mutual complaints of Capt. Rosengrave and Sir Cornet are true. The troop will come to nothing if they remain.—Ask that they may be cashiered and that Mr. Waylett, living near Chelmsford, may be made Capt.

(No. 626.) 1643, July 16, Middle Temple. John Welles to Sir Thomas B.—As his tenant, Mr. Marner says that Sir Thomas demands further satisfaction about the proposition money, he (Welles) affirms that at the first proposition in Beds (where he dwells) he offered 50*l.* (none of his estate or condition offered more), which was accepted by the committee, Sir Oliver Luke and Sir Beauchamp St. John; that he sent out two dragoons listed, 2 geldings, and 2 stone horses; that he has paid besides all dues to the Parliament, and is one of the committee for the county for proposition, and he conceives that it is now to be laid on those who have not contributed at all, or not after their estates . . . The King's army is now at Buckingham, the greatest part of the army; only a garrison remains at Oxford, "and if my Lord General does not protect us we are like to be plundered." Says he will attend Sir Thomas and make good what he writes.

(No. 627.) 1643, July 17. (Sir) W. M(asham) to Sir Thomas B. . . . We had lately some agitation at the Committee of Association touching the Isle of Ely, where some would have referred the security of that place to the Lord Lieutenant of that county, but at last it was thought fit to acquaint the House, which hath resolved that Mr. Terrell Josseline, the governor there, should continue still governor (notwithstanding my Lord General advised him to lay down his commission upon some misinformation from the Island which in great part is very malignant), and that he should take what forces he could get presently for the security of that place, and the committee of Cambridge was required to be assisting to him therein . . . Since my last there is a letter come to Mr. Taylor of our House that Sir William Waller is defeated by those fresh forces that came from the King to relieve Sir R. Hopton on Thursday last. My Lady Waller and the House have as yet no letters to that purpose . . . My Lord General is now at Stony Stratford, and we hope now that Col. Cromwell with his forces is joined with him, and my Lord Gray with Northamptonshire forces he will advance presently . . . This day the Lords and we have agreed upon the instructions for Scotland, and the Commissioners are appointed to set forth from hence on Thursday next. We have also agreed upon the Ordinance for Excise, and it is to begin the 25th of this instant July. We hear that the enemy is come to Oxford with some small forces . . .

(No. 628.) 1643, July 19. Har. Grimston to Sir Thomas B. (*Endorsed*, a letter for the regulation of proportions for the associate counties.) He prays that money may be sent. Some of the Committee are now in his parlour very pressing.—Yesternight we received at the committee for Safety letters from the deputy lieutenants of Kent advertising us that the people are risen in Kent against the Parliament.

(No. 630.) 1643, July 20, Stanton.—W. Spring, Nath. Barnardiston, Tho. Barnardiston, Maurice Barrowe, and Edm. Harvey to Sir Thomas Barrington, Sir Richard Everard, Sir Marten Lumley, John Sayer, and Timothy Middleton, and the rest of the Deputy Lieutenants for the co. of Essex.—Have heard from the commissioners at Cambridge that the enemy approaches near.—Think it requisite that the chief gentlemen of the associated counties should meet at Cambridge the 2d and 3d of August to debate and resolve, and that in the mesme time the addressees should send down some forces to keep off the danger.

(No. 632.) n.d. Philip Allen and John Weylles (?) to Sir Thomas B.—They have this day delivered the full of powder and muskets to Sir Thomas Honeywood; they ask for payment, 90*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

(No. 631.) [1643], July 20 (or 26), Aythrope Roothinge.—Tho. Griffith to Sir Thomas B.—Asks Sir Thomas to interfere about his two geldings taken notwithstanding he has performed all demands, found a

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LOWNDES,
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volunteer and a train man, and lent 3*l*. upon the propositions.

(No. 633.) n.d. (Sir) Tho. Barrington, (Sir) Wm. Masham, (Sir) Ric. Everarde, (Sir) Tho. Honeywood, Har. Grimston, and Ol. Raymond to His Excellency . . . They ask for a warrant to Col. Ven to deliver the arms deposited at Windsor, some sent by the captains of Essex from Maidenhead, and some that were taken from soldiers of Essex that fled from their colours.

(No. 634.) 1643, July 21. John Clotworthy to (Sir) Thomas B.—Requests him to give instructions to the bearer so that he may be more successful in finding out the corn which is to be supplied for Essex, and to give instruction to the constables to bring in money to Sir Thomas.—“Our necessities in Ireland are beyond measure pressing . . . Sir William Waller is gotten again into the field, but the enemy (is) very strong in these parts.” Sir Arthur Haselrig in no danger, though both shot and wounded. The resolutions for 600 horse in London and the parts adjacent is all remarkable of late . . .

(No. 625.) 1643, July 22. (Sir) W. Masham and (Sir) Henry Mildmay to Sir Thomas Barrington, Sir Martin Lumley, and the rest of the Deputy Lieutenants of Essex . . . They send inclosed an order of the House made “to prevent alarms.” There is no mention of horse, because they have resolved to raise a large body, and a great part thereof to be rendezvoused at Cambridge. The trained horse would better be got in readiness. Capt. Turner may continue his company at Cambridge. They will subscribe an order for Capt. Mildmay’s salary if the addressees think fit to prepare an order for it. P.S.—You shall do well to raise part of these forces (whereof 480 are to be sent to Cambridge) out of the remainder of associated forces of our county, subscribed, but not set forth, or that returned without license: and essential to consider of Becontree which have sent no associated forces. The 500 horse to be raised for Essex are ordered for the time thus, &c. &c.

(No. 629.) 1643, July 19, Huntingdon. (Copy.) E. Mountague, Abraham Burrell, John Cassell, Thomas Templer, Robert Vintner, and Jo. Bonner to []—This night at 2 o’clock received intelligence from Peterboro’ that the King’s forces, 400 in number, appeared before that town; the colonel marched out with his ordnance and repulsed them. They hear that Lord Camden intends to set before it that day, and hath a far greater force come into Stamford, and are fortifying there. At the foot “This came to us after the letter was sealed.” (It seems to have been inclosed in No. 625.)

(No. 636.) 1643, July 22, John Fenwick to Sir Thomas B.—Says that Mr. Grimeston wrote by command of the Committee to his Excellency about reducing the Essex men.—Your paymasters peremptorily [refuse] to pay either field officers or yet the 250*l*. I borrowed to pay your men . . . They paid the men and other officers a fortnight’s pay, intimating they had done their commission and so an end of their employment; and if it had never begun it had been better for your regiment, which now, through neglect of them, or I know not whom, is almost brought to nothing. There went away above 150 men in my absence, and not full 200 left, and indeed if I had not borrowed these moneys and spent my pains and purse to keep them together you had had no regiment a month ago.—After more about his great trouble and expense he says, Sir, I never was a reformado or took reformado pay; I had full conformado pay, 42*l*. per mensem, without a company too before I came to the regiment, and refused a regiment under Sir W. Waller to come to yours under my noble kinsman the Lord Gray of Wark. . . . I must expect my 2 months’ pay now finished and the moneys to my Lord General I borrowed . . . P.S.—The Major expects his 2 months’ pay also.

(No. 637.) 1643, July 22. Robert King to Sir Thomas B.—Says that unless a speedy remedy be applied their troop will come to little: at its first coming it was not above 47 strong; and through sickness and failing of horses it is now much weaker: and the captain absents himself, which is a great discouragement. Asks that the captain be enjoined to attend, and suggests that a new captain should be appointed, or that the troop should be cast into another troop, and then the county be freed from the unnecessary charge of officers.

(No. 638.) 1643, July 22. (Capt.) Robert Cobbett to Sir Thomas B., at his house in Queen Street, Covent Garden.—Complains that the treasurer said he had no order from Sir Thomas to pay the writer and his officers, tho’ he had orders to pay the rest of the captains and officers in Sir Thomas’ regiment.—Begs that he

may be paid: says he is 10 weeks’ pay behind for himself and officers.

(No. 639.) 1643, July 23, Cambridge. Edward Clenche, Tho. Cooke, R. Foxton, James Thompson, and Saml. Spaldyng to Sir Thomas B. and Sir Thomas Honeywood and the rest of the deputy lieutenants.—They inclose copy of a letter received that morning from Col. Cromwell showing what danger they are in, and how the enemy approaches . . . Lord Fairfax and Lord Willoughby joining together (blessed be God) have taken Gainsborough (the most considerable passage over the river Trent except Newark), and therein the Earl of Kingston with some treasure, and yet hold the same though with much difficulty, which is the cause of the requiring this speedy supply.—They beg the addressees to send men and money.—They are sending away the 2 troops required by Col. Cromwell, and are raising what other strength they can to send to him, leaving themselves very destitute to maintain their garrison.

(No. 640.) 1643, July 23, London. Lionell Copley to Sir Thomas B.—Lord Gray is not gone into Scotland, but is in the Tower because he refused to go.—His Excellency will do what Sir Thomas asks, but he desires that men might be sent up to recruit the regiments rather than put one of them into another . . .

(No. 641.) 1643, July 24, Chelmsford. Sir Thomas Honeywood and Jo. Sayer to Sir Thomas B.—Say that they have collected many dragoons and foot who are willing to return to the army if they may have their pay due: some would be content only with advance and assurance of their pay when they come there.—They send some officers for instructions, as the treasurer will pay nothing without Sir Thomas’ order. They are going to London, and ask for a reply there.

(No. 642.) [1643]. July 24, Westminster. (Sir) W. Masham to Sir Thomas B.—Hopes he received the letter about the 480 foot that they were to send immediately, otherwise he fears Col. Cromwell will be in some danger, and also the associated counties.—Hopes these 2,000 foot will put them in security especially when the horse intended for the rendezvous at Cambridge be sent there.—Hopes that day or to-morrow to send the ordnance for the horse.—Sends inclosed under Sir Henry Mildmay’s hand (who sat in Sir Thomas’ chair) a list of the proportions concluded on last Saturday at the Committee of Association.—For the 2,000 foot which are to be sent to Cambridge, I hear you are upon listing all, which will be another special means of our safety. The like is intended now in London; and have petitioned the House for a Committee of our House to effect the business which is granted.—News that Exeter is relieved by the Earl of Warwick, who has taken 3 forts of the enemy, with 12 pieces of ordnance and 40 men and 2 captains: and that Lord Willoughby has taken Gainsborough.—Hears that Sir W. Waller has come to the Lord General with about 1,200 horse, so that now he hopes the Lord General will be active, having a supply of horse which was his main defect. “The commanders of the army petitioned our House on Saturday to have some defects amended, and we have appointed a committee to consider of the same, and of remedies. The Kentish men that are risen (about 2,000, 500 armed) have petitioned the committee of the safety. They stand upon 2 main things amongst some others: 1st, that they may not be forced to take the new Covenant; 2d, that they may enjoy the Common Prayer Book according to law. We have sent a good force, some 2,000, to join with those of that county for suppressing of them . . . It is good for our county to have an eye upon the waterside joining upon Kent; that there be no intercourse between our malignants and theirs . . . P.S.—If you send trained men for this present supply to Cambridge (as I conceive you must), I pray spare Ongar, who you know sent their trained men to my Lord General when others did not, and “2 months’ pay.—When you have read this, burn it.”

(No. 643.) 1643, July 25, Colne Priory.—Ri. Harlakenden to Sir Thomas B., Sir Martin Lumley and the rest of the commissioners for the Hinkford Hundred.—A statement of what he knows as to what his sister Earle contributed to the Parliament in money and plate.

(No. 644.) 1643, July 25, Cambridge. Thomas Cooke, Edw. Clenche, Wi. Symonds, and James Thompson to Sir Thomas B. and the rest of the deputy lieutenants and committee in the co. of Essex.

(No. 645.) 1643, July 24, Huntingdon (copy). Abraham Burrell, John Castell, Thomas Templer, and T. Fullwood.—Our scout, now returned from Stamford, tells us that this morning early noble Col. Cromwell, Col. Hobert, with Col. Palgrave sat down before Burleigh

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LOWNDES,
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House by Stamford (wherein was 2 colonels, six captains, with about 200 horse and 300 foot). At the first sitting down Cromwell sent a trumpet to summon the cavaliers, with offer of free quarter to leave only the place and their arms; thereto the cavaliers returned they would neither give nor take quarter, but fight it out to the last man. Whereupon the col. caused the ordnance to play upon the house, but after a few hours proved no good would be done that way. Whereupon our colonels caused their musketeers in 3 squadrons to draw up to the house; that in a little time the cavaliers sounded a parley. Whereupon the colonel sent to the not to kill a man more upon pain of death (notwithstanding their first peremptory refusal). In this manner the house, all the commanders and soldiers were taken, with all arms and whatever else, and not above 6 men slain on both sides. And while this was doing the colonel sent out Captain Dodson, Wanton, and Disborow to meet with 400 of the enemy and had notice were coming to assist the cavaliers. Capt. Dodson being first in with them was wounded and beaten from his horse, but rescued by Capt. Wanton, and then together falling upon that rabble slew about 50 of them and wholly dispersed and routed the rest. Our scout tells us Col. Cromwell gave great commendation of Col. Palgrave's men. Col. Cromwell took it extremely ill that Capt. Paces was not sent unto him, seeing he so earnestly desired it.

(No. 646.) 1643, July 25, Cambridge.—Edw. Clenche, Tho. Cooke, Tho. Symons, James Thompson, and John Cutts to Sir Thomas B. and the rest of the deputy lieutenants for the co. of Essex:—requesting them to continue Capt. Richard Turner, his officers and soldiers, at Cambridge, because there are few soldiers there, and to supply him with pay for himself, and officers and soldiers during the time that the addressees please he shall remain there.—Col. Cromwell has taken Burleigh House and Stamford, and near 500 cavaliers, with divers commanders and 200 horse, and all their arms.

(No. 647.) 1643, July 25. William Lenthall, speaker, to Sir Thomas B., Sir Rich. Everard, Sir Martin Lumley and the rest of the deputy lieutenants and committees in the co. of Essex:—"You may perceive the attempts the enemy hath lately made; their design was to break into the 6 associated counties and to make you groan under the same miseries other counties do. But for the present it hath pleased God to prevent their designs by means of Lord Wiltoughby of Parham, and Col. Cromwell, which will enrage the enemy the more to make a second attempt to invade your fresh counties. For the prevention whereof the House hath ordered that 200 soldiers with a month's pay should be forthwith sent out of the 6 associated counties to Cambridge to be employed there, and upon the confines of the 6 associated counties, out of which confines the co. of Cambridge are required to send the forces that may be spared for the defence of Gainsborough and the parts adjacent; and also that 6,000*l.* should be speedily sent out of the 6 associated counties for payment of the forces that are now sent forth from Cambridge to Gainsborough, and those other forces that are now with Col. Cromwell belonging to the 6 associate counties, of which number of 2,000 soldiers your proportion cometh unto 480, and your proportion of the money cometh unto 720*l.*, which men you are forthwith to send to Cambridge with a month's pay, and also your proportion of money to be paid to Mr. Robert Castle, the chairman of the Committee of Association at Cambridge, upon account; for the repayment whereof (being an extraordinary disbursement) the House will take special care."

(No. 648.) 1643, July 25. (Sir) Richard Everarde to his brother [in law] Sir Thomas B.—"Yesternight, about 12 o'clock, I received these inclosed. This morning very early I had an intimation that many in our parts refuse the Covenant, suspected upon this ground, that they have formerly taken an oath to the contrary.—He desires advice therein.—It's reported by our carrier that came from London last night that the insurrection in Kent increases, many of our countrymen crossing the water and joining with them . . . I conceive necessary to guard well the waterside. I have despatched the letters to the captain this morning."

(No. 649.) [1643], July 27, Stowmarket. Will. Playfers, W. Spring, Nath. Barnardiston, Phil. Parker, Isaac Appleston, Fra. Bacon, Maurice Burrowe, Tho. Barnardiston, Brampton Guidon, and Wi. Bloyse to Sir Thomas B., Sir Richard Everard, Sir Martin Lumley, Sir Thomas Honnywood, John Sayce, Timothy Middle-

ton, Esqres, and the rest of the deputy lieutenants.—"We have received a letter from Col. Cromwell earnestly pressing the assembling of the committee out of all the associated counties at Cambridge; also an ordinance of Parliament for raising 2,000 men within the associated counties to march with all speed to Cambridge . . . We have sent out warrants for raising our proportion of soldiers, which we intend shall be ready to march to Cambridge on Wednesday the 9th of August." They ask the addressees to send their proportion of men, and some of them, the commissioners, to meet the writers at Cambridge. P.S. The Hertfordshire gentlemen are to be acquainted with the contents of this letter.

(No. 650.) 1643, July 28, Northumberland, W. At the Committee of the Lords and Commons for the safety of the kingdom. Say and Sele, Ed. Howard, Jo. Pym, and Sam. Vassall to Sir Thomas B. and the rest of the deputy lieutenants.—Whereas there is necessity to raise a considerable force of horse and foot under Sir W. Waller to relieve some parts of the kingdom in distress, and suppress the forces raised by the King without consent of both Houses of Parliament, which plunder and spoil the well affected.—They require the addressees to raise in Essex 4 troops of horse (whereof Captain Rich's troop to be one), well furnished with saddles, pistols, and riders, and 1,000 musketeers on horseback into Romford on Tuesday next, to be joined with the forces of the city of London, for the safety of London and the parts adjacent, and other parts of the kingdom.—They are to make up the number out of the light horse of the county, which shall be returned back when the service is ended. In the mesne time that Committee will take care of the safety of Essex.—The addressees are to send 6 weeks' pay for the 4 troops of horse and 1,000 dragoons out of the money received in Essex by virtue of the ordinance of both Houses for assessing the 20th part. All well affected in the county are to assist in the matter.

(No. 653.) [1643], Monday, 11^a hora., Romford. (Sir) Henry Holcroft and (Major) J. Sparrowe to Sir Thomas B.—They send inclosed letters which came to them, by which Sir Thomas will perceive the northern storm grows near them; and they doubt not Sir Thomas will, by uniting all the neighbour counties, stop the enemy before he enters their quarters. They beseech him not to send out their men in small parties, but to march on with all their united forces.

(No. 656.) 1643, July 28, Cambridge. Edw. Clenche, W. Symonds, Tho. Cooke, and Robert Slamey to Sir Thomas Honnywood and the rest of the deputy lieutenants.—They inclose copy of a letter dated 27 July 1643 from Capt. Bryant. They conceive the dep. lieutenants of Essex will take care for the payment of such forces as were raised in Essex; as they have not sent money, the writers have let the men have money hitherto, hoping to be repaid; but finding that county backward, they are forced to hold their hands. Hope they will pay Capt. Bryant, his officers and soldiers.

(No. 657.) 1643, July 28. From our quarters in Bockumsfield.—Symon Gray to Sir T. B.—"I did understand from my Lord Gray of Warke when the army was at Thame, that some order might be taken for my monthly means to be paid to me. Since that I did understand by Mr. Heringe, our minister, and by our lieutenant-colonel, that order was by you that I should be paid."—He presses for payment.

(No. 657.) 1643, July 31, London. (Major) J. Sparrow to Sir Thomas B.—Says he has taken order to furnish the 40 horses, and is confident that by Saturday next the other 100 might also be provided. . . . Finds he shall get little abated of 10*l.* the horse. The disbursements being great the undertakers desire 100*l.* on account, which, for the present, he cannot procure. Asks further directions. The bearer will undertake to furnish the horses, and desires 100*l.*; he (Sparrow) will answer for him. In a P.S. he says he has forborne to speak to Capt. Tucker "on that business," because he is informed of a gentleman that is very fit for the service:—will wait on Sir Thomas at Romford on Thursday about it.

(No. 658.) [1643], July 31. (Earl of) Manchester to Sir Thomas B., Sir Thomas Checke and the rest of the deputy lieutenants.—As the Parliament has given to him the command of such horse as shall be raised in Essex, he urges them to raise the horse with all possible speed, and let him know where they are to be summoned, and he will come down if they think it of advantage to the service. He will be glad that the gentlemen of the county that will engage themselves in that service may command, as captains of the horse their county raises.

G. A.
LOWNDES,
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(No. 659.) 1643, Aug. 1, Quarters, near Windsor.—Edward Wolfe to Sir Thomas B.—About differences between the officers in his regiment.—“Yesterday the major would have delivered a pair of new colours, which had three spots in them, to Capt. Eaurs, and Major Hallford was to have his, which he hath marched withall since Col. Skipwith went off; but he (Eaurs) would not receive them, but would have mine or hold them he had still, and said he scorned to march below me, and did upbraid me . . . concerning my profession, being a tradesman . . . I told him, tho’ I were a tradesman, I were a gentleman, and I can shew my coat.” The major said it should be disputed before a commander of note, but Eaurs would not, and resolved to appeal to Sir Thomas. The writer appeals to Sir Thomas, who gave him his colours; says that he had yielded precedence to Major Fallford (who was under Lord Norwich) and so lost one degree, but hopes he shall not lose two.

(No. 660.) 1643, Aug. 1. (Sir) Thomas Honeywood and (Major) Jo. Sayer to Sir Thomas B., Sir Richard Everard, Harbottle Grimston, Esq., and the rest of the deputy lieutenants, at Chelmsford . . . They are informed that many of Captain Petheroe’s soldiers refuse to march with him to Cambridge, some because it is near harvest, and some desiring more pay, and some will not stir without their present pay here. This day they are all appointed to meet at a rendezvous at Kelvedon, and they intend to help him away there with his company; but nevertheless they will come to Chelmsford if the addressees send word by the bearer. They enclose a letter from a captain who conveyed a company out of Tendring Hundred, and ask the addressees to return an answer to the committee. They enclose certain questions which they have drawn up, and desire answers. They enclose an account of what they have paid to several captains, and certain other accounts.

(No. 661.) 1643, Aug. 1. (The deputy lieutenants?) to the Earl of Essex. (Draft, corrected by Sir Thomas B.) They plead the vast charges on the well-affected in Essex as an excuse for asking that the broken companies of the Essex forces may be completed by putting many into one, so as to make up full numbers, to be commanded by such of their country captains as the earl shall find fitted. This will save the expense of officers in command of a small number of men. They wish to have one regiment formed of all the foot that were sent out of their 3 regiments there, and who marched up so distinguished, all of which are only equal to one regiment. They ask also that the earl will order that the dragoons may all be contracted into such companies only as may be completed.

(No. 662.) Copy of a letter to the Speaker (by the deputy lieutenants?) They are engaged in endeavouring to satisfy his Excellency’s commands to send soldiers to strengthen the army under him . . . They ask him to move the House again to consider of the necessity of a power to compel fit men to serve at the pay of the army, and to punish such as fly from their colours.

(No. 663.) 1643, Aug. 1, Cambridge. Thomas Cooke, Tho. Martyn, Tho. Symons, Wi. Symonde, Tho. Russell, William Harlakenden, and James Thompson to Sir Thomas B. and the rest of the deputy lieutenants.—Hearing that the Earl of Newcastle with a great force has regained Gainsborough and is marching towards the associated counties, and being informed that unless their own forces remaining in the co. of Lincoln be at once relieved by the associated counties they will be in danger of destruction, and the whole association be exposed “to the fury and cruelty of the popish armie,” the writers, pursuant to parliamentary orders, desire the addressees to send to Cambridge forthwith all the horse, foot, arms, and money they can raise within the co. of Essex, to be employed for the security of the associated counties and the frontiers, as they shall receive orders from the committee or their commanders . . . A P.S. is added, signed by Anho. Irby and Miles Corbett, and R. Foxton (?) joining in the desire of the writers of the letter.

(No. 664.) 1643, Aug. 1, Huntingdon. Oliver Cromwell to the Deputy-Lieutenants of the co. of Essex. “The time I was absent from Nottingham this bearer was forced to borrow of the Maor of Nottingham 100l. for the payment of the three companies belonging to your counties, besides shoues, stockings, shirts, and billett money, which I promised should be repaid. I receivinge no money out of your countyes where withall to doe itt, I can but refer it to your considerations; for I thinke it is not expected that I should pay your soulders out of my owne purse. This is the summe of his desire whoe rests yours truly lovinge

“frind Oliver Cromwell.” A.P.S. desires them to recruit their two companies and send them up with haste. (No. 665.) 1643, Aug. 1, London. (Maioir) J. Sparrow to Sir Thomas B.—Has endeavoured to satisfy all commands, and hopes by Thursday next all things will be ready. Finds difficulty in furnishing the full number of muskets and backs and breasts by reason so many are taken up for Ireland . . . He moved Mr. Pim that Captain Hacker’s troop might be part of the number of 500 horse imposed on the co. of Essex, and Pim promised to move the House in it.

(No. 666.) 1643, Aug. 1, past 12 at night. Anth. Nicoll to Sir Thomas B. . . , Our army is not in so good a condition as is wished, yet not so ill as ’tis made neither; the train of artillery is somewhat too big, but it will soon be amended . . . The Parliament has this [day] declared that my Lord General’s army shall be forthwith recruited, a constant supply of money provided, the arrears paid, those persons that have scandalised his Excellency, or any of the officers of the army, severely punished. The City of London at a Common Council have done the like, and to-morrow send 2 of their aldermen and 4 of their common council men with an assurance from the city that they will live and die with him . . . My Lord General has sent 14 troops of horse under the command of Monsieur Dalbier, to the relief of Gainsborough. God graut they come timely enough.

(No. 667.) 1643, Aug. 2. Sir Thomas Barrington and the rest of the Committee?] to John Pym (draft). The county having parted with all the horses they had fit for present use, they think that in order to prevent and repress risings and attacks, and accordingly their suit is, that Capt. Rich’s troop may be left with them.

(No. 668.) 1643, Aug. 2, Waltham. John Alcock to Sir Thomas Barrington. Asks that 2 mares, which have been taken from Mrs. Wills, during her husband’s absence, may be restored. Mr. Wills has no others left; and he has paid all impositions laid upon him.—The writer has collected near 200l., which he desires to pay to Sir T. B.

(No. 669.) 1643, Aug. 2, Febmersh. Thomas Lake to Sir Henry Holcroft, or any other of the Deputy-Lieutenants at Rumford.—Last night he was sent unto by Capt. Harlakenden to send a light horse furnished to go on this service with Sir William Waller. He has not a horse on which he can ride. Before he left London he listed a horse which cost 5l. . . . He is altogether unfurnished of horse and furniture; for when he listed his horses (living in London as he still does) he sent away all he had.

(No. 670.) 1643, Aug. 2, Colchester. G. Gilbert to Sir T. B. and the rest of the Deputy-Lieutenants. Has received a letter from Harlakenden to send a light horse to Rumford to-morrow. He formerly had a similar order from the Earl of Warwick, but upon his petition was discharged. He is an old lame man, and also a freeman of Colchester, which town and the burgesses inhabiting it were not many years since at the Council Board freed from finding light horse by adding to their trained band 50 soldiers, which they did. He at this time sends a corslet and a musket, and two men to serve in them. Asks to be discharged from finding a light horse. Says he is brother to Mrs. Smith, Sir George Smith’s and Lady Barrington’s intimate friend. Asks that his mare may be returned home.

(No. 671.) 1643, Aug. 2, Westminster. Jo. Pym to his brother Sir T. B. I am sorry that rumours should so disturb your county, and discourage those preparations that are most necessary to the common liberty. I know of no such speech of Sir Samuel Luke’s that should give any cause of amazement. It is true that Bristow is a great loss, and may endanger all the west if not quickly prevented, and therefore we use all the means we can to raise a considerable army to send into those parts. My Lord General’s army is much weakened by sickness, but the least proportion that is spoken of is 3,000 men able to march, 2,000 horse, and 3,000 sick men. The infection and want of money, and of intertainment in the new leases in London, are the cause of this determination. The 1st is in the immediate hand of God, to which we must submit, the other two we labour to remedy, and hope to prevayle. The common people of the city seem to [be] very hartly and earnest to in a body, and to shut up all theire shoppes. The committee of militia and common counsell have resolved to prevent my Lo. Generall’s army, and to send 2 aldermen, and 4 common counsellmen to [] order. We have resolved to pass an ordinance for pressinge, as soon as it is passed you shall receive it.

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I thank you for your forwardness in raising the horse and dragoons. I pray send as many musketeers to have horses as you can. In the north, God be thanked, matters goe reasonable prosperously. Col. Cromwell, in the taking of Burlye House took five troops of horse, three of dragoons, three companies of foot. Sure that they have beaten General forces before Gainsborough, and if my Lord of Newcastle's work had not come upon them in the very instant, they had had a more compleat victory. We are studying all the ways we can to save Gloucester, Exeter, and the other western townes now in danger upon the loss of Bristol. I cannot find my nephew Nichols; since I received your letter, he went from me but a little before. I call'd since at his lodging where he was not. I mean to send your man thither again. My Lord Manchester will not be here till this morning, and then I will deliver that which is directed to him.

(No. 672.) Wed. morning. T. Pellware to Sir T. B.—Thanks for favours shown to his officers and soldiers. News yesterday by "a friend from the army that the King's and our forces faced each other, but there was a river betwixt them. Presently after a commanded party was taken out, consisting of about 100 horse, which advanced towards the enemies who were presently met and encountered with a greater number, eight of their part were slain, and five of ours; we lost two captains which were taken prisoners, one of them was Dundacy, a gallant Scotchman."

(No. 673.) [1643], Aug. 3. R. G. to Sir T. B.—Alludes to the loss of Bristol and Gainsborough, thinks Exeter in danger, mentions the deputation of aldermen and common councilmen to the Lord General. The vote of the Houses that we shall have press for 4,000 men, and shall have a vindication . . . "A council of war is chosen by the committee of the safety, I am sorry you were not here at that time. Of our House there is Mr. Pim, Sir Gil. Gerrat, Sir Jo. Clotworthie, Mr. Jepson, Mr. Crew; divers others are chosen out of the House."

(No. 674.) n. d. Sir William Masham, Sir Mart. Lumley, and Har. Grimston to Sir Richard Everard, Bt., Sir Henry Holcroft, Timothy Middleton, and John Sayer, Esqrs.—You know that Sir T. Barrington was entrusted by both Houses of Parliament with 4,000*l.* for fortifying our county and the buying of so many arms as were taken from us by the King upon his first expedition into the north, out of which money we have borrowed . . . pounds, for payment of our adiute officers, and buying of drums, colours, halberds, and other necessities for the use of the associated forces. This money must be raised out of the 4,500*l.* which is to be raised in our county according to the order of the association, whereof you are appointed treasurers.—The writers then state what Sir T. B. and they have engaged to pay, and ask that money may be sent.

(No. 676.) 1643, Aug. 3, Cambridge. Tho. Cooke, Edw. Clenche, Miles Sandys, Miles Corbet, Wi. Symonde, Tho. Symonde, James Thompson, William Harlakenden to Sir Thomas Honeywood and the rest of the Dep. Lieutenants. They are alarmed by the approaches of the Earl of Newcastle's army, now at Gainsborough, executing the Commission of Array, and having with him 4,000 foot besides horse. Lord Willoughby and those at Lincoln have sent for Col. Cromwell to relieve them there, without whose help they cannot subsist there long. The foot that is with the colonel is very inconsiderable at present . . . We again crave your help. Here are four companies of your county now in this town, and we desire six companies more at least . . . We have writ for a greater proportion out of the other associated counties; if you now desert us we fear we shall not sit here or in these parts any longer, to trouble you with letters any more. . . . We purpose to-morrow to send away 3 companies of foot to Stamford.

(No. 677.) 1643, Aug. 3. Dorothy Fytche to Sir T. B. Asks to be released from the lance he was charged with.

(No. 678.) 1643, Aug. 4. Perce. Essex Cheek to Sir T. B. Hears that Sir Thomas gave the country such satisfaction at Rumford yesterday that he hopes the business of raising the horse will be soon perfected speedily . . . It is certain that Lord Carlisle is gone with 40 horse to the cavaliers.

(No. 679.) 1643, Aug. 4, Rumford. . . . to Lord . . . Fair copy of a letter asking that Capt. Nathaniel Rich may be made colonel of the 500 horse, which with all speed they will endeavour to raise and complete.

(No. 680.) 1643, Aug. 4. Oliver Cromwell to the Dep. Lieutenants for the co. for Essex. Gentlemen, I being at Cambridge and meeting there with some monies which came from you, some doubt was made whether that monie was intended to be your proportion of the 3,000*l.* assigned mee by the House of Commons towards the payment of my troops. If it bee in persuance of their order I beseech you send word; your letters make it cleere to mee; but yet, because doubt is made thereof, none beinge able to resolve it better than you, I should be very glad to have it from yourselves, and rest your humble servant.

William Harlakenden to the same. Asking for money lest his forces be obliged to return.

Miles Corbet to the same. He is desired by the committee to tell them to take care that the companies there may be recruited, and such as have not appeared, or have run away, may be sent to that place, so that the companies may be full.

(No. 681.) 1643, Aug. 5. Richard Smith to Sir T. B.—The dragoons are to be paid this day, and on Monday next a fortnight's pay. The foot soldiers are to have 3 weeks' pay next week. We have paid all the captains of dragoons 2 months' pay, except Capt. Rosingrave, who, as I am informed, hath not above 8 or 10 dragoons there . . . I conceive your worship need not send 1,000*l.* down at present (unless all the captains and officers should be paid their demands), for there are not above 20 or 40 in any one captain's company of soldiers, as Capt. Aylett did certify me this day, who came now from the army.

(No. 682.) [1643], Aug. 5, Boston. F. Willoughby to Col. Cromwell. Since the business at Gainsborough, the hearts of our menn have been so deaded, as we have lost most of them by running away, so as we were forced to leave Lincoln on a sudden . . . I am now at Boston, where we are but very poor in strength, so as without some speedy supply I fear we shall not hold this long neither: my Lord General I perceive hath writ to you to draw all your forces together . . . If you will stop my Lord of Newcastle, you must presently draw them to him and fight um, for without we be master of the field we shall all be pulled out by the ears one after another. The foot, if they come up, may march very securely to Boston, which, to me, will be very considerable to your association, for if they get that town, which is now very weak for defence for want of men, I believe they will not be long out of Norfolk and Suffolk.

(No. 684.) 1643, Aug. 6, 11 of the clock. Oliver Cromwell to the Deputy Lieutenants of Essex, theise, hast, hast, posthast.—Gentlemen, you see by this inclosed the necessitye of goeing out of our ould pace. You sent indeed your part of the 2,000 foote; but when they came they as soon returned. Is this the way to save a kingdom? Where is the doctereine of some of your countye concerninge the trayned hands and other forces not goeing out [of] the association. I wish your forces may bee ready to meete with the enimie when hee is in the association. Hast what you can; not your part only of 2,000 foote, but I hope 2,000 foote att least. Lord Newcastle will advance into your bowells. Better joyne when others will joyne, and can joyne with you, then stay till all be lost; hasten to our helpe. The enimie in all probability wil be in our bowells else in ten dayes; his armie is powerfull. See your men come and some of your gentlemen and ministers come along with them, that so they may be delivered over to those shall command them, otherwise they will returne at pleasure. If we have them att our armie wee can keepe them. From your faithfull servant.

(No. 685.) 1643, Aug. 7, Alghamston. Will. Peyton to Sir T. B., or other the gentlemen sitting at the White Hart at Romford. Having received from the constable a warrant to appear with a lance horse completely furnished, he desires to be excused, having only 80*l.* per annum, and having neither horse, furniture, nor money to buy them.

(No. 686.) 1643, Aug. 7, Chelmsford. John Dernwall to Sir T. B. and the rest of the Dep. Lieutenants at the White Hart, Romford.—In obedience to their warrant he has warned those charged with lances in his division, and so has his partner Cooke those in his division, and he has sent a return by Mr. Pascall of Much Baddow. Has received a letter from Sir Henry Mildmay, of Moulsham, saying he is willing to find a horse, and had furnisht himself with one, which horse with many others were taken away from him by Col. Lang, and all the furniture which belonged to that horse; and now he is altogether unfurnisht and does not know how to furnish himself so suddenly. (In a

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P.S. he names some in his and his partner Cook's divisions who have been warned.)

(No. 687.) 1643, Aug. 8, Markshall. Sir Thomas Honywood to Sir T. B. Almost all of the company which I sent to Cambridge are come, ran away, and will not by no means be persuaded to return.—Asks for advice.—I have assigned Capt. Rosengrave's moneys, which he saith is due to him for pay, and have given him the warrant to carry up all the dragoons to the army, which were come away and have stuck here too long.

(No. 688.) [1643], Aug. 9, Lord's Day. Sir T. B. to Sir W. Masham.—I directed the guards to be at Bow Bridge (or near) and at the washes. I beseech you take some care of it, as I have done of a world of particulars incident to that work, and put me not upon Harloe and Waltham as if we confined each other to a speare (*sphere*?); but let the work be done near Waltham, the place is that I wrote of. . . . I cannot be in all parts. I was very remote when the business came to me. I wrote to you and to Mr. Write. Where was the difficulty of 16 dragoons or 287 that I must now be left to Harloe and Waltham, when the work was to be done and I to go forth to serve the county in great business to-morrow (God willing). But the like is for the horses. I am confined to Harloe and Waltham, when some part of Ongar is far nearer to me, and Waltham five good miles more remote. 'Tis no day no time to dilate. I have informed the bearer.

(No. 689.) 1643, Aug. 9, Mones. Ed. Birkhead to Sir T. B.—Recommends the bearer, John Ramsey, who has been in service abroad, and an officer in service here under the Lord General and Sir William Waller ever since the war began, and is desirous to continue in service to the Parliament under Lord Manchester, and asks an employment for him.

(No. 690.) 1643, Aug. 10, St. Martin's Lane. Tho. Alcocke to Sir T. B.—Please to give to this bearer a letter unto Mr. Eldrid that those that shall be nominated by me may have those goods of Sir Nic. Byrons at the rate they are appraised, and if it were without your prejudice that they might be redeemed without any appraising, in regard he thinks it a disgrace to have them appraised.

(No. 691.) 1643, Aug. 11. J. Hobarte, John Polls, John Palgrave, Sen. Astley, Miles Hobarte, Valentine Pell, Fran. Ferney, Phill. Calthorpe, Gre. Gawsset, W. Smythe, John Coke, Tho. Sotherton, and two others (the committee at Cambridge) to Sir T. B., Sir W. Marsham, Sir Tho. Honywood, and the rest of the Dep. Lieutenants for Essex.—The approach of the northern force so near threatening to all that ought to be dear unto us. . . . we desire a speedy and full meeting of 7 or 8 of the dep. lieutenants of each of the 6 engaged counties, and as many other gentlemen as please, to resolve of means to stop, if not repel, so formidable yet Popish enemy. We have thought fit to raise all the force we can and cause them to advance to our frontiers. . . . The place we desire may be Bury, the time on Thursday next.

(No. 692.) 1643, Aug. 2, Wonsted. Sir Henry Mildmay to Sir T. B. . . . I stay this day to view the passages and fords of our river of Hackney. By virtue of the same intelligence I spake with my lord mayor, Sir John Melldrom and Sir Will. Waller, touching the design upon Waltham Abbey; but that place must be secured before it be talked on, lest it be prevented. I pray you confer with those parties I have here mentioned. . . . Move the House if it be possible this very day to direct an ordinance to be drawn speedily that good ministers may be paid their just tithes, or else we shall endanger the losing of a great part; for Mr. Wharton, Mr. Collins, of Brantree, with divers other godly ministers, do grievously bemoan themselves that they cannot get bread for their families, and abundance of them intend to come up with a petition to the House. It will, therefore, be great wisdom for the House to prevent them. . . .

(No. 693.) 1643, Aug. 12, Ipswich. Jo. Brandlinge (bailiff of Ipswich) to the townsmen of Harwich. (Copy.)—Gives the news sending of three ships laden with Danes upon that coast intending to land upon the Norfolk or Suffolk coast.

(No. 694.) 1643, Aug. 12. Ric. Hanken and Roger Coleman to [Harbottle Grimston]. (Copy.) Sending the bailiff of Ipswich's letter, and asking him to raise the trained band of Tendring Hundred.

(No. 695.) 1643, Aug. 13. H. Grimeston to his son. Encloses Nos. 693 and 694, and says he has been at Harwich where they want 10 great guns to furnish the new works, and those things mentioned in a piece of paper enclosed (*not there*). They can not use the great

guns they have or the muskets lately sent from Colchester. Capt. Leslye, with part of his trained band there, are not sufficient to secure the two forts. Asks that some one may be sent to command, and he (the writer) will willingly obey.

(No. 682.) [1643, Aug.] Harbottle Grimeston (and Sir Tho. Honywood, Jo. Sayer, and Jo. Eldred, dep. lieutenants) to Sir T. B.—Mentions the alarms of Danish ships and other rovers and pirates. . . . Fifty men will take the town.—Asks for the things mentioned in the note he sent in the last letter, and money for making bullets and swords at Ipswich; and that Capt. Richard Hawkin's commission may be sent, for no one will obey him, being without authority, and the town is not watched, and the works are not guarded. . . . If officers be not ready to receive the men which he sends to Cambridge he fears they will all soon be back. . . . If the dragoniers which are come from the Earl of Essex are not wanted for the intended purpose, Sir T. B. may dispose of them for the use of Lord Fairfax.

(No. 696.) 1643, Aug. 16. Copy. Order of the House of Parliament that 20,000 soldiers with so many guns, trumpets, and chirurgeons, as the Committee of the House of Commons for the six associated counties shall think fit, shall be raised and impressed, &c., &c.

(No. 697.) [1643, Aug. 18.] Manchester to Sir T. B.—He has desired Sir Thomas Cheeke and Mr. Wright to endeavour to get arms and other things ready for Capt. Mildmay's troop.—Wishes to have Capt. Mildmay with him.—Expresses his obligations to Sir T. B.

(No. 698.) 1643, Aug. 19. Capt. William Poe to the Deputy Lieutenants and Committee for the co. of Essex.—Six days having passed since Lynn declared against the Parliament, he is surprised that the association has not raised more forces, particularly as the Earl of Newcastle is said to have promised to relieve it if besieged. They have chosen Sir Hamond le Strange to be their governor, and he has promised out of his own estate to advance them some thousand pounds, and that 20 others shall raise as much more, with 4 or 5 troops of horse.—He advises that the town should be played on with cannon. He vouches that if relief from the sea can be prevented they can not hold out more than 5 days, altho' they have 40 pieces of ordnance, and can get more from their ships.—On Thursday last he left Bury for Norwich, and on Friday at sunset went, by his major-general's directions, to Lynn, to stop the passages.—He gives an account of how he repulsed an attack by troops who came out of Lynn on Sunday; and another attack on the night of the 18th, when his lieutenant and three of his soldiers were taken prisoners, and he took some of their's.—He is informed that the enemy in Lynn have 1,200 muskets, 500 barrels of gunpowder, with bullets answerable, and 3 or 4 troops of horse.

(No. 699.) n. d. Tho. Nightingale to Sir T. B., or others of the committee at Stansted. I have sent my dragoon with his furniture and able rider, and a month's pay in his purse. I entreat that he may have the keeping of his pay himself. . . . I entreat you let me have something to show what I do to prevent plundering.

(No. 700.) 1643, Aug. 21, Hull. Jo. Bouchier to Sir T. B.—This afternoon Mr. Wright tells me you are made lieutenant-general for Essex. . . . We are surrounded by the enemy by water and by land. Lord Fairfax begins to be strong in horse. We want money, and have had very little money from the Parliament. I pray be a means that Lord Fairfax may have money presently sent.

(No. 701.) [1643], Aug. 21, Pergo. Essex Check? to her cousin, Sir T. E. . . . Lord Manchester relies upon you and my husband, and Mr. Wright, for the forwarding of that business in this county that concerns him. If the money do not come in faster the design will fail, and the troops disperse. . . . He (my husband) desires to know if there be anything for him to do, or to join with you in sending away the forces left behind; for if you have no service for him to do he purposes to go to the Parliament upon Friday. . . . I hear the General is to march to-morrow.

(No. 702.) 1643, Aug. 21, Maskerhall. Sir Thomas Honywood to Sir T. B.—Asks explanation about the meaning of some instructions given in a letter to him by Sir T. B. regarding captain's pay and arms.

(No. 703.) n. d. (Lady) Judith Clarke to Sir T. B.—Asks his assistance, so that she may receive her rents (the committee had given her an order so to do), as she wants them to discharge the payments which she shall be called on for.

(No. 704.) 1643, Aug. 22, Hatfield Broadoak. Sir T. B. to Lady Clarke.—A courtly letter, saying that he

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willing (with the rest of the commissioners) to consider what can be objected, and dare not do anything that he conceives unjust and erring from the rules prescribed by the Parliament: . . . he dares not promise anything beyond his letter.

(No. 705.) 1643, Aug. 22, London. Jo. Pickering to Sir T. B.—I had a letter some 4 days since from the Earl of Manchester, commanding me to repair into Essex unto you on this day, with those officers of his that are in this town, with an intimation that his major should receive his regiment at Romford to-morrow . . . I propose to be at Romford to-morrow.

(No. 706.) 1643, Aug. 23. Manchester to Sir T. B. Sends the bearer with commissions to such as have none . . . "I beseech you hasten away the foot and horse out of your county, and let your paymaster bring money with him. I am now going to Bury, and thence into Norfolk, and will return with what speed I can."

(No. 708.) 1643, Aug. 23, Romford. Sir Tho. Cheek, Sir Henry Holcroft, Jo. Wright, and Robert Smith to Sir T. B. "We apprehend a present necessity of supplying our men that are gone out with money; their pay is out this night, and it will be hard for them to make a shift in strange quarters."—The writers ask for a supply of money, which they promise to reimburse when money comes in, for their treasurer has not now 100*l.* by him.

(No. 709.) 1643, Aug. 23. Sir Thomas Cheek and Mr. Wright to Sir T. B.—The captain's list of men to be disbanded for not appearing at musters includes the names of the 6 below, who are well affected to the service of the King and Parliament. The writers desire that there may be no proceedings against those men.

(No. 710.) 1643, [Aug.] 23, Cambridge. Sir William Rowe to Sir T. B. Asks him to remember that some course may be resolved on how they may maintain, by a constant supply of treasure, their hopeful beginnings.

(No. 711.) 1643, Aug. 23, Harwich. Sir Harbottle Grimston to Sir T. B. Encloses a letter from the Harwich men to himself. Asks for the commission to be sent to Capt. Richard Hawkin, and that Sir T. B. will fill up and send the other commission which had sent to him.—Presses him to send the 50*l.* which the Harwich men ask to complete their gates and walls.

(No. 712.) 1643, Aug. 24, London. Sir Alexander Popham to Sir T. B. Since Lord Conway his leaving of the Parliament, my sister Conway fears that the house where she lives at Hill Hall (belonging to a ward) will be plundered: her own house being already plundered by the cavaliers. I beseech you to give her your protection.

(No. 713.) 1643, Aug. 24. (Copy.) Pembroke, W. Say and Sele, Salisbury, Howard, Jo. Pym, and Densill Hollies (the Committee for Safety) to . . . They reveal the warrant which they lately issued for calling away Captain Hacher and his troop (Captain Rich's troop not remaining as they had supposed, but having marched with the Earl of Manchester), and consent that it shall remain to levy moneys and obey the addressees directions. They are to gather the assessments for the 20th and 5th parts, and other arrears, particularly the 1*st* of which *h.*, Richard Evenard, was appointed to collect. They are to arm that troop and employ it to collect all arrears.

(No. 714.) 1643, Aug. 24. Jo. Wright and Wm. Atwood to Sir T. B. Ask him to release the bearer's servant, pressed for a soldier by the malice of a constable.

(No. 715.) n. d. Sir W. Masham to Sir T. B.—Puts him in mind of a present muster of the 3 regiments at 3 several days. "Fears we will find defects in several, especially in Lord Warwick's."—Will do well to send powder for outlet and match proportionable to the magazine of powder.

(No. 716.) [1643], Aug. 24, Romford. Ed. Birkhead to Sir T. B. Instead of £300 or £400, which Sir Thomas thought would be enough to dispatch the forces with a week's advance, he (Birkhead) disbursed at £700. Gives particulars of what captains he had paid, and what companies he had completed and furnished. Asks for colours and other trophies fit for the lieutenants.

(No. 717.) 1643, Aug. 24, Romford. L. C. Mazereves to Sir T. B. (French.) Asks for the saddles and pistols for his company, so that he may join the Earl of Manchester, who impatiently expects him.

(No. 718.) 1643, Aug. 24, Romford. John Fening to Sir T. B.—He had been shown Sir Thomas's directions to send the money received of the 20th & 5th part to Harlowe, but the dep. lieutenants have directed him

to pay Col. Birkhead £400, and said they would get him a discharge from Sir T. B.; and he now asks it.

(No. 719.) 1643, Aug. 25, Thaxted. Robert Spilmay to Sir T. B. . . . Our constables yesterday were with William Caton, my next neighbour, to press him for a soldier. Caton being shoeing horse with his hammer in his hand, came to my house; whereupon I wished the constables to make an end of shoeing, and I did verily think he would not start aside; whereupon the constables being very busy pressed another. In the meantime Caton went his way, which doth much trouble me, but I did not pass my word for his forthcoming. If I may have some short time I hope to have him taken and sent to what place you may appoint.

(No. 720.) 1643, Aug. 25, Harlow. J. Pickering to Sir T. B. at Dunmow.—Intended to have come to Dunmow this morning, but the officers being backward, thinks it best to go back to London and being them on Mouday to Romford. "I have appointed my lordes major to come this night to you at Dunmow, or if that fail, to Hatfield. Such officers as are with him at Romford shall come along with him and receive such men as [are] ready to be delivered over to them."

(No. 722.) 1643, Aug. 26, Colchester. Sir William Constable to Sir T. B. at Chelmsford.—This morning he acquainted nine of the dep. lieutenants with the House of Commons request to that county and some others for a contribution for the supply of Lord Fairfax, and they recommend the speedy execution of the order to some ministers lately come there from the assembly, and some other persons. Asks for some dragoons to be sent. Hopes by some friendly help from those counties to make his way through Lincolnshire with a party of horse and dragoons, though he sends some foot by sea.

(No. 723.) 1643, Aug. 26, Colchester. Sir Thomas Honeywood, Sir H. Grimston, Jo. Sayer, Ri. Harlakenden, J. Sparrowe, and Jo. Eldred (dep. lieutenants) to Sir T. B.—Sir W. Constable has been with them, and told them of the order of the House of Commons for the supply of Lord Fairfax. They wish it had come sooner, for they fear the business they are now engaged in may for the present hinder the freeness of men's contributions. If Sir Thomas approves, they think that the dragoons which lately came from the army may be well employed this way (*i.e.*, in these parts), and they desire it.

(No. 724.) 1643, Aug. 26, Cambridge. Sir William Rowe to Sir T. B.—Gives thanks for the last supply of money to the army sent by Sir Thomas. It seems to have been very necessary, for the captains tell him the army will not stand 3 days without pay. The money is, as desired, paid to Mr. Harlakenden, and shall be frugally and fitly disbursed. Mr. Middleton is so useful that the board cannot spare him, but for the present he has leave to see Sir Thomas. "For the dragoons under Major Moore, my Lord General having sent for some of Col. Crumwell's company to go march with him to Gloucester, 'tis conceived fit that they, as likewise all other so returned, should rather be remitted for that service, as concurring with the same and safety of the whole association."

(No. 725.) [1643], Aug. 27. Sir W. Masham to Sir T. B.—Doubts not Sir Jo. Barrington has given Sir Thomas an account of Friday's proceedings at Harlow.—"We sent away with my lord's capt. lieut. but 67 men, and gave him conduct money to convey them to Cambridge."—P.S. The soldiers be this Sabbath night at Walden.

(No. 726.) 1643, Aug. 27, Harwich. Capt. Richard Hanken to . . . Has received the addressee's letter with Sir T. B.'s letter. He dilates on the unprotected condition of the town and the want of watchers.

(No. 726A.) An unsigned note to Sir T. B., giving the meaning of some figures which he may hereafter find in letters, as follow: 1. King; 2. Queen; 3. Foot; 4. Horse; 5. Dragoners; 6. Prince Rupert; 7. Artillery; 8. London; 9. Surrey; 10. Kent; 11. Battaile; 12. Thousand; 13. Money; 14. Magazine; 15. Arms; 16. Commands; 17. March; 18. Pence; 19. Resolution; 12 (20?) Carriages.

(No. 728.) 1643, Aug. 27, Cambridge. William Harlakenden to Sir T. B.—By direction of Sir W. Rowe he sends the Earl of Manchester's letter, and to-morrow he will go to Bury to furnish them with money they so much want . . . From Gloster here is great news from a Parliament man that sent a letter that thousands are slain at Gloster, and 4 Lords, Lord Grandison, Lord Herbert, and 2 not named; this was written to Sir William Waller. About 10 last night came a post from Huntingdon with a letter from the Lord General to Col.

G. A.
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Cromwell speedily to come with all his troops of horse and dragoons to Brackley in Northamptonshire on Tuesday next, being the 29th instant. We had a letter from Huntingdon Committee to the Earl of Manchester to have a care of many thousands of souls that, if the forces be gone, are like to perish by the 30 troops of horse that the Earl of Newcastle hath in Lincolnshire . . . P.S. There is a letter from Lynn that Lynn offers to let in the Earl of Manchester with 10 or 12 men.

(No. 727.) 1643, Aug. 28. Anth. Nicoll to Sir T. B.—This gallant city, considering the distress that Gloster is in, hath enabled his Excellency with 5 new regiments of foot, at least 1,000 horse, clothes for all his old army, and 30,000*l.* in money to pay them. My Lord has likewise called to him the Association of Kent, Surrey, and Hampshire . . . His Excellency is now on his march, and lay last night at Wickham, and intends not to stay until such time as he has relieved that city . . . The Scots have with one consent declared their resolution of coming to our assistance, and have sent us a covenant to unite us the firmer together, which I hope we shall in our House take with a unanimous consent . . . The commission is now come for Sir W. Waller, so that his levies will go speedily on to second my Lord General if there be an occasion.

(No. 729.) 1643, Aug. 28, Walden. Edw. Eltonhead, to Sir T. B. I have observed your commands, and have passed away Capt. Walden's men after their coming to Walden. They behaved themselves with much civility . . . and yesterday before church-time I despatched them to their rendezvous at Cambridge . . . I had part of Capt. Miller's company to watch all night for fear of any tumult by them in the town or by Capt. Holcroft's dragoons who lay there at the same time, who would not march away yesterday, but stayed until this morning . . . I thank God they are gone without the least disturbance that I could hear of.

(No. 729A.) 1643, Aug. 28, Star Chamber. James Temple to Sir T. B. I have been at London to attend on you for an ordinance of Parliament to enable me to perform my place in discharge of that trust reposed in me.—The writer complains of the trouble he has in his Fort by reason of men being put in who will not obey commands for want of pay, &c.; he has not now above 20 men, and when he had 1,000 horse and foot he never had any discontent. Asks for assistance, and that he may have the whole command in his Fort.

(No. 730.) 1643, Aug. 29, Cambridge. Sir W. Rowe, Oliver Cromwell, Tho. Martyn, Ralph Freman, William Harlakenden, T. Winche, Tho. Duckett, Henry Meautys, and Edm. Harvey (the Committee at Cambridge) to Sir T. B. and the rest of the Dep. Lieutenants of Essex.—Divers of your companies arriving here at Cambridge make demand to us of arms, and as they inform us by your directions, which wee believe to be a mistake . . . We beseech you therefore to give some speedy and certain order for the supply of this want, that so they may be fit for action.

(No. 730A.) 1643, Aug. 29, London. Ben Wallinger to Sir T. B. Asks Sir Thomas's interference to get restitution to the bearer, John Cawke, of his horse and other things taken from him at Stanes by Cornet Asheton.

(No. 731.) 1643, Aug. 29, Oliver Cromwell to the Deputy Lieutenants of Essex.—Gentlemen, I thought it my duty to send unto you this order from my Lord of Manchester; you will see what it purports, and I beseech you to cause all your horse and dragoones immediately to repaire to mee to Huntingdon; this order of his Lord^{sh} beares date since any hee sent you, and therefore superseades them. Not doubtinge of your favor heerein I take leave and rest your most humble servant, Oliver Cromwell.

Indorsed, To my noble freinds the Depntie Leinets of the countye of Essex present theise.

(No. 732.) 1643, Aug. 30th. The Earl of Essex to Sir Thomas Barrington and the rest of the Committee for the county of Essex.—Gentlemen, When the army quartered at Thame I desired some officers there to send to Lienten^t Collonel Fennicke three hundred pounds for the use of S^r Thomas Barrington's regiment upon promise of repayment thereof suddainely; but it being not done, the monie is expected from mee, wherefore I desire you will be pleased to send the same to mee forthwith that they may be satisfied. Your assured frend, Essex.

(No. 734.) n. d. Sir Thomas Barrington to —. Complains that while they have already sent up near 500 horse and dragoons to Cambridge, and the rest are upon the point of marching and the foot are raising, yet officers and troops of the Lord General's army repair to the great market in Hertfordshire and there take away horses, wherein divers dep. lieutenants have suf-

fered. If this be not prevented the markets will be deserted and no means left for the Parliament or these counties to be supplied out of themselves: for the harvest must perish.—Protests and prays remedy.

(No. 735.) 1643, Aug. 31, Cambridge. Sir W. Rowe, T. Middleton, Tho. Cooke, Henry Meautys, Tho. Sother-ton, T. Winche, Tho. Martyn, Edm. Harvey, and Tho. Duckett (the Committee at Cambridge) to Sir T. B., Sir R. Everard, Sir T. Honywood, and the rest of the Dep. Lieutenants of Essex.—Some companies of foot are sent hither from you, but in so naked a posture, that to employ them were to murder them. Their demands are arms, coats, clothes, and shoes, wherein how far you are engaged to them by promise, or how far by the common use and custom, we do not certainly know; but things of necessity, as weapons and arms, drums and colours, must be had, and that at the charge of your county.—If not sent at once there will be a mutiny. The magazine at Cambridge affords them not. Ask that they may be sent at once, and to stay other companies till they can come completely furnished to serve. The future rendezvous of all Essex foot is to be at Cherterton (a small mile wide of Cambridge) with direction to send to the writers for further order to march.

(No. 736.) n. d. William Lenthall, Speaker, to Sir T. B. and the rest of the Dep. Lieutenants of Essex.—The House of Commons has received a letter from Col. Browne telling of his proceedings in Kent, and encounter with the rebels at Tunbridge yesterday, taking 200 prisoners, and releasing Sir Thomas Walsingham and others well affected to the Parliament; and he is in pursuit of the rest. The deputy lieutenants of Kent want more forces sent to be in garrison at Tunbridge and other parts while Col. Browne is in pursuit. The addressees are to send one regiment of foot and one troop of horse into Kent to be at the disposal of Col. Browne.

(No. 737.) 1643, Sept. 1, Walden. Fraunces Williamson to Timothy Midelton, Dep. Lieutenant.—Asks him to tell the constable to make return of all defaulters concerning the rates.

(No. 738.) 1643, Sept. 2, Cambridge. Sir W. Rowe, Winche, Tho. Duckett, Edm. Harvey, Henry Meautys, James Thompson, Tho. Cooke, and John Bendish? (the Committee) to Sir T. B. and the rest of the Dep. Lieuts.—Henceforth convey your soldiers, army, and ammunition the right way to Lynn; there will be much saved in time and expense. Send your proportion of money for the board, which is 250*l.*, for we are at much want for much; we have provided red coats for such as we have sent away of yours, we shall trust to you to furnish the rest, and to send with them arms, drums, colours, and other accoutrements.

(No. 739.) 1643, Sept. 2, Colchester.—Sir William Constable to Sir T. B.—Sends thanks to him and others for declaring their readiness to assist Lord Fairfax. He sends Capt. Smith, one of his officers, to receive about 160 dragoons, the balance of a troop not sent by Sir T. B. to the Earl of Manchester.

(No. 741.) 1643, Sept. 4, Cambridge. Sir W. Rowe, Edm. Harvey, and 5 others of the Committee, to Sir T. B. and the rest of the Dep. Lieuts.—They have given Capt. Welden leave to go and seek the stray sheep of his company, and the rather that he might acquaint the addressees with the committees' difficulties, "for the demands of "your prest men are no less than shirts; coats, breeches, "hose, and shoes, and that upon your promise . . . "We have intreated him to bring your purposes herein "from your own hands, and what course you have taken "for arms and other things of necessity, without which "they are altogether unserviceable, and will eat us up "in their quarters before they can see their enemy."

(No. 742.) 1643, Sept. 4, Cambridge. Sir William Rowe, and seven others of the Committee, to Sir T. Honywood and the rest of the Dep. Lieuts.—King's Lynn stands out, and the Earl of Manchester has laid siege to it, who by a letter (received this morning) desires a present supply of 1,250*l.*, out of the associated counties. Be pleased to raise your proportion, being 300*l.*, and send it to the Earl with all speed . . . We desire also you will speedily send money to Cambridge for the treasurer of Essex for captains and soldiers.—P.S. and arms for your men.

(No. 743.) 1643, Sept. 5, Colchester. Sir Thomas Honywood, Ri. Harlakenden, Jo. Eldred, William Umfraville, Jo. Sayer, and Har. Grimston to Sir T. B.—Referring to No. 742, the writers say, that for the 20th and 5th part, the sums they have caused to be assessed in a gleaning way (for Col. Linge was master of the harvest), amount to about 1,000*l.*, of which about 600*l.* have been spent by Mr. Sherman towards payment of three companies of pressed soldiers sent to Cambridge,

G. A.
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and furnishing the garrison at Harwich; some money has been paid into the addressees treasury in London, the remainder lies assessed as by indorsed schedule, *(not there)* which can not be gathered, unless the work be imposed on some troopers, for the collectors dare not distraint men of that quality . . . Please assign the bearer, Capt. Robert Sanders, 40*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, being a fortnight's pay for our 100 men, which we hope to furnish him with before to-morrow night, and see them upon the march towards Lynn armed with musquets . . . Please likewise pay the captain for himself and officers a fortnight's pay.

(No. 744.) n.d. Colchester. John Rolfe, mayor, Richard Hawkin, Edmund Seaman, Archer Hauks, John Peeke, Thomas Twitt to Sir T. B.—They enclose a copy of a letter which they sent to the Speaker a fortnight since, but not replied to. They have sent many letters to Sir Thomas Cheeke but cannot get answers. They had hoped it would have more fell by him that serves for the town. Were it not for Sir Robert Grimston, who can not be at Colchester and at Parham both together, they could not but sink under their fears and distractions. The works of the town, now repaired, are not guarded, so that it is in the power of an enemy abroad, or the malignant party there, to be masters of them at pleasure. They send a note of the things required; they are informed that he is one of the treasurers appointed by Parliament.

(No. 745.) [1643], Sept. 5, Castle Hedingham. Capt. Deane Tyndall, Tho. Cooke, and Samuel Plumme to Sir T. B.—Serjeant-Major Bayldon leaving the 200 men at Baintree, when he came to Dunmow, occasioned all the soldiers to return home, so that at our first meeting we could only furnish Capt. Parys with 100 men, and appointed Capt. Oglesby to meet us at Castle Hedingham to take his company there, which we have sent to Conductors to Cambridge to recruit Capt. Paris's company (or to be disposed of as the committee shall think fit), which it seems came not full to Cambridge by 40 men . . .

(No. 746.) 1643, Sept. 5, Cambridge. Sir W. Rowe to Timothy Middleton, Esq.—You know we sent to Mr. Atwood, the lawyer, to be here as yesterday, who as yet appears not: a full committee is required . . . Call upon him once more and speed him hither with some good proportion of money, or else we shall be at a loss never to be recovered.

(No. 747.) 1643, Sept. 5, Cambridge. William Harlakenden to Sir T. B.—There is such want of arms we know not what to do. Be pleased to give your corps (?) express order to go where arms are and speed them away. There is great stir among soldiers for coats and shoes and money. Sir W. Rowe has persuaded me to let them have coats and some shoes, and he has bespoken 200 coats, which will cost 12*s.* each . . . I never saw worse tattered soldiers for the general . . . Many foot captains are so poor, they are forced to have money. The treasure is very low, be pleased to send a supply, and so every week . . . I was yesterday with Col. Cromwell at Ely at dinner to let him know Lord Manchester's pleasure by word of mouth that Essex forces shall come up, horse and dragoons, towards Lincolnshire; but my lord told me 'till that foot are come up he could not spare them. Col. Cromwell told me yesterday he sent away all his forces toward Lincoln, and his self would march this day, for his scouts brought word of 8,000 of the Earl of Newcastle's forces appeared. I pray God it be not true.

(No. 748.) [1643], Sept. 6. From the Dragoon's Den at Romford.—Edw. Birkhead to Sir T. B.—I could not answer your commands in yielding obedience concerning Capt. Southcoate; for those men which were imprest in these parts, I completed Capt. Holcroft and Capt. Miller's companies with them . . . I am glad to hear of the good supply you have sent to our forces in money, and commend your design of keeping some forces on foot here that money may be compelled in, or else the coffers will be soon empty (mine is), for I have been forced to borrow 400*l.* out of your inexhaustible treasure . . . which will be reimbursed so soon as money comes in by Capt. Hatcher's force or any other means; for if fair play will not force the malignants, foul will; *some must, or else our game can not be played.* I have crowded thro' all difficulties and sent away all our forces, [except] only Col. Mazaries, whom I hope before 2 . . . past will also be advanced.

(No. 749.) [1643], Sept. 7, Gretry.—Manchester to Sir T. B.—I have here divers men sent out of Essex, and as many of them, I believe, are run away as are come; and those whom you have sent have no arms, nor clothes, nor colours, nor drums.—He complains.—I earnestly entreat you to send arms and other provisions with these men you send, or else I pray send no more.

I also gave commissions to divers both to be captains in my own and likewise in the two regiments; none of these are yet come; but you have sent strangers and such as abuse the country and make mutinies amongst their men . . . I shall desire you that Maziers may be sent away with his troop to Gretry.—I am gotten within musket shot of the town of Lynn.

(No. 750.) 1643, Sept. 8, Cambridge. Sir W. Rowe, Tho. Cooke, Tho. Martyn, Henry Meautys, Edm. Harvey, John Grennwood, Tho. Symons, Rob. Castell, Thos. Bendish, Tho. Wright, and Tho. Duckett (the Committee) to Sir T. B. and the rest of the Dep.-Lieuts. and Committee of Essex.—The necessities are such that unless the proportions of the counties of the association are sent the commission must discontinue and the army must disband . . . They say they are in such a condition that they can scarce borrow 50*l.* without the security of them all. "We have sent you the copy" of a letter from Col. Cromwell (*not there*) whereby "you may see what he desires."

(No. 751.) 1643, Sept. 8. F. Rous to Sir T. B.—I recommend to your consideration the condition of Mr. Hansley, minister, of Paglesham, of whom 20*l.* are required for the 20th part of his estate . . . I think the 5th part of 20*l.* is more than he is truly owner of beyond his debts . . . Please make this known to the committee that he may have a just relaxation (having a wife and child).

(No. 752.) 1643, Sept. 8, Westminster. Pembroke, W. Say and Seale, Jo. Pym, Gilbert Gerard, and Anth. Nicoll (Committee of Safety) to the Dep.-Lieuts. and Committees of Parliament for the co. of Essex.—Directions to hasten the sending of the forces ordered to be raised in Essex to join the Earl of Manchester.

(No. 753.) n. d. Indorsed as from Colchester, but seems to be from Harwich. (Copy.) John Rolfe, Richard Hawkin, Edmund Seaman, Arthur Hauks, John Peeke, and Tho. Twitt to the Honble. William Lenthall, Esq., Speaker of the House of Commons.—Thanks for sending Sir Harbottel Grimeston among them . . . his care of this town of Harwich has been abundantly manifested . . . no part of England lies more exposed to invasion than this. The works are now upon the matter finished; we have 12 great guns, and those mounted; Sir Harbottel hath likewise furnished us with 60 musquets and powder sufficient for the present. We must now become further suitors to the House of Commons for these particulars following, viz., 4 sakers [*a line is left blank*], without these all that hath been done is in vain; it had better the works had not been made than not guarded and defended as they ought to be. As they are now they do but invite a foreign enemy or the malignant party.

(No. 754.) n. d. Sir William Constable to Sir T. B.—Looks to him for "the assistance which Lord Fairfax" hopes to receive from this county. There is not one "penny come in by any other way assigned for his" supply since his coming to Ha. This way of voluntary subscription is the only present means which "the House of Commons hath recommended. I hope" you will look upon it not as a remote cause but "current with other ways which you are about for the" public purpose . . .

(No. 767.) 1643, Sept. 9. Anth. Nicoll to Sir T. B., at his palace in Essex.—Congratulations on the birth of a grandson to Sir Thomas.—Last night came one from my Lord General that assured me that the King has removed his siege from before Gloucester and is gone to Bristow. My Lord General's army is much increased, and so strong that I have very great confidence he will give you a good account of that service; in a day or two we shall set Sir William Waller out, which will make them at Oxford to be on their guard. The Queen is still there, but not without fears, some say jealousies. Exeter holds out resolutely; the Scotch commissioners came to town last night; we will dispatch them as soon as we may; that nation is very sensible of our condition.

(No. 758.) 1643, Sept. 9, Romford. Edw. Birkhead to Sir T. B.—Sends by bearer 6 of the best horses he could choose out of the remains of dragoons, but saddles and bridles he could not send; it took a saddler 10 days to mend the old saddles. The country brought in such trash that 2 thirds were unfit for service . . . "With" much industry I have completed Col. Mazaries troop, "but I never saw such an indisposition in men to the" service in my life, for . . . they have lain here a "month, yet were not provided of trumpets or colours" for their troop. I think we must have another troop "to force these out, but I hope this day to send them" packing. This part of the county doth much strange

G. A.
OWNDES,
Esq.

"that Capt. Gowers, a man of known fidelity, should be put by his company and others admitted whose zeal to the cause hath not so much appeared."—Asks for colours and trophies for the company wherein "your servant hath the honour to be your lieutenant-colonel," and for money.

(No. 759.) 1643, Sept. 9, Gestrey. Manchester to the Dep. Lieutenants for Essex.—I long expected the impressed soldiers were promised me from the county of Essex. At last I received by Capt. Sheriffe, the bearer hereof, 38 men, by Captain Risbrooke 52, by Capt. Boyes about 40, by Capt. Gooday about 60, by my own lieutenant 103, and 39 by a conductor who was sent by you; for the arming of these men I received 200 arms; and this in short is all the force I have had from Essex towards reducing the town of Lynn . . . My horse and dragoons are most of them sent away to Col. Cromwell for the stopping of the Earl of Newcastle's march this way and drawing the Yorkshire and Lincolnshire horse into a body with them . . . Hasten hither all the force you can with money and arms, for otherwise they are by far more dreadful to me than any enemy . . . I have for the present completed my own company with the men that Capt. Sherife and Capt. Risbrooke brought to me; and do resolve to run the same course for my lieutenant-colonel, my major, and such other officers of my own regiment as have already received commissions from me . . . P.S. You must of necessity send drums, colours, halberts, partisans, drummers, and clothes for the soldiers of both regiments, and that with all speed.

(No. 760.) 1643, Sept. 9, London. Henry Hichford to Sir T. B.—I received your letters. I did go in Tower Street to Mr. Watsons; his men told me that the match and the bullets were sent to you, and that their master would be with you. Also I was in Philip Lane with Mr. Edwards; he hath not any pikes ready, but by next Friday he will have 50 or 60 at the most . . . Let me hear to whom I shall deliver them.

(No. 761.) n. d. Edward Freshwater to Sir T. B.—Asks him to recommend the bearer (formerly employed in the service of Lord Brooke, deceased, as one of his life-guard and otherwise) to Lord Denbigh for one of his life-guard.

(No. 762.) 1643, Sept. 11, Wittingamchall.—Thomas Baker to Sir T. B. Since seeing you at Epping I have ever since been in this county employed in the public service . . . not having been in any way settled since coming from beyond seas. Besides the total loss of all the profits of my lands in Lincolnshire and Gloucestershire, where the best part of my estate lies, I lent 100*l.* at first upon the Propositions, and not 10 days since sent in 2 horses completely armed, worth 50*l.* at least, and have paid all rates and assessments . . . Notwithstanding, the Committee of Haberdashers' Hall have assessed me at 500*l.* for my 5th and 20th part, which, indeed, should have been only assessed where I am resident.—If they proceed to execute their purpose I shall not only repent what I have done but resolve never to do any thing more.—He asks Sir T. B. to write a letter to the committee.

(No. 763.) 1643, Sept. 12, Canfield Hall. Lady Eliz. Wiseman to Sir T. B.—I had last night at my house a troop of horse which added a great affrightment to my late griefs . . . by reason of my late loss (of her husband) . . . altho' I must needs commend the civility of the captain. Their demand was for the 20th part . . . almost the whole of the orphans portions . . . I do hope you will be my friend in this business, &c. On Thursday next I hear they will give me another visit.

(No. 764.) 1643, Sept. 12, Romford. Ed. Birkhead to Sir T. B. According to your directions I have sent the dragoons' horses . . . This gentleman being furnisht I shall be well purged of them; he desires horses for draught; I know they must be had, but without warrant I can not deliver them; they are ready for your warrant, but the main thing is money, which he desires, without which we cannot move . . . P.S. There is 40 horse, but the proportion is left to your direction what shall be needful, as also to answer the rest of the associated counties; I conceiving we are to find but our proportion with others of the association in this charge.

(No. 766.) n. d. Sir Tho. Nightingale to Mr. Middleton at his house in Stansted.—I have received 2 warrants, one to the assessors of this parish, the other to myself; the first is that this small town shall find 3 nags with muskets and able riders, and myself to join with them in the charge for a land rate. I am also to send my lance to Romford upon Monday next completely furnished with great saddle, back, breast, and

pot, which word I do not understand, with a case of pistols and a sword; there are many other things belonging to a lance which I entreat you let me know whether I shall need to send all or not; I think they are more troublesome than useful. Besides, we are to find men well affected to the Parliament; but where we shall find them God in Heaven knows, for we do not. As for myself, my man which did serve upon my lance is in service already; and if my life lay on it I know not where to get one, much less the Town three. So this piece of a town must find four, and Clavering, which is 3 times as great a parish, finds but 4. These partial courses do so alien the minds of the countrymen that I find them not to be what they were. And besides, such an extreme charge to be put upon us as the 5th part of men's estates in lands, and also the 20th part of their goods; and this is to be delivered in upon oath, with a promise that we should be heard and abatement made if there were cause. For my part I did alledge one cause why I should be abated, but I was taken up so short by Sir T. Barrington and Mr. Eltonhed, the greatest delinquent in these parts, and has so many delinquents depending upon him, and hath passed over their estate with little or no charge upon them, and the well affected set so upon the tainters (*venters*?) that they desire rather to suffer the worst than that they do. I did alledge that I did and do owe to Mr. Wynne 1836*l.*; says Mr. Eltonhed, I am of my Lady Mainard's counsel, she doth owe you as much. It is true she doth owe me some money, and Sir Robert Banister doth owe her 10,000*l.*, but he will pay her none, neither can she pay me; so that I pay the use of it to save my land. Besides of the 500*l.* which I have, 2 sons of mine have 100*l.* of it, which never comes in my hands; the one of them is with the Earl of Warwick at sea, or else at his employment, and I am confident never young man in England hath done the Parliament better service than he hath done; the other is at the endes (*Inns*?) of Court, which must be maintained; besides I do owe of a daughter's portion 1,000*l.* . . . The bearer hereof, William Collins, is certified to have 10*l.* per ann., and so is to pay 40*s.*: I did certify for him that he doth owe 150*l.* These things I entreat you and the rest of the committee to take into consideration.

(No. 768.) 1643, Sept. 15, Newport. John Cockett to Sir T. B. Gives account of payment made to a few soldiers, 18*d.* each per day.

(No. 769.) 1643, Sept. 15. Lieut. John Pew to Sir T. B.—I thought that I should not have the happiness to be here before the town was taken; but I believe I shall see it if I live; many [a] bullet [will] fly before we have the town . . . Your Essex soldiers did put me to very much trouble before I brought them here, and also I did not bring one-half of them to the army. I spoke to Mr. Lackington for my pay and my major's. Please send a letter by him to my Lord.

(No. 770.) 1643, Sept. 16, Cambridge. Sir W. Rowe to Sir T. B.—The arms sent by Bury (out of the charge or care of any) were by a discreet messenger from hence conveyed to Linn, and there by the Earl of Manchester's directions disposed of to our soldiers. The money sent by Mr. Smith is safe, and put upon the charge of your treasurer, my cousin Harlakenden, who is so active and careful for the disbursements, that he makes us pay but upon view and in the army, which the gentlemen of other counties observing have committed the like trust to him, so that now we are thinking to settle his fees by order of this board . . . We conceive it fit to charge all captains with the arms and horse they shall receive by indenture.

(No. 771.) 1643, Sept. 16, London. John Watson to Sir T. B.—Sends by Henry Hutchins' waggon 300 swords had of Capt. Bromfield, 300 sword-belts by Mr. Wildinge, 700 pr. of bandeliers bought by himself, 42 pikes received from Mr. Hickford, 20 halberts, 10 partisans, and 10 ensign stands left in Porter the carrier's warehouse. I conceive left by Capt. Cane. There is 100 pair of bandeliers left behind; the Dunmow carrier shall bring them and then there will be 100 pikes done if you appoint me money to pay for them, for the pike-makers will not deliver them unless the money be paid in hand, and I find money slow in coming in to your treasurer Mr. Borked, where I am out near 900*l.* behind unpaid, the 300 pikes will come to 90*l.* . . . I have got a warrant for the 800 pair of bandeliers, but not yet received the monies; they cost 22*l.* per piece.

(No. 773.) 1643, Sept. 18, London. Robert Barrington to his father Sir T. B. . . . In Westminster Hall this morning Sir Henry Holcroft and divers of your friends, did assure me that the house had certain information of the taking of Cysesters by my Lord General.

G. A.
LOWNDES,
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LOWNDES,
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which was done in this manner. It seems intelligence was given to our army that there was 2 regiments of horse newly come into that town, intending speedily to Kent, and there to renew their quarters. Upon that some of our horse drew near Cysstow and took the town upon an onslaught, and took both the regiments, whereof Sir Nicholas Crisp was colonel of one, and Spencer of the other; and they have taken 40 cart loads of victuals which were going to supply the King's army, who I hear is making towards Oxford, and my Lord General after him.

(No. 774.) 1643, Sept. 19. William Harlakenden to [Sir T. B.] The Earl of Manchester has had King's Lynn delivered up to him without shedding blood.—Sends copy of his lordship's letter (*not there*).

(No. 777.) 1643, Sept. 20, London. Henry Hickford to Sir T. B. Has got from Mr. Edwards in Philip Lane 42 pikes; he could not supply more, and could only promise as many a week hence. So Hickford has procured good pikes and sends an account: 58 pikes at 6s., 250 pikes at 5s. 10d., 42 pikes at 5s. 9d.; total 102l. 7s. 10d.

(No. 775.) 1643, Sept. 20. Robert Leigh to Sir T. B. He was assessed in London, where he has resided for 2 years, and paid his 20th and 5th, and got certificate of payment, but understands from the collector in Essex that the certificate under the clerk's hand seems not to be authentical enough . . . Besides the 20th and 5th, the other taxes and voluntary contributions there and in Essex have cost him 50l. more, besides 3 horses taken from him, which tho' not valued in Essex, yet in Hertfordshire are set off by the commissioners as part of the 20th part . . . By his birth and education he is forced to live as a gentleman, having daughters marriageable and a son at man's age, and has only 400l. per annum . . . Hopes that the truth of his allegations may prevail for his discharge.

(No. 776.) 1643, Sept. 20, London. John Watson to Sir T. B. Sends by Thomas Porter, the carrier of Dunmow, 300 pikes and 100 pair of bandeliers . . .

(No. 778.) 1643, Sept. 21, Cambridge. Sir W. Rowe to Sir T. B. Upon your reference made to me to contract for two troops of dragoons with Suffolk gentlemen, I endeavoured towards it presently by a despatch to them, but instead of assigning some to treat with me, I received this inclosed (*not there*), which will satisfy you how far they are from it. I heard this day that the dragoons are with Lord Manchester at Linn, and that the offer of these will be made to Norfolk gentlemen by my cousin Harlakenden, or upon his motion by my lord; but I shall not be here to serve you in it, being to depart here on Monday; my supply may do it, and I wish he may be a deputy lieutenant *de meliore luto* . . . Our monthly payments we estimate at 5,000l. at least . . . Coats for 200 lie here ready, and both my lord and the soldiers call for them, but they stick for money.

(No. 779.) 1643, Sept. 21, London. Thomas Corbett (for his father Laurence Bromfeild) to Sir T. B.—Yesterday at Romford he got his warrant signed for the last parcel of swords delivered. Sends it by bearer, and asks Sir Thomas to pay it or else to sign it and say where it shall be paid.

(No. 780.) 1643, Sept. 22, Waltham in Essex. William Malyn, Tho. Baron, Timothie Colc, Anthony Flacke, and Henry Leader (parishioners of Walden) to the Right Worshipful the Commissioners.—They have been commanded by warrant to collect the last 3 months weekly assessment and bring it in that day.—They have not been able to do it, and they ask a letter to the committees and sequestrators for Waltham and the liberties thereof, to be ready to be aiding and assisting.

(No. 781.) 1643, Sept. 23, London. Sir Francis Harris to his cousin Sir T. B. Encloses a petition from Sir Benjamin Ayloff to Sir T. B., and Sir Richard Everard, and Mr. Mydleton, and 2 certificates (*not there*), and asks their lawful favours regarding it.

(No. 782.) 1643, Sept. 25, Colchester. Sir Thomas Honeywood and Jo. Sayer to Sir T. B.—They had already a copy of the letter sent by Sir Thomas written by Lord Manchester, complaining of defects in unposting men; they will endeavour to make up the number. "Twenty more we should have out of the town of Colchester: we have often writ to the mayor about it, who we find very remiss, neither can we have 30 of our musquets which you were pleased to leud Mr. Barrington notwithstanding we have often written to him for them . . . We hoped you had been before this fully furnished with money out of the 20th part; though our barren corner can yet send you none, our pains shall not be wanting in speedy sending our mite."

(No. 783.) 1643, Sept. 26, Markeshall. Sir Thos. Honeywood, Har. Grimston, and Jo. Sayer to Sir T. B. . . . We have made out our warrants to all our collectors to bring in what money they have received upon the general ordinances . . . and to return the names of such as refuse to pay; we only want Capt. Hatcher to bring in the harvest. We have made out warrants for raising more men, wherein we doubt not we shall give you a good account of our service, having already much exceeded the proportion laid on this division . . . The Earl of Manchester writes for drums, colours, and other necessities, which we hope Major Sparrow by your direction has already supplied. . . .

(No. 784.) 1643, Sept. 28, Cambridge. William Harlakenden to Sir T. B.—Asking that the bearer, Capt. Risborow (recommended by Mr. Wright of Norfolk), may be appointed to a captaincy if possible.—"I beseech you send moneys speedily, for here is one or two come from Col. Cromwell's troops sent from Essex to make known their great want of money . . . I am forced to stay here at Cambridge till money comes by your command hither, lest the Earl of Manchester should be displeased at my return empty, knowing the great want. It's reported for certain that Col. Cromwell hath had a battle; . . . here is one Capt. Hall come from Lynn that saith the Earl of Manchester hath sent some foot companies away toward Col. Cromwell. Here is 4 troops of horse come from London under the command of Captain Olford and Capt. Player. They have brought from London 25 carriages of ordnance and ammunition, which are going down to the Earl of Manchester . . . Send some money to-morrow if you can . . . I shall acquaint my Lord of your unwearied endeavours to do your country and the kingdom service. Your labours I doubt not shall be rewarded from heaven, your name clothed with honour on earth, and your posterity receive eternal mercy . . . Major Moor went yesterday towards King's Lynn. There are 200 coats ready for the soldiers. I know yourself are not unmindful of those sent about towards London by Major Cane; the poor soldiers long for them, and the time of year calls for them. Sir William Rowe now calls to me to intreat you to be mindful of the great want of 100l. at least for many particular occasions."

(No. 786.) n. d. Saturday morn. J. B. (Judith Barrington) to Sir T. B. . . . Yesternight I received a letter from our child Nicolls for a farewell from the Lord General's camp, being now going his journey for his employment westward. All the news he writ me was that the King was drawing all his forces towards Reading. At Abingdon the greatest number both of horse and foot are already quartered . . . He says that our general's army at Reading is as gallant and well resolved for number as any is in the Christian world.

(No. 765.) 1643, Sept. 29. Essex to the Dep. Lieutenant of Essex. I wrote a letter to you above a month ago desiring 300l., which I had disbursed for the necessity of Sir Thomas Barrington's regiment expecting repayment according to Col. Fennick's promise . . . It remains unpaid . . . Send it with all convenient speed.

(No. 787.) 1643, Sept. 30. William Harlakenden to Sir T. B.—Great want of money for the horse and foot of Essex. Last night a captain come from Col. Cromwell to make known their great want. This 600l. I have now received (for which I thank you) will be a little supply . . . Col. Cromwell writes to us that he is very safely returned to Boston, for which he desireth us to give God the praise of such a mercy; for divers troops of Lord Willowby of Parham had an alarm from the enemy, Lord Newcastle's forces, that were and are returned into Lincolnshire. And all those troops did run away, and gave no alarm to any of the rest of Col. Cromwell's forces, and it was God's infinite mercy their throats were not cut in their beds. A Council of War, I hear by this captain, have this action now in question, and it's much feared that treachery is among them that seem for us . . . This captain that comes from Col. Cromwell was very lately in Hull and stayed there 3 days. Lord Fairfax and his lady are very well, and Lady Fairfax gave him this motto in a favour, *rather dy, than truth deny*. They in Hull that are honest fear the Earl of Newcastle's forces no more than a fly, as this captain says, but Hull men many in the town are rotten at the heart . . . Sir Thomas Fairfax and Sir William Fairfax are both with Col. Cromwell in Boston, and have brought by water 22 troops of horse from Hull, and they and our force of horse are between 40 and 45 troops, and Col. Cromwell sends an earnest

G. A.
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letter for more aid from Cambridgeshire, which shall be speedily sent to him. The Earl of Manchester intends to march speedily. I am now going to wait on his honour with these moneys I have, and hope you will send more speedily.

(No. 788.) 1643, Sept. 30, London. Lieut.-Col. John Fenwick to Sir T. B.—They have been obliged to engage Mr. Hearing's lands in order to raise money, and send the bearer, Lieut. Franklin, to receive that 100*l.* to discharge Mr. Hearing's extraordinary engagement.—“The Lord General is in London, and takes it very ill that he wants the 250*l.* lent to me for the use of your soldiers, and I perceive thinks the more of it because the regiment was withdrawn out of his army when it was weakest.”

(No. 789.) 1643, Sept. 30, Cambridge. Sir William Rowe, William Harlakenden, Edw. Clenche, Tho. Coke, Matthew Linsey, Tho. Martyn, Tho. Duckett, Tho. Bendish (the Committee) to Sir T. B.—Thanking him for the many expresses of money and messages from him—comparing him to Joshua—and assuring him that there was no ground for him to suppose that they thought otherwise than well of him.

(No. 790.) 1643, Sept. 30, London. Sir Henry Mildmay to Sir T. B. I am commanded by the Committee for His Majesty's revenue to send to you these ordinances (*not there*), to be with all speed published in all market-towns, that the tenants of the King, Queen, and Prince may have timely notice to pay their rents according to the ordinance. The Lord General spake to me last night about 300*l.* and odd of his purse for our Essex forces and your regiment. His Excellency hath written to you about it, and I pray you dispatch it. Great notice is taken that the dep. lieutenants and Committees of the Parliament in many counties do not vigorously raise the arrears of the subsidies, weekly assessments, and other payments and sequestrations, and rents of papists and malignants are not diligently levied as they ought to be, but such partiality and slowness used that the Parliament is much troubled . . . these particulars being industriously executed without partiality would be sufficient to set out my [Lord] General and Sir William Waller; and they are in a course to have these arrears brought in . . . Prevent the Parliament in these particulars. I mean to wait upon you shortly with my hawk for a little refreshment. We must remember the Earl of Manchester's allowance. Mr. Pime (Pym) recovers prettily.

(No. 793.) 1643, Oct. 2, King's Lynn. William Harlakenden to Sir T. B.—He came to the Earl of Manchester this day, who in reply to an answer to his question what money H. had, said 600*l.* was as good as nothing, and that H. owed him more than 600*l.* which he had laid out for Essex forces since H. left him last Tuesday sennight. H. says he now owes 900*l.* and upwards; and Capt. Rich says that H. owes him 500*l.* or very near . . . “The captains here are in great want of money. I shall do what I can with the little. Col. Cromwell tells me he wept when he came to Boston and found no moneys for him from Essex and other counties; he says he regards money as little as any man, but for his troops, if they have not moneys speedily, they are in an undone condition: he says he wonders how I will be able to see the troops of horse and dragoons and have little or no money for them. To-morrow the Earl of Manchester and Col. Cromwell and Col. Russell and all these forces are for Boston, whither my Lord tells me I must go with him and sett up my being with his lordship to rid his hands of much trouble that daily lies upon him when I am absent, which must be constant with the army. In his lordship's letter to me that I received even now from Major Moore, he writes that I would speedily send to Sir Thomas Barrington for coats for his regiment, being 2,100 and odd men, and that the coats be of green cloth lined with red. There is 200 and odd coats made already at Cambridge that Sir William Rowe bespake of Mr. Buckley. If you have not bespoke the coats, Mr. Buckley would provide them at 3 days warning if yourself will write. Cambridgeshire troop is now sent for by Lord Manchester presently, and there will be no convoy when you shall be pleased to send moneys to Boston; therefore I thought it my duty to give you notice thereof.” . . .

(No. 795.) 1643, Oct. 4. Ant. Nicoll to Sir T. B. . . That which you hear of Bristow is nothing, but that the delivery up of the town is to be heard at a Council of War. on the request of Col. Fynes. The King last night sent some 2,000 foot and 8 troops of horse to Reading, but I make no doubt we shall quickly dis-

lodge them. The differences betwixt my Lord General and Sir William Waller are very well reconciled. The Scottish covenant taken by above 8,000 at our house and almost by all of the city . . . Sir W. Brereton is before Shrewsbury and has taken the outworks.”

(No. 796.) 1643, Oct. 5. Fran. Harris to Sir T. B. (No. 798.) 1643, Oct. 11, Cambridge. William Harlakenden to Sir T. B.—About the coats for the Essex soldiers.

(No. 799.) 1643, Oct. 11, []ightsbridge. Jo. Wright to Sir T. B.—Cannot come; has been under physick for 14 days.

(No. 800.) 1643, Oct. 11, Brenthall. Capt. Benlowes to Sir T. B. . . . “I am informed by my Bardfield tenants that they were last Monday forbidden at Dunmow to pay me their due rents, because it is conceived (tho' unproved) that my mother is a papist, who never being legally convicted, and living in London, paying all Parliamentary rates and taxes, and contributing nothing to the other side, I hope she comes not within the compass of the ordinance.” He says that she subsists by his liberality. The sequestering his rents prevents him paying the remainder of the 20th part. He thinks the proceeding may arise from some personal difference between himself and Sir Martin Lumley.

(No. 801.) 1643, Oct. 11. Sir Will. Hikes, Sir Hen. Holcroft, Robert Smyth, and Jo. Wright to Sir T. B. and the rest of the Dep. Lieutenants.—Asks whether it be fit at this time to send out Capt. Tooley with any more men, in regard they have already sent as great a proportion of men as any other division, money coming in so slowly.

(No. 802.) 1643, Oct. 11. John Francklyn to Sir T. B.—Asks him to hear the case and shew favour to the bearer, Mr. Powell, an honest man resident at Willingall in Essex.

(No. 803.) 1643, Oct. 12. Anth. Nicoll to Sir T. B. . . . Sir William Waller has given up his last commission, and his forces that were raised by that, but retains two others, and may have a third for Major-General of the West (if he pleases) . . . My Lord General within a day or two marches towards Reading. The city, the gallant city of London, sends 7 regiments with him; by that I doubt not that God will enable him to do that work and to send a very considerable strength to the West to help our friends there. We send money to the army this day. Pray hasten your monthly contributions and your supplies to Lord Manchester.—Sir W. Brereton has a very considerable army near Shrewsbury, and is hopeful to carry that place. The Scots have taken the covenant, and are in a forwardness on their march; they only want money, which we are getting for them as fast as we can. My good uncle Pym is reasonably well recovered; he does the better for your prayers.

(No. 807.) 1643, October 13, Horncastle. (Copy.) Manchester to [the Dep. Lieutenants or the Committee for Hertfordshire?] I, being employed in your service, hold it a respect due unto you to give you an account of my proceedings in these parts against the enemy. God hath been pleased to give us a great advantage over the enemy upon Wednesday last in Winsby fields . . . the particulars I shall suddenly send you. In the meantime I can assure you that there were about 300 slain, whereof divers persons of quality; 800 taken prisoners, and divers which ran away were sore wounded. I am now in pursuit of the rest of their forces . . . I desire you to give me your best assistance in speeding the levies of your proportions of men and money to me; and if the service be retarded by affairs on your parts, I hope I shall stand acquitted before God and man . . .

(No. 805.) 1643, Oct. 13, Cambridge. Dudley Pope, Tho. Duckett, Jo. Reade, Ro. Winter, E. Mountagu, Edw. Clench to Miles Corbett, Esq., Chairman for the Committee of the House of Commons for Examinations.—It is about a horse seized by them which the Committee for Examinations had ordered them to redeliver, or show cause. They end by saying, “our desire and the desire of Abraham Felstead is that he may have his ticket allowed upon his 5th and 20th part, which hath been our practice hitherto where the ordinances permit it, and the rather because the said [Captain Patteson] is now in the service under Col. Cromwell's command, and hath the said horse of Mr. Thompson's.”

(No. 806.) 1643, Oct. 13, Cubbington in Warwickshire. Thomas Parsons to Sir T. B. . . . “I am your poor neighbour at Birch-hanger, and I conceive myself to be much overtaxed there by our assessors. Besides, I have paid moneys at Coventry, and the

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"town where I live is deep rated for the weekly assessment, and we send provision often to Warwick and Kenilworth, horse-meat and man's-meat, and do very often entertain soldiers; for all these I have my share, though I have not a foot of land nor any goods more than a little household stuff in the county where I live, and now thus taxed. And Mrs. Rowe of Stamford paid 12*l.* to an old servant of mine at London for my use, and the 12*l.* was taken away by some Parliament soldiers and I can not get it again . . . Sir, take into consideration my poor fortunes."

(No. 809.) 1643, Oct. 13, Murkeshall.—Sir Thomas Honeywood to Sir T. B.—Sends enclosed *[not there]* a letter just received from cousin Grimston. Is sorry they mistook the day, but hopes Sir Thomas will not fail to meet them on Tuesday next, when he hopes to furnish Sir Thomas with more money than they could have done if they had met on Thursday last.

(No. 807.) 1643, Oct. 13, Romford. John Fleming to Sir T. B.—I have sent by this messenger what money I have received, and not formerly disposed of, which is 300*l.* I was in hopes that 400*l.* would have been reimbursed before this, that that might have come also, but there is yet none to be had. I paid also to Capt. Towers, by order of dep. lieutenants here, 75*l.* I entreat a receipt for this, as also for the 1,000*l.* sent you by Mr. Fuller, the treasurer.

(No. 808.) 1643, Oct. 14, London. William Gray to Sir T. B. "I presented the lieutenant-colonel with your letter, in answer to which I received 150*l.*, and when I shall have the other 100*l.* I am not certain . . . I have bought 400 or 500 coats, which I hope will be ready by Saturday next . . . that sort of cloth is not to be had for money for the present, but I hope in a little time to perfect the 1,000 coats."—He presses for the 100*l.*, and also for the other 250*l.*, without which he will not be able to perfect the great work in that difficult time.

(No. 812.) 1643, Oct. 16, night. Tobias Bridges to Sir T. B. Encloses a letter *[not there]* which Mr. Hales brought that morning from Hertford . . . "The 300 horse that were kept at Hertford are sent already to Bedford, and they are providing to send some foot. Give me leave to put you in mind to hasten the money for my Lord of Manchester for the encouragement of the soldiers."

(No. 813.) 1643, Oct. 17. (The Earl of) Warwick to Sir T. B. and the rest of the Dep. Lieutenants of Essex.—Asks that Lieut.-Colonel Dakins may have as many serjeants and other officers allowed him as the rest of the Essex regiments, and that he may have the arrears of pay due to him as major, adjutant, and lieutenant-colonel of his regiment. "I hold him to be an honest, able, and experienced soldier."

(No. 814.) 1643, Oct. 17, Chelmsford. (The Committee or the Deputy Lieutenants of Essex to the Committee of the House of Commons for Safety?). Draft of a letter telling of news from the Committee at Cambridge that the King's forces had taken Huntingdon and part of 4 troops of Essex horse; that they are a strong party, and are believed to intend for Essex and the other associated counties, the outworks to London. The writers say they have divested themselves of all forces except trained bands, "which of how little use they have proved in other counties, and how to depart from their colours that have been sent out of this most men know." They pray assistance, especially as on a late occasion of their sending horses, they were assured that the militia of London and other power would relieve them in case of need.

(No. 816.) 1643, Oct. 17, Cambridge. Sir William Rowe, Edw. Clenche, Torrell Jocelyn, Gre. Gawsett, and Robert Winter (the Committee at Cambridge) to Sir T. B., Sir Martin Lumley, Timothy Middleton, Esq., and the rest of the Dep. Lieutenants of Essex.—"Our alarms come thick upon us, telling us the near approach of the enemy, which, if it should succeed by the surprise of Huntingdon or this place, it would infest, if not endanger, the greatest part of the association. This enclosed *[not there]* will tell you the device against us."—They ask that what help the addressees can give may be speedily sent to Cambridge.

(No. 817.) 1643, Oct. 18, Bardfield.—Sir Martin Lumley to Sir T. B.—This afternoon was brought this enclosed letter (No. 816) from the committee at Cambridge . . . The party that brought the letter signifies that by scouts sent 3 miles out of Cambridge was discovered the approach of 7 colours coming from Oxford. I have thought fit to send Capt. Perry to be in readiness to march away to-morrow.

(No. 818.) 1643, Oct. 18, Cambridge. Sir William

Rowe to [Sir T. B.]. This morning we hear from Sir John Norwedge by our scout that the enemy entered Bedford betwixt 3 and 4 yesterday afternoon, and by other scouts that some party of them were seen last night at Potton, within 12 miles of this place, so that your forces must march night and day to get into the town to relieve it, as you love religion, the laws, your country, the church of God, and your true friend W. Rowe. P.S. We have certain intelligence that the design is for this place, and that there is no probability of their intent for Huntingdon, tho' the gentlemen and committee there have given them a fair invitation thither by leaving it and quitting their guards, so that I think 'tis altogether needless to send this messenger thither.

(No. 819.) 1643, Oct. 18, Cambridge. Sir W. Rowe to Sir T. B. If you would do a seasonable service to the State (not to speak of your friend, who is a lone and naked man here), let what help you can be instantly sent in hither. Alarms come thick and very near us, and a show would now do that which will not be redeemed but at an infinite charge. And how much the loss of this place may shake the county we love so well, and the whole association, I appeal to you, and so throw myself and all into the arms of my Lord and Saviour, intending to live and die his servant. P.S. . . . Sending to the officer of the Castle for some drakes to flanker our works along the river, I received this answer, that he would send none, that I had fooled him long enough, and bid the gentlemen take heed I did not fool them at the last. Judge you upon these disobedient terms how I should serve you or add any security to this place; yet to leave it I am loath; hoping you will not forget me.

(No. 820.) (1643), Oct. 18, Wednesday noon. J. B. (Judith Barrington) to Sir T. B.—Capt. Manester thinks that we lose time too much, that there are no warrants yet sent out to warn in the train bands and volunteers to get into bodies in proper places, and so to exercise until they hear the truth and your directions, and that the constables may have warning and charge to get horses in readiness if need be, he thinking the host will require all the soldiers to go on horseback. I have sent this enclosed *[not there]* by the importunity of Stamford *[Stortford?]* men . . . which will show you which way the enemy inclines . . . P.S. Remember to give warning to our nephew Masham to have his troop of horse in readiness instantly. Think to secure Ware river from passage that way as well as by Royston.

(No. 821.) 1643, Oct. 18, London. Sir Henry Mildmay to Sir William Mason, Sir T. Barrington, and the rest of the Dep. Lieutenants with speed; hast, hast, post hast, from the Parliament. Let the 2 bearers pass.—We have received two letters from you, both of one date. The alarm of the enemies approach towards our associated counties was very hot with us before yours came. My Lord General and the Council of War took your advertisements very kindly, especially your last, which mentions the assistance of your foot. They have resolved to send 36 troops of horse and 5 of dragoniers, and desire you to give what assistance of men you can according to your offer, but speed must be the life of this action. I know you will consider it. The troops go away within these 6 hours. Be careful of your officers. My Lord General looks for his 300*l.*, which he laid out of his purse, and he takes it ill he is not paid . . . My Lord Fairfax hath seconded my Lord Manchester's overthrow with another, and hath beaten the enemy from Hull. P.S. (in a different hand) the Parliament expects that you should levy all arrears due in the country rigorously and with expedition, and the estates of papists not to be neglected. I hope my brother Humphry will not be liable to have estate sequestered for his son's delinquency.

(No. 815.) 1643, Oct. 18. (The Earl of) Essex to the Dep.-Lieutenants and Committee for Essex.—Upon sight they are to raise as many able men in Essex as they can, and send them furnished with arms, ammunition, and money to Hertford, and those to Cambridge that live most conveniently, where they are to receive further orders, for the security of their own and the associated counties . . . P.S. "I desire you to provide and send what horse you can also for recruiting of my troop."

(No. 822.) 1643, Oct. 18, Waltons.—Anne Maynard to Sir T. B.—She says she has been assessed at 200*l.* for the 20th part, whereas it is more than she has received that year of her whole revenue. Her tenants do not pay and she has to pay Lady Everard 300*l.* per ann. Asks his assistance to lower the assessment.

(No. 823.) 1643, Oct. 26, Hartford. Gabriel Barber, Jo. Garrard, Wm. Prestley, Wm. Leman, and Tho. Meade to Sir T. B. and the rest of the Dep. Lieutenants.

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LOWNDES,
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Our last night's intelligence was from Col. Norwich, who informed us that a servant of his escaped out of the hands of the enemy at Newport, and then the enemy were about 2,000 foot in that town. They have some store of ordnance, and are there fortifying apace; he gathered from them that that night about 200 foot were to March to Bedford where they intend likewise to fortify. This night we hear their horse are plundering in the villages, and Col. Norwich is this evening drawn out of Hitchin with a resolution, as he informs us, for Bedford and the places adjacent, that so he may interrupt them in their plundering. We are now casting our county into a complete body, and hope within a few days to finish that work, and then thro' God's blessing we doubt not but by the assistance of those London regiments come down to our succour, or remove them farther from the skirts of the association, promising to ourselves that we shall not want your concurrence, &c.

(No. 824.) 1643, Oct. 23, Romford. Edw. Birkhead to [Sir T. B.] On the receipt of [Sir T. B.'s] letter he summoned his company to be at Romford by 8 o'clock of that day; but some sent excuses for want of arms, and men are scarce in those parts. Unless [Sir T. B.] sends word to the contrary he will wait to bring up a larger body.

(No. 825.) 1643, Oct. 23, Stanstead Mountfichet.—Sir W. Rowe to Sir T. B. . . . This inclosed taken this last with a messenger going to Prince Rupert together with his examination (*these are not with the letter*) I send you that you may know the condition of both your friends and enemies in those parts it mentions. I have advised to send it by a faithful messenger of ours as 'tis directed, that so with his return to us we may make use as well of them as the desires of the others for the public benefit; but what will now become of that or anything else at Cambridge I am afraid to conjecture, since you have been deaf to so many letters of advertisement for so much as conduceth to the preservation of it from you by forbearing so long to send men, money, or commissioners. I was never such a trifler as to write or speak at wast; the issue will soon show you that I informed you truly.

(No. 826.) 1643, Oct. 23, Colchester. Thomas Laurence (Mayor of Colchester), Hen. Barrington, Ralph Harison, and John Frulie to Sir T. B. and the rest of the Dep. Lieutenants.—They sent their trained band according to order; their town is much exposed; the men's families are poor; if any train band can be spared, they pray that their's may be sent back, so that the families of the men may be supported.

(No. 827.) 1643, Oct. 24, Flyford. (Capt.) Nath. Rich to Sir T. B. . . . "We are now this morning advancing towards Newark, conceiving it the most considerable garrison the enemy hath of the two, viz., it and Gainsborough. The winter is already come, and our lying in the field hath lost us more men than have been taken away either by sword or bullet; notwithstanding which (and many of our men lying scattered up and down the country), we are ready to persist, and unwilling to wait any opportunity of doing God honour and our country service; yet if God pleases to bring us safe to our winter quarters you must think of speedy recruiting our troops, which are not a little battered and lessened with what service we have done."—He says the soldiers complain of want of pay, and that he and his troops are 9 weeks behind hand.—"All the money that I had, but 30 odd pounds, I gave them while I had it (which I saved for my own necessities in case of being wounded or sick or the like distress), and that was stolen off from my horse when we lay in the field before Lincoln, and at that time I had but 2s. left me, and my troop without money, and have rested so ever since and long before, and if speedy relief is not sent, with which our sick soldiers lying here and there without subsistence, and those that are well-being continued upon actual service without encouragement, I am afraid ere long you will be as willing to raise new troops as recruit the old; if we had free quarter wherever we come, yet a soldier being without any money his horse cannot be shod, or his arms or saddle kept fix; what I speak is in behalf of the common soldiers, not officers. . . . therefore I beseech you let the common soldiers be constantly paid tho' the officers go without any at all."

(No. 828.) 1643, Oct. 26, Bygotts. Andrew Gerrard to Sir T. B.—He complains of the burdens put on him. The house taken from him by the Parliament would have sold for 100*l.*, certainly cost him more; part of his estate near London has been taken for the use of the fortifications; he has been forced to abate his rents or

his lands would lie waste. He pays 300*l.* a year in annuities and interest. He was assessed at 80*l.* which was more than his estate would bear; but the bill would not be accepted unless the assessors set him down 50*l.* more, which it seems, for satisfaction, they did. He prays relief from Sir Thomas.

(No. 829.) [1643], Oct. 26, Haydonberry. (Lady) Elizabeth Soame to Sir T. B.—Understanding that those are fined who send not horses, she says that since her husband's death she never found any except in Hertfordshire where her jointure lies, and that she had sent one fully furnished. In order to pay her 20th she has not yet got 5*l.* from her tenants, as soon as she can get 20*l.* together she will send it in part of the remaining sum.

n. d. Francis Cooke to Sir T. B.—He has been imprisoned half a year. Asks Sir T. B. and Sir Martin Lumley to try and get his release.

(No. 830.) 1643, Sept. 27, the Mermaid in Thames Street, near Billingsgate.—Edward Worger to Sir T. B.—Sir Thomas, when he parted from him in Queen Street, promised to pay the money due to Capt. Langley for fortifying Colchester, and he (Worger) was to receive a like sum for a debt owing to him in Colchester. He prays Sir Thomas to order his clerk or steward to pay it him in Queen Street, where he will repair.

(No. 831.) 1643, Oct. 29th, Hull.—Robert Burton to Sir Thomas Barrington, at Hatfield. I am sorry to relate unto you the misery that is fallen upon us in Cottingham Lordship. By reason of the Earl of Newcastle's forces coming together all men's estates with us are so weakened and decayed that I fear few men will be able to pay any rents; for all our horses, beasts, and sheep are driven away, the most of our houses plundered, our corn lost in the fields, our hay devoured, spoiled, and wasted; two thousand loads at the least within our lordship (which hath been spent), some of it devoured with the great number of their troop horses and other horses and oxen, which they brought with them to bring their guns and other provision along with them, another great part cast into ditches for making their highways, another great part of it used about their works, tents, and huts. We escaped them such a long time, but now we have tasted as deep of their malice as any other part of the kingdom. Their coming against Hull at this time was not suspected of us countrymen, otherwise we might have provided better for ourselves, for we had as we supposed a good strength at Hull and Beverley, which we thought would something have hindered the enemy for approaching so near, but it proved they were not able to resist them, but were forced to retreat to the walls of Hull for succour, and with them also all the true hearted and well wishers to God's cause, rather enduring the loss of their goods than to have themselves brought into slavery and bondage, and to be made partners with them in their wicked designs. But to give you a true relation as near as I can in brief thus:—After my Lord Fairfax came to Hull and brought with him all the horse and foot which escaped out of the west, there were raised in the country about us as many horses as made up in all about xx or xxii troops, our lordship set forth fifty horse, and other adjacent towns did set forth likewise, according to their proportion. Those troops lay some in Beverley and some with us, and some in other towns about us, and paid little or nothing for their quarters for about 6 or 8 weeks together to our great loss, but if that had been the worst we had been in pretty good case, but the enemy coming in amongst us we are now brought almost into utter ruin. After it was known that the Earl of Newcastle bended his forces towards Hull, all our horse advanced towards the Wolds to give them a meeting. Beverley was pretty well fortified with works, and they had either 5 or 6 guns, and, as I conceive, about 16 or 18 hundred footsoldiers; but when our troops perceived that they were not able to encounter with them, they all retreated to Hull, both horse and foot, and left Beverley and all the towns about us to the mercy of the enemy (whose mercies were cruel). It was upon the 28th of August when they retreated. It was sudden and unexpected of us and very fearful, for the enemy pursued them within musket shot of Newland, where we had some musketeers that stopped them and killed a horse and a man, and so they went back to Beverley. The next day, being the 29th of August, they came to Cottingham, and a great many of us left the town, not daring to abide their cruelty; but went to Hull for refuge, and my Lord Fairfax had given order to the troopers to drive to Hull as many beasts and sheep about our common and pastures thereabouts, that they might be for maintenance for us and the soldiers. Then

G. A.
LOWNDES,
Esq.

G. A.
LOWNDES,
ESQ.

G. A.
LOWNDES,
ESQ.

the next day, being Wednesday, some of our troops and foot ventured as far as Cottingham, killed some and took others prisoners, and drove them quite through Cottingham, and we returned that day with credit. Then the next day, being Thursday, we ventured forth again, and they suffered us to march to the west end of our Ings, within a little of Cottingham town end, and then they sallied forth of Cottingham in such a great body that our men all retreated suddenly. Our foot in the Ings not able to make their retreat good, were forced over the ditches, and divers were taken and some killed that day. After which day we were forced to keep about the town, only our horse rode out scout continually towards Newland and Anlaby about a mile distant from the walls; then the enemy kept Newland and fortified it about the way from Beverley, and presently came to Stonferry Clow, and there made works and brought guns thither, and every day after wrought nearer and nearer Hull, and made several forts both betwixt Newland and Hull, and also betwixt Sculscotte and Hull, so that we were forced to make out works both at Darringham bank end and also at the Charterhouse, otherwise they would have come over near the town. They were come so near that I have been an ear witness of musket bullets coming over the walls. Before all this, at their first coming they cut out from us our fresh water, so that in the end both water and grass grew very scarce, by reason of the multitude of horses and other cattle about the town; so my lord took a very good course in sending over into Lincolnshire 16 or 18 of our troops to join with Collonel Crumwell, and likewise he caused to be killed a great many fat oxen and sheep for our provision; nevertheless, we were so strait holden up both on the west side and north side of the town that our cattle were sore pinched, and many of them were shipping away, the enemy watching for them as a ravenous kite of a silly bird; they could no sooner straggle twice twelve score from the town but they were snatched from us. They had made great and large works likewise betwixt Hessel and Hull. They began to work at a place on Humber side called Gallow Clowe, and so came slanting along with earthworks, slanting nearer and nearer towards the town, till they had gotten a strong fort made, hard by the gallows (which they well deserved), which was very near the west side of the town, to which west side of the town they had brought vi of their guns; but we spared them a great deal of pains in carrying them back again, for we took them from them and caused them to retreat with shame enough. They had two very great guns, which were called the Queen's pocket pistols. One of them lay betwixt Sculscotte and Hull, and the other towards Hull, out of which they shot many fiery hot bullets into the town above 80 at the least, and yet did very little execution, which was God's great mercy, the town and streets being so populous; there was but one man, one woman, and a child killed that I heard of; but many were miraculously delivered through God's mercy. These bullets weighed 35 pounds a piece and more. They shot one Sunday morning in prayer time three bullets at the high church, thinking to spoil us there, but God prevented them. Two were wide, and one flew over the leads. We being thus straitened as you have heard, it pleased God to put into the heart of our governor and others of the town that about 5 hundred of the townsmen and soldiers should sally out and venture upon their nearest works, which was very willingly condescended unto, and that with such courage (being upon the 4th of October) that we made them run like cowardly hares, and took three of their works, demolished them, took 6 or 8 prisoners, but cannot tell how many we killed, only we heard one Coronell Vavesor was slain and buried at Cottingham. They repaired two of the works again, but the nearest works we never after suffered them to repair. These works were all towards Newland. Then it pleased God that upon Saturday following Sir John Meldrum came to aid us, and brought with him about a thousand soldiers, which did much encourage us, and we should have sallied out on Monday following in the morn, and our men at our outworks at a place on Humber bank called the west jetty, where we had three guns, did expect our coming to them to fall upon the enemy; but in the morning, before the break of the day, a chosen company of the enemies' came privily and secretly from their own works, and got betwixt the town and our works. Our men supposing them to be their friends, suffered them to come to our works, which they took; but our men, perceiving them to be enemies, fled to our other fort, which was hard by, the enemies pursuing them (to enter by force). Our men knocked down 14 or 15 of

them, and so the rest fled to their own works, which were not above twelve score distant. Then upon Wednesday following we were resolved to sally forth again, which was the xith of October, which we did very courageously, my Lord and Sir John Meldrum being very active, shewing their undaunted courage. We were to fall upon the works on the west side of the town, but we made a show by the playing of our cannons as though we intended towards the north side. Sir John Meldrum let us forth of the town, where we divided ourselves into two bodies; the one company went to the very end of their works, and so to beat them on the back side all along; the other company went against the face of their works, against the cannon mouths, to force their passage over, which they did with courage and resolution. All our horse, being about 4 troops going out with them, were to face the enemies troops in the Miton caie (quay?), whilst our foot men were taking the works; but how it came to pass I cannot tell, after that our men had entered and taken some of their works, we made a retreat both horse and foot towards the town into Myton caie (quay?) lane, and the other part towards the Mount, to the great grief of my Lord and Sir John Meldrum, who were there entreating them to face about again. Some of the enemies being so bold as to venture out of their works, charging our men in the rear, it pleased God to put courage into the hearts of our men. They faced about, the troopers riding amongst those, pursued them; the enemies fled. Then our foot men flanked up the back side of their works, and our part forced over the works and drove them away, took all their guns that were in those works, one being one of their great guns, and we got them into Hull that night, and brought them away by force. Although they had great supplies of soldiers that were called from all the towns thereabouts, and sore enraged against us, yet we held them in play and had a very sore fight; some of us fighting and others using means to get away the guns. Then we all returned into Hull with great joy and rejoicing that the Lord had given our enemies such an overthrow. We took 60 prisoners or thereabouts, besides those that were killed. They took a captain of ours that day, called Captain Rainsborrow. He was captain of one of the King's ships, called the Lyon; he took a hundred of his men out of the said ship and went on with us that day to help to raise the siege, and by misfortune he was taken. I know no man of note that was either taken or killed that day on our side, saving that captain, and they have taken him along with them to York. Then in the night following the enemies took their guns from the north side of the town and left us, only they kept a guard at Stonferry and Newland till Friday at night, in which time they wrought their wicked designs to our great loss and hindrance, for they plundered our houses over again, leaving us nothing they could carry away, and much of that they could not carry they brake in pieces, knocked down our walls and windows, drove all the cattle away they could find, cut down Stonferry Clow, all the breast works and the doors from the top to the bottom, so that water cometh in and goeth out every tide to the great hurt of all our grounds about Newland, and westwards in our lordship, took away the plate from Cottingham Church, carrying themselves more like Turks and pagans than like Christians, which will be to their everlasting shame and reproach for all ages to come. The reason why we suffered them those two days, Thursday and Friday, the weather was so wet, misty, and thick that we could not see about us, otherwise we should have sent them away in such a confused retreat that one of them would have been so afraid of another that half of them would not have found the right way to York, the place unto which they are fled for refuge. Besides all this, they cut up five of our bridges, two over the setting dike, and two over Newland Haven, and one towards Beverley, all belonging to the manor of . By all this which I have said you may conceive what a world of mischief they have wrought amongst us, neither sparing the rich nor pitying the poor, but threatening to make all alike, so that I am persuaded many a man who formerly lived in good rank and fashion will now be brought into such want and misery so that the still unborn will have cause to curse them. The siege lasted six weeks, in which time two things have happened which I must acquaint your worship withal. Mr. Chantrell and Mr. White are both dead and buried: Mr. Chantrell died at Hull, but Master White left Hull at the beginning of the siege, and, as I heard, had a protection from the Earl of Newcastle. He was buried at Rowley on Sunday before the siege was raised, otherwise if he had died after the

G. A.
LOWNDES,
Esq.

raising of the siege it would have been supposed he had taken some grief of heart that he should so far doubt of God's providence as to shelter himself under the protection of the wicked for the saving of his temporal estate.

(No. 832.) n. d. Draft letter by Sir T. B. to asking consideration of the case of Sir Thomas Hewytt who had been assessed at 1,000*l*.

(No. 833.) 1643, Oct. 30, London. A. Baynard to Sir T. B. In Sir Henry Mildmay's absence I delivered your letter to Mr. Wallop The herald painter desires a direction how to send unto you, and tells me that what he leaves at your house in Queen's Street is very negligently conveyed. I have desired a friend of mine (in my absence) to wait upon you at Dunmow on Tuesday sennight, not doubting to receive from you and the rest of the committee so much favour and respect as shall be agreeable unto equity.

(No. 834.) n. d. Isob. La Warr* to Sir T. B. By the equity of your judgement I foresee my reliefe, these must remaine your humanities creature. When in your vertues I read what's faire, 'tis charity to the decaying world to make your practis a miracle; what of honor may bee added to illustrate your name shall be the wish of Sir your respective freind to serve you, Isob. La Warr.

(No. 835.) 1643, Oct. 30, London. John Babington, treasurer, to Sir T. B.—On Sir T. B.'s writing to the president, treasurer, and governors of Christ's Hospital that Mr. Watts was about to resign Claveringe and Langley, and recommending Mr. Moore to succeed, and the parishioners and Mr. Kendall promising that if the governors had any one to present to Langley they should receive the profits, the writer so worked that he obtained the presentation for Moore, and handing it to him said he hoped he, Moore, would be as his word concerning Langley. Moore said he knew no such promise. The writer asks Sir T. B. to speak with Moore, Kendall, and the parishioners who moved for him, to know whether there was such a promise. If Moore will not perform his promise, then Sir Thomas and the writer are deceived in the man. The writer desires that his kinsman, Abraham Jackson, should be presented to Langley, and asks Sir Thomas to further his suit.

(No. 836.) 1643. A letter to Sir T. B., signed by eleven tenants of his lands in the lordship of Cottingham, praying him to respite their rents, which his bailiff, Robert Burton, had demanded. The King's forces had long been there and consumed and taken their stock and goods, and carried some of them prisoners to York, whence they were obliged to redeem themselves with great fines.

(No. 837.) 1643, May 13. William Spofford to Mr. Kendal, attendant on Sir T. B.—About a law suit.

(No. 838.) 1643, May 24. Geo. Fenwick to Sir T. B., Sir Gilbert Gerratt and Sir William Marsham.

(No. 840.) (1643.) Jeffry Watts to Sir T. B.—Will meet Sir T. B. when and where he pleases to discuss the business of the resignation (by Watts).

(No. 841.) (1643.) Chelmsford. Jeffry Watts to Mr. Kendall.—Now that he has resigned Claveringe the people are backward in paying him the arrears of dues and tithes.

(No. 842.) (1643.) The same to the same. On the same matter.

(No. 843.) 1643, Nov. 23. Car. Her. Mildmay to Sir T. B. . . . I have taken the subscriptions of many in our hundred of Becontry to the number of 30, and many more willing to do the like, if they may be sure to be only for the safety of the county (as you were pleased to promise them). I beseech you express as much by some good example from the dep. lieutenant's subscription in every hundred, for I assure you 'tis expected from them. My cousin Mary Mildmay is to receive 500*l*. from you in Feb. next. She asks that you would let her have it paid at London in some place near the Old Exchange.

(No. 844.) 1643, Dec. 16, Newport. H. J.† to his brother. Money matters.

(No. 845.) 1643, Dec. 14. Jeffry Watts to Mr. Kendall. Asks him to endeavour to get in the writers' debts at Clavering, and to get a copy of the articles which have been exhibited against him and the names of the petitioners. Thinks it strange that he who has done so much for the Parliament should by the malice of a few be brought to that trouble.

* Isobel, wife of Henry, Lord La Warr. She was daughter of Sir Thomas Edmonds.

† Endorsed "Mr. Hall's letter."

(No. 846.) Ri. Harlakenden to Mr. Kendall. About the money to be paid to his sister Mrs. Mildmay.

(No. 847.) 1643, Dec. 29, Graces. Thomas Cobbett to Mr. Kendall. About the same matter.

(No. 851.) 1643, Feb. 11. Jo. Bourchier to his cousin Sir T. B. . . Sir William Constable with part of my Lord General's forces has given the enemy a great blow in taking many commanders and troops. If you would hasten money to the army I am persuaded we should beat them; they begin to be afraid.—(A slip of paper inclosed gives the following.)—Taken by Sir William Constable's forces at Kirkborne and Wettsoen on the Wolds, Feb. 10, 1643. Captains Vavasor, Newstead, Horsfield Winell, Tiffin.—Lieutenants Lowther, Kirke, Ward.—Cornets Wharton, Blockley, Wastead, Robinson, Browne.—3 quartermasters, 3 surgeons, 3 corporals, 3 trumpeters, 1 minister, a clarke to Sir Key, 173 troopers and their horses.

(No. 854.) 1644, April 20, Newport. J. H[all] to Mr. Kendall. From this letter it appears that Hall held the office of Receiver of the King's rents in the Isle of Wight by patent from the Earl of Pembroke, who had lately forbid him to intermeddle with the receiver's place until further notice, giving as a reason his especial care for the safety of the island; but Hall suspected another reason, and says he shall give up the patent.

(No. 855.) 1644, May 24, Cottingham. Robert Burton to Mr. Kendall.—The Cottingham tenants will not pay and will not sow the land, intending to leave unless the rents are abated. He fears to re-enter the lands (without orders), as the delinquents' lands are let cheap York is strongly beleaguered, and since yesterday we have taken Cawood Castle and another strong fort called Ayremouth, so that we have free passage by water from Hull to the army. The cavaliers expect the coming of Prince Rupert to raise the siege of York, which we do not much fear.

1644, May 31. At the Committee of Lords and Commons for Sequestration of Delinquents' and Papists' Estates.—The Committee for Sequestrations for Essex having ordered that Sir Thomas Barrington should have the custody and charge of Hatfield Chase or Hatfield Forest, sequestered by reason of the Lord Morley and the Lady Morley, her recusancy, &c. They confirm that order and direct that the fair which had for divers years been kept in the forest shall be kept in the town of Hatfield. Lord and Lady Morley are to receive the 3rd of the usual rent of the fair and of the other profits raised by Sir Thomas out of the forest and fair, and the rest is to be paid to the Parliament upon an account by Sir Thomas.

(No. 797.) 1643, Oct. 8, Thornton. Toby Tyrrell to his father-in-law.—Says that the addressee's daughter is pretty well, tho' weak after her confinement.

(No. 810.) [1643], Oct. 15, Thornton. Toby Tyrrell to Mr. John Kendall at Sir T. B.'s house.—Money matters.

(No. 798.) n. d. Will. Chantrell to Sir T. B.—Our relation concerning Hull would afford volumes, and had I not met with such an epitome as this good knight I should have enlarged my lines. He can tell you all things from a to ω P.S. Only, sir, be the means to haste a faithful governor to Hull, a place of singular importance to the north parts and kingdom.

(No. 791.) [1643, Oct. 3?] Tho. Barrington, Martin Lumley, and Hen. Wyseman to the High Constables of Harlow.—The Earl of Manchester having reduced Lynn, and being resolved to march on against the Popish army, has written letters asking for foot forces. They tell the addressees to order the petty constables to impress men and have them at the sign of the George, in Harlowen, Saturday the 7th of October. (Draft.)

[1643, Sept. 2.] Petition of Francis Withers, wife of Stephen Withers, late rector of Sleering, co. Essex, addressed to Sir T. B.—Her husband has been in prison for 12 months because he could not conscientiously obey some Parliamentary commands. Neither she nor her husband can procure the money required, and their corn (all they had to support them) has been seized in the barns.—Prays relief.

(No. 756.) 1643, Sept. 8, Blackwell Hall, London.—George Dunn to Sir W. Masham, or Sir T. B., or Sir Thomas Middleton.—He has not received the chest of Mr. Echell, which they tell him to retain; but will enquire after him.

(No. 765.) 1643, Sept. Sir T. B. and others to . . . requesting the addressees, and the rest of the deputy lieutenants and committees, to meet the writers at Chelmsford on Tuesday next at the Cock, to settle "a present way for a bank of money, which the Earl of Manchester is needing, that the work may not fail

G. A.
LOWNDES,
Esq.

G. A.
LOWNDRES,
Esq.

"nor he be unsupplied, nor the writers be dishonoured
"by necessity of catching at every small sum to supply
"the present." (Draft, indorsed. Copy of a letter for
the deputy lieutenants' meeting upon the 13 Sept. at
Chelmsford.)

(No. 767.) 1645, Sept. 14. William (Cage) to .
He requests that if Sir Thomas Barrington has not yet
paid certain moneys to certain gunners he will retain
the money until he (Cage) may be privy to it.

(No. 654.) n. d. Joseph Dallon, Gabriel Barbor,
Francis Peck, minister, and another (the Committee for
Hertfordshire) to the Dept. Lieutenants of Essex.—
These are to acquaint you that Hitschen is assailed by
the enemy; we desire an alarm may be given to all the
associated counties with all speed.

(No. 592.) Petition by George Gilbert to the Deputy
Lieutenants of Essex to be discharged from finding a
light horse. He has paid all taxes, subsidies, and poll-
money; has already sent a horse to the Parliament and
a corslet, pike, and all things fitting to it, and likewise
an associate musket-man and money, and likewise finds
two full arms and men, viz., a corslet and musket in the
trained bands, has lent above 40*l.* to the Parliament,
and given above 5*l.* to Ireland, and paid 20*l.* at least to
the subsidies of 400,000*l.* and 100,000*l.*, and paid above
20*s.* a week to the weekly collection for the association
out of all his lands, his estate not being above 180*l.* per
ann., and he both old and lame, and not able to get in
the little rent due to him.

(No. 593.) Draft petition to the House of Commons by
Robert Thompson and Elizabeth Dent, widow, and silk
woman in Pater Noster Row, for a pass to go to Oxford
(and return) to apply to Sir John Byron for a debt to
them of 1,240*l.*

(No. 781.) Deposition signed by Benjamin Plumme.
He was in the Parliament's service the week before
Reading was taken, was taken prisoner in Windsor
Forest from under the command of Captain Goulmare
while riding as scout with 3 of Sir Saml. Luke's com-
pany, and was taken to Oxford. There he heard that
they had the King's commission to come into Essex with
8,000 foot, 10 troops of horse, 1,200 dragoons, &c., with
Sir John Lucas and Sir Charles generals over the horse.
He was told by Lord Somerset's son and Sir Henry
Milnes's son that they had a list of 12,000 hands in
Essex that would stand for them when they marched
for Essex, and that they had 2 men every week come
out of every town in Essex to bring news how every
man stood affected; and one of these came in habit of
a pedlar, and brought horsehair and tobacco on his back,
&c. &c. Hears that Kent had sent a petition to the
King that if he would send some small forces they
would raise 5 men for every one he sent.

(No. 858.) (1641?) J. Barker to his wife Mrs.
Barker at Belhouse.—About the assessment to the 20th.
—He cannot meet with any of the committee where he
is, but Sir Thomas Cheeke has promised that as soon as
Sir Thomas Barrington and Sir William Masham
come to town he will go with him [Barker] to them and
move them on his behalf.

(No. 859.) 1644, Aug. 6. Bri. Turner to Sir T. B.
—About his accounts as steward of one or some of Sir
Thomas's manors. He alludes to the difficulty of get-
ting rents and the losses which the tenants have sus-
tained.

(No. 872.) 1645, June 14. John Raspin to Sir Jno.
Barrington. (Copy.) About rent due from him. He says
he never enjoyed anything, but was plundered and un-
done by the Earl of Newcastle's forces coming against
Hull of his whole estate, and being at Hull himself was
given in as a delinquent to the Earl of Newcastle by Sir
John's steward and others of the neighbourhood, "who,
"to save themselves, gave in our names, and informed
"them of our estates."

(No. 876.) 1645, July 14. Eight parishioners (per-
haps more, as a portion of the paper where the signa-
tures are is torn away) of Rowley parish to Sir Jno.
Barrington. They thank him for sending "that young
"Timothy McWarren" as minister to their congrega-
tion. (Warren seems to have succeeded Mr. Rogers.)

(No. 879.) 1644, Dec. 8, Rowley (New England). Ez.
Rogers to Mr. Kendall at Sir John Barrington. A long
letter about what the late Sir Thomas Barrington had
promised him in the way of preferment. He alludes to his
diligent attendance on and comfort to Sir Thomas "on
"his sad and deep distemper of melancholy; not only
"in the day but in the night watchings and midnight
"risings he (Rogers) did much impair his health." (On
the back is a copy of an answer by Kendall dated 1 May
1645, in which he says that Sir Thomas had left his son
burdened with 19,000*l.*)

(No. 880.) 1645, Nov. 9, Rowley.—Ez. Rogers to
(Mr. Jno. Kendall).

(No. 881.) 1646, Dec. 9, Rowley. The same to the same.
He mentions that old Lady B. promised him 100*l.*, and
that Mr. Bridge said that he himself paid it to Robert
Barrington, to be sent to New England for Rogers.

(No. 882.) 1646, April 25. John Barrington to
Ezekiel Rogers in England.—Copy of a letter on the
subject of Rogers's claims.

(No. 883.) 1647, July. Daniel Rogers to Mr.
Kendall. Asking Kendall to put Sir John B. in mind
of Sir Thomas B.'s promise to pay the 16*l.* due to Roger
for "the 2 last of the 7 years granted me by way of
"exhibition for my son, then of Trinity College, Richard
"Rogers by name."

(No. 884.) 1647, July 7, Wethersf. Daniel Rogers
to Sir John B. He says, "Old Mr. Gobert, your grand-
"father, at his death left certain exhibitions to be
"disposed of upon scholars in Trinity College in Cam-
"bridge.—The first of these he was pleased to dispose
"upon my brother, Mr. Ezekiel Rogers. Sir Thomas,
"your father, desired the gift of the exhibition for the
"first time upon a scholar of his. My brother yielded
"it upon condition that himself might enjoy the 2d
"alter the expenditure of the former. Sir Thomas
"enjoyed his scholar's exhibition." When that was
expired Sir Thomas gave the 2d to Ezekiel to bestow at
his pleasure, who gave it to Daniel, who enjoyed it for
his son 4 or 5 years. He (Daniel) now asks for 16*l.* due
so that he may pay his son's expenses at College. (On
the back is a copy of a reply by Sir John B., saying
that certain lands were settled for payment of the exhi-
bition, that payments of the rents are obstructed, and
that he is not liable.)

IRELAND.

Petition to the House of Commons by Sir Francis
Williby, Governor of Dublin Castle.—He has been 17
years in the King's service, in which time he has been
several times colonel and serjeant-major or general of
H.M. army, in which service he has lost 2 sons, and has
3 more now captains in the King's service in Ireland,
one of whom is governor of the fort of Galway, now
besieged by the rebels of Galway. By the rebellion in
Ireland he has lost above 6,000*l.*, which he had acquired
during 42 years' service. A year's pay is due to him.
He asks that they will accept his arrears, and if they
fall short of 1,200*l.* he will make up the deficiency if
they will grant him a proportion of land in Leinster.

1655 and 1656. The case concerning the claim of
Edward Dendy, Esq., serjeant-at-arms, to lands in
the barony of Slane in Ireland. (It seems that on
27 Aug. 1652, the Parliament passed a resolution to
settle lands in Ireland of the value of 200*l.* per ann. on
Dendy, in consideration of his eminent service.)

The sub-division of the barony of Slane . . . taking
in the lands supposed to be Serjeant Dendy's. "Per
"me, Thomas Emerson, June 29, 1658." (In a tabular
form, on a brief sheet.) There are 20 lots, giving the
names of places and their acreages. The allottees were:
Sir Thomas Wharton, Sir William Waller, Sir Gilbert
Garrald (Gerard), Mr. Richard Ashurst, Mr. Bridge-
stock, Ald. Thomas Vincent, Mr. Thomas Field, Alder-
man Texteth, Sir John Barrington, (2,000 acres); Sir
William Massam (Masham), Mr. Will. and John Arnold,
John Gould, Thomas Field, Mrs. Mary Child, Mr.
Balle, Mr. Cullmer, Mr. Goodman, Mr. Geo. Weale,
Mr. Edward Turner, and Alexander Pim, Esq.

1655, April 13, Grocers' Hall, London. Copy of the
resolution of the committee of adventurers for lands in
Ireland that a copy of the declaration following be sent
to Joseph Avery, Esq., public agent for the adventurers.
(The declaration is with regard to drawing the bounds
between two baronies.)

1656, Jan. 1. Power of attorney by Sir John Bar-
rington to Wm. Parkinson to take possession, &c. of
his lands in the barony of Slane in the co. of East Meath.
1655, May 5. The case of Sir John Barrington, Sir
Gilbert Gerrard, Sir William Masham, and Sir Richard
Everard, baronets; Alexander Pym, Esq., Edward
Turner, Esq., and other adventurers for lands in Ireland,
whose lots are fallen in the barony of Slane. (And also
an examined copy of it.)

1656, May 5. Reasons for the claim of the adven-
turers in the barony of Slane. (1 p.)

1656, Dec. 23. Resolution at the Committee for Irish
Affairs (signed by John Byssie) that Sir Gilbert Gerrard
be desired to attend the committee on the 27th instant,
in answer to a petition to the House by Edward Dendy,
Esq., serjeant-at-arms.

G. A.
LOWNDRES,
Esq.

G. A.
WYNDES,
Esq.

Inducements to the preference of satisfaction of the adventurers before Serjeant Dendy. (Both sides of a brief sheet.)

Copy of the petition of Serjeant Dendy. (2½ pp.)

Copy of the proviso and provisions for supply of Serjeant Dendy or the adventurers.

1656, June 6. Copy of the Council's letter to the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland (signed by He. Laurence, President) of the vote of Parliament for Serjeant Dendy, 27 Aug. 1652, and of Council order to the Lord Deputy, 27 Nov. 1656. (All about Serjeant Dendy's business.)

(No. 931.) 1651, June 9, Youghal. F. Barrington to Sir John Barrington In my last, dated the 5th instant, I did speake of a defeat that my Lord of Broghill had given the enemy as it was reported amongst us here. I can now confirm the truth of it, that he hath routed a great party of the enemy near a river called the Blackwater, but the particulars I cannot mention, but in my next I shall This afternoon came a letter to the Governor of this town that saith my Lord Deputy hath gotten a pass of the enemy over the river Shannon. It is here likewise spoken that Sir Charles Coot and Commissary General Reynolds since their going into Connaught from the North have given the enemy some defeat.

(No. 939.) 1654, Sept. 2. Fran. Barrington to Sir Jno. Barrington. Great things are expected from the Parliament, they do come apace to town, and on Monday they sit. Our expedition will be the first thing they meddle withal, as I believe . . . my commission will be for a lieutenant-colonel, but to what regiment I know not yet; I hope one Col. Bullard.

(No. 942.) 1654, Dec. 11, Chichester. Francis Barrington to Sir John Barrington. Asks him to authorize Mr. Hawkins to receive his pay, which will be 63l. per ann. Has spoken to General Disborowe about it. Will write no more until he is on shipboard, for he has been with General Disborowe that day and expects every hour to receive orders to ship his colonel's regiment. (On the outside he requests that the letter may be sent to the Pewter Pot in Leadenhall Street or else the Crown without Aldgate.)

(No. 943.) 1654, Dec. 18, from aboard the Katherine. The same to the same It is here said by the great ones that we shall make a halt at the Barbadoes and these western islands to take in recruits, for we ship very thin at present.

(No. 946.) 1655, May 26. Jamaica in America. Francis Barrington to Mr. Jno. Hawkins at Sir J. Barrington's.

(No. 947.) 1655, June 6, Jamaica. Francis Barrington to Sir John Barrington. By the same ship that this goeth in I have sent you one dated 26 May, in which I have given you a full and particular account of our then present condition, since which time (blessed be God) we have gotten some beeves, but no bread as from the store, but some particular men do get Cassader [Casava] roots of which they make very good bread and reasonable hearty. I did in mine, the 26th, of May speak of my Coll. being out of a party, and that without he was unto us a messenger of good news we could not expect anything but starving; he hath been come in some days; he could not have that advantage as to fall into the enemies quarters, they marching from him into the mountains where our men could not follow them without great disadvantages to ourselves, the party wanting bread, but he brought us very good news that the country affordeth great store of beeves, and that there is little fear amongst us of wanting flesh if we are not our own enemies. I do believe bread will be very scarce amongst us without the Almighty be pleased to stir up the hearts of our governors at home in time to supply our wants; our provision ships are come unto us, which will be of great use unto us at present, and we might (if we acted like wise men) disperse ourselves into several parts of the country and plant those roots which would be in time very good food in the stead of English biscuit, but to speak plain English we act not at the helm like men indued with common reason, for we all lie at one place, not endeavouring to provide for the future, yet now our head telleth us we shall suddenly disperse into several plantations; we are very backward in other things which much concerneth us, the army (both officers and soldiers) is in a very sad condition by our daily falling sick and many dying, occasioned by a former want of victuals and those comfortable drinks which would support the spirits of our men; the fleet affordeth strong liquor good store, which would do our men great good, but no care is

G. A.
LOWNDES,
Esq.

taken for giving us any, so that our men daily perish, and I can judge our condition to be no better than what my following words speaketh, which is that if the Lord in mercy maketh not our chief to be more careful for us for the future I cannot think that one of three amongst us will live. Sir, the enemy is to the westward of the island, they do not yet come in. My Coll. took two English men when that he was out; they were demanded why they would not come in, they replied we killed all as the priests told them, and the priests do terrify the negroes and the Spanish amongst them by saying that we do deny God, and that when any cometh to us we do put out their eyes and . . . them going, and further say we are come but for two or three months to victual and then away

(No. 949.) 1655, July 14th. St. Iago in Jamaica. Francis Barrington to— I have in former letters (sent by several messengers) given you a brief and rude account (as time would then permit) of our transactions since our first invading the Spanish plantations, but supposing this might come as soon to your hands as the former, and being confident of the messenger (which is Coll. Buller) I have presumed again to trouble you with this letter, in which you have a full relation of all passages from the beginning, even from the time of our shipping in England. Sir, the 15th of Dec. 1654, we marched from our settled quarters (which was Chichester) towards Portsmouth, but lay still that night, and the next day, being the Sabbath, the 17th of the same, we marched again for Portsmouth, where we were immediately embarked and very willingly, but some of the regiments so unwilling that Major General Disborowe his horse forced them aboard; the soldiers being shipped the officers employed themselves in getting their things aboard likewise, but General Disborowe was so strict (not giving us eighteen hours) that many officers and the goods of others were left behind, not seeing servants nor goods until we came unto the Barbados; for my own part I saw not Dick nor any of my things until we arrived in the forementioned port, but was forced to borrow shifts of the Capt. of the ship. This sudden unexpectedness of time put the officers into great disorder by constraining them to go in other vessels after their men, which very probably might have been of dangerous consequence, for the private men were much discontented at their officers' absence; seeing neither money nor officers they concluded they were thither brought to be sold to some foreign prince. My own company with two more (aboard the vessel I came hither) were resolved to force themselves ashore on the Isle of Wight if I had not come to them as I did, but being with them all was very well and quiet the whole voyage. The 18th we set sail and came to an anchor off of the Isle of Wight, where we continued that night, the next morning we weighed anchor again and stood off to sea with the fleet, consisting of the rear Admirals' squadron only; in this our fleet was transported Major General Heanes' regiment, my Coll. and Coll. Carters'. From the time of our embarking until the time of our arrival in Barbados was six weeks I think to a day, in which we had a most happy passage, not having 12 hours contrary wind, nor in the least a storm one eminent mercy was I an eye witness unto in our passage in the preservation of the vessel that I was in, no other being in danger; it was a wind that arose in a particular place of the sea making the water fly more about than ever I saw a whirlwind to scatter the dust in England; I think it was of the same nature; it followed our vessel some small time at a distance, but coming very nigh unto us (the seamen being most of them affrighted) it made us expect nothing less than to be immediately swallowed up; indeed the danger was exceeding great and very near us, it being not a cable's length from us, and as we every moment expected death, the Lord in mercy looked upon us and relieved us in our sad distress by diverting its course from us without the least of damage to us, indeed I am not able with my pen to express the true manner of our deliverance not a ship in the whole voyage received any damage but one through carelessness losing part of her masts. Such a passage former ages cannot parallel, it being so safe, so healthy, and so quick, the number of ships being considered, and the slowness of their sailing, it being often known that more men hath died out of one vessel bound for Barbados than died in our whole squadron. This mercy little wrought upon us, as you will hereafter discover by the irregular actings of our great ones, and the loose living of others under them, to the grief of every Christian-like spirit Sir, the 29th of January 1654 we made the island of Barbados about 8 in the morning, the same night we put into the best road (called

G. A.
LOWNDES.
Esq.

(Carlisle Bay), and there came to an anchor with some other vessels: the other not being able to fetch it, they shortened sail and came to an anchor in Austines Bay, two leagues short, but the next morning the whole squadron weighed again and came to an anchor by us, there riding until we re-embarked for the Spanish Islands. The 30th the sea general (with our general) brought in the whole fleet, excepting the provision ships (which we conceived were weather-bound in the Downs), and the Great and Little Charity, which, by foul weather, were put into Ireland, the Little Charity having part of our horse in her; the 31st we landed, and having quarters assigned us in the country, we marched the same day to them. Sir, being well settled in our respective quarters, we had command given us to entertain all men that were willing to engage in the present expedition; accordingly we obeyed, but the inhabitants finding themselves much grieved (and not without a cause), they complained that they should be utterly ruined in case their servants were taken from them, they being their livelihood. Upon this complaint our grandees (I mean the commissioners) ordered that no officer whatsoever, upon pain of loss of place, should detain any man's servant that had above nine months to serve, and for the future to entertain none other but freemen, and such servants as came within the afore-mentioned limitation, all which was done intentionally to complete every regiment up to a thousand before we marched from the island; the doing of this hath much injured the poor people, even to their undoing, and prejudiced many of the rich, some losing ten servants, some fifteen, some more, some less, none escaping us; therefore most men will conjecture, hearing of it, that we dealt very severely with our countrymen; their whole estates lay in the good stock of servants, therefore to take them away, I must confess, was a great piece of cruelty. Sir, the gentlemen of the island did desire several times to know how many men we wanted, with all making it their further request that they might have liberty to raise them for us, and we should have no trouble in it, and every inhabitant satisfied, no one bearing a greater burthen than another; but this was not accepted of, but left to the discretion of our officers, who endeavoured to get as many men as they could, not valuing who was undone. Such was the irregularity of this carriage that many lost all their servants, and others but few (if any), who far exceeded the former in estates ten times over, and I may say, without lying, ten times more. The loss of this 9 months' service was more considerable to most masters than twenty pounds sterling to some far exceeding that rate. Sir, perhaps my discourse of servants may seem a riddle unto you, but I shall in a few words explain it. The custom of all merchants trading thither is to bring as many men and women as they can. No sooner doth a ship come to an anchor but presently the Islanders go aboard her, enquiring what servants they can buy, if they are above seventeen years of age they serve but four years, according to the law of the Island, but if under 17, then left to the discretion of the merchant, as he can agree with the planter; these servants planteth, weedeth, and manureth their ground all by hand, in which lieth their estates. Having now done with the servants, I shall briefly satisfy you concerning the freemen we likewise entertained, which were a greater loss to some than their servants; they are such who served in the country for their freedom, or paid their passage when transported from England, such as these might freely be entertained without control, yet the going off of these was very prejudicial to most, they owing much and not giving any satisfaction, neither was there any care taken that they should satisfy their creditors; the only order made in this case was, that all freemen who had estates should make satisfaction as far as it would go; not one of twenty had anything, therefore paid nothing, we taking them with us; but had we left these men behind us themselves would have made good payment of their debts with great advantage to the creditor, they being (many of them) artificers, the loss of such was great to the country. I am confident this our unjust dealing caused the wrath of God to fall so heavy upon us. Now having raised a considerable number of men, we wanted arms for them (both pikes and muskets), our stores not being come into us. The course they took for arming of them was this: all the carpenters in the country were ordered to make pikes, and the smiths to head them; they were promised payment for their labour, and I think they were accordingly satisfied honestly; but for fire-arms we took them where we could find them, without giving any satisfaction to the owners; the loss of their arms was not so much to be valued as their being left naked, and almost wholly laid open to the

mercy of their negroes and other servants, the doing of all which, with our loose and idle course of life in our stay there (after so great a mercy in having an unparalleled passage), did highly provoke his divine majesty against us; and said it is to think that a people who pretend to be employed in a holy work should use such irregular means to form up an army as we did; it signifieth little else than putting our whole confidence in the arm of flesh. In the time of our fleet lying at the Barbados they took many Dutch ships and made them prize. How the States of Holland will take it I know not, but we have made no breach of faith, for by the articles they were not to trade with any of the English plantations in America. Some was likewise taken at St. Christopher's, where was a regiment raised for the army, I fear upon the same terms that those of Barbados were. We took in the Dutch bottoms much brandy wine (a strong liquor much useful in these hot climates), and good store of sugar, and some horses; of the last the officers had some share, but of the other we have seen but little, altho' when it was taken they said it should be for the use of the army, but never was an army so conducted and dealt with all as we have been ever since our coming out of England, the which I am confident will much trouble my Lord Protector when he shall be thoroughly informed of all passages since our first arrival in America. Having done our work in raising men, and armed them, we received orders again to embark for the intended design. We put our men aboard the 29th of March 1655, lay at an anchor that night, the 30th set sail, standing off to sea; the 6th of April we came before St. Christopher's, there shortened sail, staying for the regiment raised in that island; they immediately weighed anchor and stood out to sea with the rest of the fleet; the 12th of the same we made Hispaniola, the 13th we made their chief city St. t'Domingo, in which the fleet parted, some sailing to the westward of the city, and the rest plying up and down before the city to amuse the enemy; the 14th of the same our general invaded the land with six regiments (one being seamen) about ten leagues to the westward of St. t'Domingo, my coll. with Coll. Holdepp were left behind to land, a league or two on the east thereof, but the surf of the sea run so exceeding high that it was somewhat impossible to accomplish our desires in the intended place, but was forced to seek another for our landing. The 16th we landed about 3 leagues to the westward, the same day marched, but the night overtaking us my coll. encamped a league and a half short, where we wanted water much; the 17th he sent out a party in hopes to discover where our men might refresh themselves with water, but finding none it was resolved we should advance towards the said city (altho' the army was not come to us) supposing it better to fight than dishonourably to march back, which shamefully we did afterwards. In our march we discovered a fort of the enemies which might have killed us some men in passing by it, which made us make a halt before we came at it with the body of the two regiments, but a forlorn we had for some time within less than shot of the same. In the interim, whilst my coll. was consulting with his officers what to do, the general came unto us; he took our ground and advanced towards the city, which gave us hopes to think that the same night we should be before it, and our men refreshed with water, who sadly wanted it; but very nigh the fort before mentioned, the general being in the head of the army, met with some opposition from an ambuscado, but immediately (through mercy) repulsed them, and put them to the run; the army marched on and a considerable part past the fort without any loss received from it; the rear might have advanced with the same security the van did, and with more, the ambuscade being beaten; notwithstanding all this (the enemies disorder, the officers' desires, the cheerfulness of the soldiers' spirits to march) the general commanded his army to retreat; himself going with the brigade, he landed to a river about 7 miles back; my coll. with his party to the river where we first went ashore. In this business we lost the capt. of the Reformadoes, and an adjutant-general, with some other men. We took a small scone, but staid not in it. The 18th the general marched with his brigade to my coll.'s quarters, it being the place of his landing, and the bay where the whole fleet did ride that supplied us with provisions, in which said bay the army lay eight days. The enemy the 21st fell upon our head-quarters with a very small party, killed us about ten men; they were repulsed by the guard with the loss of their leader and some few more. In this time of our lying by the seaside our army fell sick apace, occasioned through the want of provisions, and the reflection of the scorching

G. A.
LOWNDES.
Esq.

G. A.
LOWNDES,
Esq.

sun from the sands; we likewise lost many men by straggling; whilst we lay in this quarters it was the desire of our renowned late Major-General Heane, with most of the colls., that our general divide his army into two bodies, the one to march the direct way to the city, and the other to fetch a compass and fall upon it on the east side, which would have been of great advantage to the army and disadvantageous to the enemy; but this would not be hearkened unto, but resolved to march the army in one entire body to the city, in order to which a mortar piece was brought ashore with two small drakes; these being mounted upon carriages, provisions was delivered us from the fleet for three days. The 25th we marched, but in our march towards the city our forlorn met with an ambuscado lying in the same place they did before (by their fort): they beat us to a retreat, and in such disorder that they run down the next reserve, and that reserve their reserve, inasmuch that I believe nigh 3,000 were put to the rout, and all the time of their running the enemy in their — killing and slaying our people in a very sad manner, few or none escaping that they stuck with their lances that being their chief weapon used in these parts; they have very few fire-arms. Sir, this enemy was so inconsiderable (as to the arm of flesh) that I verily believe they killed and made unserviceable above ten times their own number, that at last they were made weary by killing of us, as appears by their retreat; for no sooner did an officer stand to receive this enemy but immediately they retreated to their fort, and a soldier of ours to whom they gave quarter (since escaping from them) saith that they marched very heavily through weariness. I narrowly enquired into the manner of this rout from those that were in it, who affirmed unto me that their number was not above fifty, which gave us this sad blow, and I am confident they killed above 500 of our men; in it we lost our Major-General Heane, of honoured memory, who died with his sword sheathed in his enemies bowels, not six men standing by him, for he cried out as he was fighting, “Stand but 10 men and we shall beat them.” We likewise lost one Major Forgison, a gallant officer; we lost many captains and other good officers. After this great slaughter, and the enemy retreated to his fort, it was thought requisite to make good the former lost ground and to storm the fort the next morning, in order to which the mortar piece with the small drakes in the night were planted, the officers of the army being very free and willing to require satisfaction from the enemy for the blood of our dear friends so lately spilt; we lay that whole night within shot of their fort; our guard lost many men by their great shot, some killed upon the place, some their limbs taken from them. The next morning (being the 26th) instead of receiving orders to fall on (according to former expectation) the whole army was commanded back to the bay where the fleet lay: the loss of so many gallant men, and this second retreat, put such a deadness into our men’s spirit that if at any time a party had been commanded forth they would run at the sight of an enemy, tho’ far more inconsiderable than themselves. One thing that happened the last day of our retreat I think cannot be paralleled; some of our men, to the value of a regiment, were at the fore-mentioned river’s side refreshing themselves; one in the company might see one neger (negro), upon which he gave out the word, “the enemy, the enemy,” and immediately above 500 run away and threw down their arms; no sooner came they running to us but we sent out a party to see the truth of so hot an alarm; the party not finding a man to fight withal were employed in bringing back the thrown away arms; our men’s spirits were so cowed that in our after stay in that island we had not the common spirit of children, so metamorphosed we were. But in all this I look upon it as the heavy judgment of God fallen upon us justly for our miscarriages, . . . for the general himself said (being in the head of the army the first skirmish) that Jack Spanyard would not stand, and it was the common saying amongst the best of us (when ashboard) that if we landed well we should run them over and immediately march into their metropolitan city, they being not able to give us any opposition, and if they could make a considerable body to meet us in the field, yet we foolishly persuaded ourselves they would not stand to charge us, such was the sinful trust we put in our own strength; nay, that which I think was worst of all, we did the day before the general landed, wrangle about sharing the plunder that was in the city . . . Sir, we had our desires, the general and my coll. landed without the least of opposition . . . After this great loss we lay at the fore-mentioned bay six days, in which time we endured much hardship, wanting bread and

other provision to support nature, they having thrown it away in the rout, were constrained to eat horse and dog’s flesh, without bread or salt, the which brought them into sad weaknesses, many dying and many straggling were devoured by the enemy, so that from the time of our landing to the 28th of the same we lost seamen 116 men, as appeared by a rough muster then taken, but in the time of our after stay, and in the whole before, I am confident we lost a 1,000 men at least in that island. After all this and many consultations (held by our council) it was thought requisite not to engage this army against the Hispaniolian any more, fearing it might prove of dangerous consequence (the hearts of our people being so much deadened through fear and sickness); the general resolved to trust Providence in the attempting of some other Spanish island; accordingly we fitted ourselves for a re-embarking; the officers were very desirous of action, for indeed sad was our condition in lying on those hot sands. I can assure you that we had not one man of twenty (both officers and soldiers) that stood in health. The 2nd of May 1655 a good part of the army went aboard; the 3rd, the whole army shipped all but the horse, and they were killed on the shore, not being able (as was pretended) to ship them; there was an hundred brave English horses destroyed, some of them worth thirty pound sterling in England, they were enough to have marched from one side of any Spanish island in America to the other; the killing of these horses was much wondered at by many. Indeed the Lord hath made us all along to be scourges to whip our own backs; we have in many things acted against common reason, nay, our grandes have been slow to action that (altho’ stirred up by the coll.) they would not command such business to be done which apparently would have been of great advantage to the army; one thing worse we used, the council ordering anything to be done (which amongst us stands for a law) yet the general, contrary to that council, hath acted as his own will led him; we that are soldiers account this the height of arbitrary power; surely somebody must be accountable for these miscarriages, the honour of my Lord Protector, and our whole nation is much concerned in this business. The same day the body of the army was put aboard, we set sail and stood off to sea, where we continued seven days, having a very prosperous gale of wind; the 9th instant we made the island where we now are; the 10th we came into one of their best harbours and anchored our ships, after the whole fleet was in and well settled, every man of us fitted himself to invade his enemy that night; that it might the better be done, the rear-admiral (by order from General Penn) rowed from ship to ship commanding the several sea captains to make ready their boats to put us ashore, and appointed them what regiments they should carry; all which was done in reasonable good order; the army coming within shot of the shore we discovered the enemy standing there ready (as it was supposed) to receive us, for they let fly their great shot at us; upon which, not knowing what opposition we might receive, it was ordered that a small friggott should run as close as possible to the shore; accordingly it did, and made some very good shots at the enemy, which did dishearten them; then our men rowed on towards the shore (the enemy not further opposing), and when they came within call (our men not firing) one of the enemy spoke and asked of us what we came thither for; it was answered him for fresh meat and pieces of eight; the Spaniard replied we were welcome, but one amongst them, speaking very good English (an Englishman, I conceive), bid us land if we durst, making some show and standing in defiance. The army immediately landed without the loss of a man, for indeed the enemy made no further opposition than the fore-mentioned great shots (which did no execution upon us) but run clearly away in great disorder, leaving their great guns behind them; this was a wonderful mercy to us that the enemy had such a terror in their spirits, being exceedingly more considerable than those of Hispaniola which made such a slaughter upon us, and the advantage this enemy had was of much more value than theirs, these having a fort to shelter them with great guns, and we in boats to fight for our landing, whereas the others were but an ambuscade, we having an advantage equivalent had we been careful in the ordering of our forlorns; if this enemy had opposed us I question much where we had now been . . . Our general and army being landed, a council was called to consider what should be done. It was resolved we should march the same night, in order to which every officer went to his charge, expecting particular orders from our major-general for our present march, but we marched not

G. A.
LOWNDES,
Esq.

G. A.
LOWNDES,
Esq.

until the next day, being the 11th instant, notwithstanding the joint consent of the council over night; the lying still that night was above ten thousand pounds damage to the army, and the consequence thereof may prove more dangerous than I can at present express, as you may clearly see by my succeeding lines. Our not advancing the first night in the rear of the enemy to their only town being but 5 miles from our landing gave them the advantage of running away and carrying their goods and treasure with them; whereas if we had marched the first night very probably we had taken them and their goods, if not their persons, their goods; for it is upon good grounds believed they knew not of our coming before they saw the fleet so nigh their coast. In our march, being the 11th instant, we met with some forts and great guns, but not a man in them to make opposition; beginning this march between 8 and 9 of the clock in the morning we made it two in the afternoon before we recovered the said town. The forlorn then entered the same, receiving no opposition, they being all fled away, for it was not fortified; our men found nothing in it more than rotten chairs, chests, and such kind of wooden ware. At our first appearing before the town some of the enemy (being horsemen) came towards our men with handkerchiefs in their hands signifying truce, upon which command was given that they should not be fired at; they came up to us desiring to speak with an officer, which discourse was to this effect, whether or no we came to victual our navy only or to inhabit the island. Answer was returned them that we came to inhabit the island, and with resolution to bring this island under the power of his Highness the Lord Protector of England; they then desired to return this answer to their governor (who was but 3 miles from this town), and he would send some from his camp to treat with us; accordingly he did the same evening. After some discourse had with these commissioners, our general demanded of them whether or no they had power under their governor's hand and seal to treat with us. They replied no. Then it was resolved on both sides that they should return and bring with them the next day full power to treat and confirm what was agreed on by both parties. They came again the 12th, but so late in the day that little was done. The 13th was the Sabbath; but note in this time of the treaty the coll. of the army desired our general that a party might be sent out to stop the enemy his running away into the mountains, the enemy then lying within 3 miles of us, but it was not hearkened unto; our coll. likewise desired that the enemy might be enjoined to bring the army in a week's provision beforehand, neither was done. The 14th they were again hot on the treaty, and much was done that day, their governor then being one of the commissioners. The 15th it was wholly concluded, but nothing performed by this treacherous enemy, which was much prejudicial to the army, beside the loss of many men occasioned by their breach of faith. The terms the commissioners agreed on were these: that they should march away out of their country with two suits of wearing apparel, leaving all other goods and slaves behind them, and be transported into some place in Nova Spania, wind and weather permitting, which last clause the Popish priests made use of to dissuade the common people from coming in upon these articles, for they told them that our seamen would say the wind served not to set them on the right shore, but would turn them ashore amongst the Indians, who are now in opposition to the Spaniards in those parts, by which means they should all be devoured. This wrought so much upon the rude sort that they sent us word that they would not confirm any such agreement their commissioners had signed on their behalf, but chose rather to die than leave their country upon such slight conditions. Our general then sent them word (but too late) that he would hang their governor with the rest of the hostages in case they did not come in according to agreement; they valued not his high words, having, in the former days of treaty, carried away their principal treasure into the mountains. This treachery of the enemy's put us to great straits for some days, for when they had sent their goods away they themselves lay lurking in the woods not far from this town, and our general, not sending a party out to clear the country of them, they killed our men that straggled (thinking to get bread) by tens, and more sometimes in a company, and our poor creatures were so much straightened through the want of provision that they would venture out without order to kill themselves some meat, by which means I am confident that a day scarcely passed over our heads without having intelligence of the loss of more or less from the army at the first of our coming hither. All this might have been

prevented had we (as it was earnestly desired by some eminent persons amongst us) but sent a party out in time of the treaty to have hindered them from carrying away their goods, wives and children from us; they conveyed away not only those but likewise their slaves, nigh 3,000 in number, who would have been of great advantage to the army in planting provisions for our future subsistence. Much more might have been written by enlarging myself in circumstances, but I durst not be plainer, for I fear if my letter should come to our great one's hands they would account this too plain I have already writ: if it should miscarry I shall not be troubled at it, for it is nothing but truth, and a great deal less than the truth, but in these lines you have a particular relation of the substance of our transactings, and shall now proceed to give you a more particular account of our present condition here, and what hath happened since our coming hither. Sir, at the lower end of the 6th page you may see mentioned the desires of some coll. that in the time of the treaty the enemy should be engaged to bring us in a week's provision beforehand, and likewise some poultry and other light provisions for the sick men, neither of which done, the army was in great want, insomuch that the men straggled out from their colours, endeavouring to kill some beeves by shooting, which did so affrighten the beasts that they would run (after a day or two) before any one came nigh them by a hundred poles; this greatly damnified us, being forced to eat horse and dog and asses' flesh, and all this without bread; the last flesh I conceived the best, and did eat heartily of it. Our general, considering the inconvenience that would arise by this disorderly firing amongst the cattle, he commanded that no man, upon pain of death, should go out of his quarters without having leave from the major-general; this order being observed, the cattle would be driven by our horsemen, so that we had supply of meat, but in such a sort that sometimes we had none for 3 or 4 days together; then did our men betake themselves to horse flesh again; this our shortness of good flesh, and eating others not suitable to our natures, brought a violent sickness into our army, that with our men being killed straggling, and the heavy hand of the Lord afflicting us with sickness, hath given us a greater blow than the sword did in Hispaniola, and indeed, sir, we are in a sad condition, our people dying very thick, both officers and soldiers, men going daily to the grave, and few considering it, or laying to heart the heavy judgment of the Lord we at present lie under. Notwithstanding these sad afflictions few or none are affected with it, living at the same rate we did in the looseness of our lives and conversations; it is very evident to every Christian soul here (that without unfeigned repentance) the Lord will whip us with his third rod, the sword we gently tasted of in Hispaniola, and in some measure the famine there and here the plague is very much feared here, and doubtless (without God's preventing mercy) will come in sore amongst us, for the scents are here so noisome that in some parts of this town a man is not able to walk, and all occasioned by ourselves in letting our men (some of them) lie above ground, and others buried so shallow underground that they already scent through; besides this, we offend our quarters very much by our own nastiness, and throwing the garbage of the cattle in inconvenient places, all which doth at present very much annoy us, being little course taken for preventing the like future inconvenience. Sir, I profess unto you that if an impartial man had been here to view all transactions he would have found nothing in them but irregularities from the first of our landing in Hispaniola; the common course of our general and now major-general is to do business (of what concerneth soever) without the advice of their cols., seldom or never calling them together, so that here is a great fraction amongst us; and since our arrival here it is sad to relate how heavy we have been in spirit, as if we were not Englishmen. I think we had been here about a fortnight before we sent out a party to clear the country (about this town) of the enemy, in all which time the enemy had liberty to feed on that which might [have] supplied our wants, but being pressed that some might go out, Coll. Buller was sent but could not meet the enemy; after 14 days he returned; then one Lt. Coll. Bland was commanded out with another party to the plantations allotted for my coll.'s plantations and future quarters; the said Lt. coll. returned, but left a major there to secure them from the enemy. He was not to draw off without relief or further orders, but he (unsoldier like) left the place having neither relief nor order; upon his quitting the enemy came down from the hills and burned most, if not all, the houses, yet the

G. A.
LOWNDES,
Esq.

G. A.
LOWNDES,
Esq.

relief going for him was within two days' march of the place, so nigh that the houses were not devoured quite by the fire before our men came at them. At the return of this major (and intelligence of our party) information was given in against him, but he remaineth unquestioned. It is such as this and many other cases (as by my former lines you see) that maketh the difference between our great ones; one thing is here kept from some coll. that I think never was in any army in the world. They know no more what is in our store than private captains, and as for field officers (under the collonels) they are not so much valued here as captains were in England, for never since we came into this island that we have been summoned to any Council of War more than for punishing some criminal persons, the which capt. might execute in the absence of their coll.; indeed here is one Coll. Holdepp that is of the Cabinet Council, and none other. I believe it will be ill resented by his Highness. Sir, in former letters I was speaking of our provision ships that were left behind us; they are come since our taking this island, and the little Charitie likewise with the rest of the horses; notwithstanding these ships being come to us we have no bread delivered us, clothes we have. The sick men have bread given them but not the well, neither can I satisfy myself that any we shall have until it shall please to God to send it out of the earth, or some merchant ship arrive here that will sell it to particular men. For goods, I had wherewithall to buy some, so that I am provided for these six months, but from the store I did not receive for myself and family six pound of bread from the time of my landing until this very day, neither know I when any will be delivered unto me; but I had a little more money than the poor soldier had, by which means I have in a very good measure provided for myself and family, allowing each a biscuit a day, which allowance I hope will last six months (being but six in my house) if I have any bread from the store to help. Sir, the army is at present in a very sad condition; we have no bread allowed us, and flesh we have not received any these four days, our horse are now out getting some for us; meat here is enough in the island, but the disorder of the army at the first of our coming hath brought us to these wants, and I can assure you that in all probability it will go very hard with us the first year, but if it pleaseth the Lord to enable us the first year we shall do well enough the next, for by that time we shall acquaint ourselves with the cattle, and get the knowledge of killing them in order for the better advantage to ourselves, and with industry we may get good stocks of hogs and other* rall plantations and live upon the wild abroad from us, this thing are not enemies to ourselves. Sir, the army is now disposed of to their my Lord Protector's further pleasure is known concerning us Sir, my proportion of land (his Highness confirmeth it) I hope in a few years to make it worth unto me a 1,000*l.* sterling per annum. The island is a gallant island, and I am confident very healthy, great store of good fruit it beareth, and many other good commodities naturally; it will produce as good a trade as any island in America. I can assure you if it shall please Providence to settle us, it will be the most convenientest island the Spaniards have for my lord's design, and here will be great encouragement for the bringing over families to plant the land

(No. 974.) 1656. Oct. 8, Jamaica. Francis Barrington to Mr. Hawkins . . . I confess I have a command, and that honourable, but not sufficient to buy clothes and other necessities . . . This island is very promising, and great estates may be raised by such as have good stocks to begin with.—He says that if he do not get his arrears from Ireland, and some other moneys, he must seek employment in some other part of the world, and trail a pike with some other Christian Prince.

(No. 981.) 1657, Jan. 30, Newport (Isle of Wight). John Hall to his brother-(in-law) John Kendall. (To be left at the Black Swan in Cannon Street, near London Stone.)—"Yesterday there came upon Sir John's shore, "near Brixton, about 4 o'clock in the morning, the John "Baptist of London, laden with Canary Sackes, whose "owners are, as the master, Corde Helderman (a Dutch- "man) informed me, Alderman Miesse and Mr. Richard "Baker, of Lyme Street, merchant."—Hall offered and gave help. The men having begun to land some of the wine, Major Bull, Captain of Cowes Castle, and deputy vice-admiral to the governor, came and obstructed the proceedings He says he has spoken to Mr. Oglander not to proceed to trial at the next assizes about the copperas stones found at Thorne until he (Hall)

knows Sir John's resolution concerning the business with Major Bull.

(No. 983.) 1657, March 9, Jamaica. Francis Barrington to Sir John Barrington . . . Such is the enemy amongst us that they will not stand a shot, but so unknown are their abiding places that we cannot find them out; and their custom is such that when any of our armed men meet them accidentally they fly for it . . . Send me a couple of whelps of the blood-hound strain to make draught-dogs of them, or if possible one ready made . . . for I can deem no way like unto this to clear the black rogues from this place.

(No. 986.) 1657, July 1, Jamaica.—The same to the same. . . . When Capt. Godfrey left this island I was in an unsettled condition, having been several times removed, but since seated in a pleasant and I hope fruitful place. I have in this little time brought a plantation into handsome condition, ready to receive what servants shall be sent me from England, which my cousin, John Barrington, adviseth me that his Highness hath given me some. I have a good stock of cattle and sheep sufficient to undertake a sugar work, were my purse as able; my stock of horses hath done me good service of late in bringing me meat from my hunters, and were they in Barbadoes would yield the best part of 1,000*l.* sterling, yet here did not cost me 30*l.* sterling.

(No. 989.) 1658, Jan. 18, Little Almonry, Westminster. Sir Gilbert Gerrard to Sir John Barrington. I received a letter out of Ireland last week from Sir Robert Byron (a kinsman of mine) wherein he desired me to move yourself and my father that if you had not already let your lands in the barony of Slany, he might be admitted to the tenancy of them. . . .

(No. 1,036.) n. d. [16 , Oct. 12.] Jo. Bouchier to Sir Thomas Barrington. This night I hear Mr. White is dead and buried, so as that advowson is at your disposal also. I have made means to you for Wallington for one Mr. Thomas Calvert, M.A., who is a very able and worthy man for that place. That request I presume you will not deny me If Mr. Hayles be provided, I beseech you have a care to place a conscionable soul-saving minister at Rowley Upon the 9th of October we had a skirmidge with the enemy and gave them a great blow; many of their commanders were slain; there were some 11 or 12 slain near one of the forts, whereof 4 or 5 were commanders, and other commanders were slain in other places, which were carried in a cart covered by the cavaliers to Cottingham. Upon the 11th of this we had some horse and foot sallied out upon the enemy, took 3 of their forts or works where they had advanced some of their ordnance. We took one of their mighty great cannons which shot fiery great bullets upon our ships, and some 5 other drakes and demi-culverins. We took commanders that some 60 or more. This 9th of October the enemy took their demigod that shot so many fiery bullets into the town and performed very little execution; to my remembrance there was only a man, a woman, and a little child slain by it. Upon the 10th of October the enemy in the night took away all their cannon, and that great one broke the carriage, and has left at Newland where there is a great guard over it. This 12th the soldiers sallied out and took some prisoners, and some took a good hawk and a good nag of the Lord of Dumlans (Dumb-lane?) and others went forth into Holderness.

(No. 1,105.) 1661, March 29. John Hawkins to John Kendall. Last Saturday a great tumult in the city, occasioned by 2 apprentices put into the pillory in Cheapside, which the apprentices so ill resented that they rose in a great body and rescued their fellow apprentices out of the pillory, and brake it all to pieces; but a new one was erected presently, and the mayor came well guarded and saw the sentence of the sessions at Guildhall executed upon them, and afterwards they were whipped. Whereupon the apprentices appeared again in great parties, deforced Ireland's house (the master of the two men punished). Great watches on Saturday night by the city train bands. On Sabbath they meet in Moorfields and in several places in the city some say 4,000 or 5,000. The sheriffs and the train bands disperse them again, which, with the guards from Whitehall, watched the city at night. There was no appearance of them on Monday, but strong watches all night. On Saturday the House sat in a grand committee about the Bill for repealing the Act for a triennial Parliament, and on Monday it passed the House. Yesterday the House was called over, and ordered to be called over again this day month. The absent knights then must pay 10*l.*, and burgesses 5*l.* There was a Bill sent down yesterday from the Lords' House to prevent some inconveniences in writs of error, and

G. A.
LOWNDES,
Esq.

* The letter is torn here.

G. A.
LOWNDES,
Esq.

G. A.
LOWNDES
Esq.

another is preparing to take off the penalty of death upon felonies not exceeding 10*l.*, transportation instead thereof.

(No. 1,265.) 1672, Oct. 21. Knob. (Knobworth. Row. Lytton to Sir John Barrington.—He mentions "my aunt Barrington," and "my aunt Crofts."

(No. 1,290.) 1675, April 21, Holme. Hen. Lewis to Mr. Tobias Hewitt at London. . . . Here is much striving at Lynn about the choosing of a Burgess; some think that great Cooke will lose it, and there is as great a coile in the county about the choosing of a knight for the shire. I think no county in England is so much divided as this. This Lord Townesend makes all this bussle; if all crouch not to him he makes some opposition to them.

(No. 1,385.) 164. . Chr. Erle to . . . These are to acquaint you, by order from our committee, of the late assault the enemy hath made against Hitchin, who have been in fight with them most part of this afternoon. These are, therefore, to give you notice thereof, that you may provide for the mutual safety of the association, as you tender the welfare thereof.

(No. 1,388.) [1643]. Tuesday, at Dunmow. Charles Rich to . . . Major Pakinges has by letter requested that the bearer, Capt. Willkins, may recruit his company out of Brantrie and Bocking. Rich asks that he may be aided.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

22 Eliz., 17 Oct. Copy of letters patent to several persons, including Sir Francis Barrington, directing them to make enquiries about persons who engrossed grain and who transported it to foreign parts, thus causing scarcity and dearness in England.

A short petition or request to Chief Justice Popham for his opinion whether the petitioners (the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the parish of Mallendyne, co. Essex.) were right in rating people not according to their supposed wealth but according to the lands they occupied. Four persons so rated dissented; and the adjoining justices of the peace were of sundry opinions.—Popham gives a short opinion that the rating was good.

1599. A brief narration of the several speeches that were delivered by the Lords of the Council in the Star Chamber, the last sitting in the end of Michaelmas Term, 1599. (7 folio pp.)—The speeches are about Irish affairs. A copy is in the Record Office. Cal. State Papers, sub. anno 1599 (Nov. 28 p.).

1601, Jan. 1, Kinsale. Copy of the articles between the Lord Deputy and Don Juan del Aquila for the surrender of the castle and town of Kinsale, &c. (2½ pp.) A copy is among the Carew MSS. (see Cal. St. Papers, Carew), but the date there given is Jan. 2.

41 Eliz., Dec. 20. Copy of the Commission for Taxation of the subsidy. (Latin).—This is for the county of Essex, and the names of the commissioners for the several districts are below.

44 Eliz., Feb. 19. Copy of the Commission of the first payment of the second subsidy. (Latin.)

1 James I., Aug. 26. Copy (signed by Ro. Sussex) of the King's letters patent appointing Robert Earl of Sussex, K.G., to be Lord Lieutenant of Essex.

1607, Aug. 19. Copy of bond to the King by William Milford, of Rosswell, co. Essex, a collector of the subsidy.

1619, Sept. 7, Castle of Prague.—Copy of a letter by the directors and counsellors ordained by all the 3 Protestant estates of the kingdom of Boheimia, assembled in the city of Prague, to the Queen of Boheimia.—Congratulations on her husband being elected King.

(1621, Nov. 2.) Copy of the Lord Keeper's (Williams) speech in the Court of Chancery. (Printed in Hacket's *Life of Williams*, part i., p. 71.)

(1621, April 22.) Lord Bacon's letter to the Lords. *Begins*, It may please your lordships, I shall humbly crave.

Copy of a declaration to King James I. by the House of Commons. *Begins*, Your loyal and obedient subjects, the Commons now assembled in Parliament, by several messages from your Majesty. *Ends* And for a gracious and just King to grant.—And the King's reply by

Begins, His Majesty hath commanded me to tell you that he expected answer by your actions.

1621, Dec. 18.—Copy of the King's letter to the Speaker of the House of Commons. *Begins*, Whereas at the humble suit of our House of Commons we condescended to make this meeting a session before Christmas.—And copy of reply by the House.

The Petition Declaratory which the King stiles Apologetick (so endorsed). *Begins*, Most dread. &c., we, &c. assembled in the Commons' House of Parliament full of grief and unspeakable sorrow. (About the Palatinate.)

Rough draft of the last in Sir T. Barrington's writing.

1621, Dec. 16, Royston. (Copy of) the King's letter to Sir Geo. Calvert. *Begins*, We are sorry to hear that notwithstanding our reiterated message. (Complaining of the Commons claiming their liberties by inheritance.)

A large brief sheet. Arguments *pro*. and *con*. about the support of the Palatinate.

1621, May 3. Copy of the Speaker's speech to the King. *Begins*, May it please, &c. your faithful, &c. acknowledging the continual confluence.—And the King's answer. *Begins*, The last time that I spoke to this House.

The question is whether the Commons may by a composition be secured from the purveyors. (1½ brief sheets.)

Draft or memoranda in Sir Thomas Barrington's writing of an address to the King regretting his absence from ill-health.

1621. Three copies (one by Sir Thos. Barrington's hand) of the questions to and the answers by Lord Southampton.

1621. Memoranda of the effect of Sir Robert Philipps speeches for liberty of speech, &c. in the House of Commons.

1621, Oct. 15, Vienna. (Copy in English of) letter by the Emperor Ferdinand to Philip IV. of Spain;—and copies of his letters to Don Balthazar de Zuñiga. (About the translation of the electorship of the Palatinate to the Duke of Bavaria.)

(1621.) Imperfect copy by Sir Thos. Barrington of a petition to the King by the House of Commons, regarding Lepton and Golds, who were interested in certain patents, having conspired to ruin Sir E. Cope, who had been employed by the House to examine the patents.

1624, May 28. Copy of the King's speech in answer to the petition of the Commons concerning grievances. *Begins*, I will begin at your conclusion.

(1621.) Copy of a bill for discharging of fines set upon Sir John Cage, Kt., sheriff of the co. of Cambridge, 7 Jac. by the Commissioners of Sewers.

Certain reasons why the Clothworker's Bill should not pass objected by the clothiers in Essex. (Three allegations by the clothworkers and three answers by the clothiers.)

CHARLES I.

Copy petition of divers merchants and tradesmen in London, and of the clerks of the Custom House there.—Against a patent granted about 8 years by his late Majesty to Alexander Foster and Richard Grimes, Esqrs. (trained at Court and not about the Custom House), for erecting an office for the sole making and delivering of all bills and notes of entries of goods, to all merchants, and shopkeepers, in all ports in England.

1629. Copy of the King's speech on the Dissolution of Parliament. *Begins*, There can be no occasion of my coming.

163. Copy petition of the Rev. Jno. Kennedy and others to the House of Commons.—Against the oppressions of Lord Strafford and others in depriving the petitioners of the place of the King's chief remembrancer in the Exchequer in Ireland, to which they were appointed, 1 Car. 1.—And 14 items of particular grievances of Kennedy.

1640. Copy of Mr. Grimston's speech in Parliament.

1640. Petition to the Lords Committees and others in Parliament assembled by Henry Wingfield, prisoner in the Fleet.—He was committed there for having sung two staves of the song that was sung at Newmarket at the last assizes. He apologizes, and prays discharge. (Original signed by Wingfield.)

1640, Sept. 24. Copy of the King's speech. (1 p., torn.)

1641. Mr. Pym's speech after he had ended his charge against the Earl Strafford. *Begins*, These articles have expressed the character. (2 pp.)

1640. Petition to the House of Commons by the inhabitants of Clavering, co. Essex. They complain that Geoffrey Wats, the vicar of Clavering, and John Golding, his curate, have refused to administer the sacrament to divers parishioners because they could not come up to the rails to receive in the year 1639, altho' they offered themselves in the usual place in the chancel, and had prosecuted them in the spiritual

G. A.
LOWNDES,
Esq.

courts for not coming to the rails, and had prosecuted divers for going to hear preaching in other places. Wats not providing a sufficient curate, tho' the vicarage is worth 120*l.* per ann. (signed by 6 persons).—It seems to have been sent to some one for approval, and he has within drawn a fresh and fuller petition, in which Ezechiel Jocelyn and Robert Upsheere, the then churchwardens, are also complained of; and it is said that the curate in his sermons much inveighed against those who did not stand up at the reading of the Gospel, and at the reading of the Creed, with their faces to the east, and not bowing at the name of Jesus. (The framer of the amended petition signs himself J. Th.)

1641, Aug. 1. The impeachment of the Commons against the bishops delivered by Serjeant Wild by order of the House at the bar in the Lords' House verbally.—And extract from the Journals of 5 & 6 Aug. 1641.

1641, June 11. Speech of Sir Thomas Barrington in the House of Commons on the passing of the Bill against Bishops. (1 p.)

1641, June 21. Speech of Sir Thomas Barrington on the last report of the Committee (in the matter of the charge against the Earl of Bristol). He moved to adjourn the matter for a day or two until they could hear the Earl speak, or until they could make a positive charge.

(1641.) Petition of the Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The founder appointed a certain number of the most ancient fellows under the title of college preachers to preach at the commemoration of the founder and benefactors, &c., and allowed them to hold with the fellowship one ecclesiastical benefice, which statute was approved by Queen Elizabeth's Commissioners.—They pray the honourable Court to continue the privilege.

1642, June 6. Petition to Parliament by the inhabitants of the hundreds of Uttestford and Olavering, co. Essex.—In 1639 about 60 muskets and corslets were commanded from them by the lord lieutenant and deputies, and sent into the north parts, and (they believe) were laid up at Harwich. They pray that those may be returned, as they want arms for the defence of the King and Parliament.—Signed by about 25 persons.

1642. Petition to the House of Commons by Edward Symmons, minister of Jesus Christ at Rayne in Essex.—He has been 17 days in custody of the serjeant, and his accusers have not appeared. He can approve himself and his doctrine (for which he is accused) to be such as becomes the Gospel. Prays that he may go out on bail, to comfort his afflicted wife and aged parent.

1642, June 30. Petition to the King by Thomas Brewster, Esq., that the King's warrants might issue to all proper officers, directing them to enfranchise copyhold and held of manors belonging to the King or Queen, or Prince of Wales, where the tenants desired enfranchisement, and that he, Brewster, might manage the business, and have 1-6th of the net proceeds.—At the foot is the certificate, signed by Ralph Freeman, of the King's reference of the matter to the Commissioners of the Treasury.

1642, Essex. Commission signed by Ro. Earl of Warwick, to Richard Bacon, whom he had appointed captain of a foot company, to muster and train the said company. Wafer seal of the Earl.

Another similar for Tobias Hewitt.

Another similar but not sealed, and the name of the captain not inserted.

1642, April 25. Petition to the House of Commons by the High Constables and Grand Jury for the liberty of Bury St. Edmunds, made at the sessions.—Their magazine of gunpowder is unfit for use; they ask that it may be renewed, and be committed to the custody of fit persons.—Signed by the high constables (12) and grand jury (13).

(1642.) Petition to the Committee for the safeguard of the Kingdom by John Windebank, scholar of the University of Oxford and prisoner in the Gate House.—The House of Commons having referred the examination to the committee, he prays that he may be speedily examined.—At the foot is an order signed by the Earls of Northumberland and Holland, referring the consideration of the matter to Sir Thomas Barrington, Mr. Glyn, and Mr. Nicoll, who are to report to the committee whether Windebank is fit to be bailed or not.

1642, March 4. (Copy.) Lord Gray of Wark authorizes Joseph Mann, William Mann, and Ezekiel Hall, or any of them to enter the houses of papists, malignants, and others, refusing to appear at musters, &c., and to seize their horses, arms, and ammunition.

1643, Feb. 20. Order by the House of Commons, signed by H. Elsyng, for repayment to Sir Thomas

Barrington of 350*l.*, which he had lent to the governor of Portsmouth towards payment of the garrison there.

1642, July 1. Copy of the Remonstrance and Declaration of the Sheriff, the Justices of the Peace, and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury of Essex, whose names are subscribed, assembled at the assizes at Chelmsford.—Relying on the King's declarations, and also on his letter to Sir Thomas Mallett, judge of assize for the county, declaring his intention to maintain the Protestant religion against papists and sectaries, and to uphold the liberties of the subjects,—they pledge their loyalty. Signed by 31 persons.—On the other half of the sheet is a copy of an address to the King by the county of Essex, referring to the other declaration, and imploring his presence in Parliament.

1642, August and September. Six receipts to six persons of Much Totham, co. Essex, for small sums of money and horses lent for the service of the King and Parliament. (1 p.)

[1642.] Directions signed by Lords Warwick and Maynard to William Andrewes, gent., one of the muster-masters for the co. of Essex, to visit Captains Wentworth, Tindall, Cook, Mordant, Wiseman, Hunniwood, Langley, Lyun, and Maxey, at the 9 places mentioned and on the days specified and there attend to the duties of his office, and to report neglects.

[1643.] Copy of instructions to be exactly and effectually observed and followed by H.M. commissioners for the loan of money unto his Majesty in the county of (17 heads, 5½ pp.)

1643, March 27. Certificate and declaration by Joseph Mann, taken before (and signed by) Walter Long, John Stevens, and Hen. Barrington, of his having taken the horses (33) above mentioned from the several persons named, and of certain circumstances.

1642, April 1 and 3. Depositions by Rich. Cooper, Edward Pallmer, and Fr. Swift, as to their horses being taken. (These are drawn up by Sir Thomas Barrington, but signed by the deponents.)

1642 and 1643. Three certificates of the taking at 3 several times from Ambrose Andrewes, of Newport, co. Essex, of 4 horses and a saddle and furniture, for the service of the King and Parliament.

1643, May 30. A set of 6 resolutions (by the hand of Sir Thomas Barrington) about the cannon, ammunition, and gunners to be sent to Harwich.

1643, June 7. Robert Smith, of Upton, Sir Thomas Barrington, Sir Wm. Hicks, Harbottle Grimston, and Timothy Middleton, borrowed 1,006*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* of Ursula Garrett, of London, widow, in order to pay officers and soldiers of the associated forces raised in the co. of Essex, and they gave her a bond in the penal sum of 2,000*l.* to secure the repayment. Sir William Masham, Sir Martin Lumley, Sir Thomas Checke, Sir William Martin, Sir William Roe, Sir Henry Holcroft, and Sir Thomas Honeywood covenant with the 4 bond debtors to bear their proportion of the debt. (The seals have been torn off, but the signatures of the covenantors are nearly perfect.)

1643. April 15, 16, 20. Printed orders by the committee for the association sitting at Cambridge. (2 folio pp.) Joshua Sedgwick was their clerk.

1643. Draft petition to the House of Commons by the inhabitants of Elmden, co. Essex, complaining of the evil life of Thomas Gardner, vicar of their parish.

1643, June 26. William Johnstone and Thomas Reynoldes being appointed to go northwards to take the subscription of those that would go in their own persons at their own charge or otherwise, and what arms, &c., &c., they put down the names of 27 persons, with particulars.

[1643.] Three constables complain that tho' they have impressed men the men will not obey the warrants, the constables being poor men; they ask for authority to charge persons better than themselves to assist them, &c.—At the foot, "The constables fined at 10*l.* a piece."

1643, July 26. Colchester. The well affected in the south ward towards the relief and supply of his Excellency's army have underwritten as followeth.—About 100 names, with what they would furnish.

1643, Aug. 15. Resolution at the committee for the association that the Earl of Manchester shall have as great an entertainment as major-general of this brigade of the associated counties as any major-general hath that is at this present in the service of the Parliament.

[1643.] Draft or copy of a petition or resolution of the trained bands and other inhabitants of the co. of Essex, to both Houses of Parliament, protesting devotion to the cause of liberty, and asking for a return of arms taken out of the county, either out of the stores lately arrived from Hull or otherwise.

G. A.
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1643, Aug. 24, Westminster. Lords Pembroke, Say and Seie, Salisbury and Howard, and John Pim, and Denzil Holles (the committee for the safety of the kingdom) to the Deputy Lieutenants of Essex. (Copy.) Inasmuch as Capt. Rich's troop has marched with the Earl of Manchester, they recall their former order for calling away Capt. Hatcher, and direct him and his troop to remain in the county and assist in raising money.

[1643.] Considerations touching provisions necessary for the regiments which are to march to his Excellency.—Ten in number. (1 p.)

1643, Aug. 26. Copy of commission to Capt. Benjamin Keayne to be serjeant-major adjutant to Sir Thomas Barrington (to instruct and direct the company and officers).

[1643?] Number of foot and dragoons in the associated counties. Total 8,545 foot and 1,445 dragoons. Essex is down for 2,112 foot and 360 dragoons.—On the other 3 pages of the sheet are other particulars of these forces, and the rates of pay *per diem* for the several officers.

[1643, Sept. 2.] Indorsed, "Copy of an ordinance for Essex."—It is a draft of an ordinance for the assessment of a month's pay on every person in Essex charged with one foot arms, and so proportionately more or less; and for fining such persons as being summoned do not appear at musters; and giving power to the standing committee, or some dep. lieutenants, on pressing emergency, to levy in the county not exceeding 1,125*l.* per week; and authorizing the dep. lieutenants to compel men to serve, and to raise the forces of the county on disturbers of the peace, &c., &c. Referring to the late ordinance establishing the standing committee, it is now ordained that only 2 dep. lieutenants and 3 other committees need be present at the standing committee in the co. of Essex. (5 pp.)

[1643.] Warrant to impress men towards the 2,500 assigned for the co. of Essex, in consequence of the Parliamentary order for 10,000 foot and dragoons to be raised out of the 6 associated counties to be commanded by the Earl of Manchester. (Draft by Sir T. B., and a fair copy of the same, rather expanded.)

1643. A return made and signed by 2 constables of the warrants for the pressed soldiers laid upon the parish of Lindsell, and volunteers that were not listed, to appear according to the warrants.—They name 3 pressed men listed under Capt. Jonson, and who (they think) are gone to the army. "Christopher Jellson returned home yet listed; his father did resist us and command him away, and said he should not com exsept the "deputy leaftennants came and fetcht him themselves."

1643, Oct. 7, Lamborne. Copy return by 2 collectors and 2 constables to a warrant.—They report that Edward Lake, gent., says there is no popish army abroad but what the Parliament doth maintain, and other scandalous words. They present several persons as defaulters for their assessments to the 4th of the 40,000*l.*

1643, Oct. 23, Dunmow. Minutes of orders at a committee signed by Sir T. B. and Sir T. Middleton. That 100*l.* be sent to the committee at Cambridge, to be received as from Essex on account.—That those who do not appear in person, or send such arms as are charged in them, shall be fined; &c. (2 pp.)

1643, Oct. 26. Heads of divers particulars for an ordinance for the co. of Essex.

Particulars agreed upon by the dep. lieutenants of Essex. (For the listing and pay of at least 240 men, furnishing of arms and ammunition, &c.)

Petition of Edward Heron, Esq., to the House of Commons.

By order of the House the horses of Mrs. Nevill of Holt were to be seized; 13 were taken; among them were the horses of the petitioner and his man, who were in company of Mrs. Nevill. He prays restoration.

1655, Jan. 12, Whitehall. Hen. Scobell to the Sheriff of Essex. In July the Protector and the Council ordered that a return of the names of all the parishes in Essex, so that a collection might be made for the poor Protestants of the valleys of Lucerna, Angrona, and ; the return has not been made; Scobell again requires it. (On the other side is the draft of a reply of Sir John Barrington, stating that he had distributed many copies of the order, and has sent a return in a letter to his Highness, which perhaps was made. He will send more.)

1665, Feb. 24, Whitehall. Copy of the King's letter, counter signed by Ed. Arlington, to the Earl of Oxford, lord lieutenant of Essex, and in his absence to the deputies.—Asking a loan from the co. of Essex on

the credit of the vote in the last session of Parliament of 1,250,000*l.*

n. d. Copy letter by — to the Lords of the Council. They have received on the 25th Sept. two letters, both dated the 16th Sept. They have according to the King's Proclamation and the Earl Marshal's letters required the captains of horse and foot to hold themselves in readiness at 24 hours' notice. They are deficient of arms, because in the last year 1,100 were employed in the Northern Expedition, &c. &c. They will have the beacons watched.

1678. Copy of impeachment of Thomas Earl of Danby.

The Earl of Danby's speech in his defense.

[1687.] Copy of a letter sent to Dr. Bayly, Fellow of Magdalen College, from Windsor, Sept. 26, 1687, upon the receipt of which several of the Fellows immediately repaired to Mr. Penn at Windsor.—*Begins*, Sir, upon enquiry after the Fellows of Magdalen College.—After an exordium, 6 questions are put, with a view to persuade the Fellows that it would be politic to accept the Bishop of Oxford as their head.—At the end is this note, "There is no name to this letter: 'tis generally supposed writ by order, but they have no ground for that opinion as I can learn, but only the letter itself. Whether there be in it any such intrinsic notes that give assurance of its authority you may best judge. If there be not, the Fellows of "Magdalen College lay too great stress on it."

1678. Copy of Lord Shaftesbury's speech. *Begins*, My Lords, you are appointing the consideration of the state of England to be taken upon a Committee of the whole House sometime next week.

1678, March 22. Copy of King's speech.

Sir Francis Winnington's speech. *Begins*, the King cannot pardon treason.

Second thoughts of caution to my countrymen against their fears and jealousies and fears. *Begins*, Among all the artifices which designing men are wont to use. (4 pp., ridiculing the fears of French assistance to restore King James, but arguing that there was as much reason for calling in his aid to bring back the King as Dutch aid to drive him out. It is in favour of King James.)

[1689.] Copy of the Bishop of Salisbury's speech in the House of Lords. *Begins*, It is a common maxim, followed even by persecutors, to keep things quiet at home when nations are engaged in war. (2 pp.)

Address to the King by the Marquis de Burgo Mayno, Prince of the family D'Est, &c., &c., sent by the Duke of Villa Hermosa, Governor and Captain-General of the Spanish Netherlands.—To solicit the King's support against the King of France by reason of desperate condition of the Spanish Netherlands. (1 pp.)

A SELECTION FROM THE EARLY DEEDS.

Omnibus ad quos presentes littere perneverint Robertus de Quency et Helena comitissa Cestre salutem: noveritis nos pro salute anime nostre dedisse concessisse et hoc presenti scripto confirmasse deo et Ecclesie Marie de Heffeld regis et monachis ibidem deo servientibus et servitibus in liberam puram et perpetuum elemosinam homagium et servicium Nicholai Huis et heredum suorum et quicquid jure habuimus in dicto Nicholao in serviciis consuetudinibus redditibus seclis et omnibus aliqua ratione nos contingentibus. In cujus rei testimonium huic scripto sigilla nostra apposimus. Hiis testibus Domino Warino de Thanderle, Domino Willhelmo de Callido Monte, militibus; Willhelmo Cappellano, Sewallo tunc senescallo, Ricardo clerico, et aliis. (Temp. H. 3, No. 19.)

(12th century.) A concession by William de Bolonia to Hugh, son of Ulger, of the dower of his sister, which Rumoldus and Paganus his son gave to her, and Bernard, brother of the said Paganus, assured to the said Hugh in the place of his sister, so that he might get the concession of his Lord William; to wit, the half of Alhedawic, and in addition a mill and the land pertaining thereto, and all the land which Lefwin holds, &c. Witnesses, Solomon the priest, Hugh de Boseville, Hugh de Merch, Bernard de Boswamel, Geoffrey de Erleham, Adam, son of Aufrid, Simon de Suttune, Welfard de Antona, Ralph the Englishman, William de Boseville, Bernard, Baldwin Hastwel, Gervase son of Roger, Fulk son of Ralph, John son of Ralph son of Everard, Hugh Cordel, William Gernunc, Gilbert of St. Victor, Ralph of Oxford, Richard Bucherel, Stephen

G. A.
LOWNDES,
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G. A.
LOWNDES,
Esq.

Bucherel, Roger, son of Anscetil. Round seal. 1j. A man looking back on horse.

William de Yspania grants to his wife, Lucy, for her dower, the vill of Willgehail, with the appurtenances, and one knight's fee, viz., of Rodbert, son of Mengui, and one sicheman, viz., of Eustache de Willgehale, before the door of the church of St. Mary of Sculdeford, where the donor married her. Witnesses, Richard, the donor's brother, William, son of Joichel, Fulk the dapifer, Rodbert de Vallis, Gilbert son of Ralph, Rodbert son of Mengui, Ernald, dean of Finchengefeld, William son of Fulk, Thomas de Ardena, and Ralph his son, Ralph de Cauri, Elias de St. George, Humphry de Brnell, Alan de St. George, Hugh, dean of Macinga, Lucian the physician, Richard pincerna, Eudo son of Gervase, Robert Marcalo, Nicholas Cook, Thomas Chamberlain, Arnald Cook, "Valeant presentes et futuri et mei donationis manuteneant." (The last line is nearly all in capital letters.) Large seal of white wax, a man on horse.

(13th century.) Guido de Posenera grants to Humphry de Barintone all tenements which Humphry had in Hatfield as freely as he had them in the time of Payn de Rochfort at 12s. rent. Witnesses, H. Prior of Hatfield, Geoffry de Neville, Hugh de Neville, and others. Round green seal 2½ inches: on a shield, a cross pattee.

(No. 14.) Guido de Ponconera to all his friends, French and English.—For the salvation of the souls of himself and of his uncle, Paganus de Rochefort, and of all, &c., he grants in frankalmoyne to God and St. Mary of Hatfield Regis, and the monks there, 3 acres of his demesne land in Hatfield Regis, lying prime et proxime in turnaria nostra behind the bakehouse of the said monks, and extending in length from that which lies over above Hauckwelle towards the east, as by bounds there placed they are divided. Witnesses, Peter Ermenard de Chimilli, Matthew le Beur, William the chamberlain, Guy of Hatfield, William son of Michael, Geoffry son of Michael, Peter of Haselengefeld, Roger the clerk, Elyas and William de Pirar, then bailiffs, Michael the clerk, and others. (Large round white seal, nearly perfect; a shield barry of many pieces charged with a cross; legend, . . . illum Guid . . . Ponsonciral).

(No. 44.) Richard Prior of Hatfield, to all, &c. Says that by common consent they have granted to William, nephew (nepoti) of Brian Brito of Netlested, xii acres of land which they have in N. in the field called Sorlonde, which Peter Boterel gave to their church. William and his heirs are to hold, as mentioned in the charter between them and him, paying half a mark of silver quarterly. William has done homage to the prior and church of Hatfield and the chaplain of the same place, and has sworn fealty that neither by himself nor by any other will he devise means that the land may be alienated from the church. Witnesses, Geoffry their chaplain, Humphrey the deacon, John son of Ralph the clerk, Stephen the baker, John his brother, Reginald Porter, John the clerk of Tondreley, Richard the cook, William de Bromford, Hubert his brother, Robert White, Geoffry son of Gerard, Richard of Ri, William his son, Hubert son of William, William his son, Robert of Siglemere, and others. (Seal gone. This deed is indented, and has had a counterpart.)

(No. 129.) n. d. Brother Roger, prior of Hatfield Regis and the convent thereof, grant to Henry Pikeman of Sabritesworre, for his homage and service, the messuage with its appurtenances which formerly belonged to Cristiana Grim, in the vill of H. R., near the way called Brodestrate, one head abutting on the Brodestrate towards the west; another on the croft which belonged to the said Cristiana Grim towards the east; to be holden of the grantors and their successors, at the yearly rent of 4s. sterling, payable quarterly. Witnesses, Nicholas de Barentune, Peter son of William, Peter of Haselengefeld, Matthew of Branketre, Richard son of Peter, John, baker, and Ralph, baker, and others. Fragment of the grantor's common seal in white wax.

(No. 50.) Richard, son and heir of John del Ho, of Manegedene, grants surrenders and quit claims to the prior and convent of St. Mary of H. R. in fee, all the claim which he or his heirs has or can have in lands and tenements, homages, rents, wards, reliefs, and escheats, in the vill of Manegedene. The consideration was 20s. sterling paid to him by the prior and convent. Witnesses, Stephen de Bassingburne, Henry of Norstone, John de Pinchepol, Richard Bataille, Richard of Rependone, Ralph of Portemere, John Gurel, Robert Blachors, William of Hatfield, clerk, and others. Round white seal.

Richard the prior and the convent of H. R. give to William, nepos of Brian Brito, of Netleste, 12 acres of land in Netleste. Witnesses, Geoffry, then chaplain, Humphrey the deacon, John son of Ralph the clerk, Stephen, baker, John, his brother, Reginald Paler, John clerk of Tondeley, Richard, cook, William de Bronford, Hubert his brother, Robert White, Geoffry son of Gerard, Richard de Ri, William his son, Hubert son of William, William his son, Robert de Siglemere.

Richard, prior of H. R., with the assent of us all and the counsel of prudent men, gives to Gilbert de Helium, in fee, four acres that we held *de hospitali* in the vill of Bunsted (Gilbert was son of Robert de Helium). Witnesses, Geoffry our chaplain, Ralf the priest of Bunsted, Albric de Capeles, and Thomas his brother, Humphrey, clerk, Gilbert Gurel, Stephen baker, Alan, our servant of Bunsted.

(No. 21.) Hugh de Veer, Earl of Oxford, to all, &c. Know that I have granted to Henry the prior, and to my monks of Haffeld Regis, in frankalmoyne, a place containing 3 roods of land, which came to my hands by escheat in Abytone Magna, to make there a close and build a grange to house their tithes great and small, viz., two parts which they receive from my manor in the vill of Abytone. (He then states the situation of the land.) Witnesses, Hauise my wife, William de Montchenesy, Adam son of William, Vill. del Acre, Walter de Capell., Garin de Thunderle, Roger de Abytone, Stephen (Sthno) de Abytone, and others. (Portion of the Earl's *secretum*.)

(No. 15.) Robert de Boregate to all sons of Mother Church. He confirms to Hervey the prior of the convent of the church of St. Mary of Haffeld Regis two parts of the tithes of his demesne of Boregate, to wit, garbs and small tithes, assarts excepted, to hold to them for ever, as his ancestors gave to them, for the salvation of the souls of him, his ancestors, and successors. And he releases to them one *pelliciam* and one pair of *crepitatum*, which he yearly claimed of them. Witnesses, Alberic Earl of Oxford, William son of Folco, seneschal of the Earl, Robert de Cantelau, Walter de Capeles, William Thalemache, William Maldiet, Alexander de Vaux, William Brito, and others. (Round white seal a little broken; 2½ inches; shield paly of six, in a canton a lion passant guardant. S . . . ober . . . de . . . gate.)

(No. 17.) Robert de Veer, Earl of Oxford, quit claims to Roger, prior of Hatfield, and the convent of the same place a messuage and three acres of land with the appurtenances in Nosterfeld, which he had of the gift of Semane of Berlawe, and his son William. Witnesses, John de Beauchamp and Henry de Lacy, Kts., Symon de Kensington, John de Buzy, John le Botyller, William de Laneham, William de Thirstlinge, and others. (Small round seal, arms of de Vere; legend, *sigillum secreti*.)

(No. 41.) Robert de Cokefeld to G., Bishop of London, and Richard, archdeacon of Colchester, and all sons of Holy Church. Gives to the monks of St. Melanious of Hatfield Regis, the church of Bealmont in frankalmoyne, with the lands and tithes free from all secular service. He does this with the assent of his sons, Hugh and Adam, who were present and made the gift with him. Witnesses, William de Criketot, Gilbert son of Robert, Fulk de Bradefeld, Helis de Welvetham, Walter de Stantune, Nicholas the chamberlain, Bartholomew, Richard son of Michael, Nicholas, Robert the hunter, Richard, priest of Hatfield, Ralph the clerk, Michael, Wedo, Symon Bardulf, and Godfrey the baker, servants of the monks and many others. (Seal gone.)

(No. 24.) 1128–1134. G[ilbert], bishop of London, to all persons of churches in the archdeaconry of Colchester. Notifies that he, on the presentation of William prior of Hethfeld, and with the assent of his convent, has granted the church of Bealmont, with the appurtenances, to Richard, archdeacon of Colchester, and instituted him perpetual vicar therein, saving to the prior and monks of Hethfeld an annual payment of three marks. He grants that after the death of the archdeacon the monks may freely dispose of it. Witnesses, Gilbert Foliot, Master Ralph de Altaripa, Roger, son of Maurice, Ralph of Chilton, Hugh, chaplain of Neddeham, Geoffry, chaplain of Hethfeld, William Foliot, seneschal, Reginald the chamberlain, Walter Foliot, Robert de Bant, William Meain, and many others. (Seal gone.)

(No. 47.) R., archdeacon of Colchester, to all prelates of churches throughout the archdeaconry. Says that he has received from W., prior of Hatfield, with the assent of the convent, the church of Beaumont, under the annual payment of three marks; he is not to lease or otherwise part with it without their assent, and after

G. A.
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his death the church is to return to them; he has sworn on the Gospels to observe these conditions, and also that he will not appoint a vicar without previously making him take an oath that if he, the archdeacon, shall die, he, the vicar, will deliver the key of the church to the prior and one of the brethren.—And because it is the custom that they to whom churches are leased by monks ought to answer for them as well to the bishop as to the archdeacon, I have bound myself that I will answer for them as well in those things which touch the bishop as those which touch the archdeacon.—All improvements and increments shall go with the church. Witnesses, Nicholas, prior of Stokes, and Adam his monk, Geoffrey the chaplain, Ralph, Humphrey, and Michael, clerks, Michael the dapifer, Walter, Master Eustace of Disce, William de Blauinio, William de Hledes, and many others. (Seal gone.)

I, Roger de Cruce, give and confirm to William Dipres in fee half an acre of my land which I hold of the prior of Haffeld, and lies in the monks field where the windmill is, next the field called Olde Pickles, and extends from the field called Nihacres towards the meadow of Nicholas de Brunesho, at the yearly rent of 6d. For this grant William Dipres pays 3s. 6d. of sterlings. Witnesses, Harvey, then prior of Haffeld, x, Richard of Longbridge, Godfrey the merchant, Roger Sireve (Vicecomite), Sired de Mulsebroc, Ralph Gurel, Ailwin de Fifhide, John the merchant, Michael the clerk, and many others.

We, Robert de Brus, Earl of Carrick, have granted, and by this charter have confirmed, to John de Bledelawe, for his homage and service, the tenement formerly of Richard de Cumbes, in the vill of H. R., to be holden of us and our heirs to him and his heirs, and to whomsoever he choose to give, sell, or assign it;—yearly rent of 10s.; warranty.—Witnesses, Roger de Cristeshale, prior of Hatfeld Regis, Nicholas de Barentone, William de Rothing, Geoffrey Morel, Kts.; . . . Thomas de Chaucre, Stephen Bedel, and others. (Seal gone.)

(No. 13.) Hervey, prior of St. Mary of H. R. and the convent, to all.—They have granted to Walter, son of Edward de la Huse, in fee, for his homage and service, 1 acre of their land in Hatfeld, lying in Lemneslond, between the land of Aldiche, in pe Ho and the land which was of Geffry, of Longbridge. 1d. at Easter and 1d. at Michaelmas. Witnesses, Wido de Hatfeld, William son of Michael, Geoffrey son of Michael, Roger the clerk, Peter de Hisingfeld, Richard of Longbridge, Michael de Brunesho, Roger de la Huse, Philip de Masteing, Walter the monk, Roger Vic., Robert Gurel, Warin Cook, Gilbert Petitpas Elias janitor, &c. Seal gone.

(No. 15.) John de Feville, son of Hugh de Neville, grants to Robert the son of Henry, a messuage in Hale Hoo, and a piece of land in the knytelonde in the vill of Hallyberi Nevile. Witnesses, Sir Ralph de Enefeud, Hugh de Aurny, and others. Round black seal, 2½, a man on foot with sword and shield fighting with a lion rampant. Legend, . . . de Nevilla fili . . .

Robert de Brus, Earl of Carrik and Lord of Annandale, son of Lord Robert de Brus, confirms to Robert Taper and Milicent his wife, a messuage formerly of Walter, perpetual vicar of H. R., and some land, of the fee formerly of Adam of Longbridge, in H. R., and half a virgate, &c. of the fee formerly of Roger Riche. Witnesses, Roger de Christeshale, prior of Hatfeld, Sir Nicholas de Barintone, &c. Large fine seal; a saltire, and a lion on a chief, with legend.

(No. 113.) Peter Gurel, of Hatfeld Regis, for his soul, &c. gives in frankalmoine to God and the conventual church of St. Mary, of Hatfeld aforesaid, and the holy altar of the said church dedicated in honour of St. Nicholas, two shillings worth of yearly rent arising out of two messuages, to maintain and keep for ever burning before the said altar one wax candle (*unum cereum*) at the daily celebration of the mass of St. Mary. One of the messuages lies between his own messuage and the messuage of William Nobbe, and extends one way towards Margericroft, and the other way toward the King's highway, and is held by Peter son of the late Ralph Bloc, he paying for it the yearly rent of 12d.; and the other messuage lies between the messuage of William Wodehom and the messuage of the said Peter Bloc, and extends towards Margericroft and the said King's highway, and is held by William Nobbe at the yearly rent of 12d. All who disturb the gift, so that the light may not be for ever supported before the said altar, are to suffer the greater excommunication in the chapel. Witnesses, Peter de Heselungelond, James de Wende, William de Bolitune, Clement de la Huse, Michael son of Ralph, Warin de

Ypre, and others. (Oval seal of green wax, 1½; a bird like a peacock; legend . . . Stefani Gur[el].)

(No. 153.) Ysabella de Brus, daughter of Earl David, for her soul, &c. grant to God and the church of St. Mary of Haffelde Regis and the monks there, in frankalmoine, all the services of Nicholas Bus and his heirs, to wit, in homages, reliefs, escheats, rents, suits, tallages, and all customs named and not named pertaining to her in which the said Nicholas to the King or to her is bound: to wit, for half a virgate of land with the appurtenances which Alan Bus, father of the said Nicholas, formerly held; and for certain land not hid (*quidam terrā non hidatū*), viz., that which is called *terra filsegot*; and for an acre of new purpresture with the appurtenances; and for the fourth part of a virgate of land with the appurtenances formerly of Stephen le Fraunceis. And also all services and customs which she or her heirs can claim out of the said lands. Witnesses, Dom. John de Gatedene, Dom. Peter de Tani, Dom. Robert de Beaumis, Dom. Nicolas de Barentone, Knights, Peter Marescall, Hugh clerk, then bailiff of Haffelde, Peter son of William, Michael son of Ralph, John de Westone, William son of Walter, and others. (Oval seal of green wax, 1½, a full length draped female figure standing on a carved bracket, all in high relief; legend, *Sigillum Ysabel* RUS.)

Lady Ysabella de Brus grants and confirms to Walter, son of Geoffrey de Manwedene, vicar of Haffelde Regis, in fee, a messuage held of Adam de Lungpunt in the said vill, as it is inclosed by hedges and ditches, lying between the messuage of the said Adam and the messuage of Roger Sirreve; to be holden of the said Adam and his heirs according to the charter thereof, which Walter has of Adam, without any exaction by her, saving to her and her heirs half a pound of cummin or 1d. at Christmas. No alienation is to be made to men in religion or to Jews. (Oval green seal; a bird; legend rubbed away.)

(No. 221.) Hervey, prior of Haffeld Regis and the convent, grant to their co-brother Roger Sereue, and his heirs and assigns or legatees, except a house of religion, certain parcels of their land in Haffeld: 1, that which Roger Parvus resigned to us, lying in the field below Dalenheia, between the demense of the King and the land of Roger the bedel: 2, that acre which Arnold, son of Lefwin of Rokheia, while *in extremis*, gave to us in frankalmoine, and lying in the field called Leuardine, one head abutting on the meadow called Alice-mad, and the other on the land which was of the said Arnold. We also give to him the homage of Walter, son of Nigel, and the homage of Goddard the plumber, and their rents and services, as William, son of Richard the bailiff our man, surrendered them to us for ever before setting out for Jerusalem at that Easter when we received the manor of Hatfeld from the King.—The reservation is only homage and service, and the yearly rent of 16d.—Witnesses, Roger de Hatfelde, and Constantine de Caneueles, chaplains, William son of Michael, Wido of Hatfelde, Geoffrey son of Michael, William Picot, Ralph Gurel, Ralph de Caneuele, William Lieuething, Robert Gurel, Michael de Hatfelde the clerk, Hillary de Hallingebure clerk, and many others.—(Seal gone.)

(No. 233.) A.D. 1313, 6 Edw. II., May 20, Hengnam (Hedingham) Castle.—Robert de Veer, Earl of Oxford, to all. There being a dispute between the prior and convent of H. R. and the rector of Great Caumpes, of his patronage on the one part, and the rector of the church of Horsethe of his patronage on the other, concerning certain tithes arising from lands of the fee of Westho, in the parish of Great Caumpes, which lands were of his lordship of Great Caumpes, and the parties submitted to his award by bonds to him in 20l. penalty:—He, on the information of men knowing the lands, whom he caused to perambulate them, finds that the tithes of the said lands have from time immemorial belonged to the said religious of Hatfeld and the rector of the church of Great Caumpes, according to the series of the said perambulation, which was made in form following:—The lord of the hall of Horsethe holds of the fee of Westho 3 pieces of land next the King's highway leading towards Berklawe, and a piece called the Bowaker, and a piece called the Hundaker, and a piece lying in the Dene, and a piece called Pykaker. (There are upwards of 20 other names some holding more than one piece, with their holdings. Among the names are William of the Hel and William of Harpaur. Among the names of the fields or pieces of land or ways are, Ydesfourakres, Stonfeld, the Boweaker, Ryneaker weye, Chalkfeld, le Redenfeld,

G. A.
LOWNDEN,
Esq.

G. A.
LOWNDES,
Esq.

Petit Halfaker, Tobeshrokfeld, Stakkedelonde.—Hubert the rector of Great Caumpes held by purchase a piece of land lying at Longediche.)—Of the aforesaid lands the said prior and the rector of Caumpes ought to have the tithes, but the rector of Horsethe nothing, because the said lands are of the fee of Westhe, which is of the lordship of Caumpes.—Therefore the Earl awards that the convent and the rector of Caumpes for the time being shall thenceforth have the tithes of the said lands, and forbids the rector of Horsethe to disturb them. The document was quadrupartite. This part has small seals: 1, the arms of the earl; 2, the seal of the prior; 3, a minute fragment; 4, lamb and flag; legend, Ecce Agnus dei. (18 inches by 9.)

Edward par la grace de dieu roi Dengleterre Seigneur Dirlande, et Duc Daquitaine a touz ceux qui cestes lettres verront saluz. Sachiez, qe come nous eoms entendu; qe Robert de Brus soit tenu; a Nichol de Barintone en quatre vint; et qatorse livres pur draps et autres choses dount le dit Nichol fit chevissance pur lui tanques il estoit pieca son seneschal de ses terres en Essex, des queux deniers le dit Nichol voudra aider nostre cher et foial Monsieur Thomas de Maundeville qui est pris et detenu; en prison par no; enemis descoco, en aide de sa raun;on, et les queux le dit Robert serra prest a paier a celui qui ensi tient en prison le dit Monsieur Thomas a quele heure que le dit Nichol lui envoit lettre daquittance de la dite somme, la quele aquittance il ne ose faire ne y envoyer saun; especial conge de nous. Nous a la requeste nostre chere soer la Contesse de Hereford avom; done conge au dit Nichol quil puisse la dite aquittance faire e envoyer au dit Robert saun; estre chalange de ce par nous ou par no; heirs ou par no; ministres quecumques, issint que meismes les deniers soient turnez en eide de la raun;on le dit Monsieur Thomas sicome dessus est dit. En tesmoignance de quen chose nous avoms fait faire cestes no; lettres patentes. Done sou; nostre prive seal a Euerwyke la quart jour de Septembre lan de nostre regne oytisme. (Red wax, circular seal, about 1½ inches in diameter, broken. The 3 lions passant remain, and of the legend, 5. Edw.)

8 Edw. II. Sept. 4, York. Edward, by the grace of God King of, &c., to all. Whereas we have understood that Robert de Brus is bound to Nicholas de Barintone in 9*l.* for cloths and other things which the said Nicholas supplied for him while he was his steward for his lands in Essex, with which money the said Nicholas wishes to help our dear and loyal Monsr. Thomas de Maundeville, who is taken and kept in prison by our enemies of Scotland, in aid of his ransom, and which money the said Robert will be ready to pay to his prisoner the said Thomas whenever Nicholas sends a letter of acquittance for the said sum, which acquittance he dares not give or send without our special leave.—We at the request of our dear sister, the Countess of Hereford, have given leave to the said Nicholas that he may make and send the said acquittance to the said Robert without being challenged therefor by us or our heirs, or any of our servants, so that the moneys be applied in aid of the ransom of the said Monsr. Thomas as aforesaid. In witness whereof we have made these our letters patent. Given under our privy seal. Round privy seal, in red wax, broken, a shield charged with 3 lions, passant guardant. Of the legend only the word Edward remains.

16. Edw. [II.], May 12, Cowyk.—Edward King of England, Lord of Ireland, and duke of Aquitaine, gives license to Robert Taper, of Hatfield, to grant 4 messuages, 90 acres of land, 10 meadows, 3 pastures, and 10*s.* of rent in H. R., and 3 acres of land and 5 of meadow in Caumpes Comititis, and Shodecaumpes, co. Cambridge, to the prior and convent of H. R.;—for the souls of Robert and all faithful, &c. Great seal.

Eight folio-sized leaves of a cartulary, written about the time of Edw. IV., beginning imperfectly with a charter granted in 27 Edw. I. by Robert de Brus to John . . . The other documents entered are,—Carta domini Humphridi de Bohun com. Hereford, et Essexic et domini de H. R., et Elizabeth comitisse sue de terra Bernardi prescripti. It is a license from the earl to John de Bledelawe to give a messuage and half a virgate of land and 3 acres of meadow in H. R. to Hatfield Priory, and to the prior and monks, that they may take them;—

Carta Johannis Bledelaw de eodem tenemento. John gives the messuage, &c. to the prior, &c.;—

A quit claim by Philip Busshe of H. R. to Roger, the prior and the convent of H. R. of all lands in Hatfield, and a penny rent, paid to him by Robert Taper, for a field called Les Stane, and a field called the Tandemad,

with a *conco* Terofia? in Tunnemennema l. Witnesses Nicholas de Barentone, &c.;—

Edward, King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitaine licenses the prior, &c., to take lands to the value of 10*l.* per ann. Tested at Macchynghalle 6 Aug., 9th year of his reign. —

16. Edw. II., May 12. The royal charter, of which the original is abstracted above.

17. Edw. II., May 26, Hatfield.—Robert Taper grants 2 messuages, 86 acres of land, 10 acres, and a rood of meadow in Hatfield . . . the messuage lies between the lands of John Scherreve and the way to Long Bridge, &c. (long boundaries). Witnesses, Nicholas de Baryngton, Thomas Gabroun, and John de la Lee, Kts.; Nicholas de Storteford, &c.;—

(John de Bohun's charter, an abstract of which is given below);—

Quit claim by Robert Taper of H. R. to the prior, &c. of the chaplain which the convent were to provide according to his grant to them; they granting him a special prayer, *Quis Domine*, for his wife Milicent, during his life, every day while singing mass, and after his death they are to omit it, and to sing *Inclina Domine* for him and Milicent for ever. The prior and convent grant him participation of the benefits of the order. Witnesses, Nicholas de Barentone, &c.

Then follows a paper terrier, 15th century, of Ryes and Lee. (5 leaves), pp. 10 and 10*b.* containing a rental and a custumal of Hatfield.

1324, 13 kal., June, Hatfield. The prior and convent of Hatfield Regis to Robert Taper, of Hatfield Regis.—Whereas Robert Taper has given lands and tenements, formerly of Philip Bushe, and many other goods for the repairs of their church, on account of which they thought him and Milicent, formerly his wife, worthy to be partakers of their benefits; and because Robert had with the King's license given to them all his tenement with the appurtenances in Hatfield, and in Nostreffend 7 acres of land and 7 acres of meadow, and a windmill; therefore, by the assent of the chapter, they grant that every day in St. Mary's mass, while Robert lives, there shall be said for the soul of the said Milicent this prayer, viz., *Oremus Domine*; and after Robert's death the prayer *Inclina Domine* for them jointly. Moreover, that for ever, in that order, the anniversary of each of them shall be celebrated as is used to be done for our patrons, together with a memoriation for them specially in masses of every co-brother; and for better remembrance, at the beginning of every Lent, this constitution shall in full chapter be specially recited and affectionately recommended; moreover, on each anniversary every co-brother of their house shall have 12*d.* from the prior's chamber. The greater excommunication is to be *ipso facto* incurred by any one breaking this agreement . . . (Green seal of the abbey, parts of legend broken off.)

19. Edw. 2., Sept. 20, Hatfield.—Robert Taper of Hatfield Regis to the Priory.—Whereas in the King's charter, licensing the priory to appropriate a certain tenement which he had in Hatfield, mention is made of their finding a chaplain to celebrate service every day in their conventual church for the souls of him and other faithful; and in his charter to them mention is made of the like; now he releases them from finding the chaplain. And the said religious men have by their writing granted a special prayer, viz., *Quesumus Domine*, during his life for the soul of Milicent his late wife, to be sung in the mass of St. Mary, and after his death that is to be omitted, and the prayer *Inclina Domine* is to be sung for the souls of him and his late wife jointly every day in the said mass for ever, together with participation of the spiritual benefits of their monastery for ever, and the anniversaries of Milicent and himself to be celebrated for ever, *ut in agendis mortuorum*. And Robert confesses himself satisfied with those things, and neither he nor his heirs will claim the finding of the chaplain aforesaid. Witnesses, Sir Nicholas de Barentone, Nicholas de Storteforde, Adam de Branketre, Robert de Branketre, William Alfred, Peter Coleman, Warin de Dunmawe, and others. (Small round seal, legend, S. Roberti Taper.)

4. Edw. [II.], 16 July, Westminster. The King has heard by request of Hugh le Despenser, justice of the forests this side of Trent, that it is not to the damage of him (the King) or his forest of Essex, or any other person if he license Guy Ferre to impark his wood of Eythrop Rothing; so he gives license.

11. Edw. II., Friday after Michaelmas, Westminster. W. Prior of Borden, and the canons say that they are bound to find for Sir Walram de Rocheford a canon to celebrate divine services at the altar of St. Mary in the

G. A.
LOWNDES,
Esq.

G. A.
LOWNDERS,
Esq.

church of Berdenc, for the souls of W. and Elizabeth his wife, and his ancestors for ever: in case of default Walram or his heirs, or the prior of Hatfield or his monks may denounce the default to the bishop of the diocese, and the bishop may compel the performance by ecclesiastical censures. Walram gives 5 marks and 10 solidates, and 1 lb. of cummin, of annual rent in the vill of Schobery Magna, Slanbregge, and Brenton. (Seal of the prior gone. Seal of Waleran, quarterly, *sa* and *or* a bend charged with three . . .)

1. Edw. III., Oct. 26, Plescy. John de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex and Constable of England. Whereas the prior and convent of H. R. have by license from the present King purchased from Robert Taper 4 houses, 90 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow and 3 acres of pasture, and 10s. of rent in H. R., of our fee, and without our license; we confirm it, and release our claim by virtue of the statute. Witnesses, Sir John de Bohun, clerk, Master Edward de Bohun, Master William de Bohun, Master Humphrey de Waledone, Master Nicholas de Barentone, Kts.; Nicholas de Storteford, and Adam de Branketre, and others. (Seal of arms of John de Bohun.)

(No. 238.) A.D. 1394, day of SS. Cosmas and Damian, Chapter House of Hatfield.—John the prior and the convent of H. R. appoint dom. William Dowale perpetual vicar of the parish church of Sylverlee, Master Henry de Irby notary public,* and Geoffrey Maryothe their parishioner, to be their attorneys jointly and severally in all causes and matters moved and to be moved concerning them or their affairs or their church of St. Sybil, Norwich diocese, before any judges, ordinaries, or their delegates or commissaries. (Long wordy powers.) Under the common seal. (Seal gone. On the right of the place where was the label for the common seal is written *Henricus de Irby notarius publicus*, and below is a small slit as though another seal was or was intended to be appended.)

(No. 274.) A.D. 1324. (So indorsed about 200 years ago.) A long narrow slip of parchment containing the following:—*Pleas of the forest at Stratforde atte Bowe in the co. of Essex* [defaced] *a^o. r.r.* [defaced] Adomar de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, William la Zouche of Asseby, and William de Cleydone, justices, to hear and terminate the said pleas [defaced] and of their claims and of the metes and bounds of the forest;—

The Hundred of } Nicholas de Baryngtone claims to
Thelm and Dans } be woodward in fee in the forest
of Hatfeld Regis, for which woodwardship he claims to
take for his manor in H.R. housebote and heybote in the
said forest, the *second best mullet* in the king's marsh in
the said vill of Hatfeld; and this by antient tenure.
(The words are "*quandam mulionem pissem in marisco*
"*domini Regis secundo meliorem in predicta villa de*
"*Hatfeld.*")

1338, Saturday in the feast of the assumption of the Virgin. H.R. in chapter.—Reciting that the monastery of H.R. was originally poorly endowed and had been for long time past, and still was heavily burdened, so that its property was not sufficient for the clothes and other necessities of the monks, who were driven by penury to leave the house and go begging among their friends, and so the religious services could not properly be performed,—Prior John of Colchester and the convent of the said monastery, considering that gifts to them and this monastery had lately increased so that the said defects could be remedied, decree for themselves and their successors, *That* the number of the monks of the monastery shall be increased by two, to be newly created and admitted to the monastery, so that in the said monastery there be always at least 14 monks with the prior, in the absence of sterility or other adverse fortune. Any increase of the number, according to the abilities of monastery is left to the discretion of succeeding monks. The church of Selverleye, Norwich diocese, lately appropriated to them and the monastery, is henceforth assigned for providing clothes and other necessities for the convent, and the administration of it is to be committed to the chamberlain of the monastery by the prior and convent, or the majority of the convent; and the chamberlain is out of the profits of the said church to supply yearly to each of the monks tacitly professed and in the priesthood, to the value of 20s. in clothing, shoes, and other personal necessities, to wit at the feasts of the Nativity and St. John the Baptist, or within the octaves thereof; and to the other monks tacitly professed, but not in the priesthood, he is to

supply raiment and bodily adornment to the value of 10s. yearly by equal portions at the same time as above; and all other portions specified below chargeable on the chamberlain (except those for which other days are appointed, are to be paid on St. Michael's feast or within the octaves thereof. Moreover, the chamberlain shall furnish the sub-prior for his solace with spices to the value of 40d. yearly; and to the precentor for spices to be distributed in the convent and for other works touching his office, to the value of 40d. yearly. Also to the almoner for spices to be distributed in the convent, and for other petty things touching his office, to the value of 40d. yearly. Item, to the refecturer for spices to be distributed, and for wax candles, clothes, towels, and other necessities in his office, to the value of 5s. yearly. Item, to the firmerer of the monastery for the amusement and solace of sick monks to the value of half a mark of silver yearly out of the issues of the said church; but if there be no such monks he is to put by the said half mark and give an account of it, except it be applied to the improvement of his office under the direction of the sub-prior, chamberlain, and 2 of the elder brethren of the convent; proviso, that if by chance the sick monks should be numerous then the prior and convent may provide for their recreation and comfort. The firmerer shall take the tithe of forests and herbage grown in the curtilages and gardens of the parishioners of Hatfeld, and whether it be in silver, or in apples, pears, nuts, grapes, or other fruits tithable after their kind, we adjudge it henceforth to the firmerer and his office. The firmerer shall receive yearly from the products of gardens 40d. and half the oblations made in the chapel of the firmery on the day of St. Edmund the King, according to ancient custom, for the service of his office, and for labour and for spices to be distributed. Of the residue of the produce of the said gardens (one to be taken with the others) he shall account yearly at a fit time before the prior and two of the brethren, and shall deliver the residue to the prior for the common use of the house. Item, the celerer shall receive half a mark of silver yearly for labour and spices to be distributed in the convent, and he shall receive the oblations made in the conventual church on the days of Easter and the Nativity by the guests and servitors of the priory, and out of the said half mark he shall give the usual offerings to the familiars and servants of the altar of the said priory. And the said celerer shall be ready to make his account of all receipts and expenditures touching his office, to the prior and convent twice, or once at least in the year, at a suitable time, and any balance he shall at once hand over to the prior for the burdens and various expenses of the house. Item, we order that the sacrist do collect the small tithes of the parish of Hatfeld Regis, and the minute tithes of foreigners and customary tenants depasturing sheep in the forest, as to wit, in silver or told money, of sucking animals, goslings, wax, colts, and other things coming from newly cultivated land, according to the custom hitherto used, which tithes henceforth to him and his office, for all things in his office, we adjudge, except only the tithes above assigned to the firmerer. But the lesser tithes from the manor of Hatfeld, Bromsho, Coringhale, and Machyngge, which are called parcels of the said manor, we adjudge wholly to the prior and celerer as before. But from tithes of this kind assigned to the sacrist and his office, the sacrist shall take yearly to the value of 40d. yearly for spices to be distributed in the convent. Moreover, he shall take 4s. of the said tithes yearly to find and sustain two great wax candles burning at the elevation of Christ's body at the high altar on Sundays, solemn days, and feast days; and the said sacrist shall receive for the livery of the said chamberlain 6s. sterling yearly of the issues of the church of Selverleye, for finding and sustaining 2 wax candles in the chapel of St. Mary at the tomb therein of the said prior, which 2 wax candles shall burn in pairs in the mass of St. Mary to the honour of the said virgin, and for the health and the soul of the said prior after his decease. Moreover, the said sacrist shall deliver to the said prior yearly 4 lbs. of wax within the octaves of St. Michael, for the guests and chamber of the said prior. After all these and all other works incumbent on his office, he is to make account of the residue of what comes from the said church and tithes of the vill yearly at a suitable time before the prior and two of the brethren of the convent, and to deliver the said residue to the prior for the defence and preservation of the common goods of the said house and church. So the said chamberlain shall bear all things ordinary and extraordinary incumbent on the said church out of the issues of the said church, and of the residue of the said

G. A.
LOWNDERS,
Esq.

* The words in italics have been substituted for *Dicane de Eordham*.

G. A.
LOWNDES,
Esq.

issues he is to give an account yearly to the prior and convent, and deliver the residue to the prior for the reparation and construction of the manse and chancel of the said church of Selverleye, which burden the said prior assumes gratis to himself and his successors. But the prior shall bear the burden of first-fruits to be paid to the Bishop of Norwich in his time out of the other common goods of the monastery, if the residue of the issues of the said church over the payments below assigned to satisfy the first-fruits to the said bishop shall not suffice. But the sub-prior and chamberlain of the monastery with the consent of the prior and convent already obtained may henceforth have their seal to use for committing the ward and administration of the said church, and for making indentures and acquittances regarding the same in the names of themselves and the whole convent, as they shall think fit. And not to neglect spiritual benefits for the benefactors; hence we the said prior and convent decree that henceforth daily for ever there be celebrated one peculiar mass in the monastery by one of our monks for the soul of dom. John de Hothum, late Bishop of Ely, who appropriated to our monastery the church of Great Abitone, Ely diocese; and for the health of dom. John de Colchester, our prior, who with curious and laborious care has in his time got much goods for us and our monastery; also for his soul when he shall die; so that the said monk in the said mass for the said bishop say the collect proper for him *Deus qui inter apostolicos sacerdotes*, and, for the said prior, say another collect appropriate to his life and death, viz., that collect *Deus qui iustificas impium dum vivit*, and, when he shall die, this prayer, *Concede quæsumus omnipotens Deus anime famuli tui sacerdotis N. felicitatis eterne consortium* shall be perpetually made for him. And that the junior monk of the monastery last admitted and created, tacitly professed, and in the priesthood, be deputed to the celebration of the said mass; provided that if the said monk be hindered by illness or other lawful cause, admitted as good by the prior and convent, another monk of the said house next senior to him shall be immediately deputed by the prior and convent to the celebration of the said mass, so that the said benefactors may in nowise be defrauded of the said benefit or obsequy, it shall be lawful for the said monk on Sundays and feast days, the order of celebration being observed, to celebrate the said mass “*de festo vel istoria*,” but on other ferial days he shall celebrate from the office for the dead for the souls of the said John and John. And in the mean time it shall be lawful for the monks of the convent to take the burden of the brother so ordered and change it, and at the same time in turns change the masses for one day or one week, if he request it; but his office enjoined him, when he is disposed to celebrate at the peril of his soul he shall faithfully solicit to fulfil. Moreover, the said prior and convent shall solemnly celebrate in the choir yearly for ever on the day of the anniversary of the said bishop solemn mass and exequies of the dead, viz., *Placebo* and *Dirige* with note and with bell tolling, and by the almoner shall find 13 poor for the sake of his soul, giving to each one white loaf and half a gallon of ale, and pottage to be taken from the cellarer, and one silver penny to be received from the chamberlain, and distributed by the almoner to the said poor. Likewise, and in the same way, they shall celebrate, and feed as many poor, and observe and do all other obsequies in form aforesaid for the soul of the said prior on the day of his anniversary when it shall happen after his death. We assign one quarter of wheat to be distributed by the almoner on the said anniversary in bread to the poor for the souls of the said prior, and of the deceased monks of the monastery, and to be received from the chamberlain from the issues of the said church of Selverleye, which said chamberlain shall on the said day of anniversary of the prior, distribute spices and other pittance to the value of half a mark of silver among the monks of the monastery for the recreation of labour, out of the issues of the said church; but lest in time to come the spiritual benefits to the priors of the monastery dead and to die may be forgotten, we think fit here to set them down:—Every prior of our monastery after his death, from the day of his death until that day in the next year, shall have daily one peculiar mass, to be celebrated by one of the monks in our monastery, and the recommendation of one prayer in common with the benefit of absolution, and procession to the tomb of the said prior, then deceased, for 30 days. Moreover, he shall have his full corrody in meat and drink as if alive for one year, which corrody the said almoner on peril of his soul shall give to miserable, weak, and most indigent (persons). And he shall

have yearly his obit solemnly held in the convent as if he were one of our founders, with bells ringing and exequies for the dead for ever. Moreover, we decree that henceforth every monk in our monastery, besides the livery which our dead monks after their death for 30 days next are wont to have, shall have, from the end of those 30 days to the end of one year from his death, every day one white loaf and half a gallon of best ale, to be received from the cellarer, to be distributed to the poor by the hands of the almoner, for his soul, so, to wit, that the said almoner under threat of divine judgment, and at the peril of his soul, be bound faithfully to dispense the said alms to the poor and most indigent without fraud and sinister favour, and that besides the 30 masses which the said dead have been used to have celebrated by our monks, each monk of our convent shall be bound to celebrate 30 masses newly granted for the soul of his dead brother within the said year our younger monk only excepted, who by our constitution aforesaid is bound to the celebration of another peculiar mass. Then the almoner shall receive henceforth by assignment from the prior and convent, in augmentation of alms, on every Thursday, from the annunciation of the virgin to the gule of August, one basket of mistelin corn from the windmills, which corn with the other alms heretofore imposed on his office he shall distribute in bread to the poor for the souls of the founders, monks, and benefactors of the monastery, and of all faithful dead. And all and each of the convent have faithfully promised to the said prior, and for themselves and their successors have granted that in all exequies of the dead, which, by the hitherto approved custom of the monastery, shall be celebrated for their deceased founders in the choir, they will express the name of the said prior in this prayer, *Miserere quæsumus domine anime famuli tui Johannis*, &c. after his death. And we, the prior and convent, will and command that these constitutions and ordinances always remain in the custody of the sub-prior, chamberlain, and two of the seniors of the convent, and that once a year in the octaves of St. John the Baptist they be read in chapter before the whole convent, so that our successors may not thro’ ignorance excuse their nonobservance of them. And on the day of reading, the chamberlain shall give 12d. to the refectorer for pittance of wine for the said monks and brethren. Lastly, the chamberlain shall take out of the issues of the said church, as well in spices as in other small necessities to the value of 2s. yearly, for his labour in his said office.—The prior and convent bind themselves and their successors to the faithful observance of this constitution and request the bishop of London that he will strengthen and confirm it with some ecclesiastical censures binding them jointly and severally, and all their successors; they submitting themselves and their successors in this respect to the jurisdiction of him and his successors and all other their superiors as well secular as regular prelates. By these constitutions and ordinances they do not intend to derogate in any way their customs lawfully used in the monastery. The prior puts his seal, the convent put their common seal, together with the seal of the sub-prior and chamberlain deputed to the affairs of the church of Selverleye. And for greater and perpetual security, Dom. John de Veer, Earl of Oxford, patron of the monastery at their request puts his seal. One part is to remain with the prior, and the other part with the sub-prior, chamberlain, and others as aforesaid.—There are four labels. The first seal is gone, fragments of the 2d (the common seal) remains, fragments of the 3d and 4th remain.

15 Edw. IV., April 3. Indenture tripartite between William Brondone, prior of the priory of St. Mary of H. R., and the convent and John Susane, vicar of the parish church of H. R. of the one part, and Master William Pykenham, clerk, Walter Writell, esq., John Cornishe, esq., Andrew Priour, gent., John House, William Tanffeld, John Wode, Thomas Salvyfford, Richard Havom, John Londenyshe the elder, John Water, and Richard Clerke of the other part. After reciting that Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, Henry Bouchier, Earl of Essex, and Clement Spice, esq., at the request of Walter Percyvale, esq., and Blanche, his wife had enfeoffed the said William Pykenham, &c., and Thomas Baryngton, Robert Hamburg, Robert Bigwoode, and Roger Payne, deceased, of all their lands and tenements called Luncastres in H. R., the said feoffees declare to the said prior and vicar that they hold the said lands, &c. for the perpetual remembrance and special recommendation of the souls of the said Walter Percyvale, and Blanche his wife, and of all the brothers and sisters, surviving and dead, of the gild of

G. A.
LOWNDES,
Esq.

G. A.
LOWNDES,
Esq.

the most glorious name of Jesus in H. R., in the pious prayers of the parishioners in the parish church of H. R., viz., that they and their heirs and assigns, or 6 or 4 of them yearly, for ever, once in the year for the purpose aforesaid, meet in the said parish church on the morrow after the feast (convivium) of the gild of Jesus, and then and there elect from themselves one collector or two at their discretion, who shall let at the best rents and collect the rents of the said lands, &c., and in the presence of the other feoffees or 6 or 4 of them and the chaplain of the gild yearly on the said morrow in the said church shall make an account of the receipts. The collector to have the yearly sum of 12*d*. The feoffees, their heirs and assigns, will elect a chaplain to celebrate every day for ever cum dispositus fuerit, Parasceve excepted, one mass in the said parish church at the altar of St. John the Baptist between or before 7 and 8 in the morning for the souls of the said Walter and Blanche, and of the brothers and sisters of the gild with these prayers, viz., *Inclina domine aurem tuam, &c.*, and *Deum qui caritatis dona per gratiam dieti spiritus, &c.* Proviso, that if the rents be not enough to pay the chaplain the deficiency is to be made up out of the gild, so that the chaplain may have yearly for ever ten marks clear, and he is to pray solemnly and publicly every Friday before for the souls of the said Walter and Blanche. In every week in the year in which the chaplain is not bound by his ordinal to say exequies, in the same week and in every week in which he is not bound to say exequies, octaves excepted, he may say exequies once in whatever day of the week he pleases, and the mass of requiem in the morrow for the souls of Walter and Blanche, and of the said brothers and sisters, and so from year to year and week to week for ever. And the chaplain is to attend in the choir of the said parish church every feast day for ever. The chaplain may have a holiday of 3 weeks in succession or at different times to be with his friends and acquaintance, but nevertheless providing a sufficient deputy to say the said mass in every absence. The chaplain is not to be dismissed without reasonable cause. When 8 of the feoffees are dead the other 4 are within a month to choose 9 honest parishioners of Hatfield, and the 2 youngest of the 4 is to release to the remaining 4th all their estate in the lands, and he is immediately to enfeof the 9 and the 3 for the purposes aforesaid. New elected feoffees are to make engagements to perform their duties. Wm. Pykenham, &c. promise for themselves, their heirs and assigns, that on any default in election of new feoffees, or in performance of any duty here laid down for half a year, and non-amendment for one month, they will pay to the prior and convent 20*s*. by way of penalty, and the latter may distrein on the land for it. Oval seal of the priory, top and bottom broken away, and a small round seal probably of the vicar.

15. Edw. IV., April 3. Another part of the same indenture with the seal of the priory and the 13 seals of the other parties still pendent.

1434, 18 Hen. VI. Sunday next, after feast of the Purification of the B. V. M. Hatfield Regis.—Brother Edmund, Prior of the church of St. Mary of Hatfield Regis, and the convent thereof, considering the devotion of brother John Derham, late prior of the same church, and desiring the grace and glory of his body and soul, they concede to him as well in life as in death, and to the souls of his relations (*parentum*), Richard Derham, and Isabel his wife, late of Wyrmegey, a special participation for ever of all the benefits of their church, as in masses, matins, hours and prayers, fastings, vigils, and corporal disciplines, together with hospitalities and alms-givings, and all other good things done by them, for the indulgence and remission of their sins and the relief of the souls of them, and the souls of those from whom they have received any good things without merit and unjustly to the augmentation of eternal welfare. And because the said John gave 20*l*. to the honour of God and relief of their house and convent, besides other goods to the use of the prior and convent, to be kept in a box (*pixide*) on the special terms that the prior for the time being can borrow and take 10*l*. if need be for the relief of his house, for one year or less, but not more than one year, and always once in every year to be replaced, and so on totiens quotiens; and that the convent for the time being may out of the other 10*l*. borrow as much as each of them shall need, until the money assigned for their clothing shall be raised and paid to them, and for one year if need be; provided that always once in the year the same sum, 10*l*. be replaced, and so on yearly for ever. For this cause, it is by the whole chapter ordained that the anniversaries of the said Richard and Isabel shall be celebrated in the

same manner as those of patrons and former priors, together with a memorial for them and their son John in the masses of all the said brethren, and 12 whole loaves and 6 gallons of the best ale shall be distributed yearly in alms to six of the most needy poor, viz., 6 loaves and 3 gallons of ale on each of the said anniversaries for ever. They further grant that every day as well in the greater conventual masses as in the masses of St. Mary and of the Holy Cross, the prayer of the Holy Ghost, viz. *Deus qui corda fidelium, &c.*, with a certain addition at the end of the said prayer with the principal prayer of masses sub uno *Per Dominum* for the good estate of the said brother John while alive, and for her soul when she dies, and for the souls of the said Richard and Isabel, &c. every day at the said masses for ever, and the anniversary of the said John shall be celebrated on the anniversaries of the said Richard and Isabel jointly with their anniversaries for ever. They thereby bind themselves that if they fail in celebrating the anniversaries, or omit the collect of the Holy Ghost with the addition aforesaid at the end thereof, or divert the 20*l*. to uses other than as aforesaid, then it shall be lawful for the said Richard and John and their assigns to recover the 20*l*. from the prior and convent, &c., and to that they bind themselves by that deed. Sealed with the common seal of prior and convent, and the seals of the said brother John Derham, Richard Togood, and John Drake of Wyrmegey, executors of the Testament of the said Richard Derham. (On one label is a seal of an eagle's head erased, holding in its beak (a trefoil?) On the other label are 2 seals, viz., 1, a cross moline charged with a pheon, 2, a well-cut seal of an unwinged dragon with very long neck, its open mouth transfixing by a sword behind what seems like a two-branched candlestick, but what may perhaps be intended for a J., the whole, perhaps, meaning J. Drake. The deed is indented, and the counterpart had the priory seal.)

10 Henry 8. Counterpart of articles of agreement between Edward Duke of Buckingham, and Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, for a marriage between Lord Henry Stafford, the Duke's son, and Lady Ursula, the Countess's daughter, before Septuagesima next. The Countess is to pay for all apparel of her daughter, and Lord Stafford is to pay all other expenses of the marriage. The Duke is, within one year after the marriage to convey lands of the yearly value of 500 marks to the use of the Duke for life, without impeachment of waste, with remainder to Ursula, but if Henry die, living the Duke and Ursula, then after Henry's death, to the use of Ursula for life. Within the same time the Duke is to convey other lands of yearly value of 250 marks to the use of the Duke for life, with remainder to Ursula for life; which lands, of the value of 500*l*. yearly, are to be in bar of jointure and dower. The Countess is to pay to the Duke, his executors or assigns 3,000 marks, by instalments of 200 on the marriage, &c. &c. &c., and the last 250 on the Nativity 1524. If the Countess get back certain lands from the King she will pay an additional 1,000 marks, if she get back part only, then she will apportion of the 1,000 marks, and she will give security for the payment.

2 Edw. VI., Aug. 17. Copy (17th century) of letters patent granting the Chantry of Hatfield Regis to Walter Farre, and Ralph Standishe (6 brief sheets).

1 Eliz., June 12. Commission to the justices of peace to enquire if certain lands (described), part of the possessions of Hatfield priory had been since the suppression subtracted and concealed by Thomas Noke of Hatfield, gentleman, and his assigns or not—by a jury, and to make their return.

ROLLS.

15 Hen. III. Three small membranes sewn together, each on the average about a foot long, but unfortunately nearly half of each (longitudinally) has been cut off. One of them is endorsed "*Vetera attachamenta venatoris de ultimis placitis.*" The entries relate to unlawful takings of deer in Waltham forest and the attachments thereon.

Temp., Hen. III. A small roll about 2 feet long, headed "*Balliva Juliane Hurel in Havering de purpresturis.*" One side contains presentments of purpresturis in Havering Wood.—The other side contains "*Balliva Ricardi de Totham; de bosco arso, qui habent canes currentes,*" and "*Balliva Henrici de Nutelege, de canibus currentibus.*" The first contains 17 names (among them are the Bishop of London, the Earl of Oxford, and the Abbot of Battle), but 12 are struck thro' with the pen. The second contains 5 names, two of which are likewise so deleted.—"*Balliva Gaufridi de Cumtone in Herlane de purpresturis.*" (4en-

G. A.
LOWNDES,
Esq.

G. A.
LOWNDES,
Esq.

tries).—"Balliva Gaufridi de Cumtone in Dumaawe et de Herlaue de viridi." There are a few entries of proceedings for offences against forest laws.

Temp., Hen. III. One membrane about 1 foot long. "In Balliva Hamonis Peverel; attachiamenta de viridi post ultima placita." There are 19 entries, of which two are deleted by the pen.

22 & 24 Hen. III. A roll about 10 inches long containing presentments by the bailiff of Kingswood and others of poachers, and the proceedings thereon.

25 & 26 Hen. III. Indorsed "Attachiamenta venationis post ultimata placita." Presentments of forest matters and offences. The first is how Clement Godcop going to Hatfield Regis saw a doe lying dead in a certain woman's field, and immediately informed Geoffrey de Barentone, the forester, who sent to make inquisition in 4 vills, viz., Hatfield Regis, Hallingbury of John de Burgh, Hallingbury of Neville, and Kanuoles of the Countess. Then come the names of the manucaptors for the 4 vills; then the names of the 4 next neighbours, and the names of the persons who were pledges for them, to appear before the justices at the next pleas of the forest; and the names of the pledges for Godcop the finder; and the pledges for the woman in whose field the doe was found.

Temp., Hen. III. A roll about 15 inches long, containing numerous presentments of offences in the forest.

A parchment nearly 2 feet long and about 5 inches wide. It is clearly the 2nd membrane of a roll of 3 or more membranes. At the head is the letter B, and at the bottom edge is the letter C.—It contains 24 entries (Temp. Edw. I.) of deer taken on various days in the forest of Hyneholt, the wood of Waltham, the wood of Nastoke St. Paul, the wood of Theydon of William de Bosco (Theydon Bois), the wood of Typedene, and the wood of Luketone, the King's wood of Havering, and the forest of Caysham. The takers were Alan de Nevill (with the King's dogs), William de Raleigh, H. Earl of Oxford, William May the King's huntsman, Stephen Lungspée, William de Raleigh, John le Gyu, Adam Grimbaud, for the use of Peter Grimbaud, the Earl of Lincoln, the Bishop of Carlisle, Reginald Ruffus, Richard de Mucegros, Walter de Raleigh, Richard le Gros, Alan de Nevill, for the Queen's use.—The 17th entry is for St. Stephen's day in the 23rd year.

26 Edw. I. Custumal of the manor of Wykes (in French), a roll about 3 feet long. This has been printed in the Journal of the Essex Archaeological Association.

COURT ROLLS.

33, 34, and 35 Hen. III. Manors of Rammsdanes, Hatfeud, Chigwelle, Writele, and Trippelawe.—N. de Barentone was the lord. There are two membranes sewed together about 2½ feet long. The writing is small and the entries many, but I do not find any transfer of land. As court rolls of this early date are rare, a few notes are made from them.

A woman came to the court and "aculpavit" a man who took from her two sickles and one cordam de cilice which she had bought of the lord's reeve, to her damage of half a mark and "in pudore" 5s., and she produces witnesses who were not named. The man denied word for word against the woman and her witnesses. So the court adjudged that he should wage law to the said woman; the woman appealed against the judgment and said there ought to be no law because the pledges were present. Robert answered that he took the pledges not for the cilex but nuts bought in the lord's wood.—In the following year the man sued the woman, for that 3 years previously her daughter and others of her family gathered the nuts which he had bought from the lord. Matilda defended sufficiently. Law was waged and pledges for the law were given. It seems from the "quieta" in the margin that her defense succeeded.

Reginald, a new man, is in mercy because he killed his pigs before he gave pannage.

An inquest was had to find out where Roger le Blund was residing, and it was found that he had land and a wife at Virlyd.

A man is to pay a fine of 20s. for leave for his daughter to marry. He is to pay it by three instalments, and his pledges for the payments are the whole homage of Clusewelle.

A man was amerced because he sold all before it had been tried by the tryers (temptata de temptatoribus). The usual word is "tasted."

35 Edw. I. Court with leet of the manor of Trippelowe, a membrane about 1 foot long.—The jurors present that one man had sold part of his land to two

other men, who were thereupon ordered to be distrained to come to the next court to shew how.

All the jurors were amerced because they chose John le Marchal, who "intaglatu fuit" in the previous court. Each was pledged for the others.

In this roll the ale-tasters are mentioned.

A man was amerced because he put his son to school (ad studium) without the lord's license.

8 & 9 Edw. II. Court rolls of the manor of Hatfield Regis. Humfrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex. 5 membranes, each nearly a yard long, mostly written on both sides. Four of them are occupied by the 8th year. The 4th skin has the View of Frankpledge. Parts of the right hand margins are rat-caten.

9 Hen. VI. Estreats of Hatfield Court. A roll about 2½ long. The entries are numerous of precepts to distrain persons for not answering the suits of plaintiffs.

6 Hen. VII. Four small membranes containing estreats of Hatfield Court.

6 Hen. VII. Two membranes of estreats of the General Court of Jasper, Duke of Bedford and Earl of Pembroke in right of his wife, Katherine, Duchess of Buckingham.

3 Hen. VIII. One membrane of estreats of the same Court (the top cut off).

COMPOTI.

23 Ed. [I.] The account of Hugh Ruddog and Richard atte Ponde . . . the son of Roger for the manor of Claveringe to the use of Lord . . . E. 23 and Wednesday next after the feast of St. Ed. . . . (A membrane about 15 inches long; nearly half longitudinally has been cut off.) The back of this membrane, and also two small membranes sewn to it, containing portions of a (perhaps the same) compotus have been used for astronomical notes and computations of the 14th century. One of them computes the winter solstice for the year 1324. Another is "Anno Domini 1324, sicli solaris 17, sicli lunaris 14. Et sciendum quod sunt inter quamlibet conjunctionem solis et lune 29 dies, 12 hore,

44 minuti, 3 minuti, 21 minuti. Et sciendum quod 23 die Aprilis hora 23 minuti, 43 minuti, 26 minuti, 20 completis fuit conjunctio solis et lune. Quibus 29 diebus 12 horis cum 44 minutis, 3 minutis, 20 minutis additis Et tot diebus quot sunt in mense subtractis residuum ostendit conjunctionem subsequenter. Et sic usque infinitum ut patet inferius. Et si contingat quid post subtractionem dier, mens ut predictum est nullus dies remaneat tunc adduntur 29 dies. Et fiat conjunctio vera."

Menses.	dies.	hore.	1 minuti.	2 minuti.	3 minuti.
Maïus . . .	23	12	52	24	41
Junius . . .	22	1	16	33	
Julius . . .	21	14		56	26
Augustus . . .	20	2	14	39	40
Septembre . . .	18	15	28	43	
Octobr. . .	18	4	12	46	20
Novemb. . .	16	16	56	49	49
Decemb. . .	16	5	18	53	
Januar. . .	14	18	22	56	29
Februar. . .	13	7	16	39	49
Martius . . .	14	29	1	3	

On another membrane. "Notandum quod sunt inter quamlibet conjunctionem solis et lune, 29 dies, 12

hore 44 minuti, 3 minuti, 21 minuti. Et sic deficient

in qualibet conjunctione 30 diebus 11 hore 15 minuti,

56 minuti, 49 minuti. Et sic est tricesima pars

22 minuti, 31 minuti, 53 minuti, 29 minuti. Et sic

est medium tricesime partis 11 minuti, 15 minuti,

56 minuti, 49 minuti. Et sic deficient in qualibet

signo de duobus diebus et dimidio 56 minuti, 19 mi-

nuti, 43 minuti, et 20 minuti. —Sunt inter

quamlibet conjunctionem solis et lune 708 hore, 44

minuti, 3 minuti, 20 minuti. Defic in qualibet

die in anno 21 hore 15 minuti, 56 minuti, 40 minuti."

* The words in italics have been struck through with the pen.

On another membrane.

Signa.	Grades. Hore	Primi Minuti.	Secundi Minuti.	Terti Minuti.	Quarti Minuti.
Aries	—	—	—	—	—
Taurus	—	—	56	19	43
Gemini	—	1	52	39	26
Cancer	—	2	48	59	10
Leo	—	3	45	18	53
Virgo	—	4	41	38	36
Libra	—	5	37	58	20
Scorpio	—	6	34	18	3
Sagittarius	—	7	30	37	46
Capricornus	—	8	26	57	30
Aquarius	—	9	23	17	13
Pisces	—	10	19	36	56
	—	11	15	56	40

On the back of the same membrane.

Deficiunt in qualibet conjunctione de 3 diebus 11 hore,

15 minuti. 56 minuti. 40 minuti. Et sic est tricesima pars 22 minuti, 31 minuti, 40 minuti, 10 minuti.

Notandum quod annus solaris continet 365 dies et 6 horas. Cursus vero solaris continet spacium quam octo momentis que constituunt quintam partem unius hore et in quinquennio constituunt unam horam et in 120 annis constituunt unum diem. Ita moventur a loco suo solstitia equinoctia et omnes festivitates in 120 annis per unum diem. Verbi gratia, in die in qua natus est dominus erat solstitium yemale. Fluxis igitur 120 annis ab illa die erit solstitium yemale in vigilia pasche domini. Effluxis igitur 324 annis modo 14^o die mensis Decembris hora 23 momento 8 completo anno domini 1324, erit solstitium yemale. Et sciendum quod 12 signa sunt in Zodiaco per que transit sol. In quolibet autem illorum sol moratur per 30 dies 10 horas et dimidium horam. Duodecies 10 hore construunt 5 dies et duodecies dimidie hore construunt sex horas. Et ita ex totali multiplicatione habentur 365 dies et 6 hore.

1 Edw. III. Computus of W. de M., serjeant of the priory of Hatfield Regis, Buschus, and La Donn, from Michaelmas, 20 Ed. II. to Michaelmas 1 Edw. III. (a beautifully written roll about 4½ feet long and 6½ inches wide).

His receipts were 200*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* His expenses were 33*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*

The issues of the Grange are entered on the dorse of the roll; also an account of the store.

The priory had 8 churches of the following yearly values: Hatfield, 172*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*; C. 30*l.*; Manewode, 22*l.*; Thundersle, 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; Branstede Helyon, 26*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*; Nostrefeld; Habytone, 22*l.*; Selverleye, 22*l.*—Total 317*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*

4 Edw. IV., Jan 15. Pleas at Brendewode, in the iter of Henry Bourghier, Earl of Essex, &c., justice itinerant of all the forests, parks, chases, and warrens of the King this side of Trent and Mactre

in his iter, held there on Tuesday the 15 of Jan. 4 Edw. IV. A roll 5 feet long, containing a copy of the record of the proceedings in a quo warranto against the Earl of Oxford, to show by what right he claimed to be keeper of the whole forest of Essex, and to have a deputy or a mounted forester and 3 foot foresters, called yeomen-foresters, and to have in the said forest waifs and strays, and wood called deer-falled wood or browsing wood within the said forest, and the amercements of the swaynmotes and other courts called wood courts, held in the forest according to the assize of the forest; to hold to him for his own use, except for hunting and the timber of oaks, and to have of every cover and hedgerow sold 1*d.* in the shilling, at the sale of every great wood within the forest sold the second best oak, and also from the buyer and seller one bow catapult, and one penny from every shilling arising from

the sale of any such wood. The Earl appeared by Henry Robson, his attorney, and said that the forest of Essex was an ancient forest from time immemorial, and he claimed all the above things, and that Thomas de Clare, late keeper of the said forest, died seised in fee of the keepership, and that keepership of the manor of Havering atte Boure, and of its appurtenances, and of the meadow of the said manor always belonged to the keeper of the said forest, and that Thomas de Clare was seised in fee of the said keepership of the said manor and meadow, as pertaining to the office of keeper of the said forest; after whose death the said keepership descended to the present Earl, as cousin and heir of the said Thomas, viz., as son of John, son of Richard, son of Alberic, son of Matilda, daughter of Margaret, sister of Richard, son of Gilbert, son of the said Thomas; and that he and his predecessors had enjoyed the offices and rights from time immemorial without disturbance. Robert Plummer, the King's attorney, denied it all, and said that the appointment of the keeper and deputy and other servants had always belonged to the now King and his progenitors, *absque hoc*, that the said Thomas died seised in fee thereof, &c. &c.—They both went to the country: and the jurors, viz., William Hauelok, John Brownchynne, John Hauelok, Roger Burgeys, Thomas Stucfold, Thomas Prynne, William Shonk, Richard Waryn, Thomas Mannyng the elder, Thomas Mannyng the younger, Robert Tryng, and Peter Fulham, regards of the said forest, and John Boyce, Richard Sewale, William Dalton, and John Vertu, verderers there, found for the Earl. So the Court adjudged that he should enjoy in peace.

14th century. A roll of the latter part of the 14th century, about 2½ feet long, containing the names of persons in Brunsho, Wodleyshende wood, Bussishende, Brodestrate, and Nedham Green, who for their tenements paid tithes of eggs at Lent, and the numbers of the eggs. The number of eggs paid by the several persons varied from 1 to 42.

21 Hen. VI. Roll of the rents of the priory of Hatfield Regis, A.D. 1442. A roll 5 feet long, containing the names of the tenants and the amounts of their rents in Bykemere Strete, Brodestrete, Mesebrook, another part of Mesebrook, the market-place, another part of it, Langbregstrete,, Bussishende, Stanstrete, Hatfield Hethe, Brundehende, Nedeham grene, Manewode hende. The total was a little more than 16*l.* Also there are rents of capons, rents of cummin, day's works in autumn. (There are a few other rents entered on the dorse.)

28 Hen. VI. Roll of renewed rents in Keres in Rothyng Aythrop; about 16 inches long. The abbat of Tilley and 23 other persons were tenants. Total rent, 88*s.* 7*d.*

c. Hen. VIII. Extent of the manor of Barrenton's in Hatfeld (the property of John Barrenton, son and heir of Sir Nicholas Barrenton), and of all the works and customs of the tenants (about 2 feet long and 14 inches wide). There were 18 tenants.

21 Hen. VIII. Rental of Barwarden Hall made from old rentals and Court rolls by George Waldegrave, steward to Sir Henry Perker, Kt. (A roll about 20 inches long.)

4 Edw. VI. A roll of rents of the tenants (free, customary, by indenture and at will) of the Manor of King's Hatfield, renewed at the Court with the leet there holden before Raynold Hollingworth, gent., surveyor thereof, by the oath of the tenants there present. (A roll of parchment 9 feet long by 6 inches wide.) There were 118 holdings at small rents.

1625. Inventory of the goods and chattels of John Whitegyfte, late of Clavering, gent., deceased, appraised by 4 persons named. (A roll of parchment about 30 inches long and 6 inches wide.) Ordinary furniture and household utensils and bedding, 2 horses, calves, pigs, &c. Armour in the Hall, 5*l.* Apparel, 30*l.* Plate, 30*l.* Ready money, 20*l.*—The total was 377*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

Temp. Hen. III. or Edw. I. Roll of the customs of the vill of Hatfield Regis, (about seven feet long and 8 inches wide). Each entry contains the amount of rent and the particular agricultural services and suits of Court. In most cases the name of the tenant is given, but in some instances the name of the then owner was not ascertained, and the name of the late owner is given. The phrase generally is that the tenant *defendit terram suam pro 1 virgata terre* (or ½ or ¼ virgate.)

The entries cover the front and 4/5ths of the back of the roll. One of the tenants was Dominus Nicholas de Barrentone.

G. A.
LOWNDES,
Esq.

Those who did petty services (minute services) are in one group. After these come declarations of customs. Among them are the following:—

The lord of the vill, whoever he may be, ought to have a horse from every one who holds in chief of the lord of the free virgates of land, if they die in seisin, viz., from the land of Wido de Hatfeld, &c. (eleven others named). And it is to be known that he shall have with the horse all its harness as the tenant rode it (*sicut equitat*) and sword.—All tenants of the lord ought to give vedfee when they marry their daughters; if within the vill 16*d.*; if out of it 32*d.*—All men of the vill, except Nicholas de Barentone and his men, tenant and tenants of the prior, who hold by dowry of the church, who have pigs within the vill for one hour between Michaelmas day and St. Martin's day, ought to give pannage, to wit, &c. &c.—All tenants of the lord ought to give tallage in common (*communiter*) as they were wont to give in the times of Kings (*tempore regum*), to wit, by precept of the King, when the King commonly receives tallage from his demesnes through England.—All widows if they want to have their freebench ought to give 10*s.*

After these are lists of 12 persons who paid "Wode-selver," and 24 persons who paid "rents of Essart."

The tenancies, besides those held by petty services, are about 100.

Temp. Edw. II. or Edw. III. Extent of the manors of Hatfeld and Bronesho. (A roll about 10 inches wide.) The general description of Hatfeld occupies 15 lines, and that of Bronesho 10 lines. A piece of the right-hand side of the head of the roll containing the date (which from John de Bohun being named as then Earl of Hereford, must be 1321–1335) is torn away. After the general descriptions are lists of the tenancies under the following heads: Libere tenentes, Cotmanni, Dimid-Cotmanni, Akermannum, Porcarii, Formannum, tenentes in Mercato, 32 in number, and stall-holders 19 in number. The last entry on the roll is of the reliefs paid by the different kinds of tenants.

A.D. 1665. A paper roll 6 feet long and nearly 1 foot wide. (The left-hand side of the top of the roll is torn away; consequently the first 8 lines are imperfect.) The contents purport to be a history of Freemasonry. *Begins*, (imperfectly), and framer of heaven and earth, and of all things in them is that he would . . .

The author notices the 7 liberal sciences, of which geometry is the chief: says that "of all the manual crafts masonry hath the most notability, and the most part of this science geometrie, as it is noted" and said as well in the histories and in the Bible, in "the matter of stories and in Plicorinond, that is, a story proved and allowed in doctors of stories, Beda" and others it may well be said." . . . Then he tells of Jubal and Thubal, and how, doubtful whether God would avenge himself by fire or by water, Jubal got two stones, one that would not burn called marble, and the other that would not sink called laterins, and thereon wrote all sciences; these were afterwards found, one by Pythagoras, and the other by Itermes, who taught forth the sciences they found there. Euclid also taught masonry, so did David and Solomon, and Charles the 2nd, King of France, and King Edwin of England; the chronicles of St. Albans are cited as an authority; and certain charges (rules) made by King Edwin are mentioned and partly given. These charges the author says "have been seene and perused by our late soveraigne lord King Henry the 6th, and the lords of his honourable counsell, and they have allowed them well." The last 37 lines are headed, More other charges singular for masters and fellows, beginning first, that noe master take upon him noe lordes work . . . *Ending*, and teach him honestly, soe that your lord's worke bee not spilt.—At the foot, "Anno Domini 1665, Ralph Poole."

A SELECTION FROM THE EARLY DEEDS.

H. Rex Angl. Episcopo Londonensi et Alberico de Ver vicecomiti et omnibus baronibus de Essexia salutem. He gives to Eustace de Barentone his servant, the land which was of Geoffrey the forester in Hatfeld, free and quit for all the custody of his (the King's) forest. And he grants to him the land of Adam, "qui se forisfecit de foresta mea," for 12*s.* yearly as Adam had it on the day of his forfeiture. Witnesses, Robert de Sigillo, and W. de Montfichet, and Alberic de Ver, and Robert de Ver, and Robert de Essex. At London. (Seal gone.)

Henry, King of the English, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and Count of Anjou to the

foresters of the fee and his foresters of the county of Essex. Know that Gilbert Marshal and his brothers Gilbert Basset, Philip Basset, Richard Suward and all other prisoners (*impristii*) of R. Earl Marshal in England and Wales came to our peace, and we have received them into our favour, and restored to them their lands and tenements; so the said Marshal, Gilbert, and others have called back all their men who were dispersed in various places in our kingdom and disturbed our peace. And the said Marshal, Gilbert, and others have given sufficient security that neither they nor their heirs will hereafter do damage to our kingdom. And whereas we have heard that many in their name have gone through our lands breaking our peace and still do it, as it is said, we have ordered the sheriff of Essex diligently to seek and arrest the disturbers in their bailiwick. Witness myself at Tewkesbury, 6 January, in the 18th year of our reign.

Five Charters granted by King Stephen.

S. rex Angl. Justic. et Vic. et omnibus dominis de quibus Eustac. de Barentona terram tenet salutem: precipio quod Eustac. de Barentona ita bene et quiete teneat terras suas et omnes res suas quas tenet de me in capite in Edfelda et alibi et de quocumque tenet sicut tenuit die qua Rex Henricus fuit vivus et mortuus. Et super hoc non ponatur in plac. Teste Episcopo Sarum et R. fil. Ric. apud Westm. (Seal gone.)

S. rex Angl. Episcopo Londonensi et Justiciariis et vic. et omnibus Baronibus et ministris suis de Essexia Salutem. Sciatis me reddidisse et concessisse in feodo et hereditate Umfrido fil. Eustachii forestarii totam terram patris sui de Hatfeld et de Vritela et nominatim terram de Hatfeld quietam et solutam pro custodia foreste mee. Et preter hoc terram illam que fuit Ade qui se forisfecit de foresta mea pro xii*s.* reddendis mihi per annum sicut predictus Adam eam habebat die qua se forisfecit de foresta mea. Et preterea reddidi et concessi ministerium patris sui de forestaria mea ad tenendum illud de W. . . de Montfichet in Essexia sicut pater suus Eustachius de ipso Willelmo tenuit. Et omnis forestarius et minister predictae foreste intendat ipsi Umfrido sicut solebant facere patri suo. Et volo et precipio quod idem Umfridus totam terram predictam cum ministerio patris sui teneat bene et in pace et quiete et libere in bosco et plano et pratis et pasturis et aquis et stagnis cum omnibus libertatibus et quietanciis cum quibus pater suus vel aliquis antecessorum suorum melius et honorificentius tenuit. Testibus A. de Ver. R. de B^s et Gaufr. de Magnavilla et Gisl. fil. Gisl. apud Marleburga. (Seal gone.)

S. rex Angl. H. de Essexia et A. de Beluac. et omnibus ministris suis de Essexes. Clamo quietam Willelmo de Rob. forisfactum unde implacitatus fuit de Essartis terre sue de Bersiestocia, ita quod amodo inde quietus sit nec inde amplius sit implacitatus si amplius nec lucratus fuerit predicti essarte terre sue de Bericslaria. Teste Rob. de Tosci apud Westm. (Seal gone.)

S. rex Angl. Justiciariis et Gaufrido de Magnavilla et vic. et ministris suis de Essexia salutem, precipio quod Eustacius de Barentone omnes terras suas de Hadfelda et Wrtela de feodo meo et alias terras suas de feodo Willelmi de Luvetot et com. de Turroc et de quo cumque teneat ita bene et in pace et honorifice et juste et libere sicut melius tenuit tempore regis Henrici et die qua fuit vivus et mortuus. Teste R. fil. Ric. apud Lond. (Seal gone.)

S. Rex Angl. Justiciariis Baronibus et ministris suis de Essexia salutem. Suscipio quod Umfridus de Barentona teneat totam terram suam de Hadfeld de Wrtela et de Hatfeld et de Havering et de Wiltrefelde bene et in pace et juste et libere: insuper hoc nulla fiat ei inde injuria vel contumelia neque clamorem inde audiam. Teste Com. Gisl. apud Plaisiez. (Seal gone.)

[Stephen] King of the English to his barons, justices, and all his faithful men of Essex, and foremen and servants of Hatfeld. He confirms all the possession (by whomsoever given) of the abbot and monks of St. Melanie of Redon in Hatfeld. And he grants to them pasture for their plough and pigs in his demesne pasture and in his fields with his own pigs.

Henry, King of the English, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, Count of Anjou, to Thomas de Montfichet. I command that Humphry de Barentone, my forester, hold his land of Ramesden and of Stanestede and Chigewelle, as well and in peace justly and freely, as his father held in the time of King my grandfather, as his charter witnesses, and as the said Humphry held by it and as my charter witnesses, &c. Witness, Joc. de Baillol at Feleham.

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The same to Gilbert de Montfichet and all his men of Essex, of whom Humphry de Barentone held land. I order that Walter de Hatfield have the wardship of Humphry, son of Humphry de Barentone, and of all his land, and the ordering of my forest as long as I please, and that you take his homage by his just relief. Witness, Richard de Lacy at Cirecestre. (The last 3 documents are copies of the 14th century, on one piece of parchment.)

(c. Stephen) Filippus de Wirholo to all his men, as well English as French. Know that I have granted and given to Humfry the land of Stiford, and to his heirs (*credibus*), it is to be holden of me and my heirs (*credibus*), paying 10s. yearly, 5s. at the feast of St. Michael, and 5s. at Easter, for all service, which I am bound to by Earl Warenne, on account of which Humfry de Barentine gave, &c. Witnesses, Fulk, son of Eustace, Robert de Mustelgrus, Filip de Bonilla, Robert, son of Solomon, Richard . . . William, son of Filip.

(Temp. Hen. 2.) Agreement between Humfry de Barentun and Alan de Seperee. Humfry had become Alan's surety for payment to Benjamin and his sister Cipora, Jews of Cambridge, of 10l. sterling every year from Michaelmas next, after Earl William married the daughter of the Earl of Albemarle.* Alan as an indemnity pledges to Humphry all the fee which he held of Humphry. Witnesses, Ernulf Lenseisie Warin de Barentun, . . . Robert Huscarle, Richard de Barentun . . . (Seals gone.)

(c. Stephen.) Agreement between Faramus, son of William de Bolonia, and Hugh, son of Vlger, concerning the land of Alfadewiche, and all things thereto pertaining, to wit, that Faramus has granted to Hugh and his heirs to hold it of him and his heirs, as the charter and chirograph of his father witness; and so that Hugo for that fee has done homage to Faramus at Waneberg. And for the homage and for the fee and for the agreements entered into between Hugh, son of Vlger and Bernard, son of Rumold, as shown by the chirograph between them. And for that Faramus maintain Hugh from the agreements between Hugh and Bernard, so that Hugh lose nothing thro' the penury of the maintainer, Hugh has given to Faramus 2 marks of silver. Witnesses, Hugh de Waneberg, and William de Boseville, and Hugh de Chastreche, and Symon de Herdingmul, and Baldwin Richtale, and Herbert de Waneberg, and Baldwin de Liuenbruna, and Ralf de Hesdingmul, and Baldwin de Chastreche, and Boizo de Tingri, and Reginald de Hesdingmul, and Roger, clerk of Lund; and Hugh Brito, and Robert de Hormade, and William, son of Vlgar, and many others. (Seal gone.)

Fulk vic. nepos of Gislebert, of Surrey, confirms to Hugo, son of Vlgar and his heirs, the conventions concerning the land of Alfadewiche and Hischentune as the convention is between Bernard, son of Rumold, and Hugh, son of Vlgar, and as the chirograph between them witnesses—for 4 marks of silver which the said Hugo has given. This is at the request of Milo, of Gloucester, and of Fulcred, Chamberlain of London, and of Osbert viii. d. , and of Andrew Buccuinter, and of Anschetil. And that grant was made before William, Abbot of Chertsey, and Richard Basset, and Alberic de Ver, and Memfenin Brito, and Rodbert de Talewourd, and Rodbert, the dapifer of the Abbat of Chertsey, and Walter, clerk, and Ralph Blore, and to this agreement all the above-named are witnesses.

Henry, King of England, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and Count of Anjou, to the Bishop of London and the sheriff and all barons of Essex. He has conceded to Humphrey, son of Eustace de Barenton, in fee, the land which was of Geoffrey the forrester in Hatfield free and clear for the custody of his forest. Grants the land of Adam (as in the charter above) at the rent of 12s. Humphrey is to hold as freely as his father held in the time of his (the King's) grandfather all lands which Eustace held of King Henry, the grantor's grandfather in chief or of any other, as the charter of King Henry testifies. Witnesses, Ric. de Hum. Const., Mau. Bui Dapifer, Warin El. Ger. Cam., Joe. de Baillole, M. Haveringe.

Conan, Duke of Brittany, Earl of Richmond, to all sons of mother church, and to his dapifer and chamberlain, and all his servants, and all men, French and English, and all his Bretons, and all well-wishers.—Gives to God and the church of St. John the Baptist and the brethren there serving God, to wit, to Anschetil and to

William, and to Laheman, and others their successors the hermitage (*heremitorium*) of Wogobiliche in his wood of Cestreham, for the salvation of his soul. Tells the addressees to support the grantees and to let them use the wood without waste. Witnesses, Rodbert de Galole, Peter Boteler, Rodbert, son of Abelard, William, son of Sired, Wigon son of Cadi. This charter was made in the time of Hamelin, Chancellor of Cestreham. (Seal, originally nearly 4 inches in diameter, about one third remains; man on horse with shield and surcoat of mail; on the other side, a man on horse galloping; well cut.)

(No. 13.) (A.D. 1110.) Henry, Archdeacon of Huntingdon, to all clerks of Huntingdonshire, present and future. Know that Ansered the priest has acknowledged in chapter before me that the church of St. Melanious ought to have 2 parts of the small tithes, viz., of sheep, and wool, and cheese, and all thing accustomed to be tithed of the demesne of Paganus, sheriff of Hemingebord, as they have of corn; and the monks have demised to him the said tithes, viz., the corn and other things for 7 years, at the yearly rent of 7s. After the 7 years the monks are to do their pleasure therewith. Witnesses, Martin Roger, Osmund de Brant, Roger the dean, Ralph of Godmet, John de Brant, William the dean, Cunan, Jocelin de Stinetl (?). Done in the year of grace M^o.c^o.x^o. (Fragment of large white seal, seemingly heraldic, but the capital letters HAM, part of a word, are in the centre.)

(No. 9.) Earl Alberic to all faithful, &c. Know that William, son of Bernard, and Serlo his son, have given, in frankalmoign, to the church of St. Mary of Hatfeld Regis, and the monks of St. Melanious serving God there, the moiety of their two lands (*duobus terris*), which they had in Manegadene, viz., of the land which was Gudmund's, and of the land which was Alfschild's, the two lands to be partitioned by the oaths of 4 lawful men who know the said lands, and one moiety with the mansura, which was Alfschild's, is allotted and granted to Saint Mary, &c. as aforesaid, and the other moiety with the mansura, which was Gudmund's, is to remain to Serlo. And William, son of Bernard, his father, is become a monk there, viz., at Hatfeld. The gift is made at the request of William and his son Serlo.—Witnesses, Robert the Earl's constable, Ralph Carbonell, Ingelram the dapifer, Ralph de Gises, Fulk and Ralph, clerks. Part of large white seal; man on horse (looking to the left) with sword and shield.

(No. 1.) Geoffrey called Boterel to Baldwin his prefect of Netlested. He and his wife and sons direct that Baldwin while proctor pay to the monks of St. Melanious abiding in Hatfeld the king's vill, that mark of silver which he gave for the souls of himself and wife and sons and ancestors. And he and his wife Vigolent, his sons William and Peter, direct that all who shall succeed Baldwin in his office shall pay the said mark to the said monks at Michaelmas in each year. They will, also, that this charter be read in the church before all the parish, so that the parishioners may be witnesses to the gift. Of the barons of Earl Alan these have heard this our order, Alanus Aimerici, Gaufridus Aldroini. Anno Incarnatione Domini. M. c. xxxviii. (Seal gone.)

(No. 2.) (1143.) Richard de Camville and Alice his wife, with his sons, give the church of Manegadene to God and St. Melanious and his monks abiding in the church of Hatfeld Regis for ever free from all secular service. Witnesses, Gilbert Galter of Cruili, and David, servants of the monks; Ralph the priest. Done in the year of the Incarnation M^o. c^o. xl^o. iii^o. (Seal gone.)

(No. 3.) Richard de Camville to Richard Bishop of London, and Nicholas the archdeacon.—Wonders that they obstruct the gift which he made to God and the monks of Hatfeld. Commands and requires, for the love of God and himself, that they concede to them (the monks), the church which he gave, and in respect of which he presented them to the addressees, and by his letters again presents; and because he is going with the king, he puts Earl Alberic in his place to deroign the gift against the false claimants of Maneden, and forbids them to accept the presentation of any other person.—Fragment of large white seal, a bird looking backwards to the left.

(No. 4.) (A.D. 1143.)—Alexander, son of Rivallon of Tondrelcia, to all sons of holy church. For the remission of the sins of himself and his wife Hawise, and his lord and friends and his father and mother and ancestors, he gives his moiety of the church of Tondrelcia with all appurtenances to God and St. Mary always virgin, and St. Melanious and his monks in the church of Hatfeld (*sec. Regis*), free from all secular service. He does this with the assent of his Lord Earl Alberic. Witnesses, Helias

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the priest, Adhelis his mother. William the prior, and the whole convent of the said church of Helfeld Regis. Done in the year of the Incarnation M^o. c^o. xl^o. iii^o. (Seal gone, the plaited silk which suspended it remains.) (No. 5.) (1194.) R^o. Prior of Bermundsey and P^o. Archdeacon of London, to all, &c. After a long dispute between the monks of Hadfeld Regis and the canons of St. Botulf of Colchester, about the "decimæ novarium" of the king's demesne in Hadfeld, at length by commission from the pope and by consent of the parties it is agreed—that the Monks of Hadfeld shall take the small tithes in that vill known to belong to the said canons, paying therefor to the said canons for ever the yearly sum of 6s. except the tithes of geese which the canons are to retain. The prior and canons of Colchester by consent of the said monks are to have all tithes of garbs coming from the lands which the canons of Tremhale possessed in the parish of Hadfeld, viz. (certain lands), all tithes of corn and vegetables (leguminum) shall belong to the canons of St. Botulf, and of all lands hereafter brought into cultivation in Hadfeld in the King's demesne the said canons shall take the tithes of corn and vegetables. Done in the year of the Incarnation M^o. c^o. xc^o. iii^o. the first year of the return of King Richard from Germany into England. Lunar cycle xvii. Dominical letter B. Witnesses, Master Richard of Storteford, and Master Alard, canons of St. Paul; Adam, monk of St. Waleric, Master Robert de Quent, Master Gossele of London; Richard, chaplain of the Bishop of London; Geoffrey, clerk of Roinges; Matthew, clerk of Master Robert de Quent, and many others. A fragment of the prior's seal remains (half of a horse); the other seal is gone. This deed was in duplicate.

(No. 8.) Reginald Arsic to all his men, present and future. Gives to the monks of Hatfeld Regis all tithes of his wind-mill in Selverley in the field called Breche, in frankalmoign. Witnesses, Ralf Arsic his brother, William Francis, Alexander Campion, Geoffrey the dean, Ralf the clerk, Reginald the baker, William Cementarius, Ralf Musca, and many others. Large white seal, man on horse (looking to the right), with sword and shield (a cross on it); circumference gone.

12th Century Peter Boterel to William, Bishop of Norwich, Walter the archdeacon, his lord Conan the earl, and all sons of holy church. Grants (for the souls of his father, mother, predecessors, and self,) to the church of St. Melanius of Redon, Godwin the bailiff (prepositum) of Nettlestede, and his heirs and all his holding held of the grantor, in frankalmoign, free from all service, &c. except the king's and the earl's. Grants that Godwin and his heirs may have in his vill of Nettlestede the same common in wood and plain, &c. which he hitherto had. Grants to the said church 12 acres of his demesne in Sorlund free from all service, as well the king's and earl's as his own. If Godwin or his heirs be impleaded for any forfeiture pertaining to the grantor, he shall be justified by the monks in the court of the monks of the said church. Godwin or his heirs shall not be compelled by the grantor or his officers to go to hundreds and shires, but, giving his accustomed scot, may remain at home in peace. Witnesses, Matilda, the grantor's wife, who was present at the gift and allowed it, Adam, priest of the said vill, Arnald the physician, Richard the priest, William, priest of Pileberge, Ranulf parmer, Godric his son, Godric de fonte, William, son of Lifrum, Roger the bailiff, (prepositus), Peter de Chalgrafe, Andrew, son of Arnald, Geoffrey, priest of Blackeham, Robert of Wilasham, and the whole hamlet of Nettlestede. (Seals gone.) No. 7.

AMERICA.

A small Bundle of Papers.

1630, Jan. 21. Copy (examined by Wm. Jessop, secretary) of order at a Court held for the Island of Providence at Mr. Dyke's house in Billiter Lane. Present, Mr. Dyke, deputy, the Lord Brooke, Sir Benjamin Rudyard, Sir Gilbert Gerrard, Sir Nathaniel Riche, Mr. Pym, Mr. Graunt.—Sir Thomas Barrington, Bart., was admitted into the Society subject to the confirmation of the admission at the Quarter Court; his subscription money was 200*l*. ("which sum will make his "adventure equal to the adventures of the rest of the "Company"), to be returned to him if his admission was not confirmed.

1631, May 19 and June 21. Two receipts, signed by John Pym, for two sums of 25*l*. paid by Sir Thomas Barrington in full for additions of Adventures to the Island of Providence.

1632, July 1 (about). Extracts of letters relating to the Company, viz. :—

Capt. Philip Bell, Governor, his general letter to the Company.

Mr. John Hunt to Lord Brooke.

Capt. Axe to the Earl of Norwich.

The same to Sir Nat. Riche.

Mr. John Hunt to the same.

Lieut. Price to the same.

Mr. Morgan, the minister to Sir Nat. Riche and Mr. Pym.

Ensign Fitch to Wm. Jessop, the secretary.

The Minister to John Reeve, an apothecary.

All the writers state that provisions were abundant. Fruits in plenty; hogs and house fowl thrived; three crops of corn in a year; the tobacco not much, if at all, behind the Spanish. Brickmakers were set to work for a church and the Governor's house.

1631, July 20. John Pym's receipt for 70*l*. supplied by Sir T. B.

1631, Oct. 6. The like, for 50*l*.

1631, Jan. 17. Short agreement by four persons with Sir T. B. to go under his name and as of his family to the Island of Providence, with the next ship from the Company.

1631, Jan. 25. A similar agreement by four other persons.

1631, Feb. 21. John Pym's receipt for 100*l*. supplied by Sir T. B. for the use of the Isle.

1632, April 13. John Pym's receipt for 50*l*. (paid by Sir T. B.) in full of 150*l*., payable by each member of the Society under an order made last Hilary term. "And so Sir T. B. hath in all paid into the common "stock of the said Company since his admission there—"into for the advancement of the plantations in the "islands of Providence and Association the sum of "520*l*."

1632, July 13, Oct. 6, March 23; 1633, June 6. Four receipts, signed by John Pym for 40*l*., 25*l*., 70*l*., and 70*l*., paid by Sir T. B.

Memorandum by Sir T. B. of the various sums paid by him in respect of the Society, amounting to (including 200*l*. paid after the 13th July 1633) 1,025*l*.

1633, Nov. 23. John Pym's receipt for 200*l*. in full of the 1,025*l*.

1634, June 28, Nov. 8; 1635, April 13. John Pym's receipts for 64*l*., 64*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*., and 20*l*. paid by Sir T. B.

1637, March 20, Brook House. Copy of orders at a General Court. 2½ pp. folio (for raising an additional 20,000*l*. stock).

c. 1642. A statement that Visct. Say and Sele, Sir Thomas Barrington, and John Pym were bound to Sir Henry Reeve, of London, Kt., in 1,600*l*. for payment of 800*l*. with six months' interest on Nov. 1628, which was the debt of the whole Company, towards payment of which these noblemen and gentlemen are indebted to the stock of the Company. Then follow the names of 24 persons, with a sum of money set opposite each name, amounting in all to 9,450*l*. 9*s*. 9½*d*.—Among them are Sir Thomas Barrington, 76*l*. 1*s*. 0½*d*.; Mr. Pym's executors, 1,739*l*. 1*s*. 3½*d*. The Earl of Warwick, Lord Say and Sele, the Earl of Manchester are down for several sums.

1639, June 1. Wm. Jessop's receipt to Sir T. B. for 300*l*. in part of what remained due from him.

1644, May 15. Affidavit of William Jessop, the secretary, with regard to the assets and debts of the Company. (2½ pp.)

A sheet of accounts.

Petition of Sir John Barrington to the House of Commons.—His late father Sir Thomas, and other members of the Company were largely indebted in respect thereof. Most of the other debtors are, as Members of Parliament, protected from personal molestation. He prays protection.

Draft order of the Lords protecting Sir John Barrington and his property from molestation by creditors of the Company until the debts of John Pym were paid out of certain lands.

1675. Four papers relating to Bermuda. These are about some lands in the island, late belonging to the Earl of Warwick, claimed by Daniel Finch, Henry St. John, and Thomas Barrington, his heirs by marriage.

My best thanks are given to Mr. Lowndes for his kind hospitality at Barrington Hall.

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

CAPT. H. G. ST. JOHN MILD MAY, R.N., OF HAZELGROVE HOUSE, SOMERSET.

THE MSS. referred to in the following report have been selected from a number of family papers belonging to Capt. Harvey G. St. John Mildmay, R.N., who has kindly placed them in my hands for examination. The papers are in a good state of preservation, but have not been arranged and catalogued: this will now be done. It appears from my examination of these papers that the earlier portion of them belonged to Sir George Harvey, knt., of Marks in Essex, Lieutenant of the Tower in 1693; and that the Jewel House and other 17th century papers, later than 1620, were preserved by Col. Carew Harvey Mildmay of Marks, who was one of the officers of the Jewel House from 1625 to 1667 or a few years later, and was also one of the verderers of the Forest of Waltham. Many of the Jewel House papers are in Col. Mildmay's own handwriting. Besides the eight or 10 letters addressed to Carew Harvey Mildmay, Esq., between the years 1726-1762, noticed in this report, there is also in the collection a large number of letters written by him to his steward at Hazelgrove about the year 1750, but these, although they give an interesting picture of the life of an active-minded country gentleman, I have not noticed in the report as not being of sufficient public interest.

Anno 7. Hen. IV., 1406. Permission from the king to the tenants of Havering "abiding on the side of our village of Rumford" . . . for "ease of the old and weak"—"because the chapel of St. Andrew is seicuate half a mile without our fore-saide village, in which respect it is often robbed and spoyled," to remove the chapel to a more convenient place upon the east side of the village.

About 1600. A discourse written by Sir George Harvy of Sir Walter Smith's "Mysfortunes and deathe." "In searching things of Queen Mary's time I founde a strange recorde of a knyghte murdered, and a ladye burned (for murdering the knight her husband), a horsekeeper hanged, and a cagging companion (who was the cause of all) arraigned."—Favorite dishes noted in the story—"Boyled cream with rosewater, sugar and eggs, a plas buttered with rosewater and sugar, artichoke boyled with marrow, creame and caponette, partridges at great price of eight grotes and . . . apiece."

1572. Sept. 11. "Talke had between the bishop of . . . Chichester chaplain a Mr. Pearson and Mr. Thomas Wilcock—and my brother Field" in Newgate "God's prisoners," because "we wrote a boke in the parliament tyme (which should be a free tyme of speaking or wrtyng) craving redresse of abuses."

A proportion for supply of munition for her highness (Queen Elizabeth's) castell cornet of Guernsey.

Sir George Harvy's good counsell to his son in his travells.

1580. "Accounts of George Harvie the younger to the use of my brother George Harvie the elder."

	£	s.	d.
Paid to M ^{rs} Craiford for nursing Dudley	11	0	0
Paid to M ^{rs} Craiford for 12 wickes borde and scole for Dudley your sonne	1	0	0
Paid to the carrier of Chester for carrying your stuffe thither	0	1	8
Paid for 3 ells of canvas to trusse your stuffe to send to Ireland	0	11	0

Commission to William Marques of Winchester, Lord Treasurer, and others—"to survey walls, streams, ditches, sewers, bridges, and other defences by the coasts of the sea and marshe grounds . . . from Stratford Bridge to Muckinge Mill." Endorsed "Book for my Lord Buckeherst."

1582. Letter from Nicholas Mosley (Alderman) to Mr. George Herye.

1583. Inventory of all the goodes, &c. of Dame Elizabeth Beckwith, late of the citie of York.

1616. Letter from Earl of Oxford from Florence to Sir Gawen Harvey . . . intends to stay a year or two longer abroad, and to be next spring in France.

1617. Copy of grants by King James to John Digby of Sherborne Castle and Estates.

1677. Contracts made upon the renewal and Exchange of Estates in the Manor of Sherborne when John Earle of Bristol succeeded to him. Heriots received 1715-1718.

A.D. 1586. A MS. book of 69 pages, endorsed "The Booke of Offices."

p. 1. "The names of the Lordes and others of Her Mat^{ie} pryvie counsell."

p. 2. "The number of churches wthin everye sheire as they are in y^e Booke of the firste fruits. An^o Dom. 1586. Total 9,210."

p. 3-5. "The valuation of the severall livings of ail the Bishops in England wth the tenths that everye one of them paie the. An^o Dom. 1586."

	£	s.	d.
e.g. Archiepatus Cantur Vale clar			
per annum -	3,303	18	8
Decima inde -	309	7	10 (sic)

p. 6. "The valuation of the severall Deanries in England wth the tenths that everye one of them paie the."

p. 7. "A note of the Bishops and how they are to take place eche before or after other. An. Dom. 1586."

p. 9. "The names of the pryviledged Townes in England. A.D. 1586."

p. 10-12. "Musters taken An. Dom. 1586," e.g.

Counties and Citties.	Able men.	Armed men.	Selected men.	Artificers & Pioners.	Demi launces.	Light horse.
Cambridge and Cantabr	1,000 80	—	300 20	—	19	22
Cornwall	6,600	—	400	—	—	—
Sussex	6,099	799	600	900	11	150
Totals	161,230	56,115	12,732	12,419	457	2,167

p. 13, 14. The names of her Mat^{ie}s shippes wth the number of men and furniture requisite for the setting forth of the same. A.D. 1586, e.g.

Shippes.	Men.	Furniture.	Burthen.
Tryumph	780	Harques - 250	1,000
Maryners - 150		Bowes - 50	
Commers - 50		Arrowes She - 100	Estimated otherwise
Soldiers - 200		Picks - 200	1,000 tonnes.
		Bills - 200	
		Corseletts - 100	
		Marioners - 200	

23 ships described as above, then is added—

"Some of all other as well merchaunts shippes as others in all parts of Ingland of 100 tonnes and upwards - 135"

Some of all barkes and shippes of 40 tonnes and upwards to an 100 tonnes - 656

There are besides by estimation 100 sale of Hoys alsoe of small barkes and fishermen an infinite number.

So as the number of M^{ss} through the Realme cannot be less than 600, besides London.

p. 15-17. "The names of the fforts and castilles alongest the sea coste wth the names alsoe of the captaynes that have the charge of them.

	Kent.
George Bison	The Bulwarke of Gravesend.
Thomas Randall	Quinborrowe.
The Lord Cobham	Sherenasse.
	The Queenes place at Canterbury.
	The Rodes of Marguret.
	The Towne of Sandwich.

"fees to the captaynes and other officers for keeping the saide castells throughout Englande commeth to xviiij^l £11 viij^s 0^d."

p. 18, 19. The number of men appointed to be trayned in everie sheire throughout the Realme. An^o Dom. 1586.

p. 20. "The chardges of Barwicke and other holds in the Easte Marches forcamps Scotland. An^o 1586."

Chief Officers	£	s.	d.
The Lord Governor	666	13	4
The Marshall	260	0	0
The Trer ^e	260	0	0
The Gent. Horker	180	13	4
The Chamberlaine	94	13	4
The M ^r of Thordinance	146	0	0
The Comptroller of the checke	64	0	0

1,676

T. H. G.
JOHN
MILDMAN,
R.N.

p. 21, 22. "An estimate of the remaines in the saide office [The office of the Ordinance] wth the value in "redye monye of the severall Tytles ensuing as well "wthin the Tower of London as aborde the shippes."

p. 23. "The sundry natures and kinde of ordinaunce, "shott, powder, municons, habilliments of warre, and "other furnitures for ordinaunce incidente and belong- "ing to the service thereof."

The Table.

p. 25, 26. "Officers of the courtes of renewen.
"Officers and ministers of justice.
"Keepers of houses, parkes, fforests, and
chases, &c. &c. &c.

"With the total somes of all theire fees and allow-
ances."

p. 27-34. "The officers of the Exchequier, with their
severall fees, &c."

p. 35-38. Officers in the Duchie of Lancaster, and their
fees, &c.

p. 39, 40. The courte of Wards and Liveryes, and their
fees, &c.

p. 41, 42. The courte of firste fruits and tenthes, and
their fees, &c.

p. 43. Countie Palatyne of Chester and Lancaster,
and their fees, &c.

p. 44. "Justice of Oyer and Determinacon, and the
fees to each, and allowances."

p. 45-48. Officers in the Courte, and the fees to each,
and allowances."

p. 49. "The Armorie, and the fees to each, and allow-
ances."

p. 50. "The Mynte, and the fees to each, and allow-
ances."

p. 51. "The Works, and the fees to each, and allow-
ances."

p. 52. "The Wardrobe, and the fees to each, and allow-
ances."

p. 53-54. "The Tentess, and the fees to each, and allow-
ances."

p. 55-56. "Musitions and Players, and the fees to each
and allowances."

p. 57. "Surgions, Phisicons, Apothecaries, and As-
tronomers, Bargmen, and Watermen, and the fees to
each and allowances."

p. 58-59. "Artificers, and the fees to each, and allow-
ances."

p. 60-64. Officers and servants in household. L^rgreate
Mr. Threr. Comptroller. Coferer. Masters of ye House-
hold. Clerk Comptroller. Clerke to the Cofferer.
Yoman. Grome. L. Chamblain. Vice-Chamblain.
The 4 knights. Gentlemen of the pryvye chamber.
Gentleman ushers of the pryvye chamber. Gentlemen
ushers. Gromes of the pryvye chamber. Carvers 4.
Cupbearers 3. Sewers to the King 4. Sewers 7.
Esquiers for the boddie 3. Gromes of the chamber 12.
Yoman ushers 4. Pages 4, with fees and allowances to
each.

p. 64-69. Largesses,

	£
Apparrell for those of the halle kytchin	20
" " privie kytchin	30
and so on for 5 pages ending with "Yoman of the close carte." Gromes 68, fee to everye of them per diem 6d. Footmen 16. Singers 3.	} £50.

Sm^a to^{ls} of the officers and servants of household,
16.868l. 10s. 1d.^{ob}

1594. A warrant for all bakers, scriveners, victuallers,
badgers, loders, millers, corne huckers and maltsters, in
the hundred of Becontrie, to appear before us (the
justices) at Barkinge, and that the victuallers and
badgers bring with them their licences. Names and
residences of these summoned.

1595. "A copie of the order in the Chancery for
"kepinge of the courte rolles and other matters," upon
the settlement of a suit between Peter Houghton, alder-
men, and George Hurvy, Aruiger, respecting lands at
Estham burnelle, Westham burnelles.

Another copy of the same endorsed, "The copie of
"the M^r of the Rolles, his order betwixt Mr. Houghton
"and me, 20 Nov. 1595.

1595. 11 July. "The order for my possession of
"Estham burnells."

1595. 13 Oct. "The order to M^r Creswell in the
same case.

1597. The number of acres and names of tenants in
"the parish of Hornchurch."

1597. A report to the Queen upon the state of the
Tower of London.

"The duties of the Lieutenant."

"Differences necessary to be decided. Inprimis.
"The Citye of London did and doth pretend Tythe unto
"your Ma^{ty} soil: of Tower hill, and Est Smythie side even
"unto the ditch of the Tower." &c. &c.

"Defectes needful to be supplied. That there are
"allowed for this guard of this y^e Ma^{ty} royall castell
"but xxx warders. &c. &c."

"Disorders meet to be reformed viz., too much liberty
"to prisoners of receiving friends, and that they "have
"been allowed to keepe their wyves and whole familyes
"resydent." &c. &c.

"Touching the Mynte, a complaint that it is much
"decayed, that for some yeares there hath not been
"coyned much above £2,000 in a whole yeare."

"That your Hignes dominions did some yeares past
"abound in plenty of gold it is manifest, ffor that more
"then the third part of yo^r Ma^{ty} Revenewes, and all
"other paymentes weare ordynarylye paid in gold.
"Whereas at this present, amongst thowsands there is
"not ten poundes of gold offered in payment. Whereby
"it appeares that the great masse of gold is trans-
"ported."

"It is in common practyse amongst the goldsmithes
"at this presente that every speciel of y^r Ma^{ty} coyne of
"gold is bought and sold at 10, 11, & 12^d the pound
" . . . The ryches of y^r Ma^{ty} coynes exceeding the
"proportyon of theyr corraunte values."

1599. "Argumentes and Recordes to proove that the
"Towre of London and the libertyes thereunto belong-
"ing doth not lye within the cownty of the cittie of
"London."

6 E 2. The case of W^m Ffinishingfeild who was found
guilty of an assault upon Nicholas Turgers "without the
"forraine gate of the Towre and within the liberties
"of the same" in the court of Hoistinge London "as
"though the place where the transgression was made
"had been within the lybertyes of the city. At this
"presumption the king took displeasure" and granted
a commission "to Reforme the Recordres." Other cases
38 E. 3 & 12th H. 4.

1601. A commission to George Harvey Esquier to
take charge of the Tower during the 30 days' leave of
absence of the lieutenant. "Given under our signet at
"the Mannor of Richmond, 3 Oct. 43^d Eliz.

1601. An order to the Lieut^t of o^r Ordonaunce within
o^r Tower of London, and in his absence to George Harvey
Esq. his deputie, "to levy and impress the number of
two canonyers of good practise, and from tyme to tyme
so manie other canonyers, and also smythes, carpenters,
and all artifcyers of anie other kynde requysite for the
use of ordonaunce to be sent into Ireland. 6th Oct. 43 Eliz.

1601. 29 July. An order made at the court at Grenw^{ch}
to Captⁿ. Skipwith to sail from Bristol for Corke with
100 men, 50 from Worcester, and 50 from Hereford.

1601. 15 Aug. A receipt for armes, &c. signed by
several officers.

1601. 31 July. A certified copy with signature of
"Jn^o Horkens, Mayor," of a letter from the Council to
the Mayor and Corporation of Bristol praying them to
give all necessary assistance for the dispatch of troops
to Ireland.

1599-1601. 14 acquittances for sums given to Sir
George Carew, Kn^t, Lieutenant genrall of her Mat^{ies}
Ordonaunce (or to his deputy) for the supply of municons
to be sent to Dublin, Cork, Munster, Plymouth, Guar-
nsey, Portsmouth.

1602. £340 the price of 20 tonnes of matches sent to
the Tower.

1603. Letter from Sir W. Raleigh to the king.
(Printed in Prince's Worthies of Devon.)

1603. Oct. 2. A letter from the Council to our very lov-
inge friend Sir George Harvey, kn^t, Lieutenant of the
Tower, ordering him to allow M^r George Brooke's wife
to visit him during the time of his extremity through
sickness: and to allow Sir W^m Waude to have access to
the prisoners at any time, "either with yourself or alone,
"as he shall think fytt, because many men will speak
"that to one alone w^{ch} they will not doe to two." From
at the Court at Winchester. (Signed) Suffolke.
Howard. Ro. Cecyll. Mar.

1603. June. "A discourse whether it be fitt for
"Englande to make peace with Spaine." Comes to
the conclusion that it were good to follow the steps of
the late wyse, provident, Prince and Queene of high
memorie Elizabeth. . . "So shall the kings Mat^{ty}
"laudable be intituled the Protector and Defender
"of the belgions libertye. Amen."

1605. Letter from Lord Carew to Sir Gawen Harvie.
(No interest.)

No date. A MS. of eight pages giving the names of
the household servants of James I.

CAPT. H. G.
ST. JOHN
MILDMAN,
R.N.

FT. H. G.
T. JOHN
MILDMAY,
R.N.

"some mark of favour upon Sir Thomas Edwardes. Kn^t, Tre^r of the Household."

1637. May 2. The humble petition of Will. Prynne, prisoner in the Tower, for liberty to answer for himself before the Lords of the Star Chamber.

No date. Ship money charges upon the cities, townes, places, charged with furnishing shipping, with the burthens, &c. of the shippes to be furnished by each.

A ship of 400 tunnes, 200 men, the charge 2,204*l*.

1640. April 26. Order to the Constables of Harding, Essex, to summon all "trayned soldiers to appeare compleately armed at Romford, and also all persons who are of ability to bear arms, to confer with them about sending away 40 men to Scotland."

1643. Feb. 17. A certificate of the manors (with rents) belonging to the King's Matie, Queene and Prince in the counties of Suffolk, Cambridge, Essex, Hertford, Norfolk, and Hauts.

A certificate of the King and Queen's parks and woods in the six associate countrys.

LETTERS.

1756. Nov. 14. Letter from Lord Ilchester to Carew Mildmay.—"My brother is resolved to have no employment, which is contrary to his first intentions. His Majesty has again pressed him to be first commissioner of the treasury. . . . He has refused, and in my opinion prudently; there will be great confusion this session Mr Pit having insisted on 15 or 16 of his friends coming into good places. A good deal has turned on the D. of Devonshire; things have a very black aspect for the publi^k. Sir Richard Lyttleton, all the Grenvilles, Townsend, Doctor Hay, Potter, Elliott, Sir Henry Erskine, in Pit's first list for places. The D. of Bedford much courted to take Lieutenantancy of Ireland, but he refused to have anything to do with what he calls this factious administration."

1756. June 13. Sir Wm. Mildmay at Moulsham to C. H. Mildmay at Marks.—"On the Church Tower at Burnham are placed two Dragoons every day to watch and give notice of the French fleet's arrival," &c.

1756. Extracts of a letter from an officer in the Prussian army, containing copy of an intercepted dispatch from General Brown (after his defeat) to the King of Poland.

And extracts from a letter from Minden, says that in the King of Poland's closet at Dresden had been found an agreement between him and the Queen of Hungary to extirpate the Protestant religion, &c. &c. &c.

1758. July 28. Letter from Lord North to Carew Mildmay. An invitation.

1760. Aug. 11. Letter from Lord Bristol thanking Mr. Mildmay for a copy of the Pedigree of the Herveys. (From Segovia.)

1762. Aug. 29. Copy of a letter to the Lord Mayor from the E.^d of Egremont to inform the city that the Duke of Bedford has been nominated to go to Paris to treat of a peace.

Several letters between Mr. Mildmay and Mr. Phelps concerning the proposed Poor Bill.

1726. Feb. 26. Letter from E. Blomberg from Kirby Overcar to Carew Mildmay.—"Sulphur a sovereign remedy for gout. Am just returned from our election which were it described by Cardinal Rhetz would appear full as considerable as the commotions he mentions at Paris. The gentleman we chose is no courtier but of true country spirit, and values the name of squire and an honest man more than any title. . . . great many people hurt, none killed but a parson."

1749. Nov. 18. Letter from P.R., London.—"The speech and address objected to by the E. of Eg. and Sir J. Col. said the treaty Aix was precipitately made, and not communicated to the house until it was published. They say, Sir, that I speak incomparably well. Mentions the scheme for reducing the 4 per cents. gradually to 3 per cents.; "it is generally believed in Paris that the peace will not long continue, war will break out on the death of the King of Sweden or King of Poland. There will also be war in Italy," &c.

1751. Feb. 10. Letter from W. Mildmay to Carew H. Mildmay from Paris.—"As to public affairs my station will not permit me to speak of those I am engaged in. As times go I hope it may be some merit to have done no harm if we can do no good. As this is sent by a courier I may venture to tell you of what they dare talk at this place. . . . the hard usage of Mon^s de la Bourdonnais, acquitted by his

judges after 3 years in the Bastile. Has published an account of his life."

No date. Letter from Lord Ilchester to ——"I heartily condole with you on the bad news from Germany, and am afraid very good is not expected from America; a letter from my brother is quite melancholy."

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.

1540. An order "By the king" to Sir Roger Cholmley to pay certain sums due into the Court of Augmentations.

1591. A valuation of all metals:—

	Money.	100 poun ^d s.	Money.	Tonnes.	Money.
Gold le pound	36 <i>l</i>	100	3,600 <i>l</i>	le Ton	72,000 <i>l</i>
Silver "	3 <i>l</i>	"	300 <i>l</i>	"	6,000 <i>l</i>
Copper "	6 <i>d</i> .	"	50 <i>s</i> .	"	50 <i>l</i>
Tynne "	5 <i>d</i> .	"	4 <i>l</i> 5 <i>s</i> 4 <i>d</i> .	"	£11 6 <i>s</i> 8 <i>d</i> .
Steele "	4 <i>d</i> .	"	38 <i>s</i> 4 <i>d</i> .	"	£33 6 <i>s</i> 8 <i>d</i> .
Iron "	"	"	10 <i>s</i> .	"	£10 0 <i>s</i> 0 <i>d</i> .
Lead "	1 <i>d</i> .	"	8 <i>s</i> 4 <i>d</i> .	"	4 <i>s</i> 6 <i>s</i> 8 <i>d</i> .

1598. Anthony Watson, Bishop of Chichester, Almoner to the Queen, grants as alms to E. Hext, Esq^r, of Netherham, for the use of the widow and children, the goods of G. Baker, forfeited on his killing himself.

Copy of a letter from the king (James) to the judges, to be read at the Assizes, concerning irregularities allowed by Justices of the Peace in accepting insufficient securities from accused persons, and in allowing fines to be paid back by Clerks of the Peace of their own authority.

1625. Copy of the Statutes of Lady Dioness Hext's Almshouse at Somerton.

1625. Endorsed upon a lease. "Mem. The within named T. Wood consents to bring or send to Dame Francis Harveye or her assign^s two fat capons yearlye against Christmas; and fower times a year, every quarter day to bring or send to Marks one Dysshe of Fyssh."

A number of orders to C. H. Mildmay one of the Verderers of the forest of Waltham to view lands, houses, and timber. From 1631-1640, and from 1660-1680.

1664. Some papers in a suit between Mr. Mildmay and the Vicar of Barking whether certain lands formerly belonging to the Abbey are liable to tithe. Among these, one called "A Copy of the Antiquity of the Abbey," which gives copies of several charters, beginning with one from Sebbi, king of the East Saxons.

A Book of Accounts for several years for the monies laid out upon the Levells in Essex.

1561-1567. The Levell from Minking Mill to Grayes Bridge.

1561-1564. The Levell from Grayes Bridge to Raynham Bridge.

1557-1566. The Levell of Dagenham Marshes to Highm Wall.

1566-1567. The Levell of Dagenham Marshes to Highm's Wall.

1561-1564. The Levell of Ryple Marsh.

1564-1567. " of Ryple Marsh.

1561-1567. " of Esthm Marshes.

1561-1564. " of Westham Marshes.

1564-1567. " of Westham Marshes.

1567-1574. " of Ryple Marshes.

1567-1574. " of Westham Marshes.

1567-1574. " of Estham Marshes.

The whole very carefully kept with full particulars.

1600-1612. A MS. book: records of the Manor of Queen Camel, Somerset.

1614. Grant to G. Hervie for life to run 12 horses in Havering Park.

1660. Lady Burleigh's gift to the tradesmen of Romford, and names of the recipients for several years.

1670. Several papers about the decayed state of the stocks and cage and whipping post at Havering; and the destruction of them when renewed by a mob because they were placed in too narrow a part of the road and obstructed the road. A presentment of the Grand Jury.

1651-1700, but chiefly in 1665. Assessment lists of Romford, Ilford, Walthamstoe, Ripple, and other places in Essex.

1672. Complaint from Hornchurch of pressing men under the pretence of their being seamen.

JEWEL OFFICE PAPERS.

1588-1603. A list of the presents given by Queen Elizabeth, from the 20th until the last year of her reign, to ambassadors, agents, and gentlemen sent from foreign Princes; and at christenings. 3 pages MS.

1606. Order to the Master of the Jewels to furnish the E. of Salisbury and Vycount Byndon with plate to

Capt H. G.
St. John
Mildmay,
R.N.

order from the Committee of Revenue for the service
of his Ma^{ty} at Hampton Court.

APT. H. G.
ST. JOHN
MILDMAY,
R.N.

1649. June 22. Plate delivered to the Duke of Northumberland for the service of the King's children, and lost in the said service.

1649. Certificate from Col. Mannering that Carew Harvy, alias Mildmay, Esq., of Marks, did upon several ordinances of Parliament lend the following sums in money, plate, and horse and arms, "190*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, which was doubled upon the ordinance of Parl. "Nov. 16th 1646 for appointing the sale of Bipp' lands," &c.

1649. Feb. 18. A Warrant from the Trustees for the sale of the King's, Queen's, and Prince's Personal Estates, to Col. Carew Mildmay to deliver up the books of the office.

1649. July 19. An order from the Trustees to Sir H. Mildmay to deliver up all Books and Records of the Jewel-house. Endorsed: "Not obeyed."

1649. Sept. 7. Sir H. Mildmay's letter of command to Mr Carew Mildmay to deliver up to the Trustees the Plate in my office or my keyes. Endorsed: "Not obeyed."

1649. Sept. 20. Order from the Trustees to Col. C. Mildmay to deliver over the Plate in his custody. Endorsed: "Sir H. Mildmay himself went and opened 'the deares to weigh the Plate, but not delivered up.'"

1649. Sept. 25. Warrant from the Trustees to deliver up my keys of the Tower. On my refusing they committed me (*i.e.*, Col. Carew H. Mildmay).

1649. Oct. 13th. Warrant from the Trustees to Col. Carew H. Mildmay to deliver the Plate remaining in the Jewel-house at Whithall. Endorsed: "Which was 'done by Sir Hen. Mildmay himself upon 13th of Oct.'"

1649. Feb. 18. Order by the Trustees for delivery of all the clocks remaining at Whithall belonging to the late King.

1649. Nov. 28. A list of plate belonging to the late King remaining in the hands of several persons heereafter mentioned, delivered to the Trustees.

1649. Dec. 30. Another copy.

No date. 9 more papers, apparently rough drafts for a complete list of the plate missing.

No date, probably 1649. Another paper about missing plate.—"There hath been 4 meltings since I came to 'y^e office, and once a laying to pawn beyond all y^e rest. Only such parcells of plate left that might be 'for use, and the working of it is more worth than y^e silver. Noa workmen living being able to make y^e like. Last yeare y^e Parl. melted 13,000^o of y^e office plate to pay y^e cyty, and sold at Abbingdon."

1649. Sept. 2. The Trustees of Parl. broake into y^e Jewel-house and took away these three crowns, 2 Sept. bracelets, globe, &c., and secured all other things.

The King's Crowne valedwed.

	£	s.	d.
20 Saphires valedwed at	-	-	204
37 Rubies	-	-	176
28 Dyamonds	-	-	168
2 Emeralds	-	-	5
232 Pearles at 1 <i>s.</i> a peece	-	-	174
21 Rubies	-	-	16
The gold po ^r 7 ^{lb} 6 ^{oz} valued at			
40 <i>l.</i> a lb.	-	-	280
	£1,023		

King Edward's Crowne.

	£	s.	d.
1 Sapphire	-	-	60 0 0
1 Dyamond	-	-	200 0 0
1 Emerald	-	-	12 0 0
10 Rubies	-	-	43 0 0
13 Dyamonds	-	-	32 0 0
70 Pearles at 2 <i>s.</i> a peece	-	-	7 0 0
In gold	-	-	73 16 0
	£427	16	0

The Queen's Crowne.

	£	s.	d.
20 Saphires valedwed at	-	120	0 0
22 Rubies	-	40	0 0
83 Pearles at 10 ⁰ a peece	-	41	10 0
In gold	-	137	6 8
	£338	16	8

	£	s.	d.
The Globe po ^r 17 ^{lb} 10	-	57	13 0
2 Septers 18 ^{lb}	-	60	0 0
2 Bracelets	-	36	0 0
2 Bawles	-		

CAPT. H. G.
ST. JOHN
MILDMAY,
R.N.

Col. Carew Mildmay's claim for his service to the late King and Parliament.

1649. Two copies of the Parliamentary Trustees certificate of the good services of Col. C. Mildmay. They had found in the Jewel-house under his care plate to the value of 16,496*l.* which he had saved for the public when others left their posts.

1651. Jan. 3^d & Jan. 30. A letter and a command from the Trustees to Sir H. Mildmay to deliver the Indentures of the Jewel-house.

1651. Oct. 10. An order from the Trustees to Carew Mildmay to bring in all books and papers of the Jewel-house. Endorsed "not obeyed."

A list of plate to be accounted for by Sir H. Mildmay. An account of certain parcels of plate which have been given away or sold by king or Parliament.

More papers of Sir H. M's accounts concerning the plate in his charge.

Another account ending "many office books and papers are missing, for in these tymes y^e office was comon to all sorts, it being made a sucklin house for 'y^e souldery at the first coming to London, and had they 'known of any plate of y^e K. within y^e office, noe question but it would have been judged good plunder."

Copy of the certificate of the good services of Sir H. Mildmay to the Parliament.

1649-1652. Aug. 13. Inventory of the plate in the Jewel-house at Whithall, and in the lower and upper houses in the Tower, and that part of the Regalia removed from Westminster to the Tower and the Regalia in Westminster in an iron chest, value 21,566*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*

All, except that part which was kept in the iron chest, was delivered to the Trustees in 1649.

1652. Nov. 23^d. An order from the Trustees at Somerset House to Carew Mildmay to bring in all y^e office books, &c. Endorsed: "not obeyed."

1652. Nov. 30. The order repeated. Endorsed: "The 'chambers and office taken from me, only the plate they 'reserved for their owne use, they allowed me in 1653 'in satisfaction of 1,047*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.*

Plate left in the Jewel-house in 1649 for the use of the Counsel of State 1,023^o, was in 1653 were allowed unto me (Carew Mildmay) in lieue of a debt of 1,047*l.* 4*s.* due unto me from the late King.

The great Bible covered with silver gilt was delivered to the Counsel of State. On the back of this paper is a diary from 1641-1649 of several matters connected with the Jewel-house (already mentioned) of importance to Col. Carew Mildmay personally.

1642-1652. A diary of the chief matters concerning the Jewel-house from 1642-1652.

In 1652. They took away all the books, &c., whereby they were able to charge many of the lords and others, who had plate in their hands. The writer prays that the Trustees may be called upon to account for the use they have made of these books.

1654. July 31. The Committee appointed by the Counsell order Carew Mildmay, Esq^r, to send in a written account of all plate, &c. reserved from sale, Sept. 27, 1651, and that which is now employed in the service of his highness the Lord Protector.

1660. June 20. Carew Mildmay, Esq^r, certificate of his being sworn in an officer of the Jewel-house.

1660. June 1. Carew Harvy Mildmay before Sir Harbottle Grymston, Speaker of y^e Parl., layeth hold upon his Mat^{ty} most free and generall pardon.

1660. Col. Will. Hawley, and Col. Hercules Low, authorized to seize concealed goods belonging to the King, procure a warrant to seize the 1,023^o of plate in the possession of Col. C. Mildmay, which had been allowed to him by the Parl. Commissioners in satisfaction of his claim for wages unpaid. Many papers on this subject. Col. Mildmay's petition, and statements of his services; the case referred to the Duke of Ormond. Mr. Solicitor's report; and the D. of O's report, with the order of Council in favour of Col. Mildmay. The case does not seem to have been finally decided until 1667.

1669. Jun. 27. Order of the Lord and Counsell annulling the Commission given to Col. Hawley and Col. Lowe, upon the petition of Th^o Garrett of Norwich, from whom they had taken 700*l.* It is also ordered that they send in an inventory "of all such goods, 'hangings, pictures, books, plate and jewells as they 'have seized."

CAPT. H. G.
ST. JOHN
MILDMAY,
R.N.

Col. Mildmay states among the mems. of his services, that in 1642, all the other officers in the Jewel-house left, but that he remained, executed several warrants issued from the Court from York and Nottingham to deliver presents to the Assessors, &c. and remained in charge until in 1649 he was turned out by the Parl. Council. That he was accused of assisting the Duke of York to come from St. James's; that he always refused to take any part in the thing; that he never bought any of the king's goods notwithstanding the opportunities he had to "buy good pennyworths as others did;" that when "the devilish petition requiring justice of Parl. against the king was brought into Essex," from whence it might be "handed thorow y^e whole nation" with "the horrid design of making the whole nation guilty of his Mat^e's blood, I spake my harte, which gave it such a checke that the whole company cryed out, away with it, burn it, so that it was never attempted after." That he with some of the tenants bought up their shares from the soldiers amongst whom the royal manor of Havering had been divided, in order to preserve the wood, &c. for the king. And that on account of his opposition to the Parl., &c. he was assaulted and pistolled on the highway.

SPEECHES, &c.

1601. Copy of the speech of Queen Elizabeth to Parliament, promising reform of the abuses in monopolies, &c.

1603. May 12. Sir Edward Hobbie in Parliament. (5 pages.) "Arcana imperii be not only for knowledge and speculation butt also for practice, &c."

1621. June 4. A declaration of the Commons House of Parliament.

"The Comons assembled in Parliament taking into their most serious consideration the present estate of the king's children abroad, and the genrall afflicted estate of the true professors of the same Christian religion, professed by the Church of England . . . beseech his Mat^e not to suffer any longer delay . . . that they will, if negotiations fail, assist him with their lives and fortunes."

1628. Jan. 26. Mr Rowse his speech.

Begins. "We have of late entered into consideration of the petition of right and the violations of it" . . . Ends. "And to this covenant let every one say Amen."

King Charles's speech in Parliament.

Begins. "My Lords and gentlemen, these times are for action, wherefore for example sake I mean not to spend much time in words." . . .

Ends. "I assure you I shall very easily and gladly forget and forgive what is past so you at this time leave the former ways, &c. &c."

Saturday. King Charles's speech to the Parliament in the Banqueting House at Whitehall.

Begins. "It will become us thankfully to acknowledge the prudent and painfull endeavours of my Lords the Peeres, &c."

Ends. "Wherein I presume all our desires and prayers do meet."

The resolution of the Lower House when the king's speech was read in both Houses on the Monday following.

"That this House thinkes fitt that a friendly assistance and releef shall be given towards supply of the losses and necessities of the Scotts, &c." With the following comment:—

"This was their order. And marke what Mat^e the sense of their stile carries, as though their intentions to the Scotts were procured by their compassion and noble charitie to the Scotts, and not constrained by our necessities to do otherwise."

1640. Wednesday, April 15th. His Mat^e being seated in the throne, Mr Sciriant Glanville was called to the Barr, being presented by the House of Comons as their Speaker, who . . . spence as followeth. "May it please

Mat^e, your knights, citizens of your Comons House of Parl. in conformity to an antient and most constant usage . . .

Ends. A speaker "worthy of your Mat^e Royall attestation."

The Lord Keeper after direction received from his Mat^e answered . . .

And then Mr Speaker addressing himself to his Mat^e said,

"My profession hath taught me that from the . . . a . . . I shall not writt of error . . .

Ends. The best conclusion of their words and . . . and of mine . . . particularly . . .

1640. May 5. The king's speech at the breaking of y^e Parliament. "My Lords. There can noe occasion of my cominge to the House be soe displeasinge to me as this at this tyme" . . .

Ends. "And now my Lord Keeper doe as I have commanded you."—"The Lord Keeper then added,

"My Lords and you gentlemen of y^e House of Comons, the king's Mat^e doth dissolve this Parliament."

1640. April 16. Mr Grymston's speech in Parliament:

"We are called by his Mat^e to consult of great and weighty affairs, there hath been a great business presented to y^e house by a noble gent. y^e spake last"

Ends. "I must leave it to the judgment of this House wheather our danger heer at home be not as great . . . as that which was presented by the noble gent. that spake last."

1640. April. Mr Rowse speech in Parliament.

"I find in y^e report y^e hath pleased his Mat^e y^e our greivances should be shewed and remedy given."

Ends . . . "there hath not been such a thing done since Israel came from Egipt of Rome. Consider of it, take advise, and speake your minds."

1640. May 5. "The Earle of Stratford's counsell given to the king at the counsel table.—It was given in evidence against him at his tryal by Sir Hen. Vaine, secretly."

Sir Benjamin Rudyard's speech in Parliament.

"There is nowe a great doore nowe oppned unto us of doeing good" . . .

Ends. "For when Parliaments are gone then wee are lost."

Mr Pymm's speech at the conference with the Lords.

"My Lords, I am comanded by the knights and burgesses assembled for the Comons in Parliament,

and represent to y^e Lordships" . . .

Ends. "the safety and prosperity of the kingdom, and the comfort and contentment of both Houses."

Sir francis Seamour's speech in Parliament.

"His Mat^e I believe hath as great affection to Parliaments as ever, and none especially to subsidies"

Ends. "in all these things I doubt not but of his Mat^e's justice and protection."

Another speech of Sir francis Semer.

"This is the great counsell of the kingdom, and here, if not here alone, his Mat^e may see, as in a true glasse, the state of his kingdom."

Ends. "What I now say or shall say I submit to better judgments."

Mr Pyme's speech in the House of Comons.

"He that takes away waights from the motion doth as good service as he that adds winges to it" . . .

Ends. "which was hindered by the interruption of the darknesse."

An abridgment of Mr Bagshawe's reading.

"1st. Whether an Act of Parliament may pass . . . the spiritnall dissenting or not being there."

"2nd. Whether a beneficed clarke may be a Justice of the Peace."

1641. May 1. The heads of the king's speech in the Lords house.

"I had no intention to speak of this busines this day, w^{ch} is the great buines concerninge the Earle of

Stratford."

Ends. "I shall not be wanting on my part for restoring a happy peace and tranquillity."

A pamphlet containing 3 speeches of Sir Benjamin Rudyer.

J. A. BENNETT.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF WILLIAM MORE MOLYNEUX,
ESQ., OF LOSELEY PARK, GUILDFORD, CO. SURREY.

W. M.
MOLYNEUX
ESQ.

For the noble collection of writings, which has afforded entertainment and instruction to successive generations of historical inquirers, and made Loseley House a place of especial interest to antiquaries, Mr. More Molyneux is indebted chiefly to three official personages, who followed one another in the century that opened in Henry the Eighth's brightest term, and closed in the last year of James the First. A few words about the careers of these three worthies will aid the reader in forming a general conception of the literary material they transmitted to their posterity.

A London citizen, who acquired from a commercial training some of the knowledge and endowments which qualified him for courtly service and places, Sir Thomas

W. M.
MOLYNEUX,
Esq.

Cawarden, a gentleman of Henry the Eighth's Privy Chamber, was Keeper of the Tents, Master of the Revels, and Keeper of the palace and parks of Nonesuch to Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth. The ensuing catalogue affords numerous particulars respecting his action in these offices, as well as in other employments, and furnishes conclusive evidence of the favour extended to him by successive sovereigns. Henry's license permitting him to have a company of forty armed and liveried retainers, in addition to his domestic servants and official subordinates, is at the same time an illustration of the sovereign's confidence in the subject's loyalty, and also of the feudal state which Sir Thomas maintained at Blechingley Castle. At the present date, however, the student's chief interest in the doings of this adroit and fortunate placeman has reference to his tenure of the office that rendered him a patron of dramatic genius, and invested him with the influence of a supreme theatrical manager, in times prior to the establishment of permanent public theatres. It will be a matter for congratulation to Her Majesty's Commissioners on Historical Manuscripts that their careful examination of the documents at Loseley House has been fruitful of some interesting discoveries respecting Sir Thomas Cawarden's administration of the office of the Revels, and its effect on the English stage. Master Wylam Baldwyn's letter (A.D. 1556) to Sir Thomas Cawarden is a remarkable exemplification of the relations that existed between the Master of the Revels and writers for the stage in times closely anterior to the Shakespearian epoch. The influence of the same officer and of his department on dramatic art is yet more fully exhibited in the documents which indicate that the Blackfriars Theatre, with which William Shakespeare's name is imperishably associated, was the direct offspring of the school of actors and acting which arose under Sir Thomas Cawarden's fostering care in the premises, where he stored his scenic properties, and prepared players and their parts for presentation at court, or in the houses of the principal nobility.

On Sir Thomas Cawarden's death in the second year of Queen Elizabeth's reign, the writings, which had accumulated on his hands during his long occupancy of various offices, passed to his friend and executor Mr. (afterwards Sir) William More, of Loseley House, the second of the three chief contributors to the multifarious treasures of the Loseley muniment room. Together with these memorials of Sir Thomas Cawarden's official labours, Mr. More (on the death of Lady Cawarden, who was the other executor of her husband's testament) acquired possession of the Blackfriars' estate, *i.e.*, the house and precinct of the suppressed black friars in London,—which had been granted to the Master of the Revels and the Tents in the time of Edward the Sixth. It was thus that the knight of Loseley was enabled to convey to James Burbadge (4 February 1595) the premises which had been Sir Thomas Cawarden's office of the Revels 35 years before their conversion into the Blackfriars Theatre of the public entertainer. Thus also it was that Sir George More (Sir William's son, and the third of the three principal depositors of the Loseley manuscripts) was enabled to convey to James Burbadge's sons, Cuthbert and Richard, a messuage adjoining the same theatre, by an indenture dated 26 June 1601.

In material affluence, mental activity, and a natural aptitude for official work, Sir William More bore a considerable resemblance to Sir Thomas Cawarden. The son of Sir Christopher More (the Remembrancer of the Court of Exchequer, who acquired Loseley by purchase in Henry the Seventh's time, and lived to attend Anne of Cleves, on her arrival in this country, to Henry the Eighth's presence), Sir William More was a man of affairs from his early manhood to his late decay. A justice of the peace for the county of Surrey, in an age when the labours of the magistracy were far more onerous and perplexing than they are at present, Sir William was remarkable throughout Elizabeth's reign for the zeal and pleasure he exhibited in transacting the public business of his division of the shire. He was also a deputy-lieutenant for the county, at a time when Lord Howard of Effingham thought four deputies an adequate staff for the performance of the duties of his lieutenancy throughout the county; and a vice-admiral for the county of Sussex, in years when the safety of the country required especial vigilance in officers entrusted with the custody of coasts and ports. He was twice sheriff of Surrey and Sussex in Elizabeth's reign. Nor did zealous concern for the affairs of a district preclude him from ambition to figure in the council of the nation. Having represented the borough of Guildford in several parliaments, he was elected a knight for his native shire. Like his father he was also the ulnager for the counties

of Surrey and Sussex, and a verderer of Windsor Forest. A cursory survey of the catalogue of the Loseley papers will satisfy readers that mention is here made of only a few of the employments of this busy man, who was placed on numerous commissions touching the affairs of his county, and who during a great part of Elizabeth's reign was regarded as her agent for matters of state in every hundred of Surrey.

Himself a man of official powers and pride, Sir William was fortunate in having children who inherited his taste for business and strengthened his position. Having equalled or even surpassed his father's activity, as a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of Surrey, Sir George More represented Surrey and Guildford in successive parliaments, frequented the courts of Elizabeth and James, was receiver-general and treasurer to Henry Prince of Wales, became Chancellor of the order of the Garter, and was lieutenant of the Tower at the time of the imprisonment of the Earl and Countess of Somerset. Having at an early date of her story survived her first husband Mr. Polstede, Sir William's daughter Elizabeth married for her second husband Sir John Wolley, Queen Elizabeth's Latin Secretary, and for her third husband lord-keeper Egerton, afterwards lord-chancellor Ellesmere. The letters addressed by the lord-chancellor to his father-in-law, Sir William, and his brother-in-law Sir George More, are a notable part of the domestic correspondence which renders the Loseley MSS. especially interesting to biographers.

So much has been said and written about the contents of the Loseley muniment room, that many readers will learn with surprise how much was left for the present reporter to accomplish for the adequate exhibition of its multifarious records. Familiar with the papers which successive explorers in those archives have communicated to the Society of Antiquaries, and with the comprehensive volume of "Loseley Manuscripts," edited by Mr. Alfred John Kempe, F.S.A., and published by Mr. John Murray in 1835, I made my first visit to Loseley House, under the impression that my report on its literary treasures would be little more than a note of reference to the contents of Mr. Kempe's volume and certain papers published in the "Archæologia," with a list of some hundred or two hundred matters which the searchers for documents of higher moment had either overlooked or disdained to notice. A single morning spent in a preliminary survey of the Loseley muniment room, satisfied me that the task assigned to me by Her Majesty's Commissioners on Historical Manuscripts would be much more laborious than I had anticipated. I found in that chamber the nine folio volumes into which Mr. William Bray of Shere, the honourably remembered editor of Evelyn's "Diary and Memoirs," gathered half a century since a considerable proportion of the documents. At the same time I found on the closely packed shelves and in full drawers of the strong closet of the same apartment a large quantity of old account books, journals, patents, deeds, official records, private letters, and miscellaneous memoranda of which the world had never been informed, though the orderliness of their arrangement indicated a purpose to render them serviceable to students. In other recesses of the closet I came upon bags and parcels of writings that had been put away without any attempt to classify them, or even to reduce them to chronological order. Lastly, I was invited by Mr. More Molyneux to examine the contents of a large antique chest and certain boxes which were believed to have escaped the curious observation of all previous searchers of the chamber. At the bottom of this chest (containing documents of every age from the twelfth to the seventeenth century), I came upon "The Boke of ordinary charges of the trayne of Sir Anthonie Broune, knight, the Kinges Ambassadors going into Fraunce in Maii A° 1532," the charter of Robert the son of Odo's grant, in the twelfth century, to the church and canons of Chilworth, and the other charters of later dates of the same century that are printed at the opening of my catalogue.

How little Mr. Kempe's "Loseley Manuscripts" (1835) deserves to be regarded as an adequate exhibition of the literary treasures, with which his name has been associated for 43 years, may be seen from the fact that whereas my list of the writings sets forth the contents of 2,240 manuscripts, the entire number of the records noticed in his volume (including a few printed documents) does not exceed 214. That is to say, when papers noticed incidentally have been taken into the account, the book does not mention so many as a tenth part of the manuscripts deserving of notice. Nor can it be urged that, whilst rejecting records of inferior quality, he calls attention to most of the writings of high

W. M.
MOLYNEUX,
Esq.

W. M.
MOLYNEUX,
Esq.

moment. The case is far otherwise. Of the important group of writings that relate to the first establishment of the Blackfriars theatre, Mr. Kempe mentions only the letter written by Lord Hunsdon to Sir William More on 9 Jan. 1595; dismissing it with a brief note of four lines. Of the pile of warrants and letters from the Queen or her council, that enable readers to realize with stirring vividness the military activity of the southern counties and the martial fervour of the entire nation on the approach of the Spanish armada, he gives only three examples. He barely indicates the extraordinary richness of the collection in respect to official documents that exhibit the main principles and minutest details of Elizabeth's system of government. His specimens of the private correspondence of Elizabethan worthies are more numerous, but they afford no sufficient view of the copiousness and variety of the biographical illustrations of the collection. About the old charters he is quite silent. Though he intimates that his researches in the Loseley MSS. have not been confined to the documents which Mr. Bray arranged and put in covers, his volume contains little which was not taken from the folios of selected manuscripts. On the other hand, it may be remarked of the useful though insufficient volume, that the fullness and general accuracy of its transcriptions entitle it to a permanent place in libraries of reference. Of the 214 writings which he noticed, Mr. Kempe printed 173 *in extenso*. In the ensuing list every reference to "Kempe's Loseley MSS." implies that the document under consideration is given at large, or at considerable length, in that volume.

Of the 2,240 manuscripts displayed in the catalogue it may be remarked that only 26 were written in pre-Tudor periods, and no more than 420 in days subsequent to Elizabeth's death. Of the Stuart documents, 240 belong to James the First's reign, and 94 to Charles the First's time. Of the 1,816 Tudor writings, 101 were penned in Henry the Eighth's time, 163 in Edward the Sixth's reign, 94 in the days of Mary, and 1,417 in the "spacious times of great Elizabeth."

The largeness and defective arrangement of the collection rendering it impossible for me to produce a catalogue which, in the present state of the miscellaneous accumulation, would greatly diminish the searcher's difficulty in finding the particular records in which he may be interested, I determined, in the preparation of my list, to aim less at conciseness than at an explanatory amplitude that should satisfy, whilst provoking, the peruser's curiosity. With Mr. Kempe's book and the volumes of the "Archæologia" at his side, the student will not come, in the following catalogue, on many matters respecting which he will find it necessary to seek further information at Loseley.

12th Century.—Charter of Robert, son of Odo, of Lochesleia (Loseley), granting for ever, a virgate of land with appurtenances and villeins in Loseley aforesaid, to the church and canons of St. Mary of Kinildew' (Chilworth, co. Surrey):—

Omnibus sancte ecclesie Robertus filius Odonis de Lochesleia, salutem. Sciant omnes tam presentes quam posteri, quod ego, pro salute anime mee, et gratuito assensu heredum meorum, concessi et in perpetuam elemosinam donavi ecclesie sancte Marie de Kinildew' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus unam virgatam terre in Lochesleia, illam scilicet quam Gilebertus niger et Herding del hulle tenent, et ipsos cum tota progenie eorum que sub ipsorum potestate fuit tempore quo hec donatio facta. Ipsi vero canonici quietum clamauerunt unum bordagium cum tofta et crofta, et duas solidatas terre quas eis uendideram in eadem uilla, que continentur in carta mea quam habent de centum et xx acris terre, et quatuor marcas argenti quas mihi commodauerint. Quare uolo et firmiter statuo, ut predicti canonici habeant et teneant supra nominatam virgatam terre cum omnibus que ad eam pertinent, quietam et liberam ab omni seruitio et exactione seculari ad me et ad heredes meos pertinente; salvo tuncleco seruitio, et ad nullus heredum uel hominum meorum huic mee donationi contra-ire, uel eam perturbare presumat. Hii sunt testes. Willelm presbyter de Lochesleia, Robertus capellanus de Mort', Fredericus de Bispes, Johannes de Clifford, Hugo de Torond', Johannes de Walet, Radulphus de Braal, Thomas de Mort', Ricardus de Mort', Rogerus frater ejus, Rogerus Hast', Ricardus filius Rogeri, Walterus Massey, Odo Durnasal, Ricardus filius Twein, cum multis aliis.

12th Century.—Charter of manumission, executed by Thurstan the dispensary, for his villein Andrew of Tereswerch and his progeny, &c., in the form of a deed of sale and quit-claim, whereby the said Thurstan conveyed all his right in the said Andrew and his issue to

the Lord Hugh de Dol, and his heirs, on condition that neither the said Hugh nor his heirs should ever demand more than an annual rent of one penny from the said Andrew and his heirs, in lieu of all services:—

Sciatis presentes et futuri, quod Ego Thurstanus dispensarius vendidi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmaui, pro me et pro heredibus meis, Domino Hugoni de Dol, pro viginti solidis quos mihi dedit, Andream de Tereswerch', filium Aldesini Balemund de Tereswerch', natiuum meum cum omni sequela sua, et omne jus et clamum quod habui uel habere potui in ipso Andrea, uel in sequela sua, ratione alicujus natiuitatis, dicto Hugoni et heredibus suis, pro me et pro heredibus meis solum et quietum clamaui, in perpetuum. Et ne ego predictus Thurstanus uel heredes mei in dicto Andrea uel in sequela sua aliquid juris exigere uel vendicare decetero possimus, eidem Andree et omni sequele sue pro me et pro heredibus meis perpetuam dedi et concessi libertatem. Et sciendum quod predictus Hugo de Dol, nec aliquis heredum suorum potest nec debet aliquid exigere uel vendicare ratione huius predictæ emptionis a dicto Andrea, uel ab heredibus suis, nisi tantum redditum vnius denarii quolibet anno soluendum ad Festum Sancti Michaelis. Et ut hec mea donatio et concessio, et presentis carte mee warrantizatio et confirmatio firme et stabiles permaneant in perpetuum, presentem cartam sigilli mei impressione roborauimus. Hiis testibus, Domino Gileberto de Baseuile, Domino Thoma de Hurtine, Rogero le Gras, Gregory de Dona, Johanne de Parco, Johanne de Albury, Johanne de Stoctune, Hugone fratre suo, Johanne Hereman, Ricardo constabulario de Guldeford, Henric de Dona, Godefrido de Polstede, Ricardo capellano de Waneburg', et multis aliis.

12th Century.—Grant and quit-claim executed by Udelina de Fellech, in favour of the lord Hugh of Dol' and his heirs, in respect of her right of dower in the lands and possessions of William de Santefande and Robert Holewei:—

Notum sit omnibus hominibus presens scriptum visuris uel auditoris, quod ego Udelina de Fellech' concessi et quietum clamaui Domino Hugoni de Dol et heredibus suis omne jus et clamum quod habui uel habere potui nomine dotis, in terris, redditibus, et tenementis, Willelmi de Santefande, et Roberti Holewei. Ita quod ego predicta Udelina de cetero nullum jus uel clamum ratione dotis, exigere uel uendicare potero. In hujus rei testimonium, presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, Rogero le Gras, Ricardo de Frollebury, Jordano de Monte, Henrico de Dona, Roberto de Parco, Godefrido de Polstede, et multis aliis.

12th Century.—Charter of Udelina de Broc, widow, conveying all her right in Osbert of Chertsand and his issue to the lord Richard de Dol, in order that the same Richard may confer perpetual liberty on the said Osbert and his offspring:—

Sciatis presentes et futuri quod ego Udelina de Broc in viduitate et libera proprietate mea dedi et concessi et quietum clamaui Domino Ricardo de Dol' Osbertum de Chertsand cum tota sequela sua et omnem natiuitatem quam in eo uel in suis habui uel in posterum habere potui absque contradicione uel reclamatione mei uel heredum meorum. Ita scilicet quod predictus Ricardus de dol predicto Osberto et omni sue sequele perpetuam conferat libertatem. Hiis testibus, Domino Michael de Polstede, Toma de hercina(?), Ricardo de Hameld', Waltero de Monsted, Willelmo de la dona, Ricardo de Sanct Fand, Petro de Cheddingefold, Ricardo del oc', et aliis multis.

12th Century.—Charter of grant by the abbot and convent of Waverley to Richard de Dol and his heirs for ever, of a certain piece of land near Pisaniers, at an annual rent of two shillings and three pence. Witnesses, Gilbert de Baseuill', William de Wyke, William de la Dune, William le Gras, William Toln', Gilbert de Denhurst, Nicholas de Monte, John de Parco, Thomas de Dol, and many others.

13th Century (*temp. John*).—Charter of grant, whereby Ralph the fugler and Iselya his wife gave and conveyed a virgate of land with appurtenances in the manor of Odiham (co. Hants) to Geoffrey of Bath, the cook of the lord King:—

Sciatis presentes et futuri quod ego Radulfus le Fugelere, et ego Iselya vxor eius vnacum assensu consilio et bona uoluntate dedimus et concessimus, et presenti carta nostra confirmauimus Galfrido de Bathon' coco domini Regis pro homagio et seruitio suo vniam virgatam terre cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in manerio de Odiham, illam scilicet virgatam terre cum pertinentiis, quam Hugo de la Gureche pater dicte Iselle quondam tenuit, Habendum et tenendum eidem Galfrido et heredibus suis, et cui dare, legare, vendere, uel assignare

W. M.
MOLYNEUX,
Esq.

W. M.
MOLYNEUX,
Esq.

noluerit, de nobis et heredibus nostris, bene libere, quiete, integre, plenarie jure hereditatis in perpetuum cum omnibus libertatibus, et liberis consuetudinibus infra villam et extra in viis, semitis, sepibus, pratis, pasturis, aquis, et omnibus aliis pertinentiis, et eschaetis, quae nobis inde et heredibus nostris aliquo tempore in posterum contingere possint, Reddendo inde annuatim nobis et heredibus nostris in festo sancti Michaelis Unum Denarium, pro omni seruicio, consuetudine, et exactione, salvo seruicio domini Regis. Nos uero et heredes nostri dictam virgatam cum pertinentiis dicto Galfrido et heredibus suis et assignatis contra omnes homines et feminas in perpetuum warantizabimus per memoratum seruicium. Pro hac autem donatione, concessione, warantizatione, et presentis carte nostre confirmatione dedit nobis memoratis Galfridus viginti marcas argenti in Gersumma. Ut igitur horum donatio et concessio perpetua stabilitate futuris temporibus firmitatis robur optineat, presentem cartam sigillorum nostrorum impressione roborauimus. Hiis testibus, Godefrido de * et Johanne filio Philippi senescalli domini Rogeri, Radulpho filio Ricardi tunc senescalli comitis Pembroke, Waltero Bluet, Bartholomeo Pechie, Willelmo Gernum, Johanne de Plassetis, Galfrido Aurum, Stephano de Bendeng', Vincentio tunc constabulario, Roberto Nigro tunc seruiente de hundredo, Roberti filio Rogeri, Adam de la Hale, et multis aliis.

Petition (drawn in Norman French. A tres excellent et tres gracionse seignieure notre seigneur le Roy) of the humble and impoverished tenants of the royal manor of Wyttelle, co. Surrey; praying, in consideration of their poverty, for a remission of their obligation to pay the King an annual talliage of *iiii* *l*. The date of this petition does not appear.

Copy of the charter whereby William de Wyntreshull gave and conveyed his lands, tenements, &c. &c., in Polstede in the parish of Compton, co. Surrey, to his son Walter and his heirs for ever. No date.

18 February. Letter addressed by H. Warrewyk, from his lodge at Tenkesbury to Sir William Beauchamp. For the protection of Sir William of Chiviel, who has been beaten, vexed and troubled by one John Smith, a tenant of the writer's lordship of Chyvyell. Sir William Beauchamp is further enjoined to "tendre and favour al" the writer's "tenauntes there." No date of year.

St. Mark's Day, 1303. Indenture of agreement between William, son and heir of John Langere de Bregg' near Wandsworth, co. Surrey, of the one part, and Elyas "de camerâ Prioris de Mertona" of the other part, whereby in consideration of a certain sum of money paid to him, the said William grants and lets to farm all his place in the parish of Baterichesseie, together with 27 acres of arable land in the town of Bregges, and all other land in the "villa de Bregges and Baterichesseie" accruing to him by inheritance after his father's death, to the said Elyas for the term of 40 years, beginning at the feast of John in the aforesaid year. Sealed by the parties aforesaid in the presence of Thomas de Lodolowe, Richard de la Golhorde, John de Crippe, Geoffrey de Heyford, Richard Roofe, John de Wyppesnad'. Dated at Bregges in the parish of Baterichesseie.

6 Henry III. Particulars of an inquisition, touching the vill of Ertington, at one time of the manor of Godalmyng, taken in the abovesaid year before Thomas Atwyn, escheator. Also, on the same paper, a collection of data respecting the manor of Ertington, *alias* Ertington, *alias* Artington, co. Surrey, from 2 Edw. III. to 39 Eliz.

6 March, 3 Edward III. Grant for life by Edmund de Cheyne, William de Forde clerk, John de Evesham, Thomas de Baa, John Thedemarerssh, William de Stoke of the manor of Nethercan with the hamlet of Hakeleston, to the lord Almaric de St. Amand, with remainder in tail male to the said lord's son Almaric and Ida his wife, and their issue.

17 Edward III. Records of views of frank-pledge on the manors of Godalmyng, Cattishull and Lowsley. Vellum roll.

15 August, 43 Edward III. Patent of grant, during pleasure, to Almaric de St. Amand, of the office of captain and keeper of the town of Southampton.

3 November, 18 Richard II. Copy of the rent-roll of William Weston in Ertington made 3 November, 18 Richard II.:—the total of the rents being *iiii* *l*. *xlii* *s*. *i* *d*. ob *q*. At the foot of the roll, a memorandum that the original document is "in custodia nostri Ricardi Ludlowe armigeri."

1 to 21 Ric. II. Court Rolls of the manor of Todyngton, 1 to 21 Ric. II.

1 January 1417. Last will and testament (drawn in Latin) of Thomas Sutton, of the parish of St. Bartholomew in London.

21 March, 14 Hen. VI. The return of an inquisition held at Kingston, co. Surrey, on 21 May, 14 Hen. VI., before the Abbot of Chertsey, John Eryby, John Gaynesford, Richard Dalyngrygge sheriff of co. Surrey, commissioners to discover what persons dwelling within the said co. have manors, lands, rents or offices, &c. to the annual value of one hundred shillings. The return gives the entire list of persons ascertained to possess at least that annual income, and also a list of those persons who, in obedience to summons, appeared before the commissioners, and stated the exact amounts of their revenues to the best of their ability.

14 September, 1440. Last will and testament of Valentine Baret, esq., of the parish of Perston, near Farnham.

26 and 27 Henry VI. Records of views of frank-pledge and courts baron on the manor of Godalmyng in the aforesaid years. Vellum roll.

14 February, 36 Henry VI. A confirmation of a grant, executed by William Havelok in favour of William Witteryng and others, in respect to a tenement in Stratford Langthorn, co. Essex.

24 January, 8 Edward IV. Indenture of an agreement whereby, in consideration of *cxv* *li*. paid and acknowledged, Sir William Parre, knight, conveys to John Bedhamd citizen and fishmonger of London, "the godes ann Jewelles folowyng that is to say, First a rounde Basyb. of siluer knopped weying by the weight of Troy v lb weght and *iii* ounces. Item two playn basyns of siluer weying by the said weght *xii* lb. weght save an ounce. Item a laver of siluer weying by the weght of Troy *iii* lb. weght *iii* ounces. Item another lavert of siluer weying by the said weght *iii* lb. weght *iiii* ounces and *di*. Item *xii* bolle peces of siluer with round Bolyons weying by the weght aforesaid *xvi* lb. weght. Item two quart pottes of siluer chased weying by the weght aforesaid *vi* lb. weght and *vi* ounces. Item *vi* peces with a coueryng of siluer chased weying by the weght abovesaid *vii* lb. weght and *iii* ounces. Item two standyng cuppes of siluer and gilt couered weying by the said weght of Troy v lb. *iiii* ounces. Item a litell salt saler of cristallyn garnysshed with gold, To have and hold, &c. &c. &c." on the condition that should "the said Sir William wele and trewly pay or doo pay vnto the said John Bedham or to his attourne or executors in the parisshe chirche of Saynt Mary atte Hill besyde Bilyngesgate of London *cxv* *li*. sterlinges in the fest of the Nativitie of Saynt John the Baptist next comyng after the date of this indenture that then the said bargayn and sale of the said godes and Jewelles shall be voyd. . . . and the same godes and Jewelles shall be relyuered vnto the said Sir William or to his attourne so paying the said *cxv* *li*."

13 December, 1469. Last will and testament of Johanne Crompe of London, widow. Notable for the fulness and preciseness of the descriptions of the articles of plate and other chattels bequeathed by the testator to her son Edward.

6 October, 12 Edward IV. List of the sums of money assessed on and levied in the several counties and principal cities of the kingdom, in respect of a tenth granted by parliament at the afore-given date to Edward the Fourth.

6 October, 12 Edward IV. A schedule of the proportions assessed in the several counties of a tenth granted by parliament to Edward the Fourth in the twelfth year of his reign.

— Richard III. The account (on parchment) of William Compworth and his associates, collectors of two whole fifteenths and tenths (granted to Edward IV. lately *de facto* king of England by the parliament held at Westminster in the eighth year of his reign) in the county of Surrey, as well within as without the liberties thereof, the borough of Suthwerk excepted. The account exhibits the sums raised in the several hundreds and parishes of the county, as well as the total.—*cccc* *lxiii* *li*. *ix* *s*. With a duplicate of the same account on paper. No date.

15th cent. Liber Astrologus. A treatise on astrology, covering 80 paper pages small 4^o, in vellum wrapper.

31 July, 1 Henry VII. This bill witnesseth that I Thomas Garth on of the executors of my lord Cardinale haue deliuered vnto John More on of my lordes prayours a standing cup siluer and gilt with a couer weying *xx* *iiii* *xvi* vnces price th vnce *iiii* *s*., Summa, *xix* *li*. *iiii* *s*., wherof I haue resceded in redy money towards the payment of my said lordes dettes at Bassettes Place *xiii* *li*. *viii* *d*., and I haue deliuered to him in party of payment of his duety and reward *cxviii*. *iiii* *d*., and . . . shall content him the remanet which draweth

W. M.
MOLYNEUX,
Esq.

W. M.
MOLYNEUX
Esq.

iiii^l. lii. viii^l. written with my owne hande the laste day of July the first yere of the regne of king Harry the VIIth.

Michaelmas, 2 Henry VII. A rentale of the lordship of Godalmyng.

1 Henry VII. Balance sheet of accounts between John Symond, gentleman, and John Swerder of London, goldsmith.

12 Henry VII. Assessment in the county of Surrey of a subsidy granted in the aforegiven year.

20 February, 20 Henry VII. Receipt of Richard Chesilhurst, gentleman, for xiiii^l. vii. viii^l. paid him by Cristofer More in respect of the office of ulnager of cos. Surrey and Sussex. Also, numerous receipts for payments made by the same ulnager, and copies of enrolled acquittances in respect to his accounts, *temp.* Hen. VIII., Edward, and Mary.

31 December, 23 Henry VII. Deed of conveyance, by Agnes Carden, widow and late wife of Thomas Carden late of Euerton, co. Huntingdon, and John Fitz., gentleman, to William Carden of London, fuller, and Robert Bendowe and William Massy, of certain messuages with lands and pastures, &c., lying in Euerton aforesaid, formerly pertaining to the said Agnes and John in conjunction with Henry Rutter of Potton, co. Beds, yeoman and Thomas Clerke of the same place.

10 January, 24 Henry VII., Manor of Loseley. Volume, in vellum wrapper, of records of views of frankpledge and proceedings in courts baron of the manor of Loseley. Beginning with proceedings of 10 Jan., 24 Hen. VII., and closing with years in the time of James I.

10 January, 24 Henry VII. to St. Matthew's day, 32 Hen. VIII. Records of views of frankpledge on the manor of Lowsle from 24 Hen. VII. to 32 Hen. VIII. Vellum roll.

10 January, 24 Henry VII. Record of the proceedings of the first court held by Christopher More in the manor of Lowsle on 11 January, 24 Henry VII. :—described at the head of the parchment,—“Lowsle, Curia Prima Cristopheri More undecimo die Januarii Regis Henrici Septimi vicesimo quarto.

12 April, 35 Henry VII. Loose sheet from an account-book; exhibiting acknowledgments of two sums of money, 200*li*. and 300*li*. The first of these entries is, “xii. April, A^o xxxv Re. of the Kynges Maiestie by the “handes of Anthony Denye as by a byll subscribed by “the handes of Thomas Cawarden, esq., Jo. Bernard, “John Bredge, John Colyer and Thomas Hale more “playnlie appereth—*et c.*”

31 August, 2 Henry VIII. Receipt of Mistress Elyzabeth Dudley for money and cloth, amounting to iii^l. lii. viii^l. *vid.*, delivered to her by William Karden.

8 Henry VIII. A Terror of the landes of Sir William Ulvedale, knyght, and Christopher More lying in Coparsionary in the parisshe of Shalford, co. Surrey. Also a Terrer of landes in Warnham, co. Surrey, belonging to Christopher More, esquier.

10 April 1513. The last will and testament of Richard Turnour “dwellyng within the precyncte of the Freers “Prechars by Ludgate in the cite of London.”

1513. Certaine statutes and ordinances of Warre made ordeyned enacted and established by the most noble victorious and most Crysten Prynce, our most dreade Souverayne lorde kynge Henry the VIII. Printed Pamphlet. (*Vide* Kempe’s “Loseley MSS.”)

5 May, 5 Henry VIII. Charter whereby William Fytzwyllim, esq., steward of the lordships and manors of Warpesdon and Wytley, co. Sarrey, appointed Christopher More to be sub-steward of the same lordships and manors during the grantor’s life.

26 November 1514. Six papers relating to the descent of lands in the family of Michell: including a copy of the will of Rycharde Michell of the parish of Warnham *alias* Whanham (co. Sussex?).

7 & 8 Henry VIII. Farnham. A ledger (roughly kept) of records of proceedings in the courts of the manors pertaining to the bishopric of Winchester. In a paper wrapper inscribed “Farnham.”

10 April, 8 Henry VIII. Record of the view of frankpledge with the court held at the manor of Hampsted Marchall, 16 April, 8 Hen. VIII.

11 February 9 Henry VIII. Patent, under the great seal, of a grant for life, to John Askewe, (yeoman for the mouth of the king’s very dear consort Catherine queen of England) of the office janitor of the castle of Sandale co York, and of the office of keeper of the royal park there; on the surrender by Robert Ryssheton of a patent, dated 5 May 1484, in the first year of the king’s reign, granting the same offices to the said Robert, in succession to John Savell, knight, who had previously held the same.

9 and 10 Henry VIII. Records of views of frankpledge on the manor of Godalmyng in aforesaid years. Vellum roll.

10 November, 1518. Paper containing copies of six letters in French,—touching the embassy of the earl of Worcester, the bishop of Ely and others to the court of France, to obtain redress and satisfaction for injuries done to English merchants and shipping by French pirates. The correspondence includes a letter from the queen of England to the queen of France, for the preservation of friendship between the kings their husbands, and four letters from Cardinal Wolsey, archbishop of York. (1.) Wolsey’s letter commending the ambassadors to the French king’s favour: (2.) The cardinal’s letter of special introduction for the bishop of Ely, to whose words the king is entreated to give particular attention: (3.) The cardinal’s letter of complaint that twenty-four English ships with their cargoes, valued at ten or twelve thousand escus d’or, have been seized by certain of the French king’s subjects, who have sold and distributed the same at Rochelle, Bordeaux, Bretagne, and other places. (4.) The same cardinal’s cordial acknowledgement of the prompt and complete satisfaction rendered by the same king’s minister in respect to the matter of grievance; this last-mentioned epistle being a reply to a letter (signed—Francas and the secretary Robert) addressed “a Mons. le Cardinal Dyorck.”

10 and 11 Henry VIII. Bishopric of Bath and Wells. The account (on a paper roll) of Master John Moyne, clerk, receiver-general of the bishoprics of Bath and Wells, of all his receipts and disbursements in the same office for an entire year, ended Michaelmas 11 Henry VIII.

1 August, 11 Henry VIII. Mandate and warrant by Sir Thomas Lovell, knt., justice itinerant of all the kings forests, &c. this side the Trent, and chief keeper of the game and the wild animals of the same, to the keeper of Windsor forest within the bailiwick of Surrey or his deputy there, to deliver to Christopher More and William Westbroke, verderers of the said forest, yearly a fee stag in summer and a fee hind in winter.

4 November, 12 Henry VIII. Copy on paper of a charter of exemplification, with confirmation, issued under the great seal at the aforegiven date, of the charter of Edward II., empowering and licensing the parson of the church of St. Nicholas of Guildford, co. Surrey, (and his successors) to hold a yearly fair at his “chapelle of Seynt Katheryn the virgen in the hill “cauled Drakhui, otherwise cauled Katharyn hill “next Guyldford in the parishe of the said churche . . . “to enduer by the space of v days, that is to saye in “the even and in the daye of Saynt Mathew tha- “postell and evangelist and by three dayes then next “folowyng.”

8 February 1521. Charter, under the seal of the abbot and convent of Dureford, in the diocese of Chichester, (being patrons of the parish church of Compton near Gylford co. Surrey, in the diocese of Winchester), of a grant to John Hurston co. Hants, Stephen Pytt and William Wynter co. Sussex, yeomen, of the advowson, for a single and the next turn, of the said church.

22 September, 13 Henry VIII. Order of Margret countess of Salysbery to Christofer More, authorizing him to receive, in payment of fees due to him last Michaelmas in regard to his office of surveyor to the said countess, fifteen pounds of moneys paid to her at the exchequer by the sheriffs of Wilts.

6 January, 1523. The last will and testament of Thomas Asshby of the parish of “Seynt Swithune at “London Stone.” With letters of probate attached.

14 June, 15 Henry VIII. Receipt, with promise of repayment, for cxx*li*. advanced by persons dwelling within the hundred of Godalmyng, co. Surrey, “by way “of loone for the maintenance of” the king’s “warres.” Together with a schedule of all the contributors to the said loan.

1 April, 18 Henry VIII. Receipt given by “Jamys “Askue yeoman to the kynges grace of hys pantre for “hys mowthe” to the executors of John Aworthay, for “clxxii bowys and a m^{ce} and v skoyre sheefe of arrowe “well hedyd” being parcel of “the Artyllare in the “Castylle of Pomfret.”

15 May, 1527. Inventory of alle the goodes, catalles, and household stuff of John Twisilton, citezen and goldsmith.

27 May 1527. Extraordinary paymentes and necessary charges paid by me Robert Hall at sundrye tymes from the xxv of Maii 1527 vnto the xxi of November, as followeth. Covering 20½ closely written foolscap pages this account (opening and closing with payments at

W. M.
MOLYNEUX,
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"bulloigne") exhibits the disbursements of Robert Hall during an attendance on his "master" (whose name does not appear in the record) on a mission to Paris. That Robert Hall had the control of the petty-cash expenses of the embassy may be seen from the following specimens of his payments:—May 1527. In reward to the guide of bouloigne, xs.; to the mynstrelles at Amyens vis.; to a broche for my master, iiii.;—Oct. 1527. Item to a prest for singing masse before my master, monday xxviii. Oct., iiii.; for wasching of shaving clothes and rubbars for my master xviii.; pd. to Osborn Wyat & Browne for money paid by them to prestes singing masse before my M. thursday, friday, and saturday, ix.—November, for amending the lakays hoses iiii.; for the lodging of vi. men at parys by vii. dayes xxxvs.; for vi glasses, iiii. Robert Hall was not the great man's secretary, for one of his disbursements in September is "iis. for ii queres of paper for the secretarie." He seems to have been the ambassador's chamberlain.

20 Henry VIII. to 2 Edward VI. Ledger of records of proceedings at Courts Baron on the manors of Godalming, Artington, Compton and Cattysull, from 20 Hen. VIII. to 2 Edward VI.

9 July 1528. Last will and testament of Thomas Brampton, gentleman.

21 November 1528. Indenture (witnessed by the mayor and sheriffs of London) whereby Thomas Carden, son of William Carden, citizen and cloth-fuller of London, binds himself an apprentice for seven years to Owen Hawkins, citizen and mercer of London, to learn the art, &c. of a mercer.

22 Henry VIII. Bishopric of Winchester. The account of Ralph Pexsall, esq., treasurer of Wolnes' and receiver-general of the moneys of all the castles, lordships, lands and tenements, &c. &c., pertaining to the said bishopric and in the King's hands by reason of the forfeiture of Thomas Cardinal, late bishop of Winchester. Covering 46 sheets of large foolscap, this account (kept in Latin)

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exhibits a sum total of receipts of m m m m iiii xlvii. xvis. vd. ob. q^a. di.

24 December, 22 Henry VIII. Patent, with the great seal attached thereto, of a grant to the king's servant Christopher More, a clerk of the exchequer, whereby the said grantee, his heirs and assigns are empowered to impark 200 acres of land, pasture and wood at his manor of Loseley, in the parish of St. Nicholas, near Guldeforde, co. Surrey; with further grant of free warren in the said lands, pastures, and woods, and of several fishery in all waters within the same. Dated at Chelsetithe.

May, 1532. The Boke of ordinary charges of the trayne of Sir Anthonie Broune, knight, the Kinges Ambassadeure going into Fraunce in Maii A^o. 1532. Covering 108 closely written pages of foolscap, this account exhibits the ordinary expenses of Sir Anthony Broune during his mission for diet for himself and followers, and for ceremonious dinners to persons of state. The appearance of Sir Anthony Broune's signature on several pages shows that he himself checked his weekly bills and "passed them." The minutest items of the expenditure being given, this record affords much precise information to collectors of data relating to prices. On 27 May, the steward of the kitchen paid a Boulloigne for "wyne, vii stopis, xvs. ixd.; xii small plaices "vis.; c egges vis.; sallade oyle, and herbes is." On 29 May, he spent at Monstreul, "bred v dousen di, xis., "bere ix stopis di, iiii. ixd.; wyne v stopis, xis. iiii." Every place at which the ambassador tarried on his way to and from Paris appears; and the careful student of the ledger may learn from the occasional marginal notes who were the principal persons feasted at the ambassador's table. For instance, against the bill for kitchen stuff, under date "xxvii day of Julii," appears this marginal memorandum, "Capitaine Gabriel and "other Frenche gentlemen, welche dynner was or- "deyned for the Ambassadour of Venys and cam not." Against the bill for 2 August appears the note, "Capitaine Gabriel and Monseigneur de la roche guyon." Another note shows that the dinner of 3 August was given especially "To the Speres of Cales." Against the bill for 4 August, appears the following list of principal guests. "Mr. Brian, Mr. Dudley, Mr. Seymour, Mr. "Hevnegan, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Wyndham, Mr. Roche- "common, Mr. Peter." The total sum of moneys received by the accountant was ii m^s xxxviii. viis. vid., which fell short of the amount of his disbursements by vii. ix.

May, 1532. Charge of Mr. George Browne, beyng w^t Sir Antony Browne, knyght, ambassadour in Fraunce.

The disbursements of this account (amounting altogether to "viii crownes xxxis.") were chiefly made in respect to Sir Antony's stud and lacqueys.

24 Henry VIII. Bishopric of Sarum. Account of Richard Blake one of the receivers of the bishop for an entire year ended Michaelmas, 24 Henry VIII. Chiefly noteworthy for the certificate that the accountant has paid the balance of his account to Polidore Vergil the lord bishop's proctor:—"Quos liberauit Polidoro Vergilio Procuratori domini episcopi ibidem xiiii die "Februarii anno xxiiii^o Regis Henrici VIII. prout "patet per 2 billam dicti Polidori assignatam ac penes "dictum computantem remanentem."

5 November, 24 Henry VIII. A memorandum, under the seal of Roger Lewknor late high sheriff of cos. Sussex and Surrey, and under the signature of John Bowyer. Certifying that the said Roger, on relinquishing his said office to Christopher More, esquire, the present sheriff of the said counties, left in the gaols of Lewes and Guilford certain prisoners, specially named in the indenture, still awaiting delivery from the same.

19 November, 24 Henry VIII. Indenture made betweene Thomas Cranmer, archdeacon of Tawnton and Chapleyne of king Henry VIII. of that oon partye, and Nicholas Hawkyns, Archdeacon of Ely and chapleyne also vnto the seide souerayne, ambassador to the Emperor's majesty, of that other part. Whereby the said Nicholas Hawkyns acknowledges that he has received 508 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of plate, white or silver gilt, towards his suitable equipment for the said embassy, and binds himself, &c. "to redeliuer at his retorne from the Emperor's ma- "gestye the said plate afore named vnto the seide "Thomas or his assigns to the vse of oure souerayne "lord." Thomas Cranmer's signature at the foot of this interesting document shows the indenture to have been written throughout by his hand. It is also noteworthy that having described the weight of the lent plate as 508 $\frac{3}{4}$ ounces in his bill of particulars, the writer by a slip (forgetting to write D instead of C) misstates the weight as "cviii onces iii quarters."

15 February, 1533. Letter of instructions, addressed by Henry the Eighth, under his sign-manual and signet from "oure maner of Westminster," to his ambassador resident with the emperor, Master Nicolas Hawkyns; who is enjoined to do his best for the achievement of his sovereign's purpose in a matter to be done with the pope, respecting which the same king has written with sufficient fullness by the hand of Master Bonner,—("to "you and other our orators with the pope ioyntly, by "Mr. Bonner, touching suche thing as is now to be "doon with the pope.") Sundry princes of Almain having petitioned the emperor, at his now being in Italy, for compensation for the injuries done their subjects by his troops on their return through Jermany, Master Nicolas Hawkyns is instructed to ascertain the particulars and truth of the petition, and also to learn what was the emperor's reply to the petitioners.

9 January, 26 Henry VIII. Patent, under the conventual seal of the Abbot of the convent of Dureford, co. Sussex, of a grant by the said abbot and convent to Christopher More of Losely, esquire, and his heirs for ever, of one half of the manor of Compton *alias* Westbury in Compton, co. Surrey, together with the advowson of the church of Compton, at a yearly rent for ever to the said abbot and convent and their successors of 5*l.* per annum, with a fine of xs. after the death of each abbot.

17 October to 15 December 1536. Account Book of Sir Anthony Browne's daily expenses on a journey from Amphill, co. Beds, to Doncaster, co. York, and back.

10 December, 28 Henry VIII. Accompts of the disbursements, amounting to Dcccxlvi. xviii. viii. d., made by the right worshipful Sir Anthony Browne, knt., for wages and allowances to soldiers and other charges incident on a muster and training for thirty-two days of the forces of the county of Surrey. Affording precise information as to the remuneration of certain kinds of military service in Henry the Eighth's time.

7 February, 28 Henry VIII. The receipt of John Carleton, receiver-general of Thomas earl of Rutland, for the sum of xlii. xvs. iiii. d. paid him by Christofer More, the said earls attorney in the king's Exchequer, in part payment of the arrears of money accruing to the same earl for four years, viz. from Michaelmas 20 Hen. VIII. to Michaelmas 24 Hen. VIII.

6 August, 1537. Last will and testament of James Askew of the parysh of Cluar, co. Barks.

24 November, 29 Henry VIII. The receipt of Oliuer Franklyn, receiver general of the "right honourable "lady Margaret countes of Surrey," to Thomas Yorke, esq., for xxli. for the . . . money of the said "countes oute of Wiltshire dew vnto the seid countes

W. M.
MOLYNEUX,
Esq.

" in the fest of sent Myghell thargaungelle in the
" xxvi yere of the reign of oure soveraigne lord.
" with ten pounds allowed unto Christofer More
" esquire."

29 March, 35 Henry VIII. Six accounts of money paid to
indes and other workmen for work done in the Kinges
Newe Chamber at Hampton Court, in the aforementioned
years.

6 December, 35 Henry VIII. Receipt of Thomas
earl of Rutland for all arrears due to him from the
sheriffs of the Countie of Cambridge and Hunts; the same arrears
having been paid by Christofer More, esq.

1 April, 35 Henry. Indenture whereby, in considera-
tion of one hundred and sixty pounds, Christopher More
of Loseley, co. Surrey, esquire, conveyed for ever to the
king and his heirs, &c., the reversion of a certain
" moytie and halffe dele of the parke of Kyver with his
" appurtenaunces in the countie of Surrey."

24 November 1539. Writ under the sign-manual and
signet of Henry VIII., addressed to Christofer Moore, esq.,
of Loseley, co. Surrey, who is thereby appointed to be one
of the guard of honour to meet the princess Anne of
Cleves on her entrance into this country, and to attend
on her before she shall come to the king's presence. Mr.
Moore is required to be in London with six " honestly
" furnished servauntes " on the tenth day of next month,
and there to place himself at the sovereign's pleasure.
Like the other gentlemen appointed to the same service,
Mr. Moore is ordered to ride in a coat of black velvet
with a gold chain about his neck, and to have a gown of
velvet or some other good silk for his change. (*Vide*
Kemp's " Loseley MSS.")

10 May. 2 Henry VIII. Warrant, under the king's
sign manual, to Christofer Moore, esq., sheriff of the
co. of Sussex, to deliver to " Katheryn Howarde, one of
" oure quenes maidens all the goodes catall movable
" and ymovable fermes leases for terme of lyff and
" yeres debtes, &c. &c. . . . forfeited and dew to"
the said king " by William Lidbeter thelder and William
" Lidbeter the younger or onye of them for the killing
" and wilful murdering of Richard Bolockherde," the
said goods, &c. having been granted to the said
Katheryn by letters patent.

7 June, 32 Henry VIII. Warrant, signed by Thomas
West, knt., lord Leware, to the keeper of the park of
Ewhurst, co. Sussex, to deliver to Christopher More, esq.,
a buck in summer and a doe in winter, yearly out of the
said park, in accordance with the terms of a grant from
the said lord to the said Christopher.

33 Henry VIII. Particulars of the account of Thomas
Doughty, collector of four-fifteenths and tenths granted
by the laity to the said king in the aforesaid year, col-
lected in the several under-written wards of the city of
London.

25 March, 33 Henry VIII. Patent of a grant in tail
male to Sir Thomas Cawarden and Elizabeth his wife of
the manors of Utlicote and Loxley, with all their mem-
bers and appurtenances, co. Warwick, formerly pertain-
ing to the now dissolved monastery of Kenelworth in the
said county; to hold the same of the king and his heirs,
by the service of a twentieth part of a knight's fee, and at
an annual rent of sixty-two shillings.

1 April, 33 Henry VIII. Draft of a bill prepared for
the king—his manual acknowledging the sovereign's
receipt from the hands of Richard Ryther of all imple-
ments, household stuff, &c. remaining in the house of
Thomas late Earl of Essex in the city of London, at the
time of his apprehension on a charge of high treason,
and then entrusted to the care of the said Richard
Ryther by the king's trusty counsellors Sir Thomas
Cheyney, Sir Anthony Wyndesheide, and Sir Richard
Riche, knights.

3 November, 33 Henry VIII. Patent of the grant, for
life, of an annuity of xli to Bartholomew Stoke, late a
monk of the lately dissolved monastery of the cathed-
ral of Worcester, co. Worcester.

20 June, 34 Henry VIII. Privy seal receipt of Thomas
Elcott for xvi advanced " by way of preste " to the
sovereign by Sir Christopher More, knight.

30 September, 34 Henry VIII. Bill of charges by
carriers and gilders for work done at Nonesuche.

1 March, 34 Henry VIII. The Accompt and Decla-
racioun of John Skynpner concernyng suche Revennys
and profytes as he hath received and takyn to thuse of
Sir Raffe Sadler, knyght, of the manors of Nonesuche,
Bansted and Walton, and also of a tenement and certen
landes in Maldon togedir with certen fees of the same
Raffe Sadleyr for a hole yere ended at the fest of Sent
Myghell tharchaungell in the xxxiii yere of kyng Henry
the cyght.

23 June, 35 Henry VIII. An account, pertaining to
the office of Tents, headed, " The Kynges newe Tent of
" Tymbre:—A payment made for the same for iiiij^{or}
" wekes, that ys to say from the xxiii day of June
" A^o xxxv, Henry VIII., vnto the xxi daye of July the
" next folowyng."

16 July, 35 Henry VIII. An Account, on a folded and
torn sheet of large foolscap, headed thus, " The Kynges
" Newe Tent of Tymbre. Payment made by Nycholas
" Brystowe esquier for the same for the space of
" ix weekes, that ys from the xvi daye of July in
" A^o xxxv^{to} Hen. R. VIII. untill the xxii daye of
" Septembre next folowyng."

17 February 35 Henry VIII. to 22 Nov. 37 Henry VIII.
The Declaracioun of the Accompte made by Sir Raffe
Sadler, knyght, (appointed 12 Feb. 35. Hen. VIII. to be
Highe Treasurer of his Maiesties Warres agaynst
Scotland) of his disbursements in respect to the said wars
against Scotland from 17 Feb. 35 Hen. VIII. to 22 Nov.
37 Hen. VIII. The sum total of receipts accounted for
being 123,709*l.* 11*s.* 0*d.*

10 March, 35 Henry VIII. Patent of grant for life
to Sir George Sadler, knight, and a gentleman of the
privy chamber, of the office of steward of the king's
manors of Nonesuche, Ewell, Estchaym, Westchaym,
Nutton, Bansted, and Walton-on-the-Hill, co. Surrey;
and of the office of bailiff of the same manors; and of
the office of keeper of the king's chief messuage of
None suche manor, together with the keepership of the
king's wardrobe and gardens there.

35 Henry VIII. Account of particulars of Costes and
Charges of the Maskes and Revelles holden at Hampton
Court A^o Regis H. VIII. xxxvi.

16 May, 36 Henry VIII. Indented bill, whereby
Thomas Cawarden, esq., gentleman of the king's privy
chamber, and master of his majesty's tents, and other
officers of the office of Tents, acknowledge that they
have received of Sir John Gresham, knt., for the re-
quirements of the said office certain large stores of
canvas and bokeram.

15 July, 36 Henry VIII. The kinges Tentess and
Pavilions. A payment for fyve wekes and three daies,
That ys to saye from viii June vnto xv of July, . . .
Declaring aswell wages payd vnto all maner of artyff-
cers, as also all maner of provisions and empciouns
bought and provided for the sayd vse and cariage for
the same bothe by lande and by water. The artificers,
to whom payments have been made, are taylors, cord-
wainers, wynders of threde, carpenters, joyners, saw-
yers. Forty large 4to pages.

20 July, 1544. Eight letters from Lords of the
Council to Sir Christopher More, respecting the lewd
and naughty curate of Witley, who for some offence not
precisely stated in the letters is sent to the Tower for
examination, and is thence remitted to Sir Christopher
More for further examination; the dates of the letters
being 20, 25, and 30 July, 6 August, 14, 17, 19, and 29
of Sept. 1544. From the fourth letter of the series, it
appears that the faulty curate, whose name does not
appear in any of the epistles, had " confessed himself
" to have grevously offended, whereby appered his
" malicious and naughty stomacke."

26 July, 1544. Letters from Lords of the Council to
Sirs Mathew Brown, John Gresham, and Christopher
More, knts., and to the sheriff of Surrey. For the
speedy taking of general musters in co. Surrey, and the
making of a true and perfect certificate of the same.

22 November, 36 Henry VIII. Twelve large folio
sheets in a paper wrapper, inscribed "H.R. Charterhouse";
Being an account of payments made in the office of
Tents in " Wages vnto all maner of artyfficers laborers
" and others, as also for provisions and empciouns, and
" carriages of the same bothe by lande and water."

28 November, 36 Henry VIII. Letter, addressed
under the signature and signet of king Henry VIII.,
to the Sheriff and Justices of the Peace of co. Surrey,
enjoining the said magistrates to take a view of " the
" store of corne both whete, rye, maulte, otes and
" barley, and all other kyndes of grayne in all menues
" barnes, houses, and garnardes within our said countie,"
and after making due allowance for the households and
needful seed-corn of the owners thereof, to compel the
said owners to bring weekly to market a reasonable pro-
portion of the remainder, so that it may be sold at
reasonable rates to the people. The magistrates are
further enjoined to put in force the laws against fore-
stallers and regrators.

11 March, 36 Henry VIII. Patent of grant, for life,
to Sir Thomas Cawarden, knt., one of the gentlemen of
the king's Privy Chamber, of the office of Master of the
Revels (" officium magistri jocorum reuelorum et masco-

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Esq.

W. M.
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Esq.

"rum omnium et singulorum nostrorum vulgariter nuncupatorium Renelles and Maskes"), with the mansion, fees, and advails pertaining to the said office, and wages of xli. per annum.

19 April, 36 Henry VIII. Receipt of Edward Culpepyr, D.C.L., for viii. xiiis. iiid. paid by Sir Thomas Carden, knt., in respect of the annuity due to the said Dr. Culpepyr out of the lands of the College of Lingfelde. Also, similar receipts given in four subsequent years.

36 Henry VIII. A Boke of the nombres of the Howsis, Layde up at the Charterhouse anno Regis Henrici VIII. xxxvi^{to} after his gracious coming from Bulloyn. In what parts of the Charter House the moveable houses were stored appears from the headings of the two chief lists of the inventory. "Housis Layde in the South Syde of the church in a chapel," and "Housis layde ouer y^e North syde of the church comyng in." Particulars are given of the king's fyrst lodging and his "Laste lodging."

36 Henry VIII. An Accompt of "Charges as well of stufes and Workmanship of patrons for Cootes and Gierkins made for the Kinges Highnes before his grace went on see last: as also of his Majesties Revelles in Xtmas laste, being in the xxxvith yere of his prosperous reign."

26 and 27 April, 1545. Inventory of goods, chattels, plate, jewels, &c., &c., remayning at the College of Lyngfeld, co. Surrey, at the tyme of its dissolucioun. Also, another copy of the same inventory. Also, papers being rough lists made in the preparation of the same inventory.

15 May, 37 Henry VIII. Inventory of all the goodes, catalles and dettes of John Twisilton citezen and goldsmith of London.

17 July, 37 Henry VIII. Receipt of Richard Browne carpenter and John Pery brycklayer for the sum of 8*l*. paid them by Hughe Losse, gentleman, "for and to wards the reparaciouns of the kinges store howsis at the late Black Fryers in London." Witnessed by Jo. Bernard.

20 July, 1545. Copy of letter from Lords of the Council to the noblemen and gentlemen and commanders of the men of Surrey. Dismissing the men of Surrey to their homes, whilst bidding them keep in readiness to come forward again in arms at a moment's notice.

16 September, 37 Henry VIII. Commission, under Henry the Eighth's signet and sign manual, for the execution of his majesty's resolutions and purposes for the defence of his town of Bulloyn, to Sir Christopher Moore, knt., and James Skynner, esq. Appointing them to collect in the county of Surrey at reasonable prices and rates one hundred and fifty draft oxen with their yokes and other things requisite, and with a strong and able cart to every eight oxen, taking the animals so that only one ox be taken from any one man; and directing them to have the said animals and carriages punctually to the appointed time at Dover, for transport across the sea.

23 September, 37 Henry VIII. Writ, under Henry the Eighth's signet and sign manual, to Sir Christopher More, knt., and James Skynner, esq., directing the said Christopher and James to allow the oxen and carts, which they were ordered to impress by virtue of the warrant of the 16th inst., to remain in their owners' hands till further notice.

2 October, 37 Henry VIII. Receipt of John Bernard "controller of the kynges maiesties tentes and revelles" for 20*l*. paid to him by Houghe Losse, esq., by the hands of Thomas Butcher, "to be ymployd and dystributed vpon the repayrynge and amendinge of the blacke Fryers in London store howse for the seyde tentes and revelles."

1 December, 1545.—The chargis of a good schype callyd the Jamys of Syr Thomas Darssys, knyght, for a viage be the grace of God to be mayd yn Ysland begonne the fyrst day of Desember anno 1545, mayster vnder god for thes present viage Long Sander of Dunwhyche and Marchant Jeffrey Smythe. Covering eight pages of foolscap, this bill of lading gives the particulars, with the cost of each item, of the victuals and provision of the ship, under the heading "Hier after followethe al manner of chargis for the provicion of the schep," to the sum of viii*l*. xviiis. iiid.; the articles of merchandise that made the ship's cargo, under the heading "Hier followethe marchandise of thys present viage, Marchant Geoffrey Smythe," amounting to xxxviii*l*. iiis. id. ob.; a list of the wages, for which the crew had agreed to serve; and a list of the payments on account made to the several individuals of the crew. The wages of "Sander of Dunwhyche Maester vnder god

and for his servant" were xli*l*.; and those of the "Maister Maet and Stuard" amounted to vii*l*. xiiis. iiid. The carpenter received vi*l*. and John Coo the "bootswan" had iii*l*. vis. viii*d*. The ordinary seamen had from xlv*s*. to 1*s*. The names of the crew indicate that they were Suffolk men from Dunwich, the port of their vessel the Jamys. The entire amount of the charges was cxxxiii*l*. xix*s*. viii*d*. This interesting record should be published.

1545. A Rentalle of alle suche landes and tenementes whyche appertaynythe to Sir Cristofer More, knt., in the countye of Surrey. In the xxxvith yere of the reyn of our souereygn Lorde Kyng Henry the eight. The annual value of the manor of Loselye, and the lands, &c. pertaining thereto being at least lxxvi*l*. viiiis. iiid.

22 December, 37 Henry VIII. Receipt of John Bernard for the sum of 40*l*. paid to him by Hughe Losse, esquier, "to be imployd for and vpon the translating repayring and newe flowring the kinges store howsis for his Tentes and Revelles within the late dissolued howse of Black Fryers in London."

Christmas, 37 Henry VIII. Accompt of the charges of the Kinges Highnes Revelles and Maskes in Christemas in the xxxviith yere of the reigne of the soueraigne lorde Henry theight.

21 February 1546. Letter from Lords of the Council to commissioners for a subsidy in the county of Surrey. Directing the speedy and perfect collection of the same subsidy.

37 Henry VIII. An accompt of the charges of the Kinges Highnes Maskes and Revelles in Xtemas in the xxxviiith yere of the Reigne of oure Soueraine Lorde Henry theight by the grace of God, king of Englande.

Michaelmas, 1546. to Michaelmas, 1552. Bleachinglighe. The Accompte of John Dawber and Christopher Chapman church-wardens of the parishe Church of Bleachinglighe from the Feast of St. Mighell tharchangell in the yere of our Lord m^vxlvi vnto the Feeste of Saint Mighell tharchaungell in the yere of oure Lorde m^vlii. Covering nine foolscap pages.

18 October, 38 Henry VIII. Tents. A paymente made by Nycholas Brystowe, esquier, aswell for caryage of the Kynges Hyghnes Tentes, Hales, Pavylyons, Joyned Howses of Tymber, Jottes, Blokes, Tymber Howses from Otlandes to Cobham, repaying the same, &c. &c. &c. As also for Eyring and Drieyng the said Tentes at the Blake Fryers in London which had taken weate vpon the Thames with a soden Tempeste in the night:—from the iiiiith daye of September in the 38 Hen. VIII. vnto the xviiith daye of October next following. Covering 32 large quarto pages.

38 Henry VIII. A collection of bills relating to business of the Office of Tents. Most of these accounts are notes of charges for the carriage of timber and other material, for timber-houses and tents, and for work done by carpenters "vpon the Tymber Howses at Chobham." In a paper-wrapper, inscribed by a recent penman, "Chobham Bills, A^o 38 Hen. VIII., 1546-7. Tents."

3 December, 1546. Copy of the last will and testament of Henry the Eighth. A contemporary writing.

38 Henry VIII. Accompt of John Skynner of revenues takyn to thuse of Raffe Sadler of the Manors of Nonesuch, Bansted and Walton, &c. &c., for a year ended at Michaelmas, 38 Hen. VIII.

38 Henry VIII. A paper, endorsed "Lorde Cobams Howses," being the acknowledgment of William Morgan that he has received for Sir Thomas Caverden xxxviii*l*. iiis. iiid., rent for rooms in the Blackfriars' quarter.—"Nuper domus Fratrum Predicatorum, London. De Domino Cobbehame pro firma cujusdam aule proximo adjacentis dicte magne aule, necnon vnius coquine vocate the Covent Kitchen duorum domorum vocat. ii Larders cum una vacua placea ajacente ad occidentalem partem dicte coquine, necnon unius le Gallery continentis in longitudine xli^{ti} ped^{es} et in latitudine xⁱⁱⁱⁱ pedes jacentis ad orientale finem dicte coquine, Accetum vnius paris graduum ducentium a dicta coquina vsque ad magnum Claustrum in tenura dicti domini Cobbehame pretio existente et insoluto pro septem annis integris finitis ad Festum Sci. Mchis. Archi. Anno xxxviii Regis predicti, quolibet anno ciis. iiid., in toto — xxxviii*l*. iiis. iiid." The rent of the said lodgings is also belynde vnpaid for all the tyme of the reigne of Kyng Edward the Sixte. . . . R. per Willelmum Morgan. Also another receipt for the rent of the same lodgings.

— Henry VIII. Things made and paymentes for the Kinges Maiestie by Antony Totto Serjeaunt Paynter deluyered to Maister Bernard, John Bridgis, John Collyer, Thomas Hale, under Sir Thomas Carden, knyght. The first particular of this bill, for work done

W. M.
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MOLYNEUX,
Esq.

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MOLYNEUX,
Esq.

by Henry the Eighth's serjeant-painter is, "Firste
XX
" delyuered xxix. s. after v. to the c. every of them
" beynge x. ynches longe for lodgynges and stables
" paynted white and grene, price a pece viiij. — lxxviii.
" viiij. Another item of the heraldic painter's bill

XX
(which amounts to ciiiij. vis.) is, "Item delyuered xxxiiii
" lat. hermites of a. alle square of the Kinges armes
" wth the beastes rowned the garter and Kinges worde
" in fyne golde and other colours, price a pece xxxv.
" . . . lili." No date.

— Henry VIII. The charges of Mr. Cawerden for
the furnyre of cxliiij. persones at Newbury. The furn-
iture being military equipment. No date.

— Henry VIII. Bill, prepared for the King's sign
manual, for a grant of the rectory, church and advow-
son of Great Bokeham, co. Surrey, with all lands, build-
ings, &c. pertaining to the same rectory, lately belong-
ing to the now dissolved monastery of Chertsey, to Sir
Christofer More, knt., and his heirs for ever, by the
service of the twentieth part of a knight's fee for all rent
and demands, &c., whatsoever. No date. This document
never received the sovereign's signature.

— Henry VIII. Inventory headed, "Thys be the
" goodyes that I Reynold Cobham founder of y^e
" college of Seynt Peter of Lyngfeld gafe vn to y^e seyd
" college for dewyne seruyce of alle myghty gode."
Together with other undated lists of goods, &c. pertain-
ing to the same college. No date.

— Henry VIII. Fragment of a letter by the arch-
bishop of Canterbury to a right worshipful person,
whose name does not appear, touching the writer's
jurisdiction in the diocese of Winchester. No date.

— Henry VIII. The petition (not dated) to his
sovereign lord, the king, of John Cheyne, late of West-
wodhayne, co. Berks. esquire, for the pardon of his man-
slaughter of Robert Parrys, gentleman, in an affray at
a place called Wasshe Lane in the parish of Newberye,
co. Berks; together with a bill prepared for the sign-
manual of the sovereign, drawn in accordance with the
petition. Also, a duplicate of the same document. No
dates.

— Henry VIII. The surveye of alle the Leades
belonging to (the hospital of) Seynt John's, in Clerken-
well. No date.

— Henry VIII. Bill headed "Here after followeth
" costes and charges of all the payntynge and gylidynge
" off dyuerse thynges made for y^e kynges Reuelles
" at Hamptoncourt." Endorsed, "Nicolas Lysard,
" paynter." No date.

— Henry VIII. (?) "A Dokett made owt of the
" Commyssioners boke in the Countie of Surrey of cer-
" teyn Instructiouns comprehended in a Speecyall Com-
" myssion to the same Commyssioners dyrected, as
" hereafter more particularly is declared." The roll so
headed (made apparently in the time of Henry VIII. or
Edward VI.) exhibits the annual value of the spiritual
and temporal lands, tenements, goods and chattels, &c.
&c., together with the numbers of "ablemen to serve the
" kyng in his werres" and the numbers of "the
" herneys redy for souldyours," of the several hundreds
in the county of Surrey. No date.

— Henry VIII. List of the "towneshippes and
" manners belonging to the Honor of Hampton Courte,
" and being within the rule and governaunce of Sir
" Thomas Hennage, knt., high steward of the same
" Honor"; together with a list of the "Fees and other
" Commodityes within the said honor given by the
" kynges maiestie to Sir Thomas Hennage, knt., for the
" exercising of certen offices there." No date.

— Henry VIII. Piece of a bill, on which appears
the following entry, "Item. For a paynted boke of Mr.
" Hansse Holby making. viij." No date.

— Henry VIII. A Paye Boke For the Banket
House at Hampton Court. No date.

— Henry VIII. A Pay Booke For the Banket
Howse at Hampton Court. One of the records of the
office of the Tents and Revels. No date.

— Henry VIII. An Invitori (*sic*), on a paper roll,
of all the kynges tentes halles and pavilions wythe alle
necessaris therunto belonging, not able to doe no servys
nor p. sure. No date.

— Henry VIII. Inventory on paper roll, torn in
places of the materials, pieces and stuff pertaining to the
halls and tents of the king and his personal attendants.
Containing particulars of, (1) The Kynges Newe Lodg-
ynges, (2) Tymbre Worke and Iron Worke with Ropes
for the seyd lodgynges, (3) Paynted Clothes of dyvers
workes and colours paynted at York for the kynges
seyd newe lodgynges, (4) The kynges lodgynges mad

of tymbre and paynted in maner of brych-work, (5)
Lodgynges had from the olde duches of Northefolke,
(6) Twoo newe doble hales made for horsis in August
A^o H. VIII., xxxiiii^o, (7) Hales and Rounde house metly
good, (8) The kynges olde lodgynges of bocram canvas
and lynyn clothe which were made at Torney, not able
to serue. No date.

— Henry VIII. Bill of an outfit in clothes, &c.
headed, "money leyd out for Mast. Fynes and his wyff."
At the foot, this acknowledgement, "Memorandum that
" thys percels be bowte and receaved be me Thomas
" Fenys a kordynge to my request be my letar sent to
" Master More. Thomas Fenys." Also, another bill
for wedding-clothes headed, "A Remembrance for
" stuffe to be bowgt att London for M^{rs} Fynes." No
date.

— Henry VIII. Letters of licence, under the
king's sign-manual, to Sir Thomas Cawarden, to retain
40 persons, gentlemen or yeomen, and to distinguish
them with his livery, badge, or cognizance, "over and
" besides alle suche persons as dailie attende vpon
" him in his householde or otherwise to whom he
" geveth mete drynke liverie or wages," and also over
and above all persons serving him in respect of any of
his offices under the crown. Only a portion of this
document remains; the part of it that exhibited the
date having been torn away.

1 December to 12 December.—Henry VIII. Account
of George Browne esquier for money by him receyved
of the Ryght Worshipfull Sir Anthonye Browne knyght
to and for the wages of one capteyne at iiij. the daye,
iii. petycapteynes at iij. the daye, viii. gentyllmen beyng
the kynges seruauntes, at xviii. the daye, fyve other
gentyllmen at xiij. the day, one pureviaunte at armes

XX
at iij. the day, one Trumpeter at xvij. the daye, and ciii. i
horsemen at viij. the daye, frome frydaye the firste
daye of December and endynge the Tuesdaye the xiith
daye of the same moneth, both the dayes accounted by
the space of xii. dayes. No date of year.

10 July.—Henry VIII. Letter from Thomas
Philippe, yeoman of the Tents, to Sir Thomas Cawerden
knt., one of the Gentlemen of the King's Privy Cham-
ber. About business in the office of the Tents. No
date of year.

10 June.—Henry VIII. Letter from Thomas Phil-
lyppes, at the office of the Tents, to Sir Thomas Cawarden;
accompanying despatches. Giving a notable touch of
description, the writer says, "Pleasith yt youre wor-
" shipe to aduertysyde that yestesnyght there came a
" post from the courte with two letters, the one the
" post with a horne aboutes hys neke, blowing as he
" came through olde Fyshe Strete to Mr. Hale: the
" other was brought vnto vs to the Blake Fryers with
" sylence. I wolde not haue scyked to haue geven the
" post a crowne to haue hade one blaste blownen with
" his horne at my dore for honor sake." No date
of year. (*Vide* Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.')

9 June.—Henry VIII. Copy of letter addressed
by Henry VIII. to the justices of the peace co. Surrey;
enjoining them to take heed that the bishop and clergy
preach the pure word of God, and denounce the abuses
of the bishop of Rome. No date of year.

31 January, 1 Edward VI. An Invitory takyn (at the
afore-named date) of all his highnes Tenttes, Hales,
Pavilions, Tymber Howses with their appurtenances
and store.—Opening with particulars of the furniture of
"The Kinges oune lodgynges garnished with blew
" bokeram, small braunched," and of "The Kinges
" lesser lodgynges garnished with blew buckeram,
" greate braunched."

10 February, 1 Edward VI. Copy of a charter of inspe-
ximus of an indenture, enrolled in Chancery, whereby on
9 January, 26 Hen. VIII., the abbot and convent of the
monastery of Dureford, co. Sussex, granted for ever to
Christopher More, esq., of Loseley, co. Surrey, the half
of the manor of Compton, *alias* the manor of Westbrege
in Compton, co. Surrey, together with the advowson of
the church of the same parish of Compton.

1 April, 1 Edward VI. Inventory Takyn (at the
afore-mentioned date) by Syr Thomas Cawerden, knyght,
Master of the Kinges Revelles, and John Bernard,
clarke-comptroller of the same, of all suche the kynges
masking, Garmentes with thappurtenaunces, riche
basses and couering of hardes, as were delyueryd owte
of the custody of John Briges, late yoman of the same
into the tucyoun and saff keypyng of John Holte, now
yoman of the same Revelles.—This vellum roll exhibits
a list of "maskyng garmentes for women," as well as
one of disguises for men.

W. M.
MOLYNEUX,
Esq.

10 February, 1 Edward VI. Bill of the garments and divers clothes provided by the office of Revels "for thuse of the Cytie of London agaynste the coronacion."

8 March, 1547. Copy of a letter from lords of the council to the magistrates of a county, on the occasion of recent disorders "in many places of the kinges realme." Urging the local authorities to be more vigilant against disorders.

18 June, 1 Edward VI. Letter, under the king's sign-manual, countersigned by the duke of Somerset, to Sir Thomas Carden. Requiring Sir Thomas to keep in readiness for the king's service four horses meet to serve in the field for a demylance, and to cause apt men to exercise themselves on the same animals.

18 August, 1 Edward VI. Copy (made and certified by Walter Mildmay) of the letters patent, whereby Edward the Sixth granted in perpetuity to Sir Thomas Cawerden and his heirs, "the manoirs of Pishoe, Stoughton-Barrye, and Greate Plumsteede, with all and euery their rightes, members and appurtenances."

3 September, 1 Edward VI. Warrant from the duke of Somerset to Sir Thomas Cawarden, Master of the Tents, to deliver a tent to his grace's "cosyn Sir Frauncis Bryan, knt."

28 September, 1 Edward VI. Bill of "Stuff deliuered in charge to the forsaide Sir Thomas Cawerden knight" the xxviii of September 1 Edward VI. by Edmund de Pigton owte of such stuff as the said received of Sir John Gate, knt., parcell of the late Duke of Norfolk's "stuff, attainted." (*Vide* Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.')

29 September, 1 Edward VI. Inventory (in 5 indented folio sheets, styled on the covering sheet "Inventori of Nonesuche") of goods and articles received by Sir Thomas Cawarden, knight, keeper of the manor of Nonesuche, from Sir Anthony Denny, knight, "keeper" of the kinges maiesties pallaice at Westminster, for the furniture of the king's banquetting house at Nonesuch. The list includes nine "Turquey carpettes" besides "one carpette of fyne tapestry imagery," "one carpett of grene satten embrowdered vpon with sondery of the kinges beastes anticke heads grapes and birdes &c.," and "thirteen carpettes of verders of brode blomes and sondery other sortes lyned throughout with canvas."

28 October, 1547. Letter from the duke of Somerset to his loving frende Sir Thomas Cawerden, knight; begging Sir Thomas to allow the Lord Cobham to have "during his abode here at this instant parlement" the use of "the hall of his lodging at the blacke Freares." Endorsements in writing of the same period on the letter. 1. For the lorde Cobam at the blackfryars. 2. L. Somerset for the hall for the Lorde Cobam. 3. Somerset for the lord Cobam.

11 November, 1 Edward VI. Warrant (signed, Arundell) to Sir Thomas Cawerden, the keeper of the king's wardrobe at Nonesuche, to deliver carpets and other goods to John Hornewolde, auditor of the Lord Protector.

4 December, 1547. A collection of thirteen bills (stitched together) of particulars, relating to matters of expense in the Office of Tents, &c.; the earliest of the series of bills being of the afore-given date, and the latest of 9 Aug. 2 Edw. VI. Also a receipt for "one duble hale conteynynge fyve bredethes," delivered by Rychard Leys to Aluse Bassano, John Anthony Baliani, John Gasper Basiani, and John Etionani Bassano, musycians vnto the qwenes maiestie, out of the stores of Sir Thomas Cardyn, knight, Master of the queen's tents; the date of the acknowledgement being 27 June, 1 Mary.

1 Edward VI. Rentalle of all landes and tenementes appertaynyng to Sir Cristofer More of Loselye, co. Surrey.

1, 2, and 3, Edward VI. Survey and Rental of the manor of Godalmyng: By William Goodwyn, surveyor-general of the royal honors, lordships, manors, &c. &c. in the aforesaid years of Edward VI.

4 February, 2 Edward VI. Copy of a letter from the duke of Somerset in the king's name to Sir Thomas Pope and Sir Mathewe Browne, knyghts, and other commissioners for taking musters in the county of Surrey. Giving directions concerning the musters, &c., ordered in consequence of the threatening aspect of affairs in Scotland. Also, a duplicate of the same letter.

2 April, 2 Edward VI. Copy of a letter under the king's sign-manual and signet, countersigned by the duke of Somerset, to the magistrates of inland shires. For the erection of beacons and the giving timely

alarm to fighting men "to repare sewarde for defence as occasion may serve."

4 April, 2 Edward VI. Lease to Sir Thomas Cawarden, knt., for twenty-one years, of certain vacant ground, with "le Gallereye" built on the same, abutting on Bridewell dicke on the west; also of an adjacent piece of ground called "a kychynyarde," with an old house or kitchen, &c., &c., at a yearly rent of lxviii. viiiid.

6 May, 2 Edward VI. Letter of requisition, under the signet and sign-manual of Edward the sixth, countersigned by the protector Somerset, and addressed to Sir Christopher More, knt., appointing him to provide, by the 10th day of next month, "twoo good and hable" horses or geldinges mete to serve in the feedle for "lighthorsmen, with two apte and mete men to be employed vpon the same," &c. &c. for service against the Scots and their allies.

22 July, 2 Edward VI. Writ under the sign-manual and signet of Edward the Sixth, countersigned by the protector Somerset and addressed to Sir Christopher More, knt. Ordering that Sir Christopher cause the two light horses and the properly equipt horsemen, demanded of him by a previous letter of requisition, to be at Newcastle on the 12th day of next month at farthest, thence to proceed to the reinforcement of the king's "power of" horsemen against the Skottes, and suche others as be "come thither from the bisshop of Rome and others to their aid." Given at Hampton Court.

— September, 1548. The last will and testament of Thomas Elyott of Bramley, gentleman.

10 January, 2 Edward VI. Particulars of the certificate of all the dettes aswel by specialties as othewise remaynyng in thoffice of the Kinges Majesties remembrance of his graces Eschequier at Westminster made the xth of Januarie A^o Sedo. Regis E. VI.

— 2 Edward VI. A note of the yerlie expences of the howshold at Blechyngle of Sir Thomas Carwerden, knyght, A^o sed^o E. Sixth. Covering a charge of 45*l*. for the yearly liveries of clothing of a hundred servants, the sum total of the annual expenditure is 49*l*. 2*s*.

10 March, 3 Edward VI. Inventory of all the goodes, jewelles, and ornaments pertaynyng to the churche of Sutton, co. Surrey.

12 March, 3 Edward VI. An Inventorye of all the plate, jewells, ornaments and bellis within the parissch of Clappham, made by Sirs Thomas Pope and Robert Curson, knyghtes, John Sholte and John Eston esquyers commissioners of the appointed within the hundred of Bryxston in the countie of , Henry Robinson parson of the said parisshe, and William Ansell and Thomas Sewell churchwardens &c. &c. This inventory includes, "Item, ii Syrplusses for the pryste; Item one "Rochette for the clark; Item Dyners and Sondrye "olde clothes stayned and paynted to and for the "doyns of the ceremonies lately vsed in the churche; "Item Dyuers preatye ornamentes somtym vsed for the "dekkinge of ymages."

21 March, 3 Edward VI. Inventory of goodes, plate, &c. &c. in the parish church of Chelsham, co. Surrey.

21 March, 3 Edward VI. Inventory of the plate, jewelles, ornamentes, &c. &c. in the parish church of Katerham, co. Surrey.

21 March, 3 Edward VI. Inventore of the goods, &c. in the parish church of Farlay.

21 March, 3 Edward VI. Inventories of the goodes and ornamentes in the parish churches of Godstone and Horne.

29 May, 3 Edward VI. Warrant (signed by lords of the council) to Sir Thomas Cawarden to prepare and deliver to Thomas Hale, groom, and Thomas Philip clarke, certain "rounde howses, and hales," and ninety-two "romes for soldyours to lye in."

30 June, 3 Edward VI. Writ, under Edward the Sixth's signet and sign-manual, countersigned by the protector Somerset, addressed to Sir Christopher More, knt. Requiring him forthwith to assemble and equip as many men as possible, both horse and foot, his friends, favourers, servants, tenants and others, and to hold them in readiness for service at a moment's notice.

30 July, 1549. Warrant (signed, E. Somerset) to Sir Thomas Carwarden, knight, to deliver to Sir Michell Stanhope "oon long tent with a rounde house."

31 July, 3 Edward VI. Writ (under the sign manual of Edward the Sixth and countersigned by the Duke of Somerset) to Sir Christopher More, knt., ulnager of the counties of Surrey and Sussex. Touching the collection in the said counties of the grant to the king of "viid. "of the pound of the value of euery clothe."

24 August, 3 Edward VI. Warrant (signed, E. Somerset) to the keeper of the king's wardrobe at Nonesuche,

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to deliver by way of loan to the earl of Arundell, the king's chamberlain, hangings and carpets. Dated at Westminster. (Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.')

6 September, 1449. Rental of lands the wiche remaineth Sir Chrys. More's landes. The number of the lands is lxx and the rental amounting to xviii. xis. viiij.

12 September 1449. Terrier and Rental of the lands remaining in the hands of Sir Christofer More, vened and prayed by Thomas Gravesende, John Paroisse, Robert Mellysshe and another person, whose name is illegible.

12 November 1449. Warrant of Lords of the Council to Sir Thomas Cawarden, to make a "rownde howse of" xxiiij. gores, fiiiij. yardes depeth, and of the precisely given dimensions, of canvas and other material at the office of Tents.

4 January, 3 Edward VI. A survey of the king's possessions in and near the Blackfriars, taken by Hugh Lose, esquier.

20 January, 3 Edward VI. The Accompte and Declaracion of Alen Hord made (at the afore-given dates concernynge suche revenues and profytes as he hath receyuid and byn due vnto Syr Thomas Cawarden knyght by reason of the maners of Nonesuche, Bansted and Skelton in the countye of Surrey from the feast of the Annunciation of oure Lady last past vnto the seid xxth day of January, 3 Edward VI.

1549. Tenants and complaints in Newbery. Two papers (so inscribed) laying the grievances of the tenants of Newbury before Mr. (afterwards Sir Thomas) Cawarden.

1549. An Invoice headed "This ys the content of the "Canvas for thusen of the Kinges Maiestes Tenttes."

3 Edward VI. Inventories of goods, chattels, ornaments of the parish churches of Cheyham, Chesendon, Ebbesham, Asheted, Lethered, Fetcham, Wandsworth, Toting-Graueney, Cobham, Stretham, Blechinglye with Horne-Chapel, Chelsham, West Molsey, Kingston-vpon Thames, Farnham, Godston, Temysditton, Walton-on-the-hyll, Camberwell, Essher, Maldon, Long Dytton, Rychemond, Lambeth, Reigate, Tyttesey, co. Surrey.

3 Edward VI. to 39 Elizabeth. Ledger of Leases. A quarto volume (of 230 pages) in a vellum wrapper, into which were copied the more important leases to farms on the Loseley estate, together with grants of offices and bonds, between 3 Edward VI. and 39 Elizabeth. The chronological arrangements of the documents is not free from irregularities, which concur with the state of the writing to indicate that the deeds were not entered at the time of their execution. The main portion of the book seems to have been "posted up" at two separate times. The record contains also rentals of the Loseley estate for the years 1573, 1579, and 1584, and a terrier of all the lands on the property for 1574.

12 March, 4 Edward VI. Patent of grant for life to Sir Thomas Cawarden, knt., and a gentleman of the Privy Chamber, of the office of keeper of the king's manor-house of Stockwell, co. Surrey; and of the office of keeper of the king's chief messuage of his honor of Hampton Court, co. Middlesex; and of the office of keeper of the king's house of "Nonesuche called the "Banketyng House within the park there" co. Surrey; and of the office of steward of the manors of Stokewell, Levchurste and Lambeth Deane, co. Surrey; and of the office of chief-steward of the honor of Hampton Court, aforesaid, together with the place of feodary of the same honor; and of the office of steward of all the king's manors in Newbery, co. Berks; and of the office of bailiff and keeper of the woods of Stokewell manor aforesaid; and of the office of bailiff and collector of the lordship of Hampton Court; and of the office of collector of the manor of Imber co. Surrey; with other minor offices of a similar character.

— April 4, Edward VI. to 23 Sept. 9 Elizabeth. Records of Views of Frank-pledge on the manor of Lowsley from 4 Edward VI. to 9 Eliz. Vellum roll.

26 April, 1550. The last will and testament of Walter Hendle, knight, of Cranbroke.

16 May, 4 Edward VI. Charter, under the great seal, of licence of entry, for William More, esq., son and heir of Sir Christopher More deceased, to enter on lands held by knight's service without proof of age.

4 Edward VI. to 1 & 2 Philip and Mary. The certyficate of Sir Thomas Cawarden, knight, Master of the king and quene their Maiesties' Tents and Revelles. A paper roll of unusual length, setting forth the receipts and disbursements of the two departments throughout 4 Edward VI. and 1 Philip and Mary and 2 Philip and Mary. Containing some curious details relating to the diversions of the court.

4 Edward VI. to 1 & 2 Philip and Mary. The Ledger (containing 200 quarto pages) of the disbursements in the Offices of the Tents and Revels from 4 Edward VI. to 1 & 2 Philip and Mary, inclusive. A carefully kept record.

6 June, 4 Edward VI. to 15 June 1 & 2 Philip and Mary. The account (parchment roll) of Sir Thomas Cawarden's receipts and disbursements in connection with the offices of the Tents and Revels, "all which "saide paymentes and defraying oute of the said treasure "about the said purposes the same Sir Thomas Cawarden "appoynted ouer vnto the charge of Thomas Blagrove, "clerke of the said offices." The sum total of the receipts accounted for being 1,304l. 6s., and the sum of the disbursements being 1,746l. 10s. 3d., there is a balance against the exchequer of 442l. 4s. 3d. "And," the roll ends, "the said accomptante is in surplussage ccccxlvi. iiii. iiiij. Wherevnto is to be added ciii. li. paid by the said accomptante for the rentes as well of two storehousses hyred for thoffice of the Maskes and tentes and of thoffice of the Revelles, and for the dwelling-houses of the said accomptante Mr. of the said office every of them at viij. xiii. iiiij. by the yere. As also for the dwelling-housses hyred by the comptroller the yoman and for the Clerke of the said offices every of them at lxvi. viiiij. by the yere. * * * and also allowed vnto this accomptante for so moche money by him paid vnto John Horwyold auditor aswell for his paynes in casting, trying and ingrossing of this accompte as for the paper, &c. &c. xli. "And the accomptante remaineth in surplussage dcccxlvi. iiii. iiiij."

4, 5, and 6 Edward VI. Account of Sir Thomas Cawarden's disbursements in the office of Tents during the afore-given years. Imperfect.

4, 5, 6, and 7 Edward, and 1 & 2 Mary. The certyficate (paper roll) of Sir Thomas Cawarden knight Master of the Tentes and Revelles, of the charges of certain affaires accomplysshed within those offices, done from the viijth of June in iiiijth yere of the late kinge Edward vntill the xvth daye of June in the fyrste and seconde yere of oure drad soueraigne lord and lady Philipp and Marye. Containing a charge of cccli. for the "Banketyng howses and other charges at Hyde "and Marybone Parkes prepared againste the Marshall "Seynte Androes comynge thether, vpon a warraunte "date the viijth of December 1552 and before that tyme "dewe, ouer and besides cxxxiij. vis. viiiij. which "Lawrence Bradshawe surveyor of the kynges workes "receyued of him vpon a lyke warraunte to defraye in "and towards the same charges amountinge in the hole "to ccccxxxiii. vis. viiiij." Also a charge of clxiiij. xvij. iij. for five masques, set before the court "from "the viijth of January y^e anno vi^e Regis Predicti vntill "the xiiijth of Februarye dicto anno septimo ejusdem "Regis and then seased by occasion of the kinges "sycknes and y^e shewe dyfferred." The last masks of the king's reign are described in the bill as "Fyve "Maskes vidz., a Maske of Greek Woorthyes, a Maske "of Medyxes beinge halfe deathe half man, a Maske of "Bagpypes, a Maske of Cattes, a Maske of Tumblers "goinge vpon theyre handes with theyre feet vpward, "with tooe maskes of torcheberers to them of the playe "of the state of Irelande sett owte by William Baldwyn, "and another playe of children made by Mr. Hawood "apareled garnished and wrought vpon." Also a charge of xli. xvi. iiiij. for "A Playe by the gentillmen of y^e "chappell prepared ageanste the Queenes maiesties "coronacion and played at the Xxistmas folowinge with "the officers and other ministers attendaunte thereon "and that shold els be called vpon in holidays." The particulars of the four masks exhibited between 17th October and 26th March, 1 and 2 Philip and Mary, are especially noteworthy.—Also, another copy of this roll.

3 January 1551. Warrant from Lords of the Council to Sir Thomas Carden, Master of the Revels; for the speedy equipment of the eight counsellors of the appointed lord of Misrule for the king's house, in accordance with a previous warrant which Sir Thomas has not perfectly executed. (Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.')

Twelfth Even., 1551. Warrant (signed, T. Darcy), notifying the king's pleasure that Sir Thomas Cawden, knt. should "vpon the sight hereof deliuer vnto John "Birche and John Browne the kinges entrelude players, "bringers herof, such garmentes" as may be "mete and "necessarye for them and their thre fellowes to play an "entrelude in before his highnes to-morowe at night." Dated from Greenwich. (Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.')

5 January, 1551. Warrant from Lords of the Council to Sir Thomas Cawarden, knt., one of the gentlemen of the king's Privy Chamber, to provide suitable costumes for "two personages which to morow at night shalle

W. M.
MOLYNEUX
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MOLYNEUX,
Esq.

"play a dialogue before the kinges majestie," in accordance with the requirements of Sir Thomas Chaloner, who will declare how the dresses "are to be trymmed." (*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

5 February.—Letter from Mychaelle Stanhope to Sir Thomas Cawarden, knt., written at the Lord Protector's order, and notifying the "lorde protector's pleasure" that "Sir Thomas should "cause garmentes to be made for vi maskes whereof the kinges majestie shalbe oon and the residue of his stature, and vi other garmentes of like bignes for torchebearers, with convenient diligence, so as the same be in arraydynes "against Sondaye next at the vttermost." (*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

22 February, 1551. Copy of a letter from the earl of Northampton to William More, esq. For the discovery and correction of evil persons who hunt without licence in Guldeforde Park.

15 March 1551. Copy of warrant from Lords of the Council Sir Thomas Carden, knt., master of the Tents. To furnish canvas and tents for the accommodation of the workmen engaged on the works for the conveyance of water to Windsor Castle.

28 June to 29 July 1551. Account of the particulars of charges for building "The Banketing Howse in Hyde Park."

8 July 1551. A Boke of chargis for floyars, pake-threde, twyne, hoppes, garlandes and alle other maner of necessarys for the bankytt howse in Hyde Parke, beginning this viii day of July.

8 July, 5 Edward VI. Account-Book of Mennes Wagis by the day occupied in providing and carrying of alle maner of floures and other necessarys for the banket house at Hyde Park, from London and else where begynnyn on the viiith day of July anno Regis Edwardi Sexti quinto.

16 October 1551. Copy of a letter from Lords of the Council to the Magistrates of Surrey, for the maintenance of order under the imminent perils of the moment. Endorsed "Letter for good ordre at the apreheynson of "Somerset." Imperfect.

2 November 1551. Lists of the names of the Privy Councillors in the last year of Henry VIII. and in the time of Edward VI. till 2 November 1551.

24 November 1551. Warrant under king Edward the Sixth's sign-manual, to Sir Thomas Carden, knt., Master of the Revels; to provide furniture for their bases and horses to the earl of Warwick, Sir Henry Sydney, Sir Henry Nevill and Sir Henry Gate, knights. Given at Westminster. (*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

Christmas Day, 1551. Warrant from Lords of the Council to Sir Thomas Carden, knt., to provide out of the stores in his office a suitable equipment for the recently "appointed lord of mysrule to be in his highnes "houshold for the twelve dayes." (*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

Christmas day, 1551. Warrant from Lords of the Council to Sir Thomas Caverden, knt.; To deliver requisite apparel for the king's players, to one of them who is the bearer of the warrant. Dated from Grenewiche. (*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

30 December 1551. Warrant from Lords of the Council to Sir Thomas Caurden, knt., one of the gentlemen of the Privy Chamber; to provide apparel for George Ferrers, the appointed lord of mysrule in his majesty's house, and for his three pages, eight counselors, one tumbler, and twenty-four servants. Dated from Greenwich. (*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

30 December 1551. Warrant from Lords of the Council to Sir Thomas Caurden, knt.; to furnish with all speed "and delyner to George Ferrers the lorde of "Mysrule of his majesties howse such apparell and "furniture for himself and his men for his seconde "lyvery in like sort and number as" the first livery already provided by Sir Thomas for the said lord of mysrule. Dated from Greenwich. (*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

1551. Latin speech delivered by the Bishop of Ely to the French king Henry II., on the occasion of the presentation of the order of the Garter to the said sovereign.—Also on the same paper, (1) List of the Electors of Germany, (2) Latin prophecy of the fortunes of Charles the Fifth.

Edward VI. A Tract (covering six foolscap pages) "Agaynst Edward duke of Somerset falsely usurpinge "the name of Protectour." Declaring the duke worthy of shameful death for his robberies, briberies, extortions, and divers treasons against the king's honor and interest, as well as for his hateful endeavours to secure to himself and his heirs the succession to the crown, by inducing the princesses Mary and Elizabeth to

relinquish their titles to the throne. The opening paragraph of the paper makes reference to the pernicious influence of the protector's wife, "that imperious "and insolent woman his wif, whose ambytyous wytt "and mychevous perswasions ledd hym and dyrectyd "hym even also in the weighty affaires and gouernement of the realme to the grete harme and dishonour "of the same and to the more grete perill of the kinge "oure soueraign lordes estate as is apparant by the "sequele thereof." Speaking of the parasites and greedy adventurers, who were glad to act as the protector's instruments, the writer says, "and suche kinde of "vile men hou dere they were vnto hym John Bougham "his oon hand in Willshire, Sir Miles Partriche his "other hand in Gloucestershire, his customer of "Southampton in Hamshire, and Piers Cowrtney his "mynyster in Devonshire, and suche other his "mynysters, what kinde of men they are!"

5 Edward VI. An estymate of the charges &c. abowte the kinges his Maiesties Revelles and Tentess.

5 Edward VI. An Estymate (on a paper roll) of the charges of diuers and sondry accomplyshed done and fynyshed aboute the kinge his majesties Revelles and Tentess in this aforesaid yeare.

5 Edward VI. Att the Triumphe of Horsemen. The charges of the makyng and garniture of twelfe barbes for greate horses and eighte caparisons for lyght horses with theyr trappours and complete furnytur prepared and made in y^e kynge his Majesties revele &c. &c. at Christmas of the said yeare. A single bill on a small paper roll.

— Edward VI. Letter from the duke of Somerset to Sir Christopher More, knt., vlnager of Surrey and Sussex. Directing him to reside within the limits of his said office, for the more effective and speedy collection of the relief on woollen cloths granted to the king in the last parliament. No date.

5 Edward VI. to 1 & 2 Philip and Mary. Part of a roll of charges and expenses in the office of The Revels, from 5 Edward VI. to 1 & 2 Philip and Mary.

— Edward VI. An Inventory of lands and possessions in Dorsetshire, formerly pertaining to Edward late duke of Somerset, attainted and convicted of felony.

10 May, 6 Edward VI. Grant for life, by Richard Sackville, knt., chancellor of the Court of Augmentations and Revenues, of the office of steward of his manor of Whitleye, co. Surrey, to William More, esq. Also, the same Sir Richard Sackville's warrant to the keeper, or his deputies of Whitleye Park, to allow the same William or his assigns yearly to kill and take with dogs or bows in the same park a buck in summer and a doe in winter.

30 June, 1552. Copy of a letter from the earl of Northampton to William More, gentleman. Appointing Mr. More to be the writer's provost-marshal for the county of Surrey.

15 September, 6 Edward VI. Inventorie of alle the Juelles, Ornamentes and Belles of the parishe church of Wannesworth co. Surrey.

25 September, 6 Edward VI. Inventorye of all the platte, juelles, ornamentes, belles within the peryshe church of Camerwell in the countie of Surrey made between Sir Thomas Carden knight, John Scotte, Nicholas Lec, comysioners by the kynges maiesty aponted within the hundrethe of Bryxtone, co. Surrye, of the one pertye, and Robert Olyffe, William Godderde of the same peryshe one the other pertys.

26 September. Edward VI. Inventories of the goodes, plate, juelles, &c. &c. in the parish churches of Bedington and Clapham, co. Surrey.

9 October, 6 Edward VI. Inventory of the goods, ornaments, &c. in the parish church of Warlingham.

12 October, 6 Edward VI. A survey of certen landes tenements and other hereditamentes and possessions of the righte worshipful Sir Thomas Cawarden, knight, &c. &c. within the precincts of the late Blacke Fryers by London, taken by Thomas Blagrove and — Bocher.

17 October, 6 Edward VI. Return of a jurye (William Cansten and George Ridlei, foremen), respecting the ornaments, &c. &c. in the church at Oxsted in the hundred of Tanridge, co. Surrey.

17 October, 6 Edward VI. The return of the jury (William Bisske and John Woodman, foremen), charged by Sir Thomas Caurden and Sir Thomas Saunders, knights, John Scott and Nicholas Leighe esquyers, commissioners from ourre soueraigne lorde the kyng; respecting the state of the parish church of Chepsted, in the hundred of Reigate, co. Surrey, together with an inventory of the goods, ornaments, &c. in the said church. Similar returns by the same jury, charged by the same commissioners, respecting other churches of

W. M.
MOLYNEUX,
Esq.

other parishes in the same hundred, viz. the parishes of Leighe, Backland, Beechworth, Chawlewoodde, Horle, Notende. Also, a similar return (dated 30 September) of another jury, whose names have been cut from the paper, respecting the parish church of Burstowe *alias* Brystow. Also the return of a jury, presided over by the "dame Elizabeth Coppley wydowe the laite wyf" of Syr Roger Coppley knyghte late departyd," respecting the church of Gatton in the hundred of Reigate, dated 17 October, 6 Edw. VI.

18 October, 6 Edward VI. Inventories of all the ornamentes, bells, plate, jewels, &c. &c. of the parish churches of Barmoudsey, Barns, Battrychsey, (Battersea), Marten, Mortlake, Stretham and Wymbledon, co. Surrey.

19 November 1652. Letter from Sir William More of Loseley, knight, to Sir Harrie Jernynham, knight; touching a matter in dispute between them, in respect to which it had been arranged that they would abide by the arbitrament of Mr. Serjeant Sowthcote (arbitrator for Sir Harrie), and Mr. Onesloo (arbitrator for Sir William).

12 December, 6 Edward VI. Inventory taken by a jury of the goods, ornaments, &c. &c. in the parish-churche of Tanridge.

27 December.—Edward VI. Letter from Lords of the Council to Sir Thomas Carden, knt., Master of the Revels; requiring Sir Thomas, in the king's name, to provide a fool's coat with a hood for Smyth, whose present apparel is unsuitable, and "sixteen liveries more," with all possible speed. Dated from Greenwich. (*Vide* Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.')

31 December, 1552-3. Warrant from Lords of the Council to Sir Thomas Carden, knt., Master of the king's Revels; to provide out of his office all requisite furniture for "a certeyn Tryumphe of Cypide to be showed to hys hyghnes upon xiith nyght accordyng to a propozicion to be sent yow subscribed with the hande of Syr George Howard." (*Vide* Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.')

31 December. 1552. Warrant from Lords of Council to Sir Thomas Carden, knt., Master of the kinges Revels, to provide clothing and necessities to George Ferrers, gentleman, and his band; the said George Ferrers having been appointed "to the shewing of "certaine pastimes before his highnesse this Christmas." (*Vide* Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.')

6 Edward VI. The Inventory Indentyd and made the — day of — in the syxe yere of Kyng Edward the syxt Betwene Sir Thomas Carden knyght John Scott esquier and — Lee, esquier, commyssioners by comyssion apoyntyd within the hundred of Bryxton in the countie of Surrey on the one partie, and Thomas Hamond and Rychard Hylton paryshioners of the parysshe of Putney in the Forseid Countie on the othyr partie, of all the jewelles plate belles and othyr ornamentes whiche dyd belonge to the seide chyrche of Putney, sythen the fyrst yere of y^e reigne of seid soueraigne lord the kyng.

6 Edward VI. Another inventory of all the goodes, juelles, plate and ornaments in the parish church of Putney, co. Surrey.

1552? Letter from George Ferrers, lord of Misrule in the king's household, to Sir Thomas Cawarden, Master of the Revels: conveying suitable requests in humorously extravagant language. The epistle is not dated, but the following passage shows that it was not penned in his first period of official lawlessness: "Againe how I shall cum into the courte, whether "vnder a canopie as the last yeaere, or in a chare "trivmphall, or vpon some straunge beast, that I "reserve to yow." (*Vide* Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.')

6 Edward VI. An account of money disbursed in the Office of Tents, in wages.

1552-1554. Portion of a Letter-Book kept in the office of the Tents and Revels, entitled "The Copie of "the Councelles letters for the receipt of money for "Tentes and Revelles."

1552. Inventory of the goods and ornaments in the church of Redderyth in the year 1552; with the wardens accounts for the same year.

6 Edward VI. A Bole Abstract (on a paper roll) declarynge the charges of thapparrell and furnytur of George Ferrys apoynted Lorde of Mysrule in the courte duringe the tyme of Crystemas and his retynewe with the garnyshinge and dressyng of certen properties and vtensiles then occupied to that purpose, prepared and delyvered oute of the kinges majesties revelles by Sir Thomas Cawarden, knt., master of the same . . . between the xxiiith of December Aⁿ v^{to} Regis Edward sexti and the vith of January next ensuing.

6 Edward VI. Inventorie of goods, chattels, ornaments, &c. of the parish churches of Chelsham, Farlay, Lingfeld, Woldingham, Tattesfeld, Blechingley, Godstone, Tanridge, Crowherst, Warlyngham, Chipsted, Leighe, Bukland, Burstow, Nottfeld, Gatton, and Beechworth, co. Surrey.

6 Edward VI. An estimate (on a paper roll) of the contentes and valewe of soche parcelles and stuffe as was delyvered owte of the storehouses of the kinge his Maties Revelles and Tentes to be employed to the furnytur of the lorde of Misrule and his retynewe apoynted in the Courte to that purpose duringe the tyme of Cristmas anno predicto. Also, another estimate of the same kind for another year on a roll from which the date has been torn. (*Vide* Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.')

27 January, 1553. Inventory of "certaine munitions and barneis of Sir Thomas Caurden knt. taken by the lorde William Howard, lorde Admiralle."

28 January, 1553. Inventory of harness and military munitions despatched from Blechingley by Sir Thomas Saunders, sheriff, co. Surrey, and William Saunders, of Ewell, esq., for delivery to lord William Howard.

28 January, 1553. Memorandum of armour and military munitions despatched from Blechyngly by Mr. Saunders, sheriff, and Mr. Saunders of Ewell, for delivery to Lord Wyllyam Howarde, Lorde Admirall.

29 January, 1553. Memorandum of artillery and military munitions taken at Blechingley, and delivered to Sir Thomas Saunder, sheriff, and Mr. Saunder of Ewell.

29 January, 1553. Inventory of "Parcelles of artyllery "and munysyons deliuerede to Sir Thomas Saunders "and Wyllyam Saunders of Ewell, esquere, owte of "tharmory of Sir Thomas Cawarden, knight, at "Blechynglye."

29 January, 1553. Memorandum of parcels of artillery and warlike munitions, taken from Sir Thomas Cardyne, and delivered at the Tower. Endorsed, "Oute of the "towards boocerkes."

30 January, 1553. Bill of particulars of harness, pertaining to Sir Thomas Cawarden, knt., delivered at the Tower by his servant William Saunders.

20 May, 1553. Letter from the earl of Northumberland to Sir Thomas Cawarden. Begging Sir Thomas "to "apoynt out a couple of fayre maskes, oon of men and "another of women," to perform before the noble company who will assemble on Thursday next to celebrate the marriage of one of the writer's children with one of the lord of Suffolk's children, and also to celebrate the simultaneous marriage of "another of my "said lordes" (i.e. Suffolk's) "daughters with the erle "of Pembroke's son," as well as the marriage of lord Hastings with another of the writer's daughters.

15 June, 7 Edward VI. Receipt of Arthur Stourton-esq., collector, for copes, vestments, and tyssues, &c. &c. delivered to him by the commissioners appointed "to collect church goods and ornaments, &c. in the hundreds of Farneham, Godalmyng, Woking, Godleygh, Blakehethe, and Wotton, co. Surrey. Also, the acknowledgment of Sir Edmond Peckham, knt., for seventy-five pounds six shillings paid him by the same commissioners for church goods sold in the same hundreds.

15 June, 7 Edward VI. Receipt of Laurens Stoughton for goods, ornament, vestments, &c. delivered to him by the commissioners appointed to collect such articles in the churches of the parishes of the hundreds of Farneham, Godlemyng, Woking, Godley, Blackethe and Wotton, co. Surrey. Also, the receipt of John Ward for lxxxvi. xiii. and xid. levied by the same commissioners by the sale of church goods in the same hundreds.

18 June, 7 Edward VI., Surrey. The certyfyate yndented of suche redye moneye Plate and Copes of cloth of Golde and Tyssue as Laurence Stawghton William More and Rychard Byden, commyssioners emongeste others devydyde in to the hundredes of Farneham, Godalmyng, Okyng, Godleye, Blakeheth and Wotton within the seyd covute of Surrey for the collectinge of churche goodes have by vertu of a comyssyon to them and others in that behalfe by the Kinges Maiestye, Berynge date the xxth day of April last past, levied to his Highnes use and by them payed and delyverede accordyng to the forme and effecte of

the seyd comyssyon. Besides "iiii vli. xiii. xid. in "redye money, ccccvii oz. vndefacyde plate, and "cccci oz. defacyde plate," the certificate covered "twenty copes and other pecys of clothe of golde of "dyvers sortes."

17 December. Copy of a letter from lords of the council to the commissioners for the assessing and levying of

W. M.
OLYNEUX,
Esq.

the next and last payment of the relief granted to the king by act of parliament. Date of year not given.

15 February.—Edward VI. Copy of a letter of Lords of the Council to the Sheriff and Magistrates of co. Surrey. Ordering inventories to be made of all the goods, chattels and ornaments, &c. of all the parish churches in the county.

—Edward VI. Petition of some 22 inhabitants of the parish of St. Nycholas in Guldeforde, co. Surrey, "To the right Worshipful the Kynges Majesties Comysioners assigned within the county of Surrey for the collection and sale of Churche Goodes in the same county." Praying that the petitioners may not be required to restore, but may be discharged of their responsibility touching, a certain portion of the money raised by the sale of church goods, which portion has been expended in repairs of the parish church. "Where," says the petition, "youre orators hadd within ther parishe church serteine plate as crosses and censers which were not to be vsed by reason of the godly alteracioun of oure relygyoun and also percevyng the coman robberyng of churches that of late was vsed within the saide shere and nere vnto youre orators, (as your good masterships doth well kno), and ther parish churche the beyng not only in greate ruyn and decay, but also framed and faycouned . . . lyke a papysticall cell of Rome; and your orators not knowynge or conceyving any restraynt or commandement not to sell the same plate (althoughe an Inventory was before taken therof), whiche Inventory your orators thought to be done only as a restraynt that Churche wardens and others the parishioners shold not imbesell the same to ther private vses. They your orators of ther coman assent, beinge specially moved therunto for the causes abovesaide, dyd sell ther saide churche plate, partly to repaire reforme and alter ther sayde churche, and partly to put the overplus therof in the saf custody . . . of the same churche. This done sodenly came forth the severall proclamaciouns for the . . . of the kynges Majesties coyne, whereby the money taken for the saide plate (other then that whiche was leyde out vpon the saide churche) was dymynished and abated to the half, which abatement and losse, yf you orators sholde restore and make goode to the kynges Majistie, it wolde be to ther vtter vndoyngne."

—Edward VI. Letter from the Lady (afterwards Queen) Elizabeth, signed "Your louinge frende Elizabeth," to Sir Thomas Cawerden, knt., and one of the gentlemen of the Privy Chamber. Thanking Sir Thomas for his gentle treatment of one of the writer's servants, and his readiness to do her good service; and assuring him that she will credit no evil thing said of him by one Mansill, whom she would not have received, had she known his evil inclination and worse life. (*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

—Edward VI. Letter, signed George Howard and addressed to Sir Thomas Cawerden, knt., notifying the council's pleasure respecting an interlude to be set before the court on the ensuing Twelfth Night. Endorsed "Sir George Howard's devyes for a playe of Cupid." No date. (*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

—Edward VI. Letter from the earl of Northumberland to Sir Thomas Cawerden. Requiring Sir Thomas to give instructions and provide requisite materials for the proper equipment of a Lord of Misrule to Mr. Ferrys, who has been appointed by the king to be his lord of Misrule in these present holydays. Written in haste on "Sunday at vth in the evening." No other date. (*Vide Kempe's Loseley MSS.'*)

8 July, 1553. Notable letter from Lords of the Council to the deputy lieutenants, the sheriff and justices of the county of Surrey.

After our ryght hartie commendacions: Thies shalbe to signify vnto you that the Lady Mary being at Honsdon is sodenly departed with her trayne and famly toward the sea coast of Norfolk vpon what occasion we knowe not; but as yt ys thought eyther to flye the realme or to abide there sume foreyne power, intending by syche vngodly meanes and wayes to disturbe the commune quyet of this realme, and to resist syche ordinaunces and decrees as the kynges majestie hath sett forth and established for the succession of thimperial crowne of this realme after his deceasse, if God shall call him owt of this lief without issue of his owne body. Wherefore to avoide the danger that may ensewe to the state, and to preserve the realme from the tyranny of foreyne warres which by the said Lady Maries vngodly pretenses maye be brought into this realme to the vtter ruine and distruction of the same. We have thought good to require and charge you, not only to putt your-

selves in a readynes after your best power and manner for the defense of our naturall cuntree against all syche attemptes, but likewise exhort you to be ready vpon an howers warning with your said power to repayre vnto vs and to stand fast to sicke ordinaunces as be prescribed vnto vs by his majestie signed with his owne hande and sealed with the Great Seale of England, the which we shall cause to be imparted vnto you with as convenient speede as we maye. And in the meane tyme we require and pray you to take syche goode ordres for the maintenaunce of the contynuall watches in every place withine that shyre, as no styrrer nor vprorer be attempted, but that the doers thereof be by your industries and pollicyes stayed and the styrrers apprehended, and aduertisementes sent vnto vs by you from tyme to tyme as occasion shall serve. And thus we byd you right hartely well to fare. From Grenewich the viiith of July 1553. Your louing frendes.—T. Cant', T. Ely, can', Winchester, Northumberland, J. Bedford, W. North', Arundell, F. Huntynghdon, Pembroke, Richard Cotton, T. Darcy, G. Cobham.—A note under the superscription indicating that the bearer of the letter was instructed to deliver it to "Mr. Carden and Mr. Saunders."

9 July, 1553. Warrant of Lords of the Council to Sir Thomas Cawarden, knt., to deliver goods out of the office of the tents.

11 July, 1 Jane. Writ under the sign manual and signet of Lady Jane Grey, dated from the Tower of London and addressed to the marquis of Northampton, lieutenant of Surrey, and to the deputy-lieutenants and magistrates of the same county. Announcing that she this day makes her entry into her "Towre of London" as rightfull Quene of this realme, and expressing confidence that her cousin the said marquis will do all in his power to maintaine her in her "rightfull possession of this kingdome and to disturbe repell and resist the fayned and vntrue clayme of the lady Mary" "basterd daughter to our grete vnclie Henry the eight" "of famous memory." Her highness confirms the commission of lieutenantancy addressed to the Marquis by the late king Edward the Sixth, and promises soon to renew the same by letters issued under our own great seal.—(*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

16 July, 1 Jane. Letter addressed from the Tower of London, under the signet and sign-manual of "Jane the Quene," to the sheriff, magistrates, and other gentlemen, of the county of Surrey; whereby the said gentry and other folk of Surrey are admonished to remain true and steadfast in their allegiance to her highness, the justice and soundness of whose title to the crown of England, as set forth in her recent proclamation, are obvious to all who consider the same with reason and wisdom.—(*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

16 July, 1553. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Sheriff and Justices of the Peace for the county of Surrey.

After our most hartie commendacions, Albeit it hath been heretofore openly published in all partes of this realme by open proclamacions letters and many other wayes, vpon what groundes of nature, justice, and common ordre, our most gracious Sovereign Lady Queen Jane is presently invested, and in just possession of thimperial crowne of this realme of England, France, and Ireland with all authorities, rights, and pre-eminences thereunto belonging, Yet forasmuche as the Lady Mary, bastard daughter of the noble Prince King Henry theight, seeking dayly more and more by all wayes and means she cane to stirre and move sundry of the nobles, gentlemen and others the Quenes Majesties subjectes to rebellion, ceassith not to spread and sett furthe most traytorously sundry vntrue reportes of our Sovereign Lady Quene Jane, and falsely also of some of vs of her Majesties Privey Counsell, We haue thought good by thies our letters to open and declare vnto you in few woordes the very trueth and originall ground of this matter. Which is that our late Master and Sovereign Lord King Edward the Sixt considering that, if the Crowne Imperiall of this Realme shuld haue descended to his bastard sister the Lady Mary, it should haue been prejudicialle to alle those that be of the whole blood descended of thimperial Crowne of this Realme: And been occasion of thutter dishereson of all personages descended of the blood royalle, and a mean to the bringing in of straung-ers. Whereof was like to haue folloed the bondage of this Realme to the old servitude of the Antichriste of Rome, The subversion of the true preaching of Goddes worde, and of thauncient lawes, vsages, and liberties of this realme; did first in his lief tyme will declare and limette the said Imperiall Crowne to remayne in suche sorte and ordre as we and

W. M.
MOLYNEUX,
Esq.

W. M.
MOLYNEUX,
Esq.

our posterities by the grace of God might be well assured to live many yeres under Princes naturally borne in this Realme, and loonly legation, and descending of the blood royall of the same. Vnto which his pleasure being by him said in his royal person openly declare vnto vs long before his death, not only We and every of Vs being of his Majesties Privie Counselle did consent and subscribe, but the most parte of all the nobilitie of this Realme, Judges, the Mayor and Aldermen of London, and many other grave personages of good reputation did also subscribe and agree, According to which limitation and agreement of the states aforesaid, our said Sovereign Lady is presently in actual and reall possession of the said imperial Crowne, not by any speciall procurement of particuler men, but by the full consent and agreement of the hole state as is aforesaid, Wherevnto as we did at the beginning with good deliberacion assent and agree vpon many just and good groundes; so doo we still holly remayne and God Willing minde alwayes to remayne of that same concord to mainteyne and defend to the death our said Sovereign Lady Quene Janes just title during our lives. Sorry we be that thies vnnatural seditions and tumultes stirred by the said bastard daughter to the great danger of this Realme shuld in this sorte disquiett you or any others of the Quenes Majesties subjectes: for the stay whereof, if it might haue liked her to haue been contented with the honorable state she was by the noble Prince Henry the Eight left in, and by our late Sovereign lord and master King Edward the Sixt confirmed and increased, nothing hath byn on our behalf omitted. But considering that through the counsell of a nombre of obstinate papistes she forsaketh as by her seditious proclamacions may appere the just title of supremacie annexed to thimperialle Crowne of this Realme, and consequently to bring in again the miserable servitude of the Bussshop of Rome, to the great offence of Almighty God and vtter subversion of the whole state of the realme, The Quenes Majestie hath appointed our very good lord the Duke of Northumberland and with him the lord Marques Northampton, the Erle of Huntingdon, the Lord Admirall, and other noble men to goo forward for the stay of the said seditions and tumults. Whereof, as we haue at good length made you Privey by thies our letters; so we doubt nothing, but considering your dueties to Almighty God, your natural sovereign lady Quene Jane *** you will conforme yourselve to the common *** peace and concorde of the nobilitie and state of *** Travailing by all wayes and meanes that *** rebellious and tumultes vpon any pretence of *** daughters vnlawfull clayme or otherwise *** and the authors or procurers of any suche *** punished. Whereby you shall not only *** punishment of the lawes ordeyned for suche as shall attempt anything against their Sovereign lord or lady being in possession of the Imperial Crowne; but also be well assured to finde our saide sovereign lady Quene Jane your good and gracious lady, and vs most willing to further any your reasonable suites when occasion shall serve. And so fare you moste heartely well.—From the Toure of London, the xvith of July 1553.

Your assured Louing freendes,

P. Cant^r, T. Ely, can^c, Winchester, J. Bedford, H. Suffolk, Arundell, F. Shrewsbury, Pembroke, T. Darcy, G. Cobham, and R. Ryche.—The letter is greatly worn and defaced; and at the points indicated by asterisks in the above copy the writing has been torn away.

16 July, 1553. Warrant, dated at the Tower, from the duke of Suffolk to Sir Thomas Carden, master of the tents; for a supply of tents "mete to be occupied heare in the Tower for lodgyng of thoes men whiche are appoynted to remayn here for the better garde of the same."

19 July, 1 Jane the Queen. Warrant under the Lady Jane Grey's signature to Sir Thomas Cawarden, master of her tents, to deliver four tents to her "beloved father" and counsellor the Duke of Suffolke."

19 July, 1 Mary. Letter to Sir Thomas Carden, knt. signed by Henry Burgavennye, Charles Lord Nevill, son and heir apparent of the earl of Westmoreland, T. Wyat, Thomas Moyle, Thomas Kemp, Thomas Fynche, Hughe Cartwright, R. Southwell, George Darell of Calehill, George Vane, Hugh Catlyn and Thomas Witton. Announcing the signers' proclamation of Mary Tudor to be queen, and their denunciation of the lady Jane Grey as a traitor.

21 July, 1 Mary. Warrant, issued by the earl of Arundell (by virtue of special authority accorded to him as steward of the royal household) to Sir Thomas Cawarden, keeper of the Nonesuche parks, to furnish two buck of the season for the said household. Also

six other warrants of the same nature and purpose, dated by the earl of Arundell, 27 August and 24 December, 1 Mary; 17 September, 30 September, 2 Mary; 1 December, 3 Mary; and 25 November, 5 Mary.

27 August, 1 Mary. Warrant (signed, Arundell and Robert Rochester) to the keeper of the "elder parke of "Nonesuche," to slay two bucks of the season within his "said office," and to bring the same on Wednesday, 24 August, to her majesty's honour of Hampton Court, or wherever else her highness may be on the night of that day. (*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

26 Septemb. 20, 1553. Warrant, dated from the manor of St. James's, under the signet and sign-manual of Queen Mary, to Sir Thomas Cawarden, Master of the Revels; to deliver to two gentlemen of the chapel royal necessary garments and furniture for a play to be performed, in accordance with the precedents of past times, by the gentlemen of the queen's chapel on the feast of her highness's coronation. (*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

Saint John's day, 1553. Letter from George Ferrers to Sir Thomas Cardyne, knt. Begging Sir Thomas to furnish the writer with xii hobby-horses, hunters' apparel for seven persons, vi coats of livery, a costume for a juggler, and other dresses for sportive use. Given at Greenwich. (*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

27 December, 1 Mary. Warrant under the Queen's sign-manual to Sir Thomas Cawarden, to deliver to Sir Francis Freston, cofferer of the queen's household, "certain paus of yron with grates which wer employed for "keping of fyer yn the tentes of oure most dear father "king Henry theight."

30 December, 1 Mary. Accompt of Alen Hord made to Sir Thomas Cawarden, knt., as well for alle suche fees as is graunted to the seyd Sir Thomas for kepyng of the Qwenes place parkes gardeyn and warderobe atte Nonesuche in the countie of Surrey and for the stuardshype of the maners of Bansted, Walton, Estchayam and Westchayam in the seyd countie for one whole yere.

25 January, 1 Mary. Warrant, under the queen's signet and sign-manual, to Sir Thomas Cawarden, knyght, to muster and arm as many horsemen and footmen, his servants, as possible, and hold them in readiness to march for the suppression of Wyat's rebellion; with further orders to exercise vigilance in maintaining order, and apprehending spreaders of false news in his own especial neighbourhood. (*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

26 January, 1 Mary. Paper exhibiting copies of the three following documents, (1.) Queen Mary's warrant, under her signet, dated, on above-stated day, from St. James's manor, to the sheriff of Surrey and Sussex, and all her lieges of the same cos., to aid and obey in all things the lord William Howard, lord Admiral of England, commissioned for the execution of certain affairs in cos. Surrey, and Kent. (2.) Warrant, dated on Sunday, from his house at Reigate, and addressed by the said Lord William Howard to Sir Thomas Saunder, sheriff of Surrey, and W. Saunder, to seize and remove from Mr. Caurden's house all his ordnance and military stuff. (3.) Another warrant (dated from Reigate on 29 Jan. 1 Mary) addressed by lord William Howard to Sir Thomas Saunder, William Saunder, and all the queen's lieges in Surrey, for the seizure and removal from Blechingley of all Sir Thomas Caurden's "harneis "weapons pounes and munitions of warre and horses." (*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

29 January, 1 Mary. Receipt of Sir Thomas Saunder, knt., and William Saunder of Ewell, esq., for certain parcels of armour, taken by virtue of her majesty's warrant, of the lady Elizabeth Cawarden. (*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

29 January, 1 Mary. Inventory of "suche harnes "wepons and artyllarye as Sir Thomas Saunders, knt. and William Saunders esquire received by bill the "xxixth day of Januarye in the fyrst yere of Quene "Mary."

29 January, 1 Mary. Inventory of "harneys lefte in "the Armory of Blechingly, y^e xxixth of Januarii A^o I. "Reginae Mariae."

29 January, 1 Mary. Copy of the receipt, signed by Sir Thomas Saunders, sheriff, co. Surrey, and William Saunders, esq. for the artillery, weapons, and harness, &c. taken by them from the lady Elizabeth Caurden, wife of Sir Thomas Caurden, knt., by virtue of the said queen's warrant directed to them and the commandment of the lord William Howard, lord admiral. Also, another copy of the same bill.

29 January, 1 Mary. Warrant (signed by W. Howarde, T. Saunder, and W. Saunder) to the sheriff and magistrates, &c. co. Surrey. To seize all arms and munitions

W. M.
MOLYNEUX
Esq.

W. M.
MOLYNEUX,
Esq.

of war in the house of Sir Thomas Cawarden, and remove the same to a place of security.

11 February, 1554. Letter (signed, William Paget) "to Sir Thomas Carden, knt., and in his absence to "Mr. Holt at the Blackfreers." Begging for a loan of "masking geer" to the ambassador of Venice who "desireth to haue certaine masking apparail to occupy "for his pleasure."

11 February, 1554. Letter from Sir Thomas Saunders, knt. sheriff of co. Surrey, to lady Cardyn at Blechynglee. Thanking lady Cardyn for her gentle entertainment of the writer, and patience of his and his followers' rudeness. For a postscript the writer adds, "Here in cloyd "I haue sent you a tokyn of your owne."

3 March, 1 Mary. Memorandum of the delivery by John Lloyd, servant to the Lord Admiral, to Thomas Bowth, and of the receipt by Thomas Bowth, servant of Sir Thomas Caurden, knt., of certain horses, with clothing and harness for the same.

5 March, 1 Mary. Receipt of Nicholas Whele, servant of Sir Thomas Caurden knt., for certain parcels of harness and weapons delivered to him by Nicholas Bray, servant to Sir Thomas Saunder, knt., sheriff of co. Surrey.

9 March, 1554. Warrant (signed, John Gage, Robert Rochester, and William Petries) to Sir Thomas Carden; to bring his accounts pertaining to the offices of the tents and revels to the court on the eleventh inst., in order that the same may be examined by the subscribers of the warrant, who have been appointed for that purpose. (*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

9 April, 1 Mary. Memorandum in the handwriting of Wylliam Saunders of Ewell, esq., of certain parcels of harness delivered by him on the aforegiven day "to "the lady Elizabeth wyff vnto Sir Thomas Cawarden, "knyght."

21 April, 1 Mary. Warrant, signed by Henry earl of Sussex, "chief justice and justice in oyer of the quenes "maiesties forrestes," to the keeper of the parks of Noenshycke co. Surrey; to deliver out of the said park a buck of season to the earl's sister, Anne lady Wharton. Also, a similar warrant, dated 24 June 1556, for the delivery out of either of the same parks of a buck to the lady Kemp. Also, a warrant of the same earl, dated 26 August, 1 & 2 Phil. and Mary, to the keeper of Hampton courte Parke, for the delivery of a buck to the earl's son, lord Fitzwauter.

15 June, 1554. Letter from Thomas, bishop of Norwich, to Sir Thomas Cardewen, knt.; asking for a grant on fair terms of "the litle peace of grounde" running into the writer's garden.

16 June, 1554. Warrant, under the sign-manual and signet of Queen Mary, to Sir Thomas Cawarden, to deliver a tent with furniture to John Sulyard, George Jernegan, Edmond Henseley, and Robert Green, esquires.

17 June, 1554. Precept from Lords of the Council to Sir Thomas Caurden, To send forthwith (if he continue to be too sick to come himself) to their lordships some "meate and handsome" person, who may execute orders for "certaine banqueting houses of bowes and "other devises of pleasure to be gon with in hand "withalle very shortly."—(*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

—21 June, 1 Mary. Indenture, drawn in Latin, whereby Sir Thomas Cawarden, knt., in consideration of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* paid to him by Thomas Thirlebye, bishop of Norwich, conveyed to the said bishop, his heirs and assigns for ever, a piece of land in the said Sir Thomas Cawarden's Blackfriars estate.

—Mary. Copy of Queen Mary's proclamation of pardon to all participators in the rebellious gatherings provoked by "Thomas Wiate confederate with other lewde "and evell disposed persons," who on hearing of the same proclamation "shall within xxliii howers after "returne to theire houses and lyve there quyetley and "obedientlie."—(*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

1 Mary. Rough draft of the petition of Sir Thomas Cawarden, knt. to the "Queenes Majesties moste "honorable Pryvye Counsell," for the restoration of the arms, warlike munitions and other commoditie, wrongfully taken from his house at Blechingly, co. Surrey, at the time of Wyat's rebellion, and also for compensation for his losses attending the several and unreasonable arrests and imprisonments of his person at the said time. The petition recites,—how on 25 Jan., 1 Mary, between 8 and 10 a.m. the petitioner was arrested by lord William Hawarde and James Skynner and John Skynner, and by them taken before the lords of the council in the star-chamber, where he was questioned by the lord chancellor Stephan Gardener, bishop of Winchester, and then was honorably discharged by the

said lords; how on the 27th of the same month he was again arrested by the said lord, in company with Sir Thomas Saunders, sheriff of Surrey, James Skynner and John Skynner; how he was by the said lord imprisoned successively in his own house at Blechingly, and in James Skynner's house at Reigate, whence he was carried first to Lambeth and then to "the seide lord "Chancellor's house at the Clynce"; and how he was then required by certain lords of the council to reside till further notice at his house in the Blackfriars, which he did till his final and complete discharge, a month later.

6 July, 2 Mary. Warrant, dated at Hampton Court, under the Queen's sign-manual and signet, to the keeper of Nonesuche parks; to deliver two bucks of the season to the earl of Arundell, lord steward of the royal household.

16 July, 2 Mary. Warrant, dated at Bisshoppes Waltham, under the Queen's sign-manual and signet, to Sir Thomas Cawarden, keeper of Nonesuche parks; to deliver out of the same parks a buck of the season to Jane Russell, a gentlewoman of the Privy chamber.

16 July, 1 & 2 Philip and Mary. Warrant, under the signet and sign-manual of Queen Mary, to the keeper or his deputy-keeper of Nonsuch park; to deliver out of the same park a buck of season to her majesty's "right "entirelie beloved cosin the L. cardinall Poole, legate "a latere."—Signed, at the foot of the paper,—"*Winchester.*" (*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

15 August 1554. Warrant, under Queen Mary's sign-manual and signet, to Sir Thomas Cawarden, keeper of Nonesuche parks; to deliver out two bucks of the season to the lord Fitzwauter.

16 August, 2 Mary. Warrant, under the Queen's sign-manual and signet, to Sir Thomas Cawarden; to deliver to the bishop of London, "in consideracioun he hath "the entertaynment of diuers nobell menne of Spayne" a buck of the season, out of Nonesuche park.

24 August 1554. Warrant, dated at Hampton Court, under Queen Mary's sign-manual and signet, to Sir Thomas Cawarden; to deliver out of Nonesuche park a buck of the season to Jeffrey Perryn, a yeoman of the queen's cellar.

11 September, 2 Mary. Warrant, under the Queen's sign-manual and signet, to Sir Thomas Cawarden; to deliver to Stephen Hadmole, one of the groomes of the privy chamber, a buck of this season to be taken in the great park of Nonesuche.

17 October, 2 Mary. Warrant, dated at White Halle, under the Queen's sign-manual and signet, to Sir Thomas Cawarden, keeper of Nonesuche parks; to deliver out of the same parks, two does of the season to Edward lord Dudley.

24 October 1554. Warrant, under the sign-manual and signet of Queen Mary, to Sir Thomas Cawarden, to deliver "two dowes of this season" out of Nonesuche park to the mayor elect of London.

8 December, 1554. Warrant, under Queen Mary's signet and sign-manual, to the Master and Yeoman of the Revells; to supply Nicholas Udall, on demand whensoever he may make or repeat the same, with such garments and furniture from the office of the Revells as may be requisite, according to his judgment, for the proper exhibition and setting forth of the sportive devices of the same Nicholas Udall who "hathe, at "soondrie seasons convenient heretofore shewed and "myndethe hereafter to shewe of his diligence in setting "forth of Dialogues and Enterludes before" her highness for her disport and recreation. (*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

23 December, 2 Mary. Warrant, under the Queen's sign-manual and signet to Sir Thomas Cawarden, keeper of Nonesuche park; to deliver a doe of the season to the Queen's dear nurse, the Lady Brooke.

31 December, 2 Mary. Warrant, dated at Westminster, under the Queen's sign-manual and signet, to Sir Thomas Cawarden, keeper of Nonesuche parks; to deliver out of the same parks, a buck of the season to Edmund bishop of London.

31 December, 1 & 2 Philip and Mary. Receipt given by Anna the dowghter of Cleves (*i.e.* Anne of Cleves) to Sir Thomas Cawarden, knt. for the sum of viii*l.* xiii*s.* ix*d.* ob. paid to her by the said Sir Thomas in full satisfaction of her rents at Blechynle and her lands there, up to the date of the receipt. (*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

16—1554. Warrant, dated at Bishop's Waltham, under the sign-manual and signet of Queen Mary to Sir Thomas Cawarden or his deputy-keeper, at Nonesuche; to deliver a buck of the season, taken in Nonesuche park, to Robert Trappes.

W. M.
MOLYNEUX,
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1554. List of remnantes of odd stuff remaynyng in a cheste in y^e Howse to be cutt and made in garments from tyme. Also a list of Remaynynges in the Black Cheste within the said store-howe to serve the king, being childrens garments to play in.

1 February, 1555. Warrant, under the signet and sign-manual of Queen Mary, to the keeper or deputy keeper of the Great Park of Nonesuche; to take two does of the season in the said park and deliver them to "Mouns^r Noailles ambassador resident with vs for oure good brother the Frenche king." Also, on the same side of the same sheet of paper, the receipt, dated 15 Feb. 1555, of the same ambassador, under his seal and signature, for the same does. (*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

6 February, 1555. Warrant, from Lords of the Council to Sir Thomas Cawarden, knt., or his deputy-keeper of the house and gardens of Nonesuche; to show the said house and gardens, &c., to the French ambassador and his wife, for whose entertainment with hunting in the same park a warrant has been previously issued. (*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

26 March, 1555. Inventory of the remaynes of store and stuffe in the office of the Quenes Tentes and Pavilyons. Taken by Sir Thomas Cawarden, knight.

1 April, 1 and 2 Philip and Mary. Warrant, under the signs-manual, and signet of their highnesses, to Sir Thomas Cawarden. For the delivery of canvas out of the office of Tents to Sir John Lyndley.

5 April 1555. Warrant, under the sign-manual of Queen Mary, dated at Hampton Court, to Sir Thomas Cawarden; to deliver a sufficient tent and furniture to Thomas Percy.

8 May, 1 & 2 Philip and Mary. Warrant dated at Hampton Court, under the signs-manual and signet of their majesties, to Sir Thomas Cawarden, master of their tents and pavilions; to transport to Calais fifty bales of canvas and "as moche sere clothe as you have of ours, to be employed in the making of newe houses" there, for the accommodation of the Cardinal Poole, the lord Chancellor, the lord steward of the royal household, and the lord Paget, who are about to cross the sea to arrange a treaty of peace with the commissioners of "our derest father Thempour and our loving brother the French king." Also, bills of charges for wages and disbursements in the execution of this warrant.

8 May 1555. Letter from William Petres to Sir Thomas Cawarden, master of the Tents, touching the Queen's warrant to Sir Thomas, to send canvas and sere cloth to Callayes "to be employed about the making of certayne tentes and howses for the meting of thambassadors appointed to assemble for the treating of a peace."

30 June 1 & 2 Philip and Mary. Warrant, under the sign-manual and signet of Queen Mary, to the keeper or his deputies of the two parks of Nonesuche; to deliver out of the said parks two bucks of the season to the lord mayor and aldermen of London.

2 Mary. Copy of the warrant, issued under the signet and sign-manual of Queen Mary, to Sir Thomas Cawarden, knt., Master of the Revels; to furnish Nicholas Udall with apparell and all things requisite, according to his judgment, for the proper setting forth of his devices for her majesty's entertainment, the said Nicholas having in past time distinguished himself by his diligence "in setting forth the dialloges and enterludes before vs for oure regall dysporte and recreacyon." Also, on the other side of the same single sheet, a copy of her majesty's warrant to the treasurer and chamberlains of the Exchequer to comply with all requisitions for money from the Master of the Revels, for the execution of the above warrant, issued in behalf of Nicholas Udall. (*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

12 July, 1555. Letter from Frances lady Fyztwater to Sir Thomas Cowden, knt. Asking for Sir Thomas's warrant to the writer "for a bucke in Nonsuche."

24 July, 1555. Percept, from lords of the council to Sir Thomas Carden knt., for the immediate payment of 1000*l.* due from him to her Majesty the Queen. (*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

2 August 1555. Warrant, dated at Hampton Court, under Queen Mary's sign-manual and signet, to Sir Thomas Cawarden; to deliver out of Nonesuche park a buck of the season to Don Lewis de Arowe.

19 November, 3 Mary. Warrant, dated at St. James's, under the queen's sign-manual and signet, to Sir Thomas Cawarden, keeper of Nonesuche parks; to deliver out of the same a doe of the season to Lord Paget.

7 January, 3 Mary. Warrant, dated at Greenwich, under the Queen's sign-manual and signet, to Sir Thomas Cawarden; to deliver out of Nonesuche park a buck of

the season to Anthonic Kempe, a gentleman of the privy chamber.

14 January, 3 Mary. Warrant, dated at Greenwich, under the Queen's sign-manual and signet, to Sir Thomas Cawarden; keeper of Nonesuche parks; to deliver a doe of the season to "the busschoppe of London."

15 December, 3 Mary. Warrant, dated at the manor of St. James, under the Queen's sign-manual and signet, to Sir Thomas Cawarden; to deliver a doe of the season, out of Nonesuche park, to "the Ladie Margaret Countes of Lincoln."

24 January, 3 Mary. Warrant, dated at Greenwich, under the Queen's sign-manual and signet, to Sir Thomas Cawarden; to deliver out of Nonsuche park a doe of the season to Edward Wele, yeoman of the privy chamber.

January and February 1556. Account of moneys expended at her Majesty's order in wines, sugar, spices, and other provisions, amounting to 96*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* for the furniture of her house at Dartforth and for the officers thereof.

7 February, 3 Mary. Warrant, dated at Greenwich, under the Queen's sign-manual and signet, to Sir Thomas Cawarden; to deliver a doe of the season out of Nonesuche park to Barbara Rice, a woman of the Queen's chamber.

28 February, 1556. Copie of an ordre prescrybed by the kyng and quenys maiesties vnto the Justices of Peace of the counti of Surrey for the good gouernaunce of their majesties loving subjectes within the same shire.

March and February, 1556. Account of disbursements, headed "Money Dewe and Owinge to Sir Thomas Cawarden, knight, as well for sondry prouisions as diuers other fresshe acates and necessities by hym provided and bought at the request of the lady Anne of Cleves grace, and laide into the Blacke Friers before her graces comynge thether. And the remayne taken by Michaell Apeslye, clerke of her gracie kytchene, the xiith daye of January, 1556. As maye appere in the Recordes of the householde and creditor made at the Black Friers for the monethe abouesaid." The payments were made for bread, wine, spices, fuel, and other requisites. (*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

8 April, 2 & 3 Philip and Mary. Warrant, dated at Greenwich, under the sign-manual and signet of queen Mary, to Sir Thomas Cawarden, master of the tents, to deliver two tents and two haies to Lord Fitzwater "deputie of our realme of Ireland."

18 April, 2 & 3 Philip and Mary. Receipt, signed by "Anne the dowghter of Cleues," for viii *li.* xiii*s.* ix. *d.* ob., paid to her by Sir Thomas Cawarden, "in fulle contentacion and payment of one quarter of a yere's rentes" from Blechyngly and her lands there.

June, 3 Mary. Warrant, dated at the manor of Saint Jamys, under the sign-manual and signet of the Queen, to Sir Thomas Cawarden, keeper of Nonesuch parks; to deliver out of the same parks a buck of the season to the queen's "welbelouede woman Elizabeth Babbynton."

21 June, 3 Mary. Warrant, dated at St. James's manor, under the Queen's sign-manual and signet, to Sir Thomas Cawarden; to deliver out of Nonesuche park a buck of the season to "Margaret countes of Lennox."

4 July, 1556. Warrant (signed, Winchester) to the keeper or his deputy of the great park of Nonesuch; to deliver to the wardens of the Grocer's Company the fee buck pertaining to lord Winchester, by virtue of his office of High Treasurer of England. (*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

2 & 3 Philip and Mary to 1 Elizabeth. The ledger (containing 200 carefully penned quarto pages) of the disbursements in the Offices of the Tents and Revels from 2 & 3 Philip and Mary to 1 Elizabeth.

9 July, 4 Mary. Warrant, dated at St. James's manor, under the Queen's sign-manual and signet, to Sir Thomas Cawarden; to deliver a buck of the season out of Nonesuch park to lord Paget, the Queen's counsellor and keeper of her privy seal.

16 July, 1556. Warrant, dated at St. James's, under the sign-manual and signet of Queen Mary, to Sir Thomas Cawarden, to deliver a buck of the season out of Nonesuche park to the duchess of Somerset.

18 August, 4 Mary. Warrant, under the signet and sign-manual of Queen Mary, to the keeper or his deputy of her Great P. of Nonesuch; to deliver out of the said park two bucks of season to the Mayor and Brethren of the city of London. Dated at the manor of Eltham. (*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

25 August, 4 Mary. Warrant, under the Queen's sign-manual and signet, to Sir Thomas Cawarden; to

W. M.
OLYNEUX,
Esq.

deliver out of Nonesuche park, a buck of the season to Marye Basset, a gentlewoman of the privy chamber.

10 September, 1556. Letter from the earl of Pembroke to Sir Thomas Carden, knight. Congratulating Sir Thomas on his "good husbandry" in procuring a supply of water for his house in the Blackfriars, and begging him to "confer with the plommer for the charge" to bring the watter from your house to myne," i.e., at Baynardes-Castell.

16 September, 4 & 5 Philip and Mary. Privy seal writ addressed to Wylyam More. Requiring him to deliver xxli. by way of loan for their majesties' use to John Skynner, esq.; the said money to be repaid between the present date and the feast of the Nativity 1558. At the foot John Lkynner's receipt for the sum demanded.

— 1556. Letter from Wylyam Baldwyn, player and dramatic author, to The Ryght Worshipfull Syr Thomas Caverden, &c.

"Love and Lyve.—You shall vnderstande syr that I have made a Comedie concernyng the way to lyfe, mete as it is supposed to be played before the Quene, and there be of the Innes of Court that desyer to have the setting furth thereof, but because your worship now thre yerres passed offered in a sort to set furth some of my rude devises, I thought it good to know your mynde herein, before I gave answer to any other. The setting furth wil be chargeable, because the matter is stately, comprehending a discourse of the worlde. There be in it of sundry personages lxii, and the play is iii heures long; it is now in learnyng and well be ready within these x dayes. The matter is this, I bring in a yong man whome I name Lamuel who hath a servant called Lob, these two will attempte the worlde to seke theyr fortune, they mete with Lust Lucke and Love; Lust promises them lecherie, Lucke lordship, Love lyfe; they follow lust and through lecherie be lost, then through Lucke they recover, Lucke bringeth them to lordship from which through Larges and Lawacine (?) they cum to Lacke. Than through Love, they go to Light and therby attayne Lyfe. All the players names begin with L. And such as ensue.

Naturall {
Lamech and husbondman.
Lamuel his sonne.
Lob his servant.
Lust
Lucke } ladies.
Love
Layies Lechery, a sumtuous hore.
Laughing } her maydens.
Lokying
Lotheyng } her men.
Lowting
Lantidu' Sterves an hore.
Lymping Cure a vlmoinhedge.
Lusty Lilberne a lowtlysh ruffian.
Landardy Lashar, a roysting ruffian.
Lightfeete his lacky.
Leonard Lustyguts an epicure.
Sir Lewes Lewdlyfe a chaplain.
Lubberdy Lazy } Lustiguts men.
Liberal! Laucher
Lame Lazar a spittleman.
Laurans Little skyl a surgeon.
Lither Wyll his boy.

Lordship borne in a chare { Linage.
by these fower } Landes.
Leadall coynt.
Lawe.

Naturall {
Liegerdemayne and olde courtier.
Lammarkin a Lance knight.
Lodovico de S. Lukerresco, an Italian herseman.
Lamphaderezumph a drowerslate.
Linage Linker an harolde.

Lawe } Ladies.
Lewducs
Lothly Lucre a huswyfe.
Lucres Lockfast her mayd.

Naturall {
Large Conscience } men sernautes.
Lying
Lyeuefinger
Lieger de pied } frenchmen.
Lyverwhite
Landgrave van Luxenburgh Lieutenant of an army.

Light accompanied { Line & Levell—Justice.
in a throne with } Lenitie—Mercy.
these iiiij. } Learnyng.
Labor.

Naturall {
Larracine, an extortioner.
Lawash, a stuarde.

Lot
Lyvelode } vertues.
Leannes
Lyking
Let a vice.
Lamentyng } States.
Longyng
Naturall {
Littleleft a pore sutor.
Libertie a ladye.
Last Yeres an aged man.
Little Loktfor death.
Lyfe a tabernacle.

This is the proporcion wherein I pray you as shortly as you can to let me know your mynde. I pray God kepe you and youres. Amen.

At London thies tuisday Yours to do you pleasure
Christmas Eve. Wylm. Baldwyne."

The letter has two endorsements.—1. (probably by the hand that wrote the letter) "The note of a play, and the "nayemes of players An^o 1556. Revylles." 2 (in a contemporary handwriting, probably that of Sir Thomas Cawarden, or of some clerk in his office) "A letter of a "player."

8 January 1557. Letter from Lords of the Council to Sir Edward Braye, knt., William More, Richard Bedon and others, of the county of Surrey. Accompanying a letter of commission the purport of which does not appear.

3 May, 1557. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to William More, esq. Begging Mr. More to join with the writer's servant Richard Bedon in mustering and arraying the forces of the "cowuntrye within" the same viscount's "rules," in compliance with their majesties' warrant.

4 May, 3 & 4 Philip and Mary. Warrant, dated at Westminster under the sign-manual and signet of Queen Mary, to Sir Thomas Cawarden, master of the tents; to deliver a sufficient supply of "canvas and other tente "stuffe" to the earl of Pembroke, who has been appointed lieutenant-general of Calais, and "hathe not tentes and "hales sufficient to serve with."

4 May, 3 & 4 Philip and Mary. Warrant addressed by Anthony viscount Mountague to William More and John Skynner, esqs., and to the writer's servant Richard Bydon; to muster and array, in accordance with a certain warrant from their majesties, all the force, horse and foot, of the country within his lordship's rules and offices, so that they may be ready on an hour's warning to march for the defence of Callice. From his lordship's house at St. Maryoveries.

20 August, 1557. Letter from the duke of Norfolk to Richard Bedon, Lawrence Stoughton and William More, esqs. Requesting that the writer's tenants and servants (whereof Edmund Hill, the letter's bearer, holding of the writer's manor of Bramley, is one) may be exempted from the "comon mostrewes," as they are required to follow the writer in his attendance on the queen.

17 September, 4 & 5 Phillip and Mary. Privy seal writ, addressed to Sir Thomas Cawarden of Blechingley knt. Requiring him to deliver to John Skynner, esq., the sum of xl li. by way of loan for their majesties' use: the said money to be repaid at farthest by the feast of the Nativity, 1558. At the foot, John Skynner's receipt for the sum demanded

1557. Paper (20 pages) described at the head of the first page, The maner and order from the begynning of the doing and an communicacioun betwene the right honourable therle of Arrundell Lorde Steward and Sir Thomas Cawarden, knight, of for and concerninge, the said Sir Thomas Cawarden his interest and offices at Nonesuche.

1557. A complete schedule of all Sir Thomas Caverden's tenants on his Blackfriars estate, and of the rents paid to him by them.

2 March, 1558. The last will and testament of Alice Mellershe of Womershe, co. Surrey, widow and late wife of Phillip Mellershe deceased; which was proved in the prerogative court of Canterbury 10 December 1559. Interesting for its minute enumeration of the testator's household chattels, and for her careful attention to details. She bequeaths iiij. s. apiece to 30 of the "poorest "howsholders inhabitantes within the parishe of Womer- "she;" xxs. apiece "to the marriage of iiii. the "poorest maydens within the same parishe comynge to "marriage with good name and fame;" iiii. s. to each of her gode-children asking for the same within a year of her decease; and xxs. to the building of the school-house at Guildford. To her son Philipp Mellershe she bequeaths her "best sylver salte, vi. oxen," all her sheep and implements of husbandrye and her "tables in "the parlour and kytchin," provided he pay his late father's debt to the children of John Mellershe.

W. M.
MOLYNEUX
Esq.

W. M.
MOLYNEUX,
Esq.

12 May, 1558. Letter from the earl of Arundell, dated at Nonsuch, to William More, esq. Authorizing him to view, muster and train certain men named in an accompanying schedule.

18 July, 1558. Letter from Thomas Copley to Sir Thomas Cawarden, knt. Entreating Sir Thomas of his courtesy to "lend the use of" his "maskes," for the solemn celebration of the writer's marriage "which in an houre to the writer is 'looked to be' solemnized on Sunday next at Nonsuch." The writer hopes to see Sir Thomas and Lady Cawarden to his wedding, respecting which he says gloomily, "my hope is ther shall come no harme of hit." If Lady Carden cannot come to the wedding, it is hoped that she will be at Gatton on the following Wednesday, "at which daie I thynke, we shalle come home." (*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

4 October, 1558. Copy (contemporary) of the last will and testament of Cardinal Pole, made at the above-given date.

— Mary. A mourner's bill for annuall supplied to Sir Thomas Cawarden, knt.: the sum total of the account being cclxxiiiili, xixs. iiili. Also two other (erroneous) copies of the same account.

— Mary. List of "Fees and other Comodities within the Honor of Hampton Court, appoynted by Sir Thomas Cawarden knyght, hygh steward of the same honor, to diuerse persons to serue ther vnder hym."

— Mary. Names of the Shyrefes of Surie and Sussex that dyd borne the Inosentes with the namis of suche whom they brent. Imprimis the second yere of the raygne of Quene Marye, Mr. John Coveart (being shyref) dyd bornd Dyreke Harman, John Lander, Thomas Everson, and Rychard Hooke. Item (the thyrd yere) Mr. Wylliam Suderes (being shyref) dyd borne Thomas Harland, John Oward, Thomas a Rede, Thomas Harrington, Thomas Hoode, mynyster, John a Myll, Thomas Douget, John Foxe, man, Mother Trec, John Hart, Thomas Ravendalle, Nycoles Holden, with a show maker and a coryar. Item (the fowarthe yere) Sir Edward Gage (being shyref) dyd borne Stevens Grotwyke, William Morant, Thomas King, Richard Wodman, Georg Stevenes, Margret Mores, James Mores, Dyones Burges, Wylam Maynard, Alexandre Hosmans servant, Thomas Ashedownes wyf, and Groves wyf.

1558. Letter from Edward Tyle to William More, esq. Announcing that Sir William FitzWilliam has not yet returned from court to his "bedfellow" lady FitzWilliam, who would be glad to see Mr. More and his "bedfellow here this holydayes." Dated "from the manner of the Great Parke of Wyndsor this present St. Steoven's daye." (*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

1558. Letter from Sir Wylliam Fytzwylliam, at court, to Mr. More, esq., sheriff cos. Surrey and Sussex. Touching certain candidatures for the next election of knights for the shire of Surrey. "And for newes," the writer continues, "you shalle vnderstande that yestyrdaye, beyng Cristemas daye, the quenes maiestie repayryd to hyr greate closet, with hyr nobles and ladyes, as hath ben accustomed yn suche hygh feastes. And she parseyng a bysshope preparyng hym selfe to masse, alle in the olde fowme, she taryyd there on tille the gospelle was done, and when alle the people lokyd for hyr to offryde, accordyng the olde facyon, she with hyr nobles reaturnyd agayn from the closet and the masse on to hyr preveye chamber, which was strange on to dyvers." Dated on "Steeven's nyght." (*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

1558. Letter from the earl of Arundell to William More, esq. Appointing Mr. Moore, at the desire of the lord Clynton lord admyrall of Ingland, to take into his charge a "beddingall" he said lord Clynton's tenants on his manors or lordships of Sene, Rypeley, Westhorsesley, Shallford, Cl. Ford, and Nysewate.

— November, 1 Elizabeth. Letters of Commission, under the signet and sign-manual of Queen Elizabeth, addressed from the manor of Hatfelde to Sir Thomas Cawarden and Sir Edward Warner, knights. Directing them to act on the behalf of the said lord, who had been instructed to accompany to the Tower of London, where they are required to deliver the said letters to Sir Robert Osborne, knight, and appointing the said Sir Thomas Cawarden and Sir Edward Warner, knights, with the said Robert, to take charge and custody of the Tower; the earl of Bedford being commissioned to see that the said tower is duly delivered to the said knights. (*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

25 March, 1558. Letter from the earl of Arundell to the justices of the county of Surrey. Announcing his commission to be the lieutenant of the shire.

21 November, 1 Elizabeth. Warrant, under the Queen's sign-manual and signet, to raise a hundred able men and equip them. It does not appear to whom this writ was addressed.

7 December 1558. Letter from Sir Thomas Copley to William Moore, esq. Soliciting Mr. Moore's assistance in the writer's candidature for the office of knight of the shire for co. Surrey. Dated from Gatton.

10 December, 1 Elizabeth. Letter, dated from Strond Place under the signet and sign-manual of Queen Elizabeth, and addressed to Sir Thomas Cawarden, knt. Relieving him of his office of lieutenant of the Tower, the "charge and keeping" of which were at her majesty's "cummyng vnto the crowne committed" to him, together "with a certaine number of men to attend vpon you for that purpose."

14 December, 1558. Letter from Thomas Browne, esq. to William More, esq., sheriff of Surrey. In consideration of inexperience and ill-health the writer declines to be nominated for the office of a knight of the shire, but solicits Mr. More's influence for the election of "my cousin Copley" who is a warm friend to "Mr. Cawarden."

16 December, 1558. Letter from Sir Wylliam Fytzwylliam, knt., to William More, sheriff of cos. Surrey and Sussex. Begging Mr. More to defer till next Sunday his reply to Mr. Browne's letter touching the election of a knight for the co. of Surrey.

18 December, 1558. Letter from Thomas Browne, esq., to William More, esq. Having received a strongly persuasive letter from his father, the writer recalls his refusal to stand for the shire, and wishes to represent it in parliament.

20 December, 1558. Letter from Lord William Howard to William Moore, esq. Begging Mr. Moore to support with his voice, and his influence with the freeholders of the shire, the candidature of the writer's eldest son Charles, who will offer himself for election as one of the knights for co. Surrey in the parliament appointed to meet on 25 January next.

Seynt Johnes Day, 1558. Letter from Rychard Bydon, esq., to William More, esq. Touching a pending election of knights for the shire of Surrey, in which the voices of the writer and his friends will be given for Sir Thomas Copley and Mr. Thomas Brown. The writer begs that he may not be entered on Sir William's "retorn for" suche gentylman that ar mete to make fyne for ther "knyghthod," as he is of no sufficient lands or ability.

31 December, 1558. Letter from Lords of the Council to Sir Thomas Cawarden, and Sir Peter Carewe, knights, and George Throckmerton, esq. Touching the recent order for "a generall muster both of the people meete thereto and also of the armour." It is observed "it is not a thing vsuall to haue the bisshoppes and clergie come to eny musters, and yet we well vnderstand that they have of late tyme procured to their possession a grate quantitie of armor and weapons." The lords of the council are to be certified respecting all armour, of the clergy as well as of the laity.

1 January, 1559. Copy of Herry Bocher's bill to Sir Thomas Cawarden, for cloth of gold and silver, and other costly draperies, amounting to cecil. iiili. iiili.

3 January, 1 Elizabeth. Warrant, to Sir Thomas Cawarden, knt., master of the revells, under the queen's sign-manual and signet. "Whereas you have in your custodie and charge certen apparrell as officer for oure maskes and revelles. Thies shalbe to will and commaunde you immediately vpon the sight hereof that you deliuer or cause to be delivered vnto John Gresham and John Elyot citizens of oure cite of London suche and so muche of the said apparrell as they shall require for the setting forth of those pageantes which be appointed to stande for the shewe of oure cytie at the tyme we are to passe thorough the same towards oure coronation, wherein you shall vse your discretion to deliuer suche percelles as may most convenientlie serve their torne and therewithall take lest hurte by vse, receaving also of the said Gresham and Elyot a byll subscribed by their handes whereby to charge them with the sauf delivery and restitution of the said apparrell." On the same file with this warrant are several bills of charges and orders for the execution of the warrant, and for the due celebration of the royal passage through the city and the coronation.

24 January, 1559. Last will and testament of Elizabeth Cawarden, widow of the late Sir Thomas Cawarden; with letters of probate attached thereto.

3 May, 1559. Rough draft of the petition of Sir Thomas Cawarden, knight, to the queen's most honorable council. Representing how in the time of the late Queen Mary, Sir Thomas Saunders knt., and William

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Saunders of Ewell, co. Surrey, seized and carried away from the petitioner's house at Blechingley in seventeen great waynes, certain armour, artillery, munitions and horse furniture, valued at 2000*l.*, belonging to the said petitioner and also eight great horses, his property, and how the said Sir Thomas Saunders and William Saunders, though they have been ordered to reinstate the petitioner in his said possessions, have redelivered to him only four loads of the said military munitions and only three of his said eight great horses and those in a wretched condition; and *Praying* that the petitioner may be either recompensed for his said loss in some manner ordered by the council, or may be allowed "to take this "ordinarie remedie by the comen lawes of this "realme against the sayd Sir Thomas and William." An endorsement certifies that, at the above-given date, the Privy Council resolved that Sir Thomas Cawarden might seek his remedy at common law. (*Vide* Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.')

5 June 1559. Letter from the earl of Arundell to Mr. Beadon and Mr. Moore, justices of the peace, co. Surrey. Requiring the presence of George Lusscher, Richarde Covert, William Prestowe and others, at the court or at Nonsuche.

16 June, 1 Elizabeth. Letter addressed, under her Majesty's sign-manual and signet, to the sheriff of cos. Surrey and Sussex. Requesting him to make provision for justices of assize in the old manner, as from the number of matters calling for her attention at the beginning of her reign, her majesty has not yet had time to consider fully, and devise a remedy for the grievances of sheriffs, in being compelled to provide for the charges of justices of assize on their circuits. The letter opens with reference to a petition made in last Parliament, that sheriffs might be relieved of this burdensome obligation.

24 June, 1559. The Presynght of the late blacke-Fryars-next-Ludgate for Mydsomer A°. 1559. Rentts belonging to Sir Thomas Cawarden knyght for a Quarter endyd at Mydsomer the xxiii. daye of June A°. 1559. This rental shows that the quarter's receipts amounted to cxxli. xiii. viii. d.; and that the property consisted of ten tenements in Church lane next Carter Lane, six tenements in the "street next Ludgate," five tenements in the "stret next bryedwelles," twelve tenements in the "stret next the Wattorgate," and five tenements in the "street next Mr. Jernyngham," besides two "tenys-playes" and ten other tenements. No mention is made in the rental of the office for the Tents and Revels.

August, 1559. Poem of 56 verses, in eulogy of Sir Thomas Cawarden (who died in that month), by William Browne.

Day of St. Bartholomew the Apostle, 1559. The Will of Thomas Cawarden, knight, with probate of the same. Some of the special legacies are noteworthy. The testator leaves to "John Browne gentleman my seruante" and Alice now his wife the manor of Wyllie co. Surrey: and bequeaths "vnto suche gentilmenn of the same "countie of Surrey whose names appere in a dockett "herevnto annexed that is to saie to euerie of them fower "Alman Ryvettes, one corselett or brigandine or sherte "of maile furnished accordyng to the discretion of "my executours." (*Vide* Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.')

5 October, 1559. Inventorye of the goodes and catalles whiche late weare of Sir Thomas Cawarden knight, deceased. Taken by Dame Elizabeth Cawarden, wydowe late wyf of the said Sir Thomas and by William Moore, esquire, executors of the will of the said Sir Thomas. Exhibited (6 July 1561) by William More, the surviving executor.

Michaelmas, 1 Elizabeth. The Roll of an account on six membranes of vellum, inscribed on the parchment cover,—“Offices of The Rents and Revels: The Duplicamente of Thacompte of William Moore Executour to “Sir Thomas Cawarden knight deceased, late Master of “the sayde Offices from the xvth day of June, Anno Phi “et Marie nuper Regis et Regine primo et secundo, vntill “the feaste of St. Michael tharchaungell, Anno Regni “Domine Elizabeth Regine primo.”—From the introductory heading on the first membrane of the account it appears that Sir Thomas Cawarden was first appointed in the 36th year of Henry the Eighth to be “Master of the “Offices of his Highnes Tentes, Pavillions, and Hales, and “of the Revelles, Maskes and Playes:” and that he had duly accounted for the expenditure of his said department up to 15 May, 1 & 2 Philip and Mary. The account contains charges for the rent of “the woorke and store “howses of the revelles and mansyon howses of the “officers” and also for the rent “of fyve greate romes “within the Blackfryers occupied for the storehowses of “the revelles.” This account (which should be pub-

lished by one of our archæological societies) is signed and passed by—Winchester, Ri. Sackevyle and Walter Mildmay.

1559. Accompte of such charges as grewe at and aboute the funerall of Sir Thomas Cawarden, knight. Covering charges of lxxli. xix. iij. d. for “the blackes,” xvs. ixd. “for xxvii yarges blacke cotton sent from “Gylforde to hang about the corps and wagon, whan “the same was brought to Blechyngly from Horsley,” where Sir Thomas died, and xxxiii. xvs. iij. d. for provisions of drink and food for the funeral feast. The sum total of the account is cxxix. xis. ixd. ob. (*Vide* Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.')

20 December, 2 Elizabeth. Indented deed whereby dame Elizabeth Cawarden, widow of the late Sir Thomas Cawarden, and Wyllyam More, esq., exors. of the said Sir Thomas, sold and conveyed the Blackfriars estate to John Byrche, gentleman, John Austen and Rycharde Chapman. Also, duplicates of the same document.

22 December, 2 Elizabeth. Indenture whereby John Birche, John Austen and Richard Chapman, bargain and convey to the dame Elizabeth Cawarden and William More, esquire, to have and hold to them for ever, the Blackfriars estate, formerly belonging to the late Sir Thomas Cawarden, knight.

1558, or 1559. Letter from Henri Weston to William More, esq., sheriff of co. Surrey. Asking Mr. More to support the writer at the imminent election of knights for the shire. Also, a similar letter, with the same object, from the same writer to Mr. Beadon.

1559–1560. Rough draft of the account of moneys disbursed by William More, esq., as executor of the late Sir Thomas Cawarden. Covering 22 foolscap pages.

11 February, 1560. Letter from Rychard Bydon, esq., to William Moore, esq. The first part of this long letter is written in behalf of the writer's son Parker who has incurred the displeasure of Mr. Moore who is his master. The second part of the letter sets forth the purport and particulars of the trust-deed by which the writer has made his lord viscount Mountague, Mr. John Skynner of Reigate, Mr. William Moore, and Mr. Harrye Hooke trustees of his manor-house and lands in Shakelford, &c. &c. for the uses stated in the epistle. Only the postscript of this letter is in Richard Bydon's own hand-writing.

20 February, 1560. Letters dispensatory from the archbishop of Canterbury to William Moore of Loseley, co. Surrey, esquire. Giving Mr. Moore and his wife Margaret licence to eat flesh on fish days.

28 February, 1560. Copy of a letter from Lords of the Council to the Magistrates of Surrey. Requiring them to enforce the queen's proclamation forbidding persons “to ryde with daygers and handgounes” on their journeys.

10 June, 1560. Thenventory of certeyne Stuff Remaynyng in the Black Fryers in London.

24 June, 1560. Acknowledgment of a debt by Margaret lady Howard, due from her to Mr. (afterwards Sir) William More.

16 July 1560. Letter from the earl of Southampton to William More, esq. Avowing that since the Privy Council have determined to place him at Loseley, the writer is well pleased to be put “with so honest a gentleman” as Mr. More, to whom the earl says graciously “I assure “you youre geste cometh with a very good will.” A document quoted in Mr. Bray's 'Confinement of the “earl of Southampton.’’ (*Vide* Archaeologia, vol. xix.)

8 August, 1560. Letter from Lords of the Council to William Moore, esq. Enjoining Mr. Moore, as executor of the late Lady Caurden, to refrain from troubling any further at the common law, Sir Thomas Saunders, knt., and William Saunders, esq., in respect to their action in ceizing, in the time and name of the late queen Mary, certain armour and munitions belonging to Sir Thomas Caurden, deceased. Also requiring Mr. Moore to appear at Windsor before the council respecting the same matter.

19 August, 1560. Letter from the earl of Pembroke to William More, esquire, of Loseley. Replying to Mr. More's expressions of reluctance to oblige the writer with water for his “howse at Baynard castelle” with a reference to his former services to the late Sir Thomas Cawarden who had promised at divers times to accommodate him (the earl) with water. “The trothe is, I “was the chefe means to helpe Mr. Cawarden to his “howse in the blacke fryers in King Edwards tyme, “who not only promysed me then, but also at divers “other tymes sythen before good record that I should “have whenever I would a quyll of his water.

19 September, 1560. Warrant of Lords of the Council to William More, esq., justice of the peace for co. Surrey;

W. M.
MOLYNEUX,
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to seize the persons of David Orch and other ringleaders of the divers sectaries who purpose to meet together, and have their conventicles at "Katern hills faire now" at hand."

20 September, 1560. Letter from J. Dymocke to Mr. More. Begging that Mr. More will let a house in the Blackfriars to the "embassador of Sweaden," who is described as a "good gentleman," and as being ready to pay a yearly rent of fifty pounds for the house.

30 September, 1560, and 25 June, 1562. Copies of letters from Sir William More to the earl of Pembroke, respecting the earl's desire for water at Baynards castle from the Blackfriars conduit.

11 December, 1560. Letter from Edmund Saunder to Thomas Browne and William Moore, esqs. Entreating Messrs. Browne and Moore to pardon the bearer of the letter for his "devysed lye." Dated from Charlewood.

1560-1561. Account Book of moneys received from and spent on the Blackfriars estate.

3 April, 1561. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to William Moore, esq. Begging Mr. More, "as my very frende and also one principall officer as vnder of the forest," to join with the writer's servant Bydon and Edward Tyler, to view the state of Windsor forest, and the number of the deer there, in the writer's keeping.

18 May, 1561. The Inventorie of the gooddes, cattelles, plate, juelles and redy money of the Ladye Elizabeth Cawarden, widow, deceased. Exhibited by her executor Master William Moore. The sum of the appraisement being *clxxxiii. vis. iiid.*

27 May, 1561. Letter from Lords of the Council to William More, esq. For an inquiry into the complaint of Robert Chete of Godalming, co. Surrey, clothier, respecting the vexatious and grievous action of Richard Bydon, esq., and his son Gregory Parker. Imperfect.

28 May, 1561. The Deposicions of Thomas Chaundeler of Womersse, clothier, and Roberto Sterte of Dunfold, clarke, made vnto me, William More, esquire, y^e 28 May 1561, tochyng theyre knowledge of certain sectaries and of thayer doctrines, proctices, and Divylsh Deuyces.

31 July, 1561. Letter from Lawrence Assheburnham to Mr. Wylam More. In compliance with the Privy Council's letter and inquiries for the better instruction of the vice-admiral in Sussex. "Withyne my surquyt ther is nether havyn nor cryke thatt hath any vessell that shalbe nedefull to be surtyfyd but thatt thaye are alle withyne the lybertye of the porttys wyche you haue nothyng to do withe, butt the lorde wardyne only, butt ther is some maryners thatt dwellewithowt the lybertties wyche wylle send you thayre namys." Dated from Gestlyng.

2 September, 1561. Letter from William More, esquire, to Lord Cobham. Concerning the water-conduit on the Blackfriars estate, and the earl of Pembroke's request for water-service from it.

12 September, 1561. Letter from Lords of the Council to the sheriff and magistrates of the county of Surrey. Respecting measures "as well for the moderation of excessive wages as for the putting in execution of certain speciall statutes sent in a sommery" to the said magistrates.

8 October, 1561. The Accompte of William Moore, esquire, executor of the testament and last will of Dame Elizabeth Cawarden, widow, deceased. The ac-

count opens with a charge of *iiiixli. vs. vid.* "for blacke" clothe for mourners withe the charges of the buriall "and intermente of the bodie of the saide Dame Elizabeth Cawarden, and for the charges of the burialle dinner."

8 October, 1561. The Accompte of William Moore, esquier, executor-survivor, of the testament and last will of Sir Thomas Cawarden, knight, deceased, from 19 December 1559, on which day the said accountant took upon him the execution of the said testament, to 8 October 1561.

17 January, 4 Elizabeth. Charter of exemplification at the request of William More, esquire, of a certain writ of *diem clausit extremum* directed to the escheator of Surrey on the death of John Jenyns, knight, and of the return made by the jury, on the inquisition had in accordance with the said writ before William Sakeville, esquire, escheator of the said county, at Sowthewarke on 7 Nov., 37 Hen. VIII., to the effect that the said John Jenyns held no lands in chief on the day of his death, but that he was seized of and in the manor of Brayvisse with its appurtenances in the said county, and two hundred acres of arable land, and sixty acres of meadow, and a hundred acres of pasture, and ten

acres of wood, and forty solidates of rent with appurtenances in the parish of St. Nicholas of Guldeforde, and in Ertington and Shalforde, co. Surrey, pertaining to the said manor; and also was seized of and in the manor of Polsted, co. Surrey, with lands, &c. in Worplesdon, co. Surrey.

5 February, 1562. The petition, under their seals and signatures, of nine inhabitants of Kingston-vpon-Thamys, co. Surrey, to the Rt. Worshipful Mr. Charles Howard and Mr. William More, esqs. Setting forth the effect of certain iron-mills in raising the prices of tallwood, billets, and charcoal; and praying that the present Parliament may be moved to enact that the "seid mylles may be putt doune and no more to be occupied, to thentent that woodes may be maynteynde" and "encrease herafter to the greate comforte and re-lyvvyng of the inhabitants of the seid shire of Surrey." The preamble of the petition says, "Wheare as the tymes passid as within these foure or fyve yeares last passid yourseid suppliantes were wount customably to bye in the towne afforesaid of tallwood and billottes brought from Dorkyng and there aboute in the seid countie a lode of tallwood for iis. viiid. (p) or iiii. and likewise a lode of billottes at the vttermost and a lode of charecoles for xs. brought also from the seid placies to the seid towne of Kyngston. And now by occasion of the yron mylles, the which ar sett vpp among youre seid oratores in the said countie a lode of tallwoode and a lode of billottes be amountid and be worth iiii. and iiii. apiece, and a lode of charecoles worth xxs. and scantt to be gotten for that money for that the seid milles consumeth so moch wood and coles, so that if spedie remedie be nott hadd nowe at this tyme youre seid suppliantes shall haue nether wood nor coles."

9 February, 1562. Letter from John Agmondesham to William More, esq. at the Blackfryers in London. About a "great talke tochyng the Iron Mille" which the writer has recently had with Mr. William Saundres and Mr. Ardeley and other "good fellowes;" and about the bill which it is proposed to introduce into the "parliament-howse" on the subject of iron-mills.

2 March, 1562. Letter from John Bishop of Winchester to Sir William More, knt. Touching certain timber felled by lord Mountague's servants in one of the bishop's woods, called the Waterscombe.

19 March, 1562. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to William More, esq. Asking Mr. More for a certificate respecting the cost of certain repairs in Guldeforde Parke, which the writer and his lordship of Sussex are commissioned to execute. The writer adds, "I have long desyred youre boke of youre neyghbors opinions, for to present to my lord busschopp, who moste desireth the same."

5 April, 1562. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to William Moore, esq. Accompanying other letters from the earl of Sussex and Robert Dudley, together with a keeper's confession, and other documents needful for the full information of his lordship of Sussex.

6 April, 1562. Letter from Wyllyam More, esq., to Anthony viscount Mountague. Explaining that Anthony Stoughton of Stoke has (in accordance with his promise to his lordship) appeared before the writer, but could not offer sureties for "his good behavior to the game of the forest," as neither his eldest brother nor any other of his friends would be surety for him. The offender, it is represented, is profoundly sorry for his misconduct, submits himself altogether to lord Mountague, and will do whatever is required of him, to the utmost of his power.

10 April, 1562. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to William More, esq. Directing that Anthony Stoughton be dealt with rigorously, and that George Stoughton be also apprehended. "My lord of Sussex," says the writer, "maketh this matter lighter than his honor were to doo. My lord Robert very earnest herin."

13 April, 1562. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to William More, esq. Speaking indignantly of some affront put upon him by the marquis of Winchester, the writer threatens to complain to her majesty, throw up his office and commission, and charge his enemies before all the council. The writer continues, in reference to a defiant letter which he has sent the marquis, "I praye yow hertelye good Mr. Moore tell my l. W^{ch}. I forgate to wryte that I write to yow that no man of any degre in Surrey or iiii. shyres next itt wold have so used me butt that currisse rase which from the father to ali the sonnes have one after an other so sowght to contemne and deface me."

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13 April, 1562. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to William More, esq. Touching the impudent carriage of one Hennege, who is charged with some offence, the nature of which does not appear; and ordering Stoughton to be "bounden or committed."

2 May, 4 Elizabeth. Certificate of Wylliam More, esquire, to Thomas erle of Sussex, vycount Fytzwaters, lord Egremont and Sir Burnelle, knyghte of the garter and justice in overe of alle the quenes maiesties, forestes, &c. this side the Trent; in respect to the dilapidated condition of the parke pale and rayles of Wookinge parke co. Surrey. With an estimate for their repair.

12 May, 1562. Letter from Richarde Pexsall to William More, esq. Setting forth the outrageous misbehaviour of one Bedon and his son Fynes Bedon towards the writer and his tenants.

7 June, 1562. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to William More, esq. Touching the case of Mr. Hennege to whom, now that he is bearing himself more reasonably and modestly, the writer would extend all possible favour, though he cannot discharge him without Lord Robert's consent. "I trust within very few dayes " clerly to discharge him, for I have sentt to my l. " Robert therin without whome yow knowe I could nott " doo itt, as my lord, I thanke him, without me dothe " nott any thinge. . . . I trust in good (att the " least I wishe hertely) that this smalle troble, whiche " beinge butt by lawe inforced wolde have ben moche " more bitter, shalbe to Mr. Hennege profitable sondry " wayes, and hurtfull no wayes."

28 June, 1562. Letter from Rychard Bydon, esq., to William More, esq. Expressing regret that the writer cannot be at Dorkinge, on the morrow, as he is bound in honour to keep an appointment with Edward Sawyer, for the completion of a purchase of land in Shackleford.

1 October, 1562. The Will (proved 25 April, 1563) of John Hull of Hameldon, co. Surrey, gentleman. Some of the bequests are interesting. "I giue," says the testator, "to my eldest sonne my donne amblinge mare, " my best salt parcell-gilte with a couer, by best " standinge cuppe parcell-gilte with a cover, a dozen " sylver spones, a siluer goblett, and my gold ringe " with my armes."

7 October, 4 Elizabeth. The return of an inquisition taken at Lethered, 14 Sept. last past, by the oathe of sworn men (named in the return) before Nicholas Leyghe and William More, esquires, "by virtue of the quenes " maiestes comysion vnder her great seale vnto" lord Howard of Effyngham, her graces lord chamberlain, and John lord Lumbley, &c., &c. "touchyng apparelle " of mens wyffes." The return is that though they have made diligent search the inquisitors "can fynde no " defalt . . . and that no man's wyff within the " lymytes of theyre charge hathe weare syns the xv. " day of August last any gown of sylke or french " whode or bonnet of velvet with any abylyment with " the lynyng or other parte of hyr gowne other then " in the cufes or purfiles of suche gowne, or hathe " worne any velvet, or edge of golde perilles or stone or " eny cheyne of golde about theyr neckes or in theyr " partlettes or in eny other apparrell of theyr bodyes, " or hathe worne eny velvet in hyr kyrtelles or eny " petycote of sylke, but suche whose husbandes may " disperd one hundred markes by the yere and hathe " an able geldyng mete for a lyght horseman with " sufficiente harness and wepon for the same."

4 November, 1562. Letter from John Moryses to Mr. More, Justice of the Peace in co. Surrey. Touching the frauds and impostures of John Vawhon, who has obtained large sums of money from divers parishes of the said county for his alleged service in providing soldiers with corslets and pykes, though he has never furnished a soldier with anything or had authority to do so; and who has moreover taken money from soldiers, to the amount of 2*li.* and 3*li.* each on an undertaking to exempt them from service and provide substitutes in their places, though he had no authority to do so. The writer marvels at the knave's success.

8 November, 1562. Letter from Sir Walter Mildmaye to William More, esquire. Touching a debt claimed by the letter's bearer from the late Sir Thomas Cawarden's estate.

8 November, 1562. Letter (dated at Hampton Court, and signed R. Dudley) to Mr. Moore, executour to Lady Carden. Asking for a field-bed and furniture promised by the late lady Carden to "Chapman's wyf."

4 Elizabeth. Rentall of the landes and hereditamentes of John Hall of Hambledon, gentleman, made at Michaelmas, 4 Elizabeth.

19 November, 1562. Letter from the earl of Arundel to William More, esq. Begging Mr. More to send the

writer a certain letter in which one Morryce, "having " charge of certeine Surrey men at Newhaven," has set forth "the falte and misdemenor of one John Vaughan, " of whose evil vsage of the said contrye" the earl has "already hearde greate complainte."

20 November, 1562. Letter from Thomas Stoughton to William More, esq. About Vaughan's frauds, and the earl of Arundel's request (penned at Mr. Copeley's suggestion) to see Moryce's letter respecting the said impostures.

25 November, 1562. Letter from Thomas Coppley of Rochester House, St. Mary Onereys to William More, esq. Touching the frauds of Vaughan, as set forth in the letter of John Morryce, himself guilty of irregularities in respect to moneys entrusted to him: and expostulating at great length with Mr. More on his refusal to show Morryce's letters about Vaughan's flagrant frauds and rogues to the writer's "especiall " good lord the lord steward."

— 1562. List of New Year's Presents from the tenants on the Loseley estate.—Also, a large number of similar lists for other years; most of them being without dates.

8 January, 1563. Letter from lord Assheburneham to Mr. William More. About a commission, respecting which further inquiries will be made.

1 February, 1563. Letter from the earl of Arundell to the magistrates of Surrey. Touching payments said to be due in the said shire to diverse persons for things taken by the queen's purveyors for the royal house-hold.

26 February, 1563. Letter from Lords of the Council to Sir Henry Weston, knt., and others, magistrates, Touching a commission of goal-delivery and "the " arraignment of the three persons who lately comyttyd " the robbery and murder vpon the man of Walton- " vppon-Themys." Dated at Wyndesore.

13 March, 1563. Letter from John Caryll to William More, esq. Touching a cause to be tried at the Surrey assizes.

10 May, 1563. Letter from Edward lord Clynton to William More, esq., vice-admiral of co. Sussex. For an immediate return of the ships, within the said vice-admiral's circuit, fit for her majesty's service on the seas, and of the gentlemen and other persons most fit to take charge of the same.

29 June, 1563. Letter from Rychard Bydon to Wylliam More, esq. In which confession is made that the writer has irregularly and unlawfully issued licences to buy corn to several corn-brogers, inserting without authority into these spurious licences the names of divers magistrates, viz. Mr. More, and Mr. Agmondesham. The licenses so forged and issued have been recalled from the brogers at Farnham, Onershe, and Warplesdon: but the writer fears he may suffer heavily for his misconduct, unless Mr. More protect him from exposure.

12 September, 1563. Petition of inhabitants of Guildeford to the Mayor of the same town, that in consideration of the prevailing pestilence an order be issued to restrain people from having recourse to the hill of St. Catherine for the annual fair.

24 September, 1563. Copy of the agreement (printed in Ridpath's "Border History") between Lord Skrope, warden and keeper of the West Marches of England for anenst Skotlande, Sir John Forster, knt., warden of the Middle Marches of Englande for anenst Skotlande, Sir Thomas Gargrave knight, vice-president of the quenes council in the North Parts, and John Rockbe D.C.L. privy councillor and commissioner of the queen of England on the one part, with Sir John Maxwell, knt., warden of the West Marches of Scotland, and Sir John Bellindir, knt., and justice clarke, of the realm, of Scotland, commissioners, &c. of Marye quene of Scotland, on the other part;—for the government of the border.

6 November, 1563. Note from Sir William Cecyll, knt., to William More, esq. Accompanying her majesty's letters "for the staye of the next fayre at Guildeforde."

29 November, 1563. Copy of a letter from Lords of the Council to William Moore, esq. Directing search to be made for vagabonds and other loiterers about the verge of her majesty's house, and the suburbs of London, who have occasioned recent disorders. Given at Windsor. Also a note, written by William Moore, esq., to Sir Harry Weston on the subject of the letter.

15 December, 1563. Letter from Lords of the Council to Mr. More, vice-admiral of co. Sussex. For a return of all complaints made to the said vice-admiral since 1 July last by subjects of the king of Spain respecting injuries done them by any of her majesty's subjects, whilst passing along the coasts of England.

W. M.
MOLYNBUX,
Esq.

W. M.
MOLYNEUX.
Esq.

1563. Three letters addressed to William More, esq., respecting candidatures for the election of knights of the shire for co. Surrey. Imperfect.

25 January, 1564. Deposition of Wylliam More, esq., in a matter touching Sir Henry Weston's discharge of the duties of a Justice of the Peace.

22 March, 1564 or 1574. Letter from Rycharde Wendesley to William More, esq. Written at the order of the archbishop of Canterbury, and praying Mr. Moore to use his influence with Mr. Lyfeld so that his Grace may present for this one turn to the vacant parsonage of Lytham by Letherede, co. Surrey, of which living Mr. Lyfeld is patron by right of his wife. Mr. Moore is thus entreated to influence Mr. Lyfeld because the primate "is not so great acquaintance with the gentleman nor his bedfellowe, to make his owne letter his solicitor."

28 March, 1564. Letter from Lawrence Assheburnham to Mr. Wylliam More. Touching a ship lately wrecked against the land of Mr. Car, who has protested to the Lord Admiral that his farmers and tenants should be not further troubled respecting the same.

24 June, 1564. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to William More, esq. Asking for information respecting a man charged with sheep-stealing at Guildford, who "is the vnfortunatest man livinge or the worst." With respect to matters touching himself more closely, the writer says, "Hering daylye worsse and worsse reporttes off the matters I last talked with yow off, whiche must be as well dishonor to me as dyscreditt and shame to the parties, I am determyned (God wil-linge) to rydd my self eyther of the occasions, or the parties, and then leave everye man att lardge to ansuere to his owne damages."

20 July, 1564. Letter from Edmund bishop of London to William More, esq. About Symon Pembroke "whose practises seem to tend to conjuration by casting of figures, telling of thinges lost hidde or stolen and such lyke."

4 August, 1564. Letter from Anthony, viscount Mountague to William Moore, esq. Setting forth the extravagant misdemeanors which determined the writer to discharge from his service a gentleman named George Elyotte, one of Mr. Moore's kinsmen, and the son of a lady whose good opinion his lordship values. The long statement is made so that the gentle serving man's kindred may not imagine him to have been used harshly by his late master. From Coudrey.

15 August, 1564. Letter from Lawrence Assheburnham to Mr. Wylliam More. Promising that the writer will do his best to ascertain "what ynglysche pressyners of these partys or takyne into France" may be within the writer's circuit.

— August, 1564. Letter from Wylliam More, esq., vice-admiral of co. Sussex, to Mr. Lawrence Ashburnham, esquier, near Hastynge. Requesting immediate answers to divers questions contained in an enclosed letter from Lords of the Council, a copy of which is enclosed.

8 October, 1564. Letter from the marquis of Winchester to William More, esq. Begging Mr. More to come to the writer immediately in London.

17 December, 1564. Letter from lord Clynton to William More, esq. About a ship, laden with sugar and other stuff taken "out of a Portingale," and now resting in Chichester Haven.

6 Elizabeth. Bill of the disbursement and charges of Hughe Braderton, "keaper of the quenes maiesties garden at Hampton Court," in respect of the said garden, for an entire year.

1564. Rate made for the releefe of the poore of the parish of Cherteseye, co. Surrey.

9 January, 1565. Letter from William Saunder to William More, esq. Giving intelligence respecting several matters of business, and referring to the great dearth of corn through the county of Surrey. Dated from London.

16 January, 1565. Letter from Rychard Bydon to William Moore, esq. Answering with flat counter-assertions several charges preferred against the writer to Mr. More. The writer never owed Carpenter's wife so much as a single groat; he never knew a man named Mahanke, who was executed for felony; he never meddled or dealt, to her majesty's hurt, in the forfeited goods of one Hamande, executed for felony; as for the matter of the Marches land, he had answer which he would at any time gladly make to his lord and master.

5 February, 7 Elizabeth. Lease for life, at an annual rent of *iiii* *l.*, granted by William More of Loseley, esquire, to Henry Knoles, esquire, of a certain tenement in the precinct of the Blackfriars, called Lygons

Lodgings and long since in the occupation of Roger Lygon esquire.

16 April, 1565. Letter from Thomas Parvis to Mr. William Moore, knight of the shire, at his manor of Loseleye. About the unfinished school at Guildford, which the writer desires to see completed. "I marvell and am verie sorie that there come no moe good scholars thence to Oxford. If there be no school-master, there be manie well learned in latten, greke and hebrue, with whome wolde to God I might travell for Guilforde. But were the schole once finisshed with honest stypende and reasonable condicions appointed for master and vssher, yone sholde haue shortlye, I warrant yowe, suche sueters, as for all learninge never came there yeat." From Christ's Church, Oxforde.

26 July, 1565. Latin memorandum of the news, of the aforesaid date from Brussels, that at the sixth assault the Turkish fleet had taken the castle of St. Elm of Malta, and slaughtered all the christians of the said fort; when surprising the Turks, whilst they were still intent on despoiling the place, Don Gazia de Toletto with a part of his fleet recovered the castle, routed the Turkish fleet, and achieved a complete victory both by land and sea for his catholic majesty;—the king of Tripoli being slain by a bomb, and the commanders of the army and fleet of the Turks being also killed.

29 July, 1565. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to William Moore, esq. Touching certain disorders in Windsor Forest, and also certain strange demands for a restitution of the same forest by the crown; and giving particulars of the capture and recapture of St. Elmo. "Of the Turkishe news I dowte nott butt yow have herd diversely. I have sentt from tyme to tyme the true newes in pryntt, which I dowte nott butt yow have herde, and seene, and in thatt the fyve cruell assautes sustained by the Christians, and att the fythen the of the losse of the pece of St. Elmoo, if God had nott givin the victorye to the comfort of his, and the contrary to his enemies. The particulartyes wherof beinge in pryntt and longe sythen passed, I will nott repete. Sithense itt is constantly broughtt from Naples and Mesena that the Turkes with all theyre gentillmen and left-capitayms assaulted itt the sixth tyme, and so violently that with great slaughter they toke itt. In the verey instantt the king of Spayne his armye landid and without intermission of tymes assaulted itt agayne and recovered itt, nott leaving a Turk within itt alive." From Bruges.

5 August, 1565. Letter from Robert earl of Leycester to Mr. Moore. Requesting that enquiry may be made respecting the conduct of one Shorter, whom the "wycount Montague" has appointed his deputy-keeper of her majesty's game in the chace and out-borders of the forest, of which the said viscount has charge: the said Shorter appearing to be a despoiler and destroyer rather than a preserver of the said game.

22 August, 1565. Letter from Sir William Cecyll, kn't, to William Moore, esq. Directing Mr. Moore to warn his neighbour Mr. Henadge, a tardy collector of the subsidy co. Surrey, that he "will take some harme" unless he makes ready payment of the moneys due from him in respect of his charge.

4 September, 1565. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to William More, esq. Thanking Mr. More for a private service, and stating the conditions under which the writer can return to England for a brief visit. From Bruges.

15 September, 1565. Letter from Mrs. Ursula Worsley to her "father" and friend Mr. Milles. Making stipulations for the writer's domestic entertainment, now that she has become a widow. Dated from Appledrambe. (*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

Michaelmas, 7 Eliz. Receipt of William Fuller for

iiii *l.* *xviii* *s.* *iiii* *d.* paid by William lord Cobham for nineteen years rent, at *iiii* *l.* *iiii* *d.* per ann., for a certain great hall, kitchen, two larders, gallery and garden in the Blackfriars.

23 October, 1565. Letter from Sir Francis Walsingham to Mr. Moore.

5 November, 7 Elizabeth. Charter of licence of John Wyntershull, esquire, and Mary his wife, to alienate the manor of Cateshille with lands, rents, &c. in Cateshille, Goddalmynge, and Shalford.

19 November, 1565. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to William More, esq. Announcing the confession of a person named Bounde who "hathe vnbounde his buggett and confessed as well the hawke of the last yere and these of this yere. all whiche Richarde

W. M.
MOLYNEUX.
Esq.

W. M.
LYNEUX,
Esq.

"Palmer had. And Poke that honest man this yere
"clim the nest, Palmer standinge bye."

26 November, 1565. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to William More, esq. On private and insignificant matters. From Gilforde Manor.

27 November, 1565. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to William More, esq. Announcing how on his examination Poke "denyed all stoutely till I
"brought him face to face with Bownde. Butt now
"the gentilman bathe confessed all before me and
"Mr. Agmondesham."

24 December, 1565. Patent, under the seal of the bishop of Winchester and the seal of the dean and chapter of Winchester, of a grant by Robert the said bishop to William More, esquire, and George More, his son and heir, for life, in survivorship, of the office of constable of the castle of Farneham, co. Surrey, and of the office of chief keeper and surveyor of the chases and parks of Farneham aforesaid.

1566. List of New Year's gifts made by the tenants on the Loseley estate and others to Sir William More, on the opening of the year 1565. Similar lists of customary presents for the years 1569, 1570, 1571, 1572, 1573, 1574, 1575, 1576, 1577, 1578, 1586, and 1589.

5 March, 1566. Letter from Anthonie Garnett to William Moore, esq. A plumber having discovered sundry decayed places in the timber work of certain parts of lord Mountague's house at Cowdrey, and there being no skillful carpenter at hand to say what should be done for the repair of the same places, the writer begs Mr. Moore to "permytt Byrle his lordship's man to come to Coudrey upon Sunday next, there to veu the faltes and to informe what shall be done to redress the same."

11 March, 8. Elizabeth. Curious indenture made between William Moore, esquire, and Thomas Cordrey of West Horley co. Surrey, cook, of the one part, and Ryce Apdavia of the other part, Whereby Ryce Apdavia (who is said to have wandered masterless and for want of friends to have travelled disorderly, and so to have been "taken up" by the said William More, esq.) binds himself to serve for eight years the said William More, esquire, and Thomas Cordrey as an apprentice of the art of cookery. The said Thomas undertakes to teach "the saide Rye Apdavia alle his said scyence, "mysterye or occupacioun of a ccke and in all poyntes "thervnto belonging so far as the capacitee of the "saide Ryce shalbe able to accept and take yt within "such tyme of the said terme." By this arrangement the magistrate obtained for his kitchen for eight years the service of a Welshe cook who as his apprentice could be submitted to a more cogent and effective discipline than a free servant.

25 March, 8 Elizabeth. Receipt signed by Anthony viscount Mountague for 100*l.*, paid to him by Sir John Whyt, knight, alderman of London.

6 April 1566. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to Messrs. More, Lyfield and Agmondesham and all the others of her majesty's commissioners co., Sarrey, "vpon the water of Weye." Asking "reasonable and "yndifferent favoure" for one of the writer's servants in respect to his controversy with his neighbours touching "a certen locke which he hath erected "betwene Woodham Lande and Brooke Lande vpon "the water of Weye to the intent that he may the "better with his barge convey and cary woode and "tymber from hys wharf ther to the cetie of London," and also touching the "towynge and shovinge vp of his "said barge with mennis strengthe, vnto his said "wharf." From Canterbury.

21 April, 1566. Letter from John Bowyer to the Right Worshipful —. Recommending that Richard Ingeham, high constable of the hundred of Brixton, co. Surrey, be discharged of his said office, as he entered the said place on the understanding that after two or three years' service he should be relieved of it, by the election of another person. It appears that it had been heretofore the custom to compel high constables of the said hundred to retain office for life, a custom so odious as to cause some person to "avoyde the country."

20 May, 8 Elizabeth. Inventory of the goods in the house of the late Richard Worsley, esquire, at the time of his death: "made to be exhibited in the prerogative "court of the arches, with the prices of them conteyned "in the said inventorye."

22 June, 1566. Letter from Madalen lady Mountague to William Moore, esq. Begging Mr. Moore to "take "knowledge of Snythe of Godalminge for the enrolment "of an indenture for my lorde in the Chauncerie, accord- "inge to the authoryte graunted to you by a wryt of "Dedimus potestatem," which I send you berewith."

W. M.
MOLYNEUX,
Esq.

23 June, 1566. Letter from Roger Byngborne, one of the viscount Mountague's servants, to William Moore, esq. Touching certain business which Mr. Moore has, at lady Mountague's instance, undertaken to execute for lord Mountague, who, having ended his business with the ambassadors has departed "to the Spawe, wher he myndeth "to tary xxviii. dayes so as he thinkethe yt will be bar- "thilnew tyde before his retorne." The writer observes that the ambassadors separated "comyttinge the finale "resolucioun to the princes, who muste the one adverteise "the other of ther myndes (havinge reseruyd fortie dayes "after notyce geven, yf the sayde prynces ryte not, for the "merchauntes to departe." In conclusion he says "My "lordes of Leyceter and Sussex are made frendes, and "comme yesterday ryding throughe the cytte together "and so dynd at my lorde of Beddford's house."

2 October, 1566. Letter from the earl of Arundell to William Moore, esq. Thanking Mr. More for his zeal in hunting out certain offenders.

7 October, 1566. Letter from Robert Worsley, at Guldeford, to Mr. Austen at the Blackfryers in London. Containing "a copie of the Goodman Martens bylle of "presentments against shoemakers, cordwainers and "tanners:" the burden of Mr. Martin's complaints against the dealers and workers in leather being that they avoid the statutes, regulating their trades, to the enhancement of prices and the production of inferior wares. Fifteen "backes" have not been sealed these last five years in Guldeford market. Every "dyckar of leather," that comes into Guldeford market, is promised before-hand to monopolists who resell it at scandalous profit, so that in a single year the price of a dyckar has risen from x*ls.* to iiii*l.* vis. viii*d.* Leather-dealers sell their commodity at home instead of in open market, before it has been examined and sealed. The village shoemakers have engrossed to themselves so many boys, that the shoemakers in the town no longer have apprentices and workers "to serve the prynce." Tanners "cut their "womes of their backes themselves at home at their owne "houses whereas they sholde bringe them to the markett "and serchers and sekers sholde cutt them as they se "good." Yet further. "Item, that shoemakers cory of "ther lether in the contrye and do make shoes not serched "and sell them at Churche Dores on the Sondayes and "carry them whome to ther houses and make them in "ther houses which I think alle the worlde doth knowe."

1566. Letter from Lords of the Council to certain magistrates, co. Surrey. Requiring the complete and thorough collection of tenths and fifteenths granted to her majesty.

22 October, 1566. Letter respecting the religious disturbances in Germany and Flanders. From Louvain.

1567. Letter from W. Howard to the Mayor of Guylford. Begging him to hire in or near Guildford a close of good meadow-ground, containing enough grass for ten or twelve geldings, for the writer's use during the queen's stay at Guildford, where she intends to arrive on the 18th inst. for a stay of some five days.

1567. Articles and conditions (on a large printed broadside) of the lottery opened at her majesty's order for "the reparation of the Hauens, and strength of the "Realme, and towards such further publike good "workes." Also, two smaller broadsides, exhibiting orders and proclamations touching the same lottery. Also, MS. note, in Mr. (afterward Sir) William More's handwriting, recording how the Lord Mayor, the aldermen, the companies, and the chief citizens of London adventured in the lottery. "In the sueralle "parishes and villages nye London," the writer continues, "and specyally in Mydlessex some of the paryshes "have adventured in companyes puttyng into the "lottery enery man accordyng to their abillitye, some "one lott, some half a lot, some i*is.* viii*d.*, some xii*d.* "some i*vd.* some iiii*d.*, and the same is put into the "lottery vnder one posye in the name of the hole "parishe." (*Vide* Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.')

3 January, 1567. Letter from Robert Moys of Bergh, to Mr. Austen of Guldeford. Announcing the failure of the writer's endeavours to collect money in accordance with Mr. More's instructions.

6 January, 1567. Letter from William Garrard and Thomas Offley to William More, esq. Containing instructions for the furtherance of the new lottery, and accompanying "certayne numbers of the proclamation "lately set forth by her highnes for suche purpose and "benefit of thadventurers as in the same is at good "length conteyned."

11 February, 1567. Letter from the marquis of Winchester to William More, esq. Begging that the trial of a young man, accused of stealing forty shillings of his master's money, and bound to appear to answer the

W. M.
MOLYNEUX,
Esq.

charge, may be deterred without forfeiture of recognizances till next assizes, so that he may have time through his friends to get her majesty's pardon of an offence, of which he is unquestionably guilty.

14 February and 20 December, 1567. Letters from William Hammond of Guilford to William More, esq. Touching unsuccessful endeavours to collect money for adventure in the lottery.

14 March, 1567. Letter from G. Parvis to William More, esq. Asking for pecuniary help, and begging Mr. More to accept "a dayes carriage of" the writer's "team." Dated from Stoke.

6 May, 1567. Letter from Lord W. Howard to William Moore, John Agmondesham, and Edmond Shiefield, esqs. Begging them as arbitrators under a commission from the archbishop of Canterbury in a matter of dispute betwixt Thomas Purdam and one John Grove and Margery his wife, mother of the said Purdam, to show no especial favour to the said Thomas Purdam, (the writer's tenant and bearer of the present letter); the writer having reason to believe that the said bearer of this introductory note is a lewd liver who has grossly maltreated his wife by beating her and sending her to prison.

23 May, 1567. Letter from Robert earl of Leycester to Mr. More, one of the verderers of the forest of Windsor. Summoning Mr. More to a conference with the writer at the court.

4 June, 1567. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to William More, esq. Touching a commission respecting the queen's Woods and Forests, and a complaint exhibited by sundry inhabitants of "the forest" against Milton, one of his lordship's keepers.

4 June, 1567. Commission from Lords of the Council to William More, Thomas Browne, and others, esquires, co. Surrey; to enquire into the truth of the information exhibited by one Richard Dunsse, of Godalming against John Tanner *alias* Bell, sub-baylif of Godalming, charged with subtle, crafty and vexatious dealings.

14 June, 1567. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to William More, esq. About some matter, which Mr. Baptist has made the occasion of a complaint to the Privy Council, and in respect to which the writer thinks it possible that his bailiff has behaved ill. From Coudrey.

2 July, 1567. Letter from Robert earl of Leycester to Mr. More. Mr. Tamworth being prevented by her majesty's affairs from attending at the Swainmote Court on Thursday next, the writer begs Mr. More to be there, to look after "the olde matter" and arrange a good order for the keeping of dogs.

18 July, 1567. Letter from Mr. John Worsley to William More, esq. Accompanying a sum of 100*l.* in payment of a bill which is to be returned. The writer speaks of his sister Walsingham as being near her confinement. Dated from the isle of Wight.

14 August, 1567. Letter from lord Lumley to Mr. Moore. Introducing the writer's servant, James Savaryer, to Mr. Moore's favourable regard; the said James having now become the tenant of one of Mr. Moore's houses in the Blackfriars.

30 August, 1567. Letter from Lords of the Council to William Moore, esq., of Loseley. Enjoining him to ascertain the truth of "the fraye that was betwene one Jenner and John Baptiste."

8 October, 1567. Letter from Lords of the Council to Dr. Lewes, Judge of the Admiralty. For the restraint of certain vessels from resorting to the enemies of the king of Spayne, whose ambassador has advertised the Council that divers ships and being armed and prepared in warlike sort in the Thames, and also at Shorham and Portesmouth.

10 October, 1567. Letter from Dr. Lewes, judge of the Admiralty, to William More, esq., vice-admiral of Sussex. Respecting the orders of the Privy Council as to certain ships now bound for the seas.

12 December, 1567. Letter from Henry Gorynge to William More and John Agmondesham, esqs., magistrates of co. Surrey. Touching the suspicious bringing of apparel to the wedding of Edward Cobby of Howghton. Dated from Burton.

10 January, 1568. Letter from lord Clynton to William More, esq., vice-admiral of co. Sussex. For a return of all ships, of the burden of xl. tons and upwards, with their owners' and masters' names, and also of all mariners fit for her majesty's service, in all the ports and havens in the said vice-admiral's district.

26 Feb. 1568. Letter from G. Parvis to William More, esq. For Mr. More's consolation under a recent trouble, the precise character of which does not appear.

1 March, 1568. Copy of a letter from Lords of the Council to William More, esq. For the suppression of rogues, vagabonds, and Egyptians, who are to be corrected sharply and restrained firmly in accordance with the laws of the realm.

19 March, 1568. Letter, (signed,—Thomas Coppley, John Skinner, senior, and J. Skynner, junior) to Thomas Browne, William Moore, John Stidolfe, and John Agmondesham, esqs. Concerning arrangements for executing in the county of Surrey the orders of the council for the suppression of rogues and vagabonds.

27 March, 1568. Letter from Alexander Nowell, dean of St. Paul's, to William More, esq. Recommending Henry Adams, clerk, as a fit candidate for the parsonage of Hambledon, in the gift of Mr. More.

14 April, 1568. Letter from William Garrard to William Moore, esq. About collections for the lottery.

2 May, 1568. Letter from Matthew archbishop of Canterbury to William More, John Agmondesham, and Emond Shiefield, esqs. Praying the said justice of the peace of co. Surrey, notwithstanding the failure of their previous efforts to the same end, to make another attempt to determine in a friendly manner the controversy, on some question of property, between their neighbours John Grove, and Thomas Purdam. Dated from Lamhithe.

26 May, 1568. Letter from Lords of the Council to William Moore, esq. Requiring him, with the aid of another justice of the peace or other gentleman, to visit the house of one Henry Owen, and search there for proofs "of this suspicious matter of multiplication" or of coynage or any other lyke unlawfull acte; and also to set at liberty the said Henry Owen's wife, if, as is alleged, he keep her there in restraint.

21 June, 1568. Letter from the earl of Leycester to Thomas Browne, William Moore and Thomas Lyfilde, esquires. Appointing them to take a view of Oking park, and to report thereon, for the information of the Lord Admiral to whom the charge of the said park has been committed.

4 July, 1568. Letter from John Johnson, surveyor for the Lottery, to William More, esq. Containing instructions for increasing the number and sum of the subscriptions to the Lottery. From Gildesford. (*Vide* Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.')

22 July, 1568. Copy of circular letter from lords of the council to all justices of the peace, treasurers and collectors of the lottery, and to the sheriffs, mayors, constables, &c. &c. of cos. Kent, Sussex, Southampton, and the Isle of Wight. Requiring them to aid in every way John Johnson, gentleman, who has been appointed by her majesty to urge well affected people to renew their endeavours to procure an adequate subscription to the "very riche and generall lottery" which her highness has caused to be erected and set forth; and also to ascertain and remedy the causes of the past and present failure of the said endeavours, as it appears that "eyther" of the negligens of sondry officers or by some sinister "disswasions of some not well disposed persons, ther" doth want a great nombre of the said lottes not yet "present to perform the same, contrary to her highnes" expectation. (*Vide* Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.')

17 August 1568. Letter from Mattheue archbishop of Canterbury to Mr. Moore and Mr. Agmondesham, esqs. Touching "a troublous bodye" who is raising some dispute about the extent of a piece of land. Dated from Lamhithe.

21 August, 1568. Letter from John Johnson, surveyor of the lottery, to William Moore, esq., treasurer of the same in co. Surrey. For more vigorous efforts to get subscriptions to her majesty's lottery. "Ther is neade" that some meanes be founde to ster them better bothe "in Mr. Moyes division and Mr. Ewelms also, For" (besides Kingston) all that countrey have not laied in "past lii lottes, and in Mr. Moyes partes moche lesse, "all the towne of Croydon hathe laied but iii lottes and "Reigate ii. Sewerly it is yll hiendred and some ther" must nedes be that be defrauders or elles that refewse "to matche with neighbours and to give good In- "sample."

8 September, 1568. Letter from John Johnson, surveyor of the R. M. Lottery, to William Moore, esq., treasurer of the same, co. Surrey. For obtaining new subscribers to the lottery. Mr. Moys being so sick that he cannot discharge the duties of his office of collector, it is recommended that Mr. Evelyn of Kingston be appointed in place of Mr. Moys to collect subscriptions for the lottery.

15 September, 1568. Letter from John Johnson, surveyor of the R. M. Lottery, to William Moore, esq.,

W. M.
MOLYNEUX
ESQ.

W. M.
MOLYNEUX,
Esq.

treasurer of the same, co. Surrey. For getting fresh subscribers to the lottery.

15 September, 1568. Letter from Thomas Browne, esq., to William More, esq. Accompanying a copy of a letter from the Lord Treasurer directed to Mr. Skynner and the other Justices of the Peace for co. Surrey. "Also," the writer says, "I send youe out of Dorkinge vii lottes besides one whiche youe haue already. Wherefore nowe I trust youe will thinke wee deale lyberally." From Bechworth Castle.

9 October, 1568. Letter (signed, William Garrard, Thomas Offley and John Tamworth, her majesty's commissioners for the R. M. Lottery) addressed to William Moore, esq., treasurer for the same lottery in co. Surrey. Expressing in strong terms the writers' displeasure with the reluctance exhibited in the said shire to invest in her majesty's project, and peremptorily ordering Mr. Moore to make his "indelaide discharge of the trust comytted vnto" him, and forthwith to "delyver or cause to be delyvered at the Lotterie House in Cheape-side in London (out of hand) alle souche bookes, billes, wrytinges as" he has in his custody, that relate to his treasurership.

13 October, 1568. Copy, in Mr. William More's handwriting of a letter sent by him to Mr. Moyes and Mr. Evelyn, collectors for the R. M. Lottery. Announcing that the commissioners of the same lottery require the immediate delivery to them of all books, bills, and moneys he may hold in his hands, in respect to the same project.

25 October, 1568. Letter (holograph) from Lord Keeper Nicolas Bacon to William Moore, esq. Respecting the behaviour of "one David proctor of an hospitall in Endfield, whose protection should beare date the xxth of January last, and gyveth libertie to begge in Kent and Surrey."

15th November, 1568. Letter from Elyzabeth lady Clynton to Mistress More at Loseley. Announcing the design of one Porter to steal a girl (spelt 'gearle') now staying in Mrs. More's house. Also a holograph letter by lady Clynton about her "lytell meyd's" danger from Wylyam Porter.

28 November, 1568. Declaracioun of the Accompte of Richard Whitton, steward of the householde with the reverend father in God Robert busshop of Winchester. For one whole yere beginning the xxxth of November in the xth yere of the raigne of oure soueraigne ladie Quene Elizabeth, A^o 1567, and ended the xxviiith day of November following, A^o 1568, vt sequitur. From this interesting document it appears that "the cleer annual value of the whole bishoprick of Winton, as it arises com-munibus annis in all maner of reveneues, spirituall, temporall, &c., &c." was 2,380*l.* 2*s.* 4³/₄*d.*, and that the expenses of the bishop's household for an ordinary year amounted to 1,488*l.* 1*s.* 1¹/₂*d.* The entire sum for which the steward accounts is 1,521*l.* 0*s.* 2¹/₂*d.*

1568. Draft of a circular letter (signed by William More, esq., Treasurer, and John Johnson, Surveyor, of the R. M. Lottery) addressed to the High Constables of the several hundreds co. Surrey. For a new subscription in all the parishes of the same hundreds to the lottery, and more urgent endeavours to induce people of all degrees to adventure their money in the same lottery, it having come to the knowledge of the writers of the letter "that their is no soche number of loites brought vnto the Collectours out of every paryshe as was looked for, and as their wold have bene yf the principall men had done their indeouours aswell by theire owne insamples as by perswading their neighbours."

1568(?). Paper containing ten orders or articles of agreement headed, "Towching wandringe rooges masterles men and bastardes and settinge the poore to worke." 3rd article, "That everie Roge that shalbe found gyltie of adulterie shalbe punished as a felon, and that no mynister take vpon him to marrye any roge without the speciall allowance of the mariage first had vnder the handes of two of the next justices vpon payne of imprisonment by the space of one moneth for the first offence and for every other like offence two monethes." 4th article, "That no person or persons gyve lodginge in any his barne or other hows to any Tynker, mynstrell, proctor, or wandring roge, that shall have in his companye any woman, nor to any mor then one soche person at any tyme, vpon payne to forfeit for everie one so lodged tenne poundes, to the vse of the poor of the parishe, nor to give lodging to any other vnkowne begger vpon payne to forfeit twentye shillings to the same vse." No date.

1568(?) Paper of ten orders to High and Petty Constables for making discoveries of rogues and vagabonds, and bringing them to punishment. No date.

7 Jan., 11 Elizabeth. Copy of her majesty's proclamation of the terms and powers of her commission to the earl of Warricke and William Pelham, esq., master and lieutenant-master of the queen's ordnance, for the better supply of salt-petre for the same ordnance.

31 March, 1569. Letter from Lord W. Howard to William Moore, esq., justice of the peace for co. Surrey. Summoning Mr. Moore to the writer's chambers at the court on Tuesday morning next, there and then to receive instructions respecting a royal commission for the execution of matters within the said shire, to which commission Mr. Moore has been appointed, and also to meet his companions in the same commission.

2 April, 1569. Letter from Elyzabeth lady Clynton to Mr. Moore at Loseley. Introducing "thys gentle-man, Mr. Tyrrell and his wyf to yow for that they be bothe gretelie desirouse to see theyr dowghter who they haue not sene of longe tyme."

4 April, 1569. Letter from the earl of Arundell to William More, esq. Begging Mr. More to use his influence with the bishop of Winchester, for the furtherance of the writer's business in Hampshire, respecting which Thomas Stoughton will give full particulars.

12 April, 1569. Letter from J. Skynner, jun., to William More, esq. Begging that Mr. More with his co-referees (Messrs. Agmondesham, Copley and Stoughton) will put an end to the controversy between the writer and Mr. Harrys, or leave them at liberty to settle it by process of law.

24 April, 1569. Letter from the earl of Arundell to William More, esq. Thanking Mr. More for his zeal in the writer's interest, especially for his exercise of influence with his lordship of Wynchester.

1 May, 1569. Copy of letter from lords of the Council to the Commissioners for musters co. Surrey. Touching the forces of the county.

1 May, 1569. Letter from Lords of the Council to Lord William Hawarde, the lord chamberlain, and the other commissioners for taking musters in co. Surrey. Containing instructions with respect to the said musters. Imperfect.

7 June, 1569. Letter from lord Lumley to Mr. More. Touching the writer's "matter to be tryed against Foskewe," and his hope that Mr. More will cause his son and others of his "friends of the jury once agayne to take paynes to apeare" at the trial of the cause.

29 June, 1569. Letter from Edmund lord Chandos to William Moore, esq. In behalf of a poor man who has offended by "speaking of words."

24 July, 1569. Letter from Sir Thomas Copley to William More, esq. Touching a matter of dispute in respect to which Mr. More is arbitrating between Sir Thomas and his "adversary."

7 August, 1569. Letters from Richard Onslow to William More, esq. Arranging for the writer to meet Mr. More at Ripley. The writer's wife is going up to London shortly for her confinement.

11 August, 1569. Letters of lords of the Council to Richard Onslow, esq., her majesty's attorney in the court of Wards and Liveries, and William Moore, esq., who are thereby appointed to ascertain the facts of a dispute "between Anthony Breckn and John Carre" "straungers vnto whom it has pleased the Queenes Maiestie to graunte privilege to pratice the making of glasse for glazing by reason of which controversie certain disorders haue happened at their glass house in Sussex amongst the workmen and others in such a sort (as we are enformed) that if it be not forgone, her majesties intentions to haue the science of the making of that kynde of glas to remayn heer within her realme is like to be frustrated."

12 August, 1569. Letter from William Garrard, commissioner, to William More, esq., treasurer in co. Surrey, of the Quenes Majesties Lotterie. Announcing that the commissioners of the lottery are prepared to pay all moneys due to any adventurer in the same project.

18 August, 1569. Rough copy of an answer to lords of the Council by Messrs. Onslow and More, esqs., appointed by the said lords to ascertain the facts of a quarrel, attended with personal violence, between Anthony Breckn, John Carre, Peter Boughan, John Bougan, and others, glassmakers in the county of Sussex. Also portions of the evidence of witnesses to the altercation and affray.

20 October, 1569. Copy of letter from Lords of the Council to the Sheriff and Justices of co. Surrey. For

W. M.
MOLYNEUX,
Esq.

W. M.
MOLYNEUX,
Esq.

the apprehension and punishment of rogues and vagabonds.

5 November, 1569. Copy of a letter from Lords of the Council to the justices of the peace co. Surrey. Giving instruction for bringing about religious uniformity and compliance with her majesty's laws and ordinance touching public worship: accompanied by a form of letter, touching such matters, to be subscribed by all the queen's lieges in the said county. Every knight refusing to subscribe is to be bound for his good behaviour, &c. in a sum of 200*l*., and every esquire, so refusing, is to be bound in like manner in the sum of two hundred marks.

17 November, 1569. Letter from Thomas Copley to Sir Henry Weston, sheriff of co. Surrey, and the Justices of the Peace of the said shire, assembled at Lethered. Begging for reasonable time in which the writer can consult his conscience and satisfy himself whether he can honestly subscribe in matters of religion.

23 November, 1569. Letter from Thomas Copley to Sir Henry Weston, knt., sheriff of co. Surrey, and the justices of peace of the said shire, assembled at Dorkinge. About the authority of the reformed church and the scruples which hinder the writer, a Catholic recusant, from conforming in matters of religion. (*Vide* Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.')

23 November, 12 Elizabeth. Copy of the patent of the commission of the lieutenancy of co. Surrey and William, lord Howard of Effingham, her majesty's lord chamberlain. Also, copy of the same lieutenant's commission to William More and Thomas Browne, esqs., appointing them to be his deputy-lieutenants in the same shire.

24 November, 1569. Letter, under the sign-manual and signet of Queen Elizabeth, addressed to her Lieutenant of Surrey William lord Howard of Effingham. Ordering him to call out the whole force, horse and foot, of the said shire, and array it for service at an hour's notice, rebellion having broken out amongst some of her majesty's unnatural subjects in the Northern parts of her realm.

27 November, 12 Elizabeth. Warrant, under the seals of Thomas Browne and William More, esqs., deputy-lieutenants for co. Surrey, to the bailiff and constables of Guldeford in the said county; to give the customary notices for a muster in Guildford of the soldiers, horse and foot, of the said town.

1 December, 1569. Letter from lord William Howard to Thomas Browne and William Moore, esqs. Announcing that William Poyntz of Reigate, gentleman, will not be appointed to be captain of a certain company of soldiers, now being raised in Surrey, as he has no estate in the county, and is the servant of Mr. Thomas Hennage, who would be sorry to lose his services.

3 December, 1569. Letter from lord William Howard to William Moore and Thomas Browne, esqs. Touching a question of liability to find horsemen for her majesty's service; and ordering that noblemen's servants, in consideration of their masters' convenience, should not be required to attend musters.

10 December, 1569. Letter from Edmund bishop of London to Mr. More and Mr. Browne, deputy-lieutenants of co. Surrey. Begging that Harry Fynden, of Mortlake, co. Surrey, one of the writer's ordinary servants, may be excused from military service to the said county.

1569. Surrey:—The Booke of Encrease of Armour Within the countie aforesayd made in the eleventh yere of the Quenes Maiesties raigne that nowe is.

2 February, 1670. Letter from Elyzabeth lady Clynton to Mrs. Moore. Thanking Mrs. More for kindness shown to the writer's "younge mayde Mary Tyrrelle."

20 February, 1570. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to William Moore, esq. Begging Mr. Moore to redress certain disorders that endanger the clerk of the writer's "Iron Work," who "hath bin disorderly" and dangerously abusyd in "the writer's" "servise by" "certeyne women sett a worke by ther husbandes," and "resist" him in the use of his "owne wodes;" and, if need be, to bind the husbands of the same riotous women to their good behaviour. From Southwerke.

30 May, 12 Eliz. Charter of exemplification of the writing dated 12 Nov. 30 Henry VIII., whereby John bishop of Rochester and prior of the house of friars preachers commonly called the Black Friars in London, and the convent thereof, granted freely and for ever to the aforementioned king and his heirs the said house or priory of the Black Friars, with its precinct, and all lands, &c. pertaining to the same.

14 June, 1570. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to William Moore, esq. Touching Mr. Moore's

examination of certain offenders, who are found to deserve no more favour than the writer has himself shown them. From Cowdrey.

16 June, 1570. Copy of the warrant of the Privy Council (signed, W. Haward, K. Knowlles, Will. Cecille), addressed to Mr. Becher sheriff of London. Requiring the said sheriff to receive into his house the earl of Southampton, (towards whom her majesty has on just cause conceived some displeasure), and these to hold him a prisoner during her majesty's pleasure. Also requiring the said sheriff to set at liberty one Cantrell, for some time his prisoner; taking bonds however for the said Cantrell's appearance on demand to answer all charges preferred against him. Dated from Hampton Court. Together with copy of the articles of instruction to Mr. Becher for his treatment of the earl, whilst in his house; which articles were added to the warrant by Mr. Reace, the queen's servant. This document is mentioned in Mr. Bray's 'Account' of the confinement of the Earl of Southampton in '1570,' communicated to the Society of Antiquaries, and published in the *Archæologia*, vol. xix.

17 June, 1570. Letter from the earl of Lincoln to Sir William More, knt. Begging Sir William to enquire whether any injury has been done to one Johan Knight, widow, of Farnham.

25 June, 1570. Letter from William Cole of Corpus Christi Colledge in Oxon, to Mr. More at Loseley. Declaring the pleasure with which the writer has received Mr. More's son at Oxford. "He shal lye nere vnto me every night, and shal not be farre from me in the day time, being in one chamber with me. I have already made his studie somewhat more handsome, then it was. And within these two daies I think it wil be finished. I wil take vpon me to be his corrector alone, and you shal know, that I wil be no harde maister to him. And surely he being so gentle and diligent, as I dout not, but he wil be, I can not deale strictly with him, but I shal doe him wrong. If you wil haue him to doe anie thing on the virginalls, you must provide that he haue a payre sent him. We haue one that can teach him well. As for his singing and other exercises, thogh others shal sometimes haue to do with him in those things, yet I mind myself to prove him now and then as far as my skyl wil serve me. I have according to your letters received from you six poundes in olde angels, delivered to me for the necessarie vses of youre sonne. I wil se it bestowed vpon him. . . . I ryde abroade often times about the affaires of our colledge, els sholde he be my scholar, and no mansels. But thogh I have appointed him a teacher, yet doe I meane to be half a teacher to him myself." From Oxford.

26 June, 1570. Letter from H. Westfaling to William Moore, esq. at Loseley. Touching the arrival of Mr. Moore's son at Oxford, and arrangements for his comfort and welfare there. From Oxford.

30 June, 1570. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to William Moore, esq. About a case of deer-stealing, respecting which one Creswell is under orders to repair to Mr. More, "bothe as a justice and an officer of the forest."

2 July, 1570. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to William Moore, esq. Ordering that certain venial offenders against the forest-laws may be dismissed with a warning, but that "Rumsey in the forest and Chertt in Gilford be duly punished," either by indictment at the next assizes or by being "sent to the cole-house." From Cowdrey.

5 July, 1570. Letter from Roger Goade to William Moore, esq. Acknowledging Mr. More's past services to the writer, who is now in a state of prosperity. Dated from Cambridge.

5 July, 1570. Letter from Lord W. Howard to Messrs. Browne and Moore, esqs., magistrates for co. Surrey. Begging them to liberate from his bond one Edward Adyson, one of the queen's watermen, and under the writer's rule, who is bound with sureties to keep the queen's peace, and to appear each session at the Guildford quarter sessions.

12 July, 1570. Warrant from Lords of the Council to William Moore, esq., vice-admiral of Sussex. To arrest, for the queen's service, all ships of 30 tons' burthen or upwards being at present, or arriving hereafter in the ports within the said vice-admiral's jurisdiction.

14 July, 1570. Letter from Robert, bishop of Winchester to Mr. Moore, esq. at Loseley. Announcing that certain letters have been sent to Hampton.

15 July, 1570. Warrant of Lords of the Council, addressed to William Moore, esq., of Loseley. Requiring him to repair to the house of alderman Becher in London,

W. M.
MOLYNEUX
Esq.

W. M.
MOLYNEUX,
Esq.

and having there taken the earl of Southampton into his custody, to convey the said earl to Loseley House, and there during her majesty's pleasure to detain him a prisoner, having "one or two servauntes to attend vpon him in his chambre." A document noticed in Mr. Bray's 'Confinement of the earl of Southampton.' (*Vide Archæologia*, vol. xix.)

16 July, 1570. Copy of the warrant of Lords of the Council, addressed to Mr. Becher, Alderman and sheriff of London, for the removal of the earl of Southampton from the alderman's house to the charge of Mr. More near Guldforde, to whom the said alderman is ordered to deliver the said earl. A document referred to in Mr. Bray's 'Confinement of the earl of Southampton.' (*Vide Archæologia*, vol. xix.)

15 July, 1570. Letter from Harry Becher, alderman and sheriff of London, to William More, esq., near Gylford. Expressing the writer's readiness to comply with the order of the Privy Council, and to transfer the earl of Southampton to the care of Mr. More, who on coming to town will probably wish to set his horses at Lambeth, "where my lord of South-hamtons horss are redy." A document described in Mr. Bray's 'Confinement of the earl of Southampton.' (*Vide Archæologia*, vol. xix.)

21 July, 1570. Letter from Robert, bishop of Winchester, to Mr. Moore, esq., at Loseley. Assuring Mr. Moore that the recent denial of his "fee-buck" is consequent on no order from the writer or lord Leycester.

24 July, 1570. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to William More, esq. Expressing the writer's concern for the health, and his desire to comply with the wishes of Mr. More's prisoner, the earl of Southampton, who is the writer's son-in-law. A document used in Mr. Bray's 'Confinement of the earl of Southampton.' (*Vide Archæologia*, vol. xix., and Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.')

5 August, 1570. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to William More, esq. Beginning "Sir, I received a letter by youre sufferance from my lord of Southampton, so send I one other to his lordship open and by yow to be eyther delyvered or stayed." Dated from Cowdrey.

9 August, 1570. Letter from Lord W. Howard, her majesty's Lord Chamberlain, to William Moore, esq. Avowing that the writer supported (though in vain), Mr. Moore's prayer to be relieved of the irksome duty of guarding the earl of Southampton; a duty which confines Mr. Moore to his house, and prevents him for executing her majesty's business. A document mentioned in Mr. Bray's 'Confinement of the earl of Southampton.' (*Vide Archæologia*, vol. xix.)

14 August, 1570. Letter from Harry Becher, alderman and sheriff of London, to William More, esq. Maintaining the substantial truth and honesty of the writer's statements to the Privy Council and Mr. More, respecting the health of London, at the time of Lord Southampton's removal from London to Loseley. The writer encloses a letter of civility to Mr. More's prisoner the earl of Southampton. A document used in Mr. Bray's 'Confinement of the earl of Southampton.' (*Vide Archæologia*, vol. xix.)

5 September 1570. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to William More, esq. Thanking Mr. More for his endeavours to bring about the enlargement of the writer's son-in-law, the earl of Southampton. A document mentioned in Mr. Bray's 'Confinement of the earl of Southampton.' (*Vide Archæologia*, vol. xix.)

18 September, 1570. Letter from lord Clynton to Mr. Moore at Loseley. Begging that the young maid Mary Tyrrell, who has been for some time at Loseley House, may be returned to Horseley, as her father and mother wish to see her.

22 September, 1570. Letter from William Pelham to William More, esq. Praying for restoration to an honest man, named Robert Browne, of the horse, saddle, bridle, boots and spurs, which the said Browne "let owte to hyer" to a knave who has been arrested at Godalming and sent for trial.

28 September, 1570. Letter from Elyzabeth, Lady Clynton to Mr. More, at Loseley. About the sickness of a female servant.

7 October, 1570. Letter from Robert bishop of Winchester to William More, esq. at Loseley. "Grace and Peace. Where John Slifelde of Bifflete haue heretofore binn admitted to kepe an Ale Howse, and for the well vsing therof, as I thinke, is bounde be recognisance to our soueraigne Lady the Quene's majestie, so it is that he hath in this my last visitacion binn orderly detected to have mayntained dauncyng at his howse the Saboth day, and that in tyme of divine

service. Richard Snosemer was the minstrell; and divers other persons were there present. Wherefore you shall do well for example sake, to take some streight order with him in this behalf. Farther I pray you at your convenient leisure, to call before you, in my name, William Elles, Robert Jower, the wiif of one Mellish, and also Tristrame Griffith, inhabitants of Witley, and vpon their seuerall others to examine them seuerally, whether that they harde Nicholas Woodies of Witley say and affirme, That women had no Sowles, or the like wordes, contrarie to the creation of man. I pray you betwixt this and Friday come sevenight certifie me what you finde in this matter. Let the vicar of Witly be present, the better to put the witness in mind of the wordes." Dated from Winchester.

14 October 1570. Letter from Lord Cobham to Mr. Wylliam Moore at the Blackfriars. Asking whether the writer may be farmer of a tenement, lately in the tenure of his cousin Sir Henry Newelle, belonging to Mr. Moore.

23 October, 1570. Letter from Lords of the Council to William More, esq. Requiring Mr. More to inform the writers whether the earl of Southampton attends "common prayer" at Loseley; and in case the said earl does not, requiring Mr. More to press him to do so, and then to certify the Council what the earl says and does under such pressure. Dated from Windsor. A document noticed in Mr. Bray's 'Confinement of the earl of Southampton.' (*Vide Archæologia*, vol. xix., and Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.')

31 October, 1570. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to William More, esq. Asking whether there are grounds for hoping for the earl of Southampton's speedy enlargement. Dated from Coudrey. A document noticed in Mr. Bray's 'Confinement of the earl of Southampton.' (*Vide Archæologia*, vol. xix., and Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.')

11 November, 1570. Warrant of the Privy Council (signed, R. Leycester, W. Cecille), addressed to William More, esq. For the earl of Southampton's removal to Kingston by the morrow night at farthest, so that he may be brought before her majesty's council on Monday morning. Dated from Hampton Courte.

1570. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to Walter Creswell, ranger of Wyndors Forest. Ordering the discharge of certain despoilers of game on the petition of their fathers who are honest men.

1570. A Dyscourse touchynge the pretendyd matche betwene the Duke of Northefolke and the Queen of Scottes. Twenty-eight 129 pages. Demonstrating the reasons for believing in and fearing the project.

6 January, 1571. Letter from the earl of Sussex to Sir Thomas Browne and William More, esq. and others, magistrates of Surrey. Reproving the magistrates' too harsh treatment, in a purely civil matter, of Mr. Owen, who has married the writer's cousin-germain, and is therefore no person for inconsiderate treatment.

12 January 1571. Letter from the earl of Lyncoln to William More, esq. Inviting Mr. More to an interview with "my lord of Leystar" on a certain matter, not set forth in the note.

April, 1571. Copy of a Latin letter written by Lord Burghley in behalf of Francis Sampaulinus, to the excellence of whose life and conduct during his residence in England it bears strong testimony.

25 June, 14 Elizabeth. Copy of the commission to Sir Henry Weston, knt., and Thomas Browne, William Moore, Thomas Lyfeld, and Edmund —, esqs.; to enquire and certify what loads of timber, wood, corn, and grain have been carried in the co. of Surrey in the queen's name, since the first year of queen Mary till the present time.

25 June, 1571. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Receiver General of her majesties revenue and the collector of the loan. co. Surrey, and others. For the payment of the needful charges for a number of soldiers, to be levied in Surrey and transported to France.

1 July, 14 Elizabeth. Licence, from present date to the next sessions after the next feast of St. John, under the signatures and seals of Wylliam More, J. Skynner, and Edmond Slyfeld, justices of the peace of co. Surrey, to John Russell of Pyrbryt, in the said county, "to be a comon badger, lader, kydder, caryer, byer, and transporter of alle maner of corne or grayne in any county out of this shere, and the same so bought in other sheres to sell ageyne within this shere and not elles where, so that he vse and occupy the same according to the tenure and trewe meaninge of the statute latly made in the reign of Edward the Sixte agaynst regrators."

W. M.
MOLYNEUX,
Esq.

W. M.
MOLYNEUX,
Esq.

1 July, 14 Elizabeth. Licence, till the next general sessions after the next Feast of St. John the Baptist, under the seals and signatures of Wylliam More, J. Skynner, and Thomas Stoughton, to Henry Yonge of Capell, co. Surrey, "to be a comen droner, byer, and "dryner of all manner of catalle," so that he use the same with due regard to Edward the Sixth's statute against regrators, forestallers, and ingrossers.

31 July, 1571. Copy of letter of Lords of the Council to the Commissioners for the Subsidy, co. Surrey. Containing instructions for its collection.

25 August, 1571. Warrant, addressed by Robert bishop of Winchester, John Ebdon, W. Ouerton, and Fr. Kingesmill, to William Moore, esq., and others, magistrates, &c., &c., co. Surrey; to arrest "Peter "Reuellard, beyng a Frenche priest nowe or late "serving the cure of Peperharrow within the countie "of Surrie," and to hold him in Guildford gaol till he shall have been examined about certain matters.

27 August, 1571. Letter from Lord Burghley to William Moore, esq. Opening with an announcement that, when at Guildford the other day, the writer after viewing the Frierie there "made a rude trick "thereof in manner of a platt with "his "owne hand," which sketch was entrusted to one of Mr. Moore's or Mr. Wollesys' servants, a mason, who "offered to make "the same more pe-fittin." This person having neglected to return the drawing, Mr. Moore is required to see that he accomplishes his promise to the writer in respect to the same.

September, 1571. Rough and unsigned draft of a letter, praying that a commission may be granted for the immediate trial of certain notorious robbers recently apprehended in the county of Surrey.

11 October, 1571. Letter from Antoine Garnett to William Moore, esq. Enquiring whether Loseley House be free from "mesles or small pockes," and whether Mr. More will be at home on the 18th inst., as lord Mountague purposes to visit him on that day, on the road to London. From Coudrey.

21 October, 1571. Receipt of Richard Polstede for one hundred pounds delivered to him by William More, esq., in part payment of a marriage portion assured to the said Richard on his marriage three years earlier with Elizabeth the eldest daughter of the same William.

26 November, 1571. Letter from John Parker (son of archbishop Parker) to William Moore, esq. In support of the bailiff of Croydon's candidature for the bailiwick of Brickston and Wallington, which candidature is supported by Judge Sothecte and — Glascock.

3 January, 1572. Letter from lord Burghley. Touching a wreck off Chichester.

5 January, 1572. Letter from the earl of Lyncoln to Master Moore at Loseley. Touching Mr. Amarsam's project to enclose a great piece of the common of East Horsley; and urging Mr. Moore so to bestir himself amongst the magistrates of co. Surrey, that they may not consent to the said project which could not be carried out without injury to the writer, to lord Mountygewe and divers tenants.

5 January, 1572. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to William Moore, esq. About Mr. Amer-sham's project to enclose a part of Horsley common, which the writer regards with disapproval.

19 January, 1572. Letter from Mr. Anthony Browne to William More, esq. Repeating the writer's thanks for Mr. Moore's lenient manner of reporting Mr. Cortneys's riot to the lord Mountague; and also entreating Mr. More to use his influence with the principal inhabitants of Guildford so as to induce them to retire from their resolution to prosecute with extreme vindictiveness the "younge gentlemen" who occasioned the disorder. Compensation for all substantial wrongs having been made to every sufferer, it is urged that the originators and promoters of the disturbance should not be punished in a way that would cover them with lasting discredit.

January, 1572. Letter from lord Burghley to Mr. More and Mr. Thomas Stoughton, esqs. Appointing Messrs. More and Stoughton to enquire and certify the writer whether the heir of John Wyntershull, lately deceased, is a ward to her majesty the queen, in respect of certain lands, tenements, and rents in Guildford and Bromley.

12 February, 1572. Letter from Robert earl of Leicester to Mr. William Moore, justice of the peace co. Surrey. Ordering that the letter's bearer, John Thetcher, be troubled no further in respect to his misdemeanor towards her majesty's game in Windsor forest, as he has purged the offence by due submission.

W. M.
MOLYNEUX,
Esq.

11 March, 1572. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to William Moore, esq. Respecting certain despoilers of game, who are under the consideration of the justices of the peace.

26 March, 1572. Letter from the earl of Lyncoln to Mr. Moore. Requesting Mr. Moore to assist the letter's bearer, one Christopher Baker, the queen's servant, and an assistant of the admiralty, in moving timber felled in Surrey by the said Christopher for the building of ships.

7 April, 1572. Letter from lord William Howard to Mr. Browne. Announcing the writer's receipt of a commission under the Great Seal touching fugitives, in which Mr. Browne, Mr. Weston, Mr. Baron Birche, Mr. More and Agmondesham are joined with the writer, who desires that his fellow-commissioners may assemble at his house on the following Monday, to confer with him.

10 May, 1572. Letter from Bryan Aungier to William Moore, esq. Entreating Mr. Moore to come from Loseley to town, and give evidence on a point in the suit brought by lady Stafford against the writer and his cousin Wolley in the Court of Wards.

11 June, 1572. Letter from William Prossar, one of the viscount Mountague's servants, to William More, esq., at Lothesley. Giving an account of his lordship's reception and entertainment in France, on his way from Bullein to Paris, *viâ* Montreuil, Abeuille and St. Denys. Whilst the writer plies his pen, his lordship is lying in Paris, "in the kinges howse called the Castel of Loure," whence he "goethe tomorrowe to the courte to salute "the Kinge at a place of sport called Madrill wher "the Kinge lyethe nowe, beinge two myles out of this "towne of Parys." From Parys.

17 June, 1572. Letter from William Prosser to William Moore, esq. Describing the reception given to the lord Mountague at Paris, and the superb hospitalities lavished upon him by the French king. His lordship was conducted from "the kinges owne howse called Lover" to the royal pleasure-house two miles out of Paris, called Madrill by "the prince Dauphin, the lorde mareschall of Cosse, Mons^r. of Lanseck, the king's "governour duringe his minoritie, and dyvers other "noble menne and gentillmenne where his lordship "was receaved of the kyng and his two brothers "the Duke of Anjou and the duke of Alenson beinge "accompanied with the Cardinal of Bourbon, Mous^r. "d'Angoulesme the kynges basse brother, the duke of "Nevers, the duke of Guise, the duke of Bouillon, the "duke of Aumalle, the lord admiral of France, the "mareschall d'Anville, Conte of Rochefoucault "and on Sonday the Kyng and his brothers with the "rest of the nobilytye brought my lorde from thense "to Parys to dyner. My lorde dide ryde with the "kinge in his owne cotche and came to dyner to the "said castell of Louver. There the Kyng did bankett "my lorde and dynd together. And after dyner "the Kyng accompanied with all the nobilitie afore-said with his garde of Scotismene, Frenchemen and "Suyzers with sowndinge of trompettes fifes and "drommes, every noble man going in his degree, "brought my lord to a church called Saint Germain "of Auxerrois where the kinge harde evensong, . . . "and there the league was sworne and confirmed "betwix England and Fraunce." From Parys.

29 July, 1572. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to William Moore, esq. and Thomas Stoughton, esq. Requesting Messrs. Moore and Stoughton to enquire into the case of the writer's servant Philipp Mellershe, who is charge with speaking lewd and insufferable words touching the earl of Arundell and lord Lumley. From Coudrey.

2 August, 1572. Letter from Edmond bishop of London to Mr. More at his house near Guilforde. For the recovery of "a faire brynded dogge" given to the bishop by lady Riche, and stolen from his house at Fulham. The animal is now known to be kept in or near Guilforde. The writer's cousin, Sir Henry Weston, kn^t, has also been entreated to look out for the dog.

19 August, 1572. Letter from Robert bishop of Winchester to Mr. Moore at Loseley. Touching an appointment with Mr. Hardock. The writer adds, "I doe "remember that you tolde me of one whome you knewe "being skillful in trimming and stopping of tethe, if "you can cawse the same fellowe to come vnto me "aboute that purpose you shalle greatlie pleasure me."

9 September 1572. Letter from Mistress Elizabeth Balam, widow, to Wylliam More, esq., dated from Walsoken. Acknowledging a letter of condolence from Mr. More and his wife on the recent death of the writer's husband, and concluding thus, "I haue sent you a lyttle cuppe

W. M.
LYNEUX,
Esq.

"of syluer gylte named a Spyder pott the nature
"whereof ys that yf anye payson enter therein yt wyl
"burst and to my syster a tosyng Instrument of
"syluer and gylte."

16 December, 1572. Two rough drafts of a letter from William More, esq., to Anthony viscount Mountague. About a riotous disorder lately caused in the town of Guildford by one Mr. Cortneye, who entered the town in company with his lordship's son Mr. Anthony Browne. Instead of taking any heinous part in the riot occasioned by his friend, Mr. Browne exerted himself to allay and end it, when the disturbance became serious.

18 December, 1572. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to William More, esq. Thanking Mr. More for his information respecting Mr. Antony Brown's association with Mr. Cortneye when the latter caused a riot in Guildford; and also for his action in the matter.

18 December, 1572. Letter from Mr. Anthony Browne to William More, esq. Thanking Mr. More for the considerateness and kindness which distinguished his way of reporting to lord Mountague the writer's share in Mr. Cortney's riot in Guildford. "It shalbe a first warning," writes the young man, "vnto me to be ware howe I take other mens quarrells vpon my owne shoulders to vnbothen them, and allso to beware to come in such companie wher as I maye beare the blame withoute deserte."

20 December, 1572. Letter from the earl of Arundell to William Moore, esq. Touching the controversy between Rychard Lumley's wife and Mrs. Onsley, as to the rights of their young children. From Nonsuche.

13 January, 15 Elizabeth. Licence, till the next general sessions after the next Feast of the Nativity, under the seals and signatures of Thomas Smythe and Gregory Lovell, to Edward Leche of Marten, co. Surrey, "mealeman," "to be a common badger lader kiddier carrier bier or transporter of all maner of corne or grayne in any market or faier within the realme of England, and the same so bought to conuerte to meile, and the same to carrie to the cittie of London or to the suburbes of the same, or vnto any other markett or faier," so that he do nothing in disregard of the statute of Edward VI. against regrators, forestallers and ingrossers.

3 February, 1573. Letter (Latin) of friendliness and pedantic flattery from John Osborn, of the university of Cambridge, to his friend Mr. George More, at Corpus Christi College, in the university of Oxford. Also (dated 8 March, 1573, and 14 July, 1574) two other Latin letters of the same kind from the writer to the same Oxonian student.

20 February, 1573. Letter from Lord Burghley and Sir Francis Mildmaye to William More and John Skynner, esqs., and others, commissioners to enquire whether subsidies, granted by parliament and clergy to the Queen, have been duly paid. Directing the said commissioners to execute their commission in that respect.

21 February, 1573. Copy of a letter from Lords of the Council to the High Sheriff of co. Surrey. Ordering, in consideration of the prayers to that effect of the gentlemen of divers counties and also of the complaints in parliament, that "the Sheriffes shalle not after this lent Assizes have the charges of the Justices of the Assizes diettes, but that the said Justices shall have of her majestie out of her cofers seuerall somes of money for their daiely dyettes duringe the tymes that heretofore the sheriffes have byn chargable withal within theire counties."

14 March, 1573. Commission to Edward earl of Lincoln, high admiral, Henry earl of Arundell, and twenty-seven others, to take musters and command the soldiers, horse and foot, of the county of Surrey. Imperfect.

20 April, 15 Elizabeth. Patent, under the seal of the bishop and the seal of the dean and chapter of Winchester, of a grant by Robert bishop of the said diocese to Nicholas Burlace, for life, of the office of keeper of the little park of Farnham.

24 April, 1573. Letter from Robert earl of Leycester to William More, esq. Wherein the writer, who has succeeded lord Mountague in the office of bailiff of the Surrey "ballywyck" in the walks of Windsor Forest, appoints Mr. More his deputy in the said office.

24 April, 1573. Letter from Robert earl of Leycester to William Moore and Edward Docwra, esquires. Appointing them to view the deer in the walks of the Surrey bailiwick of Windsor forest, and to certify the earl respecting the same.

3 May, 1573. Letter from Lord Burghley to William More, esq. Announcing her majesty's pleasure that

Mr. More's prisoner, the earl of Southampton, should be allowed to repair to her ladyship his mother in Mr. More's company, as often as the earl and his said mother may desire, during her sickness.

5 May, 1573. Letter from Lords of the Council to William More, esq. Announcing that, having on his humble submission decided that the earl of Southampton should be set at more liberty, the queen has specially selected Mr. More as a person in whose custody the earl should be placed in an honourable and easy restraint. The earl is to be allowed to enjoy the society of his wife, friends and servants, and be suffered sometimes to accompany them abroad. He is to compensate Mr. More in a proper manner for his diet and entertainment at Loseley, and may, in company with Mr. More, visit the house now being built by the earl in Hampshire. (*Vide* Kempe's "Loseley MSS.") With respect to this document, used by Mr. Bray in his 'Confinement of the earl of Southampton,' it is noteworthy that it is a distinct recommitment of the earl to imprisonment at Loseley. So far as the Loseley MSS. show, the imprisoned earl does not appear to have been at Loseley between 11 Nov. 1570 and 5 May 1573.

7 May, 1573. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to William Moore, esq. Expressing with great fervour the writer's gratitude for a service done at his request to his dear friend by Mr. Moore.

26 May, 1573. Letter from Robert earl of Leycester to William Moore, esq. Directing strict order to be kept in the walks of the Surrey bailiwick in Windsor Forest, that no unauthorized person be suffered to use gun or cross-bow therein; great decay of the game in the said forest having resulted from the inordinate use therein "of crossebowes and gonnes by such as haue no auctoritie to beare them." The writer touches also on the recent despoilment of "the game of Feysant and partridges" by "the comon trade of hawking and taking."

28 May, 1573. Letter from Robert earl of Leycester to William Moore, esq. Expressing approval of Mr. Moore's arrangements in respect to the Surrey bailiwick of Windsor Forest, and begging him to meet the writer at Windsor next Wednesday.

7 June, 1573. Copy of a letter from Lords of the Council, touching the conduct of certain persons, to whom her majesty had granted certain forfeitures under penal laws, in appointing unworthy deputies for the execution of the said grants. Also, a copy of Six Articles to be observed by alle suche pers as haue any "grauntes of forfaytures vpon penalle lawes."

7 June, 1573. Copy of a letter from Lords of the Council to the Sheriff and Justices of the Peace of co. Surrey. For the reduction of the useless multitude of corn badgers and corn brokers in the said county; and for other measures to lower the prices of corn, which, though they have fallen somewhat in parts near the seas, in consequence of her Majesty's order forbidding the exportation of any kind of grain from her ports, are still inordinately high in the inland parts of the kingdom.

10 June, 1573. Letter from the earl of Lyncoln to Mr. Moore. Consenting to Thomas Howard's liberation from the marshalseye, to which prison he was committed for hunting unlawfully in the Queen's park of Oking.

13 June, 1573. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Lord High Admiral, custos rotulorum, co. Surrey. For a return of the names of the several hundreds, "and also of thordinarie and accustomed deuisions" and limittes of that shire, and of the justices of the peace, coroners and clerks of the peace in the same hundreds and ordinary deuisions.

15 June, 1573. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to William Moore, esq. About the recent despoilment of game and other disorders in Witley Park. From Coudrey.

26 June, 1573. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to William Moore, esq. A note of hearty gratitude for kindness which places the writer under heavy obligations to Mr. Moore and his "good wiff."

7 July, 1573. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to William More, esq. Requesting Mr. More to ascertain from his neighbour Mr. Hamond of Gilford whether he has in any way changed that part of his will by which he designed to provide a schoolmaster and an usher for the said town; it having come to the knowledge of the writer that attempts have been made to withdraw Mr. Hamond from his beneficent purpose towards the town.

14 July, 1573. Copy of a letter from Lords of the council to the earl of Southampton. Permitting the

W. M.
MOLYNEUX,
Esq.

W. M.
MOLYNEUX,
Esq.

said earl to stay "at Cowdraie with oure verie good lord "the vicount Mountague" instead of remaining with Mr. More at Loseley, and also giving the said earl licence to visit his house, now being built, in Hampshire, so that he only passes one night there on each occasion of visiting it. Dated from Greenwich. At the foot the earl's certificate to the truth of the copy. A document used in Mr. Bray's 'Confinement of the earl of Southampton.' (*Vide* *Archæologia*, vol. xix., and Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.')

26 July, 1573. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to William Moore, esq. Thanking Mr. Moore for a service, and expressing satisfaction that a poor gentleman and his wife, in whom his lordship of Winchester is interested, are in a fair way to be relieved from their extreme distress. From Coudrey.

25 July, 1573. Letter from John Apsley to Mr. Moore, esq. About "certaine thinges which is supposed pyrates "gooddes at Woode in Sussex."

26 July, 1573. Letter from the ladies M. Southampton and Magdalen Mountague to William Moore, esq. Begging Mr. Moore to move his lordship of Winchester to set at liberty an aged woman, named Parkyns, whom his lordship "commytte longe sithens to the Whyte "Lyon." Dated from Cowdery.

July 1573. (?). Letter from the countess of Southampton to Mrs. More at Loseley. Expressing the writer's hearty thanks for Mrs. More's great courtesy and kindness to her. No date. A document used in Mr. Bray's 'Confinement of the earl of Southampton.' (*Vide*, *Archæologia*, vol. xix.)

6 August, 15 Elizabeth. Form of bond, sent by Robert bishop of Winchester to William More, esq.; for binding Edward Banister, co. Southampton, gentleman, and Henry Goring, co. Sussex, esq., that the said Edward Banister shall betake himself to the White Lion prison or show himself conformable to the laws touching religion, on or before 1 November next ensuing.

18 August, 1573. Letter from Thomas Howard to William Moore, esq. Certifying that William Phyllyppes is the writer's household servant.

31 August, 1573. Letter from Antonie Garnett to Sir William More, knt. Touching Sir William's proposals for remedying certain abuses in Windsor Forest. From Coudrey.

30 September, 1573. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to William More, esq. Asking Mr. More to interest himself with the Lord Admiral to obtain an immediate enlargement from prison and instant pardon for a poor man sent to prison for misreporting the same lord's words in a matter concerning the writer.

29 October, 1573. Letter (holograph) from lord Burghley to Mr. William Moore, esq., and another, magistrates for Surrey. About a strong speech said to have been made by Sir Edward Bray to one Mellersh.

1 November, 1573. Letter from the earl of Southampton to William More, esq. Announcing that the writer and his wife will visit Loseley on Tuesday week on their way to London. The earl is ready for Mr. More's glasier at Dymersfeld. Dated from Cowdrey.

6 November, 1573. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to William More, esq. Thanking Mr. More for inviting the writer to come to Loseley with lord and lady Southampton, on their way to London:—an invitation which the writer cannot accept in his present "weakness of body." He speaks of himself as having "kept his chamber these xiii dayes in extreme paynes."

Tuesday, — 1573. Letter from the earl of Southampton to William More, esq. Announcing that the countess of Southampton has just given birth to a fine boy, and that she, as well as the writer, will gladly receive a visit from Mrs. More. Dated from Cowdrey. (*Vide* Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.')

Friday, — 1573. Letter from the earl of Southampton to William More, esq., at Loseley. Announcing that the writer has imparted Mr. More's kindly request to the lord Montagu, who can however only acknowledge the invitation thankfully, "beynge not able by "reson of siknes to traveyle with us," or "to apoynt "any certen time of his repayre to London." The lord Montague has not been out of his chamber these fourteen days. Dated from Cowdry.

1573–1574. Twenty-five accounpts rendered by collectors of money raised for, and spent in relief of, the poor of divers parishes of Surrey.

12 January, 1574. Latin letter from Toby Matthew (dated at Christ Church Oxford, to his friend in the same university, Mr. George More. Also (dated from St. John's College, Oxon, 5 May 1574), an English letter from the same writer to William More, esq., eulogizing

Mr. George More in highly artificial phrases. Also two other Latin letters (one undated and the other dated 12 October 1574) from the same writer to Mr. George More. Chosen President of St. John's College in 1572, and Dean of Christ's Church in 1576, Dr. Tobie Matthew became bishop of Durham in 1572, and archbishop of York in 1606.

17 January 1574. Letter from Robert earl of Leycester to William Moore, esq. Directing Mr. Moore to enquire concerning "verie evell and reprochfull wordes" said to have been spoken against the writer by one Rowden to one Hannington. The enquiry, it is suggested, had better be made in the presence of one Mr. Lidcot who, on due notice being given him, will bring with him divers witnesses to the matter. Attached to this letter are the depositions of Thomas Hanyngton and Richard Cotterelle against the said John Rowden, one of the yeomen of her majesty's guard, and also the replication of the same John Rowden, who seems to have informed the two newly appointed keepers of walks in Windsor Forest that, before taking the earl's livery, they had better make sufficiently good terms with him for their livelihood, as they might not hope to improve their positions after entering his service, the earl being a hard man, and one more ready to make promises than to keep them.

1 March, 1574. Copy of a letter from the earl of Lyncolne to William More, esq., vice-admiral of co. Sussex. On information from Luke Gryffyn, of Merchenhaven, that Thomas Alredge and Richard Alredge, of Brighthemston, and one Woode, of Shoreham, have been dealers with pirates for their goods, the writer directs Mr. More to send a letter to Lusher, his deputy in those parts of Sussex, ordering him forthwith to arrest the said Thomas and Richard Alredge and Woode of Shoreham, and bind them over to appear before the writer.

6 March, 1574. Letter from the earl of Lyncolne to Mr. Moore at Loseley. Begging Mr. Moore's assistance in getting from "one Henry Chitty . . . a certen dede "of conveyance of divers landes made by him to the "use of" the writer's "servaunt his sonne and this "bearer John Chitty," which deed the said Henry Chitty persists in holding and detaining. Dated from Pirford.

8 March, 1574. Letter from Lord Cobham to Mr. Wyllyam Moore, at the Blackfriars. Regretting that, as the plague increases in the Blackfriars, the writer must decline to come to town on Mr. Moore's business, but offering to sign any letter, written by Mr. Moore, to the Chief Justice. Dated at Cobham.

10 March, 1574. Letter from Robert earl of Leycester to Sir Henry Nevile, knt., and William More, esq. Directing Sir Henry and Mr. More to see that one Bembyrke is "properly placed in a keeper's roame," as he has by his fearless honesty incurred the enmity of the despoilers of her majesty's game, and should be protected from their malice.

26 March, 1574. Letter from Robert earl of Leycester to Sir Henry Nevill, knt., lieutenant of the castle and forest of Windsor, and William Moore, esq. Directing the law to be rigidly enforced against all those detected despoilers of game in Windsor Park, who were keepers of the same park; and ordering suitable provision in a keeper's place to be made for Bembricke, the informer against them.

23 April, 1574. Letter from Robert earl of Leycester to Sir Henry Weston, knt., and William Moore, esq., magistrates for co. Surrey. Begging the two magistrates to act as arbitrators to the controversy between Stodole and Standen, of the one part, and George Whyte of Chertsey, of the other part.

6 May, 1574. Letter from Robert bishop of Winchester to Mr. Moore at Loseley. Touching the behaviour of a curate, whom the writer would fain see more wary and circumspect; and also touching the case of the vicar of Godalming, who is likely to be deprived of his vicarage. Dated from Bishshoppes Waltham.

31 May, 1574. Warrant to the commissioners of musters for co. Surrey, to levy in the said shire one hundred and fifty able men, and train them as soldiers, and have them ready for service upon an hour's warning.

—Elizabeth. The Temptation of Mr. Briggs, a gentleman of the Temples. Covering forty-five closely written foolscap pages, this MS. recounts the circumstances of the marvellous sickness and trances of Mr. Briggs, a gentleman of the Temple, ætat 30, with "a comlyc "gentlewoman to his wyff and a goodlie," who, after hearing Mr. Lassilurus Villers lecture shortly before Christmas 1573, on the nature of sin against the Holy Ghost, was troubled with a belief that he had committed

W. M.
MOLYNEUX
Esq.

W. M.
OLYNEUX,
Esq.

that sin, and was therefore destined to everlasting punishment. So after he was possessed by this terrifying imagination Mr. Briggs was tempted to commit suicide, and tried with satanic visitations, during which he sometimes lost two or more of his senses, and sometimes all consciousness. His most usual state, however, during these demoniacal seizures, was one in which he was imperfectly sensible of surrounding objects, and retained the power of uttering disconnected sentences, that caused the witnesses of his trouble to be of opinion that his speeches were directed at the ghostly adversaries, with whom he wrestled throughout the long periods of bodily derangement and prostration. Interested in the peculiar distress of a man, whom they regarded with sincere affection, the friends of Mr. Briggs appointed amongst themselves a scribe "to penne verbatim oute of his mouthe whatsoever he spake duringe the tyme of his rasytations. Wherein, although the sicke man used manie pauses, lystening as it seemed to the voyce that spake vnto him, yet when he replied he delyuered his speech with such swyftenes as manie places of scriptures and other things notable by himself spoken, not able with lyke swyftnes to be wrytten were omittid." The usual time for the beginning of one of his seizures was about 8 or 9 a.m., and they varied in duration from about an hour to the whole of the day. The narrative preserves the sick man's mysterious utterances during fourteen several trances, that occurred between the 12 April and 1 May, inclusive, 1574, asterisks being used in the reports to indicate the places, at which the speaker paused in the delivery of his ejaculations, thus, "I did neuer purpose it nor I will neuer agree to have it.* Thou liest I did neuer make the acquittance of the receipte of anye.* Thou wilt neuer leaue this lyinge and forginge.* I tell the that my name there wrytten was not wrytten by me.* Thou shalt neuer haue it.* I ded neuer sell it, neither was it myne to sell, for as I cannot sell any other man's lands or goods, no more can I sell my soule, for the spyrit is his, who gave it." Describing the sick man's attacks and the interest taken in them by Society of the Inns of Court, the anonymous producer of this record, for the edification of a lady of rank, says, "The devill's part of the dialogue was vnheard of us, but his obiections do euidentlie appeare by Briggs his answer. His tymes of his fyfts were so well knowne to the houses of courte, as there neuer fayled both counselors at lawe and students, somtymes a dozen sometymes xx^{ie}, and most tymes the chamber so full as one could scarslie stand one by another, manie of which for the better confirmation of the truth, I haue procured to subcribe there names to this booke."

20 June, 1574. Letter from the earl of Lyncoln to Mr. More, of Loseley. Interceding with the magistrates for certain persons of the township of Kingeston, who have been summoned to appear at the quarter sessions of Guildford to answer for a neglect of the high-way, which has been duly amended.

26 June, 1574. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to William More, esq. Announcing that, moved by the culprit's piteous entreaties, the writer has reluctantly pardoned an offender whose guilt was aggravated by the obstinacy of his avowals of his innocence.

5 July, 1574. Letter from Elizabeth lady Lyncoln to Mr. Moore. Touching certain covenants from lord to lady Lyncoln concerning Pyrforde, in which Mr. Moore and his son-in-law, Mr. Powlstede, are feoffees-in trust.

6 July, 16 Elizabeth. Award of William More, of Loseley, co. Surrey, esq., and Edmond Saunders, of Charlwode, in the same co., esq., arbitrators, in a controversy between Thomas Stoughton, co. Surrey, esq., and Francis Stoughton, of the Inner Temple, gentleman, sons of the late Lawrence Stoughton, esq., touching the payment of a certain annuity of xx*li*. bequeathed by the said Lawrence to the said Francis. Also, in the same packet of papers, letters (that passed between the same Messrs. Stoughton) on private and personal matters of no historic interest, of the following dates, 1 September 1563; 22 July, 2 November, 1564; 21 January, 8, 16, 22, 26 July, 1565; 1 April 1567; 4 May, 11 September 1577. Also, in same packet, two undated and un-historic letters from the said Francis Stoughton to William More, esq., and an undated letter, touching private accounts, from Edward Stoughton to William More, esq.

17 September, 1574. Letter from Thomas lord Buckehurst to the writer's loving cousin William Moore, esq. About a lease of Stoneham which the writer wishes to buy of Mr. Moore's "soon Mr. Polstede."

22 September, 1574. Warrant from Robert earl of Leycester. For the committal to the Tower of one Richard Rumsey, a notorious deer-stealer, who has been examined and refuses "to vtter his companions."

28 September, 1574. Letter from Robert earl of Leycester to William Moore and Richard Polstede, esqs. Conciliating their favour towards the letter's bearer, John Milton, servant of the Serjeant of her majesty's buckhounds, who by attending his master in Warwickshire when he should have appeared before the magistrates at Guildford, has hazarded the forfeiture of his bond.

Michaelmas, 1574. Bill of the ulnager and sealer of cloths in cos. Surrey and Sussex, for the district of Farnham, co. Surrey, thus inscribed at the head of the single sheet, "Farnham: Concernynge the sealinge of cloth from the feastyvall of the Virgin Mary to the feast of St. Michael y^e Archangell, In y^e yere of grace, 1574." Beneath appear the names of fifteen clothiers of the district who submitted clothes to the ulnager's inspection during the term aforesaid, with the number of pieces exhibited by each. At the foot of the bill the sum (4*l*. 1*9s*. 7½*d*.) of the payments to the sealer for sealing 797 pieces of cloth at the rate of 1½*d*. a piece. Twenty-one other and similar bills (dated) for the same district, the latest of them being for the period from Michaelmas, 1587, to Lady-day, 1588. Also fourteen undated bills, or portions of bills, respecting the sealing of cloth and the ulnage in the same district in the later half of the 16th century. Also, a copy of a letter from Loseley (dated 14 March 1578) by the ulnager of the cos. Surrey and Sussex to some person appointed to act as deputy-ulnager:—"Forasmuch as I have good occasion to thinck that dyuerse do convey their clothes out of Sussex and Surrey to London not havinge the seale of the vinage fixed therevnto, bycause of the evill makinge of the same contrarie to the lawes and statutes in y^e case provided. I haue thought good, beinge Alnagere of bothe the said sheres, to require you not onelie to search but to sease suche as shalbe conveyed out of both the saide sheres throw Southworke not havinge the saide seale as aforesaid. I do vnderstand also that diners broodeclothes ar brought out of other countries and mylled at a myll nere Wynbleton by Wandesworth. I haue therefore thought good to send you the seale of my office to thend yee may exercise the same for me not onelye concernynge the said clothes, but also of others made or broughten into Southworke. Wherevnto the saide seale ought lawfullie to be fixed. And as I will have suche due consideracioun of you for your travyle therein accordinge to my last speche had with yow, and further to youre contentment. So I trust and do also require you to have good regarde that her majestie be well servede that I be saved harmeles and no person to have just cause of complaynt. And thus Fare you well. Loseley, this xxiiith of March, 1578."

7 November, 1574. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Sheriff and Justices of the Peace of co. Surrey. Ordering that bonds of sufficient security be required of tanners for their honest and thorough observance of the laws for the trewe and sufficient tannynge of lether.

8 November, 1574. Letter from Robert earl of Leycester to William Moore, esq. Announcing the appointment of Thomas Hannington, the letter's bearer, to be keeper of Mylton's Walk in the Forest of Windsor.

15 November, 1574. Letters from Lords of the Council to the Sheriff and Justices of the Peace of co. Surrey. Ordering "that there be no plays shewes nor any such unnecessarie assemblies used in that countie within ten myles of the cytie vntill Easter next vpon payne of imprisonment to such as shall in any wies offend to the contrarie:" it having been "found by experience that very great perill and inconveniences hath fallen vpon sondry of the queenes maiesties subjects by the sufferance of great assemblies of the people to come together at plaies and shewes neare London in this tyme of contagion and infection of the plague."

24 November, 1574. Letter from Robert earl of Leycester to Sir Henry Nevell, knt., and the rest of the commissioners for inclosures about the forest of Wynd-sor. Urging a speedy execution of the commission which has been too long in hand; and requiring information respecting the commission to lay before her majesty, who is interested in the matter.

14 December, 1574. Letter from Robert earl of Leycester to William Moore, esq. Ordering the strict examination of one Rumsey, who, in fear and penitence occasioned by a threat to send him to the Tower, has

W. M.
OLYNEUX,
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promised to discover and give evidence against his contempts. Also ordering the apprehension and stringent examination of all persons whom Rumsey may accuse of being his contempts.

16 December, 1574. Letter from Robert earl of Leicester to William Moore, esq. Requesting Mr. Moore to introduce George Pott to the office of keeper of the walk, to which he has been appointed *vice* John Lowes.

17 Elizabeth. Answer of William Moore, esq., and Charles Bradshawe, yeoman, defendants, to the bill of William Raye and Margaret his wife, plaintiffs in a suit in Chancery, respecting houses in Blackfriars. With depositions of witnesses in the suit.

3 January, 1575. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to William Moore, esq. Requesting Mr. Moore to exercise his influence with his son Mr. Polstede, the sheriff of Sussex and Surrey, to return a fairly chosen jury to hear the cause between Mr. Fynch and the writer's cousin Mr. Thetcher, in stead of a proposed jury consisting of Londoners and men of cost. Hertford, Bucks, and Middlesex, being personal friends of Mr. Fynch. From the writer's "howse att St. Mary Overrys."

15 January, 1575. Letter from T. Heneage to William Moore, esq. Begging Mr. Moore "to wryte most earnestly to" his "soone-in-lawe the Sheryfe of Sussex" to returne a jurye accordinge to the Lord Keepers "letters for the triall of the matter in controversy betwixt" the writer's "soone Fynche and Mr Thatcher." Dated from Cophthalle.

18 January, 1575. Letter from Vincent Skinner to William Moore, esq. Begging Mr. Moore to accept, as his tenant of a small dwelling in the Blackfriars, "a very learned man one Citelino an Italian."

14 March, 1575. Letter from Elyzabeth Poulet (widow of William Poulet, lord St. John of Basing and Marquis of Winchester) to William Moore, esq. Touching the writer's interview with her cousin Lusher about his father's pecuniary embarrassments, and a proposal for dealing with the same person's debts, with a view to his liberation from prison.

30 March, 1575. Letter from Tobie Matthew, (afterwards bishop of Durham and archbishop of York) to William Moore, esq. In which the writer advocates the cause of his brother, and commends him to Mr. Moore's favour. "Wherin," says the writer, "I am no more earnest with you to be good father vnto him, than instant with him to be an obedient sonne vnto you." From Thorpe.

1 April, 1575. Letter from Thomas Stoughton to Wylliam Moore, esq. Accompanying certain articles sent to Mr. Moore by the writer, who would have brought them himself had he not heard from William Hooke that his correspondence had gone to Doctors Common.

2 April, 1575. Letter from Peter Osborne to William Moore, esq. Condoling with Mr. Moore on the death of his son-in-law Mr. Polsted.

13 April, 1575. Letter from Sir Christopher Hatton, knight, to William Moore, esq. Entreating Mr. Moore to intercede with the bishop of Winchester for the letter's bearer, who has incurred the prelate's displeasure more by misreport than misconduct.

25 April, 1575. Letter from Elyzabeth lady Lyncoln to Mr. William Moore at Loseley. Urging Mr. Moore to rouse himself against the sorrow of a recent misfortune. Also, touching negotiations for a marriage settlement in Mr. Moore's family.

April 1575 to April 1589. Letters (35 in number) from Sir Henry Nevill to Mr. Moore, respecting the business of their offices as verderors of Windsor Forest.

22 June, 1575. Copy of the last will and testament of William Swerder of Hauloc (i.e., Harlow), co. Essex.

30 June, 1575. Letters patent, signed at Antwerp and drawn by A. van Horne, notary, whereby Thomas Copley, a noble Englishman, lord of Maze, Gatton, Mersham, Colleye, Rowghye Warnham, &c., appoints John Blinkesope of London, gentleman, one of his substitutes and deputies, to act against a fleet of pirates, on the authority of letters of marque granted to the same Thomas Copley by Don Lues de Requesens, Spanish governor of the Low Countries; which letters of marque, recited in the patent, set forth the injuries done by a fleet of pirates, infesting the shores of the Low Countries, to the shipping of Spanish, French and English adventurers, and also set forth the terms and conditions on which Thomas Copley is invested with authority to act as a belligerent against the depredators, and to depute others to act under him as belligerents. The letters of marque reserve to his Catholic Majesty a tenth part of the prizes made unto their authority: and in the

patent it is stipulated that one fifth part of the prizes made by John Blinkesope, gentleman, is to be paid to Thomas Brook of Gatton, gentleman, lately dwelling with the magnificent Humphrey White, of Watling-Street, London, citizen and merchant taylor.

3 August, 1575. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to William Moore, esq. In behalf of a poor man, one of the writer's servants, who has been bound by Mr. Moore to keep the peace, at the suit of a disorderly person, also one of the writer's servants.

16 August, 1575. Letter from Antoine Garnett to William Moore, esq. Lord Mountague's works of building at River Parke being very backward and stayed for want of masons, the writer begs Mr. Moore to accommodate his lordship with the service of certain masons, now entertained and employed at Loseley, if the demand for their labour there is not urgent.

25 August, 1575. Inventory of the goods and household stuff of William Swerder, of Harlow, co. Essex, gentleman, who died in the year aforesaid.

12 September, 1575. Letter from Lord Burghley to Mr. Moore and Mr. Apesley, esqs. Touching the grievance of the letter's bearer "Anthony Beckewe, who" "was the first that practised the makinge of glasse" "within this her majesties realme," and "hath bin" "trobled and molested in the lawe by one Perot and" "Jhon Bowyard workemen vnder him in the same" "trade, and by reason that he is ignorant how to" "aunsuer them in lawe have condemned him in thirtie" "pounde beeing a greater summe than he is able to" "satisfie." Messrs. Moore and Apesley are requested to arrange the matter, so that Anthony Beckewe be no further molested. Also, an unsigned and undated copy of the reply to this letter.

27 September, 1575. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to William Moore, esq. Touching the recent outbreaks of fire at Gifford Manor house, and the reasons for attributing them to the malice of one Fuller and his wife, who have charge of the house, and are the only persons living in it. From Cowdrey.

26 October, 1575. Warrant, signed by Robert earl of Leicester and addressed to William Moore, esq., for the immediate apprehension of Henry Rogers, John Rogers, John Hayward and Nicholas Pole, and for their speedy conveyance to the Court, where the letter is dat ed.

9 November, 1575. Letter from the Earl of Lyncoln to William Moore, esq., at Loseley. About a person who, without the earl's licence and appointment to do so, "haithetaken partreges nighe youre hous att Lowseley." Dated from Pirford.

5 December, 1575. Letter from the earl of Lyncoln to Master Moore, vice-admiral of co. Sussex. For an enquiry into the circumstances under which one Andrews of Goring in the said county is said to have acquired unlawful possession of "one chest which had dyvers" "bagges of money in yt" and other things from a vessel wrecked last month off the Sussex coast; a considerable proportion of which money is also alleged to have passed corruptly into the hands of vice-admiral Lusher and one Aspley of Poonynges, who had the examination of the matter committed to them.

19 January, 1576. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to William Moore, esq. Touching some matter which "fallith owte worse and worse," and respecting which one Anthony George went to Loseley House by appointment yesterday, when he missed Mr. Moore who had been called away on urgent business in the queen's name.

21 March, 1576. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Lord High Admiral and others, commissioners for musters, co. Surrey. Requiring better order in the returns of the muster, of the said shire, and directing that one hundred and fifty men of the entire muster of the county should be trained.

21 March, 1576. Letter of instruction and warrant, under Queen Elizabeth's signet and sign-manual, to the lord-admiral of England the earl of Lincoln, the earl of Arundell, the earl of Leicester, viscount Montague, lord Howard of Effingham and the other commissioners, appointed in the 15th year of the Queen's reign, for, taking musters in the county of Surrey. To levy one hundred and fifty able men, selected from the last year's muster, and to train them as soldiers.

27 March, 1576. Letter from Elyzabeth countess of Lyncoln to Mrs. Moore at Loseley. Expressing the writer's concern at Mr. Powlstede's sickness, and recommending a medicine for the patient. Dated from Purford.

30 March, 1576. Letter from J. Wolley to William Moore, esq. Touching Mr. Augustine's (Austen's) candidature for "the clearkship of the peace in which

W. M.
OLYNEUX,
Esq.

"matter" the writer promises, "I will deale with alle the persons I may vntill I have obteyned yt of her maiestye." From Thorpe.

3 April, 1576. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to William More, esq. In which the writer concedes in affectionate terms with Mr. More on the death of his son-in-law, whose death is rightly deplored on account of "his owne honer and good nature."

8 April, 1576. Letter from Edmund archbishop of Canterbury to William More, esq. Enclosing, for the information of the commissioners for the subsidy in co. Surrey, a letter from the Privy Council, "for staie of taxinge or leivyenge the firste payment of the subsidie graunted in this last session of the parliament, vpon any citizen of London havinge place of aboade in Surrey," who has not chiefly and continually lived there with his family since Michaelmas last.

11 April, 1576. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to William Moore, esq. Touching the commission of the subsidy and other letters sent to the writer by the lord admiral; and an affair of controversy between one More, a gentleman of Hedley, and a man of Haselmere named Gase; and other matters of small moment.

19 April, 18 Elizabeth. Receipt of Henry Weston, of Albury, co. Surrey, gentleman, for lxxiii. iiis. ixd., paid him by Elizabeth Polsted, widow of Rychard Polsted, esq., deceased.

23 April, 18 Elizabeth. Copy of "the Commyssyon for causes ecclesiasticalle," dated at Gorhamburie.

22 May, 1576. Letter from the earl of Lyncoln to Sir William More, knt. Requesting information concerning a vessel wrecked off Arundell in the previous year, when "a coffer conteyninge dyuerse bagges of monyes," a part of the wreck, was taken by wreckers, one of whom is suspected of having retained some of the money.

10 July, 1576. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to Sir William More, knt. Begging Sir William to redress the grievance of one Walter Dide, of Chetlingfold, the bearer of the letter, whose stepson was unlawfully taken from his house last Sunday by William Ede, the boy's uncle, to the great grief of the complainant and of his wife, the abducted boy's mother.

2 August, 1576. Curious letter from Sir H. Wallop of Farley, (a commissioner for restraining the transport of grain out of the co. of Surrey, &c.) to Sir William More, knt. Stating with excellent clearness the writer's reasons for holding that there should be no such restraint on transportation of grain as hinders the corn-growers of one county from selling their grain to corn-buyers in another shire. "At alle tymes for my owne part," says the writer, "I haue byn and am of mynde that markets shoulde be free for alle men to bye, that badgers not forestaulinge or regratinge ar necessarye, and that yt ys most resonable, that one contrye shoulde helpe an other with soche comodities as they are able to spare, . . . I haue also said that we haue grete want of butter and chese, whiche yf shoulde be withhoulden from us by other contreys from wheare we haue them we should think ourselues hardly delt by with." The writer says that these views are unacceptable to his fellow-commissioners, who insist that they should regard their county as their family and send from it nothing that it wants, and that the writer would dismiss his notions about free markets were he not a "grete corn man." Dated from Farley.

6 August, 1576. Letter from the earl of Arundell to Sir William More, knt. Accompanying a commission for the peace in the county of Surrey, with the dedimus potestatem directed to the writer and Sir William who, Lawrence Stowghton being his near neighbour, is desired to execute the writ.

11 August, 1576. Letter (holograph) from Lord Burghley to Sir William More, knt. Recommending Mr. Horsman as a suitor for the hand of Sir William's daughter, Mrs. Polsted. In connection with this letter, it may be here observed that Mr. Horsman's suit was unsuccessful. Mrs. Polsted married Mr. (afterwards Sir) John Wolley for her second, and lord keeper Egerton for her third husband.

11 August, 1576. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to Sir William More, knt. Respecting the terms on which the writer will have relations of business with Sir William's kinsman Mr. Hill who has had a satisfactory interview with his lordship.

22 August, 1576. Letter (holograph) from Lord Burghley to Sir William Moore, knt. Recommending Mr. Horsman as a suitor for the hand of one of Sir William's daughters, and wishing success to his suit. From Hertford Castle.

24 August, 1576. Letter from Thomas Horsman to Sir William More, knt. "Yt is thought the quenes

majestie will not come to your howse this somer; shee removethe to-morrowe to Hatfelde from Hartforde, and there remayneth, yt is not well known howe longe, and see to St Albons, and then to Chenyes, or toe M^r Sandes his howse, and to Readinge, and there remayneth dueringe her pleasure, for my L. Treasurer fould me that he harde the plage was about Otelandes." From Tybboldes beesyde Walt-ham.

28 August, 1576. Letter from Lords of the Council to Sir William More and Thomas Browne, knts. Enjoining the said Sir William and Sir Thomas to enquire what pieces of ordnance have been cast in co. Sussex since last Michaelmas at any iron mills or forges therein, to ascertain the purchasers of the ordnance so cast, to take note of the supplies of ordnance still held on hand by the owners of such works, and to inhibit the said owners of iron mills and forges in Surrey from casting any more till further notice of her majesty's pleasure on the matter. The letter opens thus, "The quenes majestie being sundrie waies given to vnderstand of diuerse inconveniences which doe daily followe through the making of great quantities of yron ordnance within this realme more then is needfull for the same, but rather for gaine to sell the quantitie thereof to the vse of strangers, whereby ensueth not only a consumption of the store of woodes and timber in the making thereof: and by the sale and bestowing of the said ordnance into forraigne partes after that it is made a strengthening of pirates haunting the seas; hath therefore commanded vs to give straight order that from henceforth it maie be inhibited, that there be no more yron ordnance or shotts caste or made in anie parte of her Majestie's dominions, vntil her Majesties pleasure in that behalf shalbe further declared." Masters of iron mills and forges in Surrey are, also, prohibited strictly from burning any timber, or wood likely to become timber, especially such as grows near the sea-coast or any navigable river.

28 August, 1576. Copy of the above-mentioned letter of Lords of the Council. Prohibiting the casting of shot and ordnance and the burning of timber, or wood likely to become timber, at the iron-mills and iron-forges of the co. of Surrey.

1 September, 1576. Letter from Thomas Leuknor to Sir William Moore, knt. Accompanying a buck sent by lord Arundell to lady More; another buck being appointed to Sir William, whenever it shall please Mr. George More "to fetch and vse pastime in kyllyng the same."

5 September, 1576. Letter from Edward Randill to Sir William More, knt. Touching certain chancery suits which the writer is prosecuting for his cousin Frances Powlsted, and in which he desires Sir William's approval and assistance.

7 September, 1576. Letter from the earl of Lyncoln to Sir William Moore, knt., at Loseley. Announcing "that the quenes Maiestie doothe remove vpon mondaye nexte to Byflett and will tarrye tuesdaye all daye, and on wensdaye to youre house at Loseley, but howe long her hyghnes will tarrye there I can not yet learne."

2 October, 1576. Letter from the earl of Lyncoln to Sir William More, knt. Touching the grievance of one James Snelling who has been surcharged in an assessment or some valuation.

10 October, 1576. Letter from Sir Wylliam Cordall to Sir William More, knt. Begging Sir William More to send certain writings, touching the jointure of his daughter Mrs. Polstead, to Mr. Recorder, or to the writer himself.

24 October, 1576. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Sheriff and Justices of the Peace, of co. Surrey. Enjoining them to stay the exportation of corn to foreign parts under any licence, save the Privy Council's "special letters;" to compel holders of grain beyond their domestic and agricultural necessities, to sell their said superfluous corn at easy rates in the open markets; to restrain the number of licensed badgers; and to take other measures to reduce the exorbitant prices of corn.

3 November, 1576. Letter from Richard bishop of Chichester to William More, esq. For the recovery, by search and if need be by hue and cry, of the person of one Mary Engyshe, who has been violently carried away to one Rychardson clk. and one John Gawen, yeoman to the power and keeping of one Thomas Adams. Also for the apprehension and committal to safe custody of the same Thomas Adams, John Gawen, and Rychardson.

W. M.
OLYNEUX,
Esq.

W. M.
MOLYNEUX
Esq.

4 November, 1576. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to Sir William More, knt. Recommending the writer's friend, William Dawtrey, for the office of under-sheriff to Sir William who "is one in the election" for Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex this year. "From the writer's house in Southwark."

— Elizabeth. Rough draft of a letter addressed by Sir William More, and certain other Commissioners for Causes Ecclesiastical in co. Surrey, to the Lords of the Council. Certifying that Sir Thomas Brown, knt., Thomas Lyfeld, Thomas Vyncent, George More, John Saunder, Rychard Lestok, Lawrence Stowghton, John Agmondesham, Robert Leuesye and John Parkers, joined with the writers in the said commission, are sound and well-affected in religion; and further representing that certain other persons should be added to the commission.

19 Elizabeth. List of the taverners and keepers of ale-houses who appeared at the General Sessions held at Reigate, co. Surrey, on the first day of March next after Easter, and were bound by the Justices of the Peace to obey the orders of the Privy Council against the eating of flesh on Fish-days. Also a list of the "Searchers" (i.e. searchers after offences and offenders against the said orders) "appointed by Sir William More, knt. and "Laurence Stoughton within enerye parishes of their "division."

7 March, 19 Elizabeth. An order takyn by Thomas Yale, doctor of Lawes, and Peter Osborne, esquier, (royal commissioners in respect to the matter), touchinge a lease or terme of yeares claymed by William Ray of London, carpenter, of certayn houses belonging to Sir William More, knight, within the precincts of the late suppressed blacke freers in London.

9 December, 1576. Letter from Tobie Mathew (afterwards bishop of Durham and Archbishop of York) to Sir William More, knt. Excusing himself for failing to come as soon as was appointed; marriage matters, which are proverbially cumbersome, and Mrs. Polstede's wishes compelling him to withdraw from his original purpose. From Stoughton. (*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

1576. Eight papers touching the alehouse-keeper's trade in the parish of Bisley. Comprising petitions for or against a new alehouse, complaints of the mismanagement of a victualling house, and resolutions affecting the business of victuallers in the said parish. Also six other papers of the same kind, relating to the same trade in the following parishes:—Blackheath, East Clandon, West Clandon, Egham, Farnham, East Horseley, Merrow, Ockham, Repley, Send.

3 January, 1577. Eight letters (dated, 3 Jan., 1 Aug., 31 Aug., 16 Sept., 8 Oct., 15 Oct., 20 Dec., 22 of Dec.) from R. Creswell, a tenant on the Blackfriars estate, to Sir William More of Loseley; respecting the affairs of that property, and matters of business.

6 January, 1577. Letter from the earl of Lyncoln to Sir William Moore, knt. About the affair of James Snellinge.

4 February, 1577. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Sheriff and Justices of the Peace of co. Surrey. For the execution of the laws "for the due obsequioun" of Lent and Fische daies."

24 March, 1577. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Sheriff and Justices of the Peace of co. Surrey. Enjoining the said magistrates to execute the accompanying orders issued by the Privy Council, for the restraint of engrossers of grain, and for the reduction of the prices of corn. Order has been given that the precise quantity of grain, required of sundry counties for the use of the Privy Bakehouse, shall be notified every month to the Justices of those counties (of which Surrey is one) by the "Officers of the Greene Clothe."

26 March, 1577. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to Sir William More, knt. Stating how the writer came to open certain letters now forwarded to Sir William by the pursuivant, who brought them to his lordship. From the writer's house at River Park.

2 April, 1577. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to Sir William More, knt. About the case of some persons charged with unlawful hunting of game on Mr. Jones's ground, which in the writer's opinion "is "not worth the name of a parke." From the writer's house at River Parke.

— April 1577. Copy of a letter from Lords of the Council to the Sheriff and Justices of the Peace of co. Surrey. For the execution of the orders of her majesty's proclamation, published not long since, "for the repression of the excessiveness of apparel used within the "realme."

22 April, 1577. Letter from Lords of the Council to Sir William Moore, knt., and the other commissioners for taking musters in co. Surrey. In reply to a letter of expostulation from the same commissioners touching the expenses of "training of 150 shotte appointed within "the saide countye."

30 April, 1577. Letter from lady Margrett Howard to Sir William Mowre, knt. Begging Sir William to lend her the late Sir Thomas Carden's commission of 7 Edward VI. for taking church goods in the hundreds of Tanredge and Reigate, co. Surrey, and the accounts relating thereto, if the same can be found: a controversy having arisen between her and her neighbours as to some of the stuff then pertaining to the parish church of Reigate.

9 May, 1577. Letter from Sir William Cordell, knt. to Sir William More and Sir Thomas Browne, knts. Requesting the two last-named knights to be arbitrators in a matter of dispute between Richard Mower, plaintiff, and Knight and wife, defendants.

16 June, 1577. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to the magistrates of Surrey. Respecting an ill-advised choice of the writer's servant, Johnson a gentleman, to be high constable of the hundred of Tanridge.

3 July, 1577. Letter from Mr. J. Wolley to his father-in-law Sir William More, knt. Announcing that Mr. Secretary has recommended Sir William to her majesty "for the vice-presidenshep of Wales, which whither "you shall like to accept of hereafter or no, yf yt be "offred vnto you, you have good cause for his good "will to geave hym thanks for yt."

8 July, 1577. Patent, with the seal of the bishop and the seal of the dean and chapter of Winchester attached to it, of a grant by Robert bishop of the said diocese to Nicholas Burlace, gentleman, Sir William More, knight, and George More, esquire for life, with survivorship, of the office of keeper of the bishop's little park of Farnham, and of the wild animals therein.

10 July, 1577. Letter from Henry Gorynge to Sir William More, knt. Hearing that her majesty, who has lately visited Loseley, intends to visit Sussex, and pass two nights at his house in that county, the writer begs "to be aduertysed what order was taken by her "majesties officers at that tyme that her grace was with "youe, and whether youre howse were furnyshed with "her hignes stuffs, wyne, beer and other provycion, or "that you dyd provide for the same or any parte thereof." From Burton. (*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

20 July, 1577. Letter from W. Lewin to Sir William Moore, knt. Announcing that, as a high commissioner in causes ecclesiastical, the writer will be ready at all times to attend on his lordship of Winton, whenever "his lordship's pleasure is to sit in these parts." Dated from Lambeth.

29 July, 1577. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to Sir William Moore, knt. Announcing that Sir William Moore and Sir Richard Norton (on the writer's behalf) and Sir Henry Wallop and Sir William Kyngesmylle (on Mr. White's part) have been appointed commissioners to determine by arbitration the controversy between the writer and Mr. White of Southwanborowe "touchinge thineritaunce of certenlandes within "his lordship's "mannor of Netham nere Alton."

28 July, 1577. Copy of a letter from Lords of the Council to Sir William More, knt., vice-admiral of co. Sussex. Ordering (in consequence of outrages on the high seas committed by seamen proceeding in ships from English ports, and more especially of outrages perpetrated by such seamen against the persons and property of subjects of the king of Scotland) that no ship be henceforth allowed to leave a port within the said vice-admiral's jurisdiction, "vntes the owner, lader, and master "thereof, or such of them as shalbe for the tyme there "presente, doe firste put in bandes and sufficient suertye "in the some of the vallewe of the shippe and furni- "ture, to her majesty's vse, not to endommage any of "the subjectes of the realme of Scotlande."

26 August, 1577. Letter from Sir Christopher Hatton, knt., to Sir William More, knt. Respecting Sir William's favourable regard to the letter's bearer, Mr. Standen, in a matter not set forth.

16 September, 1577. Letter from the earl of Arundell to Sir William More, knt. Expressing approval of Sir William's action against the enormities of unlawful hunters.

18 Sept. 1577. Letter (holograph) from Lord Howard of Effingham to Sir William More, knt. "After alle "hartie commendacions: Whereas the quarter Ses- "sions is to be kepte at the Towne of Rygat for the "Countie of Surrey. This shall be to desyre yow to ap-

W. J.
MOLYN
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MOYNEUX,
Esq.

"poynte the same to be holden and kepte eyther at Croydon or ells at the towne of Guldeford for that the infeccion of the plague is so dispersed in dyvers places so that I wolde have no suche resorte of people to the town of Rygat, for thadvoyding of thinfeccon for that I do purpose to have my wief to lye at Rygat. Thus desyring yow not to faile, I bid yow farewell. From the Courte this xviiith of September, 1577. Your assured friend C. Howard.

"Though the tyme be shorte yet I pray you doe what you may in it; for my wyfe is ferfull and she menethe god wyllinge to ly in ther and to kype crystmas."

20 September, 1577. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to Sir William More, knt. Touching the offence of certain noblemen and gentlemen of co. Surrey, guilty of hunting lawlessly in Gilforde Parke. From Coudrey.

21 September, 1577. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to Sir William More, knt. About the examination of a despoiler of game. From Cowdrey.

23 September, 1577. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to Sir William More, knt. About Bygnoll and Parvisse, two offenders against the game.

26 September, 1577. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Sheriff and Justices of the Peace of co. Surrey. Touching complaints against the royal purveyors, and giving directions for the correction of misbehaviour in "these inferior ministers" of her majesty's household.

29 September, 1577. Copy of a letter from Lords of the Council to the Sheriff and Justices of the Peace, co. Surrey. For the discovery and punishment of the "diuerse persones" who "disorderlye haunting the groundes of noblemen gentlemen and others doe secretly with nettes and other vnlawfull gynnes take partridges and phesauntes in soe greate numbers that thereby the game vniuersally is almost vtterly spoyled which in tyme past by good order have ben carefullie preserved."

3 October, 1577. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to Sir William More, knt. Showing that "Mr. Walloppes great sycknes" caused a delay in the arbitration at Acton on the dispute between the writer and Mr. Whightt. From Coudrey.

23 October, 1577. Copy of a letter addressed by Don John to the deputies of the States General of the Low Countries, assembled at Brussells.

28 October, 1577. Letter from Robert earl of Leycester to Sir William Moore, knt., and John Cowper, esq. Ordering "the regarde of the forest" to be more heedful of their oath and order in assembling at Courts of Swainmote, which have of late been too generally neglected.

11 November, 1577. Letter from Thomas lord Buckehurst to Sir William Moore, knt. Recommending one Mr. Daubrey as a fit person to be Sir William's under-sheriff for cos. Sussex and Surrey.

1577. Papers (eleven leaves) exhibiting lists of the lands, and of the stock and crops on them, pertaining to the manors of Loseleye and Polsted; also a list of rents paid by tenants on the Blackfriars estate; with particulars of lady More's jointure, and other data of the private revenues of Sir William More.

22 November, 1577. Letter from Robert bishop of Winchester to Sir William More, knt. About the writer's wishes and plans for the marriage of his daughter, whom he thinks of matching with a gentleman of Cambridge and of "Grayes in in Houlborn." The writer observes, "I doe not mislike that he sholde have moneye that sholde matche my daughter, yett wolde i have her so joine in mariage with soche an one, as hathe some staye of living, for money lightlye gotten may so lyghtlye vanish awaye." From Waltham.

December, 1577. Letter from the earl of Arundell. Beginning with "remembrance of dowtyes vnto your Lordship," and calling attention to the hindrance offered by Mr. Henry Owen and his brother to the constables of Abinger and Wootton in their execution of the Privy Council's orders for the apprehension and punishment of vagabonds and masterless men. Not dated; but shown by its contents to have been written in the above-stated month.

6 December, 1577. Letter from the earl of Arundell to Sir William More, knt. Acknowledging the receipt of letters from Sir William More.

7 December, 1577. Letter from the bishop of Winchester to Sir William More, knt. Touching some business the nature of which does not appear; and containing the following reference to a comet. "Touching the tayled starre when you here of the opinion of oure astrologieres, I wold learne what they finde in the

"Lower heavens, for they will never ascend into the higher heaven." From Waltham.

11 December, 1577. Letter from the earl of Arundell to Sirs William More and Thomas Brown, knts., and John Cowper and Lawrence Stoughton, esqs. Requesting the said Justices of the Peace to proceed, according to their judgment, towards Henry Owen of Wooten and his brother.

3 January, 1578. Copy of a letter from Lords of the Council to the Sheriff and Justices of the Peace of co. Surrey. For reducing the number of badgers and laders of corn and victuals in the said county; the said magistrates being enjoined for the future to avoid licensing any excessive number of such dealers.

5 January, 1578. Letter from the earl of Lyncoln to Sir William More. Touching "certaine wines and other goodes wrecked" off the coast of Sussex.

31 January, 1578. Letter from John Brodfolde the warden and his assistants of the town of Godalming to Sir William More, knt. Asking that more time may be allowed the writers, in which they may bring before Sir William certain aged witnesses in behalf of the vicar of Godalming, in the controversy between the writers and Mr. Baptist Castilion touching certain rights of the said vicar.

28 February, 1578. Letter from lord T. Buckehurst to Sir William More, knt. Introducing the writer's cousin, Gilbert Sackvil, to Sir William's friendly regard.

7 March, 1578. Letter from Robert Livesey to Sir William More, knt. About a woman who has beaten her own daughter almost to death.

22 March, 1578. Letter from Robert earl of Leycester to Sir William Moore, knt. Urging that Covert, an old offender against the game laws to whom mercy has been exhibited already and in vain, may be prosecuted at the next assizes.

24 March, 1578. Letter from W. Aubrey to Sir William Moore, knt. About the grievances of a poor man who is denied his rightful money by certain brothers, name Hinde, being wealthy men and brothers-in-law to Mr. Bellingham.

26 March, 1578. Letter from Robert earl of Leycester to Sir William Moore, knt. Directing strenuous measures to be taken against certain "hawkers and takers of phesauntes."

27 March, 1578. Draft of a letter, prepared by Sir William More for the signatures of certain Justices of the Peace of co. Surrey, and to be addressed to the Privy Council. For the information of their lordships of the said council that Thomas Moryson and John Nycholles, corn-dealers, have gone from Surrey into Berkshire, where "vpon Saterdaye laste they were at Readyng delynge with suche as were sellers of corne there."

30 March, 1578. Letter from Robert bishop of Winchester to Sir William More, knt. With respect to Asher, the writer would rather "resigne the whole bishopricke than geve any part therof from the church." By taking a certain course the Lord Howard may have his wish, and the writer retain a good conscience.

3 April, 1578. Letter from Elizabeth lady Lyncoln to Sir William More, knt. Respecting the dissatisfaction of her neighbours of Woking with the High Constable there.

17 April, 1578. Letter from Richard Norton to Sir William More, knt. Denying that the writer ever uttered certain calumnious speeches against Sir William.

19 April, 1578. Letter from F. Newdegate to Sir William More. Respecting a matter to be tried in the Queen's Bench on the 24th inst.

27 April, 1578. Copy of Letter from Lords of the Council to her majesty's justices of assise, cos. Essex, Herts, Kent, and Sussex. Requiring the said justices of assise to enjoin the justices of the peace of said cos. to require better sureties and pledges than heretofore in the cases of persons accused of felony, and to inflict punishment on any justice of the peace whose remissness in that respect shall occasion default.

20 May, 1578. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Sheriff and divers of the Justices of the Peace of co. Surrey. For the removal "out of Shillinglye parke, Sparewood and the groundes neare adjoyning to the same the number of viiith loades of planck borde and tymbre, to the parytchis called Palmer's Crosse and Cranley Common, the same to be done and ended at or before the xvth of June next comyng, whiche stuffe is provided by Christopher Baker, gent., one of the assistants of the Quenes majesties officers of the admiralty, towards the buylding, repaying, and amending of her highnes shippes."

W. M.
MOYNEUX,
Esq.

W. M.
MOLYNEUX
Esq.

1 July 1578. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to Sir William More, knt. Announcing the writer's willingness to bind himself and heirs to pay xxli. per annum to the bishop of Winchester and his successors for ever, for the attainment of his purpose touching Esher, but declining to accede to the bishop's exorbitant demand for an annual rent of xxiii li. The writer intimates that if this offer be not accepted he will try to compass his object in some other way, without any regard for the bishop's feelings.

1 July, 1578. Letter from Richard Drake to Sir William More, knt. About the same business, affecting Esher, in regard to which lord Howard of Effingham makes on the same day a final offer to the bishop of Winchester.

8 July, 1578. Letter from Richard Drake to Sir William More, knt. Expressing gratitude for the satisfactory ending of the negotiations with the bishop of Winchester; and touching the bishop's need for "a licence for erection of a skelle in Farnam," which licence Lord Howard of Effingham will interest himself to obtain from her majesty.

10 July, 1578. Letter from lord Lumley to Sir William More, knt. For precise information as to the accusations against and the accusers of Anne Pashe, daughter of Nycholas Pashe, who was summoned to appear before Sir William and the bishop of Wynchester on the 20th inst., to answer certain charges.

12 July, 1578. Letter from the earl of Arundell to Sir William More, knt. In behalf of the writer's servant Thomas Cobden who, together with his daughter-in-law Anne Passhe, is summoned before the High Commission at Gilforde, in respect to certain charges preferred against her out of malice to him.

16 July, 1578. Letter from the earl of Arundell to Sir William More, knt. Thanking Sir William for his treatment of the writer's man with regard to his suit to Sir William and his lordship of Wynchestre.

20 July, 1578. Copy of a letter from Lords of the Council to the Magistrates of co. Surrey. Ordering a return to be made of all inns and ale-houses in the county, so that money may be raised for the repair of havens by licensing the said houses.

28 July, 1578. Letter from Robert bishop of Winchester to Sir William More, knt. Accompanying the articles against Grafton and Evans, which are to be sent to Dr. Griffith, in order that he may peruse and give his opinion on them. From Farnham Castle.

5 August, 1578. Letter from Richard Lewknor to Sir William Moore, knt. Accompanying a parcel of black cloth for mourning in honour of a lady of rank. "I haue receyved your letters dated this daye and haue accordingly sent you blackes, viz., vi yardes for your selfe, iiii yardes for my lady your wyffe, iiii yardes for my ladyes gentlewoman, and ix yardes for vi yeomen, all London measure. My laydes funeralles are appointed to be at St. Clementes without Temple barre the xixth of this moneth. I will not fayle to signifie vnto my Lord Lumley youre willingness and reddynes to satisfie his lordship's desire herein." Dated from the Myddell Temple.

13 August, 1578. Letter from Elyzabeth lady Lyncoln to her friend lady Moore at Loseley. Inviting lady Moore to the writer's house at Purford, where the Lord Keeper and his gentlemen are staying.

5 September, 1578. Letter from Lords of the Council to Justices of the Peace, co. Surrey. For the discovery and arrest of "popishe and massyng preestes" who go about the country disguised as serving men and artificers; and for the seizure of "masse bookes, superaltaries, or anie other suche thing belonging to the masse." (*Vide* Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.')

5 September, 1578. Letter from John Southcot to Sir William More, knt. For the enlargement from prison of one Edmond Granger now lying in the White Lyon, at the order of her majesty's commissioners for causes ecclesiastical. The writer knows no evil of the said prisoner, save that "he is coupled in matrimony with a very onchast and noughtye woman, who hath consumed and spent the most part of his goodes on some of her advowterers."

11 September, 1578. Letter from Mr. Baptiste Castilion to Sir Wylliam More, knt. Announcing that the writer has, at Sir Wylliam's motion, presented Mr. Taylor to the vicarage of Godalming, without prejudice to his (the writer's) title to the house in which the vicar lives, and his other claims.

11 and 22 August, and 27 September, 1578. Four letters from Thomas Browne, esq., of Beechworth Castle, to certain Justices of the Peace, co. Surrey. Respecting matters arising out of the disputes between Sir Edward

Braye of Shere and his mother-in-law, aunt to the writer. From Beechworth Castle.

22 October, 1578. Letter from Mr. Baptiste Castilion to Sir Wylliam More, knt. Touching the presentation of Mr. Taylor to the vicarage of Godalming, though the dean of Sarum was urgent that he might for this time present to the same living. From the court.

24 October, 1578. Letter from Mr. Baptist Castilion. Touching his claim to the rectory-house of Godalming, to the vicarage of which parish he has appointed Mr. Taylor. "Now for that I vnderstand Mr. Taylor is not 'resident,'" says Mr. Castilion, "at Godalmyng for lak 'of a howse. I wilbe contented to lend hym so much of 'that I have of Mr. Smyth as shall serve his turn for 'the time. . . . As my mynd is not to offer Mr. 'Taylor or to any man els any wrong, so I hope that 'my lord of Wynchester nor the Deane of Sarum nor 'the towne of Godalmyng wyll offer me none also, but 'if they do I must defend myself as well as I can." From the court.

1 November, 1578. Letter from Robert bishop of Winchester to Sir William More, knt. Domestic gossip. The writer sends his commendations to Lady More and Mrs. Wolley, if the last-named lady be still at Loseley, and adds, "God blesse youre yong married folkes."

14 November, 1578. A copy of the complaint of Edward Stoball and Hugh Haythorne of Tylford and Thomas Walker of Olsted, tenants of the manor of Farnham, and their petition to Robert bishop of Winchester for relief from the exactions of Robert Aston, gentleman. With a copy of Mr. Robert Aston's reply to the charges preferred against him.

1578. Curious Tract (of 18 closely written pages) on the rules of exchange of moneys, beginning "For the understanding of the exchange one must first learn the difference betweene the pownd tale and the pownd weight of sylver," and signed on the first page "John Dec, 1578."

1578. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to Sir William More, knt. Respecting Bennett Joye's scandalous cruelty to his poor son, whose sufferings at the hands of his "horrible and vnnatural" parent are mentioned with much feeling and fervour by the writer, who calls the elder Joye "a monster rather than a man."

18 November, 1578. Letter from the earl of Lyncoln to Sir William Moore, knt. Touching the grievance of one Thomas Felder, a poor man, who according to his statement is "withholden from certeyne lands." Dated from Horsley.

21 November, 1578. Letter from Mr. Baptiste Castilion to Sir William More, knt. Announcing the writer's deliberate resolution to defend his right to present to the vicarage of Godalming against the dean of Sarum.

24 November, 1578. Letter from lord Burghley to Sir William Moore, knt. Directing Sir William to ascertain whether the lord Mountague intends to fell certain timber in a wood called Inwood near Asshe-under-Gill-down; and whether in that case the writer may purchase some of the said timber for her majesty's and some for his own use.

26 November, 1578. Letter from Mr. Baptiste Castilion to Sir William More, knt. Touching the dispute as to the vicar's right to the parsonage-house of Godalming, which the writer claims as his own property.

12 December, 1578. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to Sir William More, knt. "Good Sir William, I am informed that itt hathe pleased God to take the poore olde man and late Busshope of Yorke to his mercy, who in his liff tyme and lastly evin before his deathe requirid me as his old frend to give yow thanks for youre good will and like respectt had towards him. And truly besides that knowledge yow have of me, towchinging youreself, I wold yff I could as gladly requite for him any frendlines shewed by yow vnto him. Itt may bee thatt vpon his death some hard dealinge may be offered there by this fond nephew or otherwyse to the poore men his servautes in his causis. I most hertely and earnestly request yow to geve to them ayde and assistaunce only in justice and none otherwyse. I have also thoughtt good to signifie vnto yow thatt att his death he hathe willid and givin his bookes to me, which I greatlye esteame and there is cause. I pray yow therfor iff any staye should be made of them, by any order, to procure thatt they may be sene and vewid. And iff the bookes be lafull to be hadd, and he hadd power to give them me, I dowbt not butt vpon my clayme none other persoune will seeke to take my rightt from me. There is some cause besides oure beinge aquayntid that itt were nott vnlike he wold will them

W. M.
MOLYNE
Esq.

W. M. LYNEUX, Esq.
 "to me, both for that he knowith I love them, and also
 "he hathe had a proper howse of myne in London rentt
 "free these xvii yerres and moo, of goode valewe." . .
 The bishop of the foregoing letter was Nicholas
 Heath who, after his deprivation for adherence to the
 Catholic faith, lived at Chobham, where he was visited
 by Queen Elizabeth.

29 December, 1578. Letter from Anthony viscount
 Mountague to Sir William More, knt. Announcing, in
 reply to an enquiry, that the writer knows nothing
 whatever of "the nowe owner of Chobham Parke, Mr.
 "Heth"; but for the gentleman's "good vnkelles sake"
 the writer would respond to any entreaty from him for
 aid, as though he were his brother. The writer
 states also that Lady Latimer has written to him, even
 as Sir William has done, about a place which her
 "freendes thinke not meete for her in sondry re-
 "specttes" and which the writer long since wished to
 obtain for his second son.

27 January, 1579. Paper (of eight sheets) entitled "The
 "Notes and Articles for the Maynetaunce of the
 "Trewe Liberties of the Late Blacke Fryers dessolved
 "neere Ludgate in London." With 16 other papers of
 unimportant data respecting the history and privileges
 of the same district.

31 January, 1579. Letter from Lords of the Council
 to the commissioners for musters in co. Surrey. Order-
 ing the forces of the county to be in instant readiness
 "in case any attempte of landing should be made" on
 the part of the enemy.

18 February, 1579. Letter from Morgan Colman to Sir
 William More, knt. Avowing the writer's fidelity and
 gratitude to Sir William.

8 March, 1579. Letter from the earl of Lincoln to
 Sir William More and Mr. John Cowper. Testifying to
 the good character of the writer's servant Anthony
 Vawce, who has been too severely handled by Mr.
 Justice Sothecote.

18 March, 1579. Letter from Lords of the Council to
 the Commissioners of Musters, co. Surrey. Touching
 instructions for musters in the said county, and requir-
 ing the said instructions to be zealously carried out.

24 March, 1579. Letter from Robert Moore to Lady
 Margrette More at Losleye. Announcing that the writer
 has sent her ladyship, amongst other things 16 ells of
 canvas and a barrel of "ollyffes." After sending his
 remembrances to Sir Wylliam More, his cousin George
 More and others, the writer adds, "It may please you
 "serteffye Sir Wylliam that my man wrytt me that
 "the kynges of Spayne his Armada lythe at Jeberaltera
 "which is beyonde the straytes a lytell and that thy
 "be in alle 30 greatte shippes and 40 gallys verye welle
 "apoynted wythe greatte provysyon of soldyours and
 "that the voyse goeth it is alle for Portyngall, but he
 "concludethe wythe these wares God grante vs quyette-
 "nes. I received this letter from Fallmothe butte
 "yesterdaye." In connection with this piece of intelli-
 gence the date of this letter (24 March, 1579) is note-
 worthy.

12 April, 1579. Letter from John Southcot to Sir
 William More, knt., a joint commissioner with Sir
 Thomas Browne and Messrs. Lyfelde and Skinner, to
 determine a dispute between Henry Owen, esq., and his
 tenants, respecting the ownership of the woods growing
 on the waste grounds of his manor of Wootton, co.
 Surrey. Asking for intelligence with respect to the dis-
 pute and the value of the manor of Wootton, as the writer
 is in treaty with Mr. Owen for a purchase of the estate.

4 May, 1579. Letter from the earl of Lincoln to Sir
 William More, knt. Begging "some troutes for the
 "stocinge of a water."

3 June, 1579. Letter from Lord Burghley, on the
 occasion of death of the late bishop of Winchester, to
 Sir William More, knt. Appointing Sir William to
 take charge of the temporalities of the said see, during the
 vacation caused by the said death, and enjoining him to
 be vigilant for the interests of her majesty to whom the
 revenues and profits of the said temporalities pertain
 during the vacancy. Sir Henry Nevell, knt., has been
 enjoined to render Sir William his best assistance for
 the execution of this commission. In a postscript the
 writer directs Sir William to let William Killigrew,
 esq., a groom of the Privy Chamber, to have at a reason-
 able rent as much of the grass and meadows of the
 bishopric, as he may wish to occupy.

10 June, 1579. Letter from Sir Walter Mildmaye to
 William More, esquire. Entreating Mr. More's good
 offices with Mistress Polsted, on the behalf of the writer's
 cousin Campion, a poor widow, "for a lease of hers nere
 "Seint Mary Spittel."

30 June, 1579. Letter from William Kylygrewe to

Sir William More, knt. Asking for favourable terms in
 respect of the forty acres of the bishop's meadow at
 Farnham which the Lord Treasurer has been pleased
 to direct should be let to the writer. Dated from the
 Court.

13 September, 1579. Letter from Sir Edward Horsey
 to Sir William More, knt. Announcing that the writer
 has arrested Syggins and Christopher, and required
 sureties of them to answer any matters laid to their
 charge at the next gaol delivery in Hampshire. Dated
 from the Isle of Wight.

14 September, 1579. Letter from Lord Burghley to
 Sir William More, knt. Respecting the case of Robert
 Richardson, keeper of Farnham Castle in the late
 bishop's time, who complains that he has been wrong-
 fully deprived by Sir William of the keys and custody
 of the said castle. A postscript states that Lord Burgh-
 ley, having seen the patent of the late bishop's grant
 to the complainant, is disposed to think that the said
 Robert Richardson "owght to enioy the sayd office of
 "Keper of the castell."

23 September, 1579. Letter from Antonie Garnett to
 Sir William More, knt. Announcing that Lord Mount-
 ague having pardoned Thomas Stevenson for his offence,
 on condition that he is bound for his better behaviour
 towards his lordship's game, Sir William may dismiss
 the offender with a seasonable admonition.

25 September, 1579. Letter from lord-chancellor Brom-
 ley to Sir William More, knt. Announcing that he has
 detained the licence of one Harrison, "a lewde fellowe
 "and a compaignyon of roges and harlottes," and
 would have the fellow bound for his appearance before
 the writer at the beginning of next term; albeit the
 writer is disposed to believe the licence a genuine
 one.

25 September, 1579. Letter from Anthony viscount
 Mountague to Sir William More, knt. Requesting Sir
 William to enquire into the case of a simple old man
 who appears to have been "depely abusid by trust by
 "these felowes Knightt and Reade," and to afford him
 such protection and counsel as he may deserve and
 need.

3 October, 1579. Letter from Lord Cobham to Sir
 William More, knight. Asking for permission to use
 for a few days three or four of Sir William's rooms in
 the Blackfriars, adjoining the writer's lodgings, in order
 that the said writer may suitably entertain his guests
 on the occasion of the marriage of one of his "daughters
 "in Alloutyde."

6 October, 1579. Letter from John Wolley to his
 father-in-law Sir William More, knt. Giving the news
 of the council chamber and court. The council is
 occupied with the French Marriage, on which subject
 the writer had long speech with her majesty yesterday,
 when she took occasion to speak of Sir William More in
 terms of warm commendation. The Irish rebels have
 abandoned their fort and retired to the woods. Dated
 from the Court. (*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

Michaelmas, 21 Eliz. to Michaelmas, 22 Eliz. Roll
 of the account of William Moore, sheriff of Surrey and
 Sussex, of the issues of his said office between Michael-
 mas 21, and Michaelmas 22, of Elizabeth.

15 Oct., 22 Elizabeth to 29th Sept., 41 Elizabeth. Re-
 cords of Views of Frank-pledge held on the manor of
 Godallmynge from 22 Eliz. to 41 Eliz. Vellum roll.

9 November, 1579. Letter from Sir Rychard Rogers,
 knt., to John Wolley, esq. Promising that the writer
 will be in London on the 24th inst. for the performance
 of the assurance of his daughter's jointure. From Mount-
 Poninges.

9 November, 1579. Letter from Sir Rychard Rogers,
 knt., to Sir William Moore, knt. Promising that the
 writer will be in London on the 24th inst. to execute the
 deed of jointure to his daughter, who is Sir William's
 daughter-in-law.

9 November, 1579. Letter from Sir Rychard Rogers,
 knt., to his son-in-law George More, esq. Promising
 that the writer will be in town on the 24th inst., for the
 execution of the deed of jointure on his daughter, who
 is the said Mr. More's wife.

29 November, 22 Elizabeth. Indenture between
 George Goringe of Lewis, co. Sussex, esq., late high-
 sheriff of co. Surrey on the one part, and William Moore
 of Lowesley, co. Surrey, knt., now high-sheriff: whereby
 the said George delivers into the custody of the said
 Sir William, the bodies of the prisoners whose names
 are under-written

19 December, 1579. Letter from John Wolley to his
 father-in-law Sir William More, knt. Touching "certyn
 "good speaches" the writer has had with her majesty
 about Sir William. Dated from the Court.

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28 December, 1579. Letter from Sir Francis Walsingham to Sir William More, knight. Referring to a false alarm, attended with the firing of the beacons by an error conceived through a fyre made about Portesmouth towne by hunters that had earthen a badger and thought to haue smothered him: so that it is thought that the forces sent towards the sea-syde are by this time dispersed and sent everie man to his home."

1579. Memorandum, in Sir William More's handwriting, of the engagements he made in respect to a marriage settlement on the lady, whom his son George designed to marry, when on the Friday before Whitsunday in 1579, John Wolley and the said George More declared "that they wolde take theyre jorneye into Dorsetshire to conclude a marriage betwene the said George and Ann Poyninges daughter of the ladye Rogers."

— Elizabeth. Rough draft of a letter written by Sir William More, knt., to lady Rogers, touching a proposed marriage between his son and her daughter; the said "matche having been first moved by the good L. of Lincolne." No date.

6 February, 1580. Letter from Sir Edward Horsey to Sir William More, knt. Noticing the outcry at Guilford against her majesty's licence to the writer to retail wines; and praying that the mayor of the said town may be admonished to desist from threatening Symonde Towly, who is acting under warrant of the queen's letters patent.

28 March, 1580. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to Sir William More, knt. Acknowledging the receipt of a letter.

4 April, 1580. Letter from Robert Erle, vicar of Ebsame, to Sir William More, knt., sheriff of Sussex and Surrey. Complaining of the vexations persecutions endured by the writer at the hands and through the evil will of Mr. Nicolas Saunder, who (since he was excommunicated on his non-appearance before Mr. Dr. Lewen to answer a charge of neglect to receive the holy communion) has declared and shown a steady purpose to ruin the complainant who insisted that the churchwardens should present the said Nicolas Saunder for his misdemeanor. Describing himself as a peaceful man, known throughout his twenty years residence at Ebsame for mildness and amiability, the writer says, "nether man nor woman caan justlye saye that I at any time caulled or reviled, sithens I came to that parishe, any man or woman, no not suche like worde as to saye knave or drabe, neither haue I smitten any maner of person, exceptinge children the whiche I haue taught in learninge, and those of my owne household, but haue bin glad alwaies to make peace and agreement betwene any of my neighbours which haue bin at any discorde." (*File Kempe's Loseley MSS.*)

10 April, 1580. Letter from the earl of Lyncoln to Thomas Lyfeld, esq. Begging Mr. Lyfeld's favourable regard to one James Hurste who is in troubles that appear to be underserved.

13 April, 1580. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to Sir William Moore, knt. Expressing sorrow for Sir William's sickness and protesting that, in reference to a matter respecting which Sir William imagined himself aggrieved, the writer has ever valued Sir William, and treated him in all matters, as his dearest friend.

14 April, 1580. Letter from Antonie Garnett to his "very loveinge frend Mr. Wolley secretary for the latyn tongue to the Quenes Majestie." Reporting what steps the writer has taken towards his master the viscount Mountague, in order to put an end to the misunderstanding which has arisen between his lordship and Sir William More from the said lord's dealing "anenst the matter of that layt murder supposed by Mellershe to haue ben committed."

27 April, 1580. Letter from Sir Francis Walsingham, knt., to Sir William Moore, knt. "After my bartie commendacione, Hir Majestie having grawnted not long since to Mr. Edward Stafford the forfeitures of certayne penall statutes touchyng the makyng of Karseys the benefitt wherof hee is lyke to loose by reason of the late proclamation for the revocation of such grawntes except (as he informeth) the clothiers bee willing for avoyding the danger of promoters to compound with him and such as bee interested in his patent: my Lo. Treasurer and Sir Walter Myldmay haue here-vpon directed their letters to you to call the clothiers of your contrie before yow, and to knowe of them whether the sayd information bee true or noe: wherein for that Mr. Stafford is a gentleman whome I

"would bee glad by anie good meanes to pleasure, I hartely pray you when the clothiers come before you so to deale with them as Mr. Stafford may se good effecte of your travayle and advice to be sent to my Lord Treasurer vnderstand that for my sake bee hath been pleased by you."

30 April, 1580. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Sheriff and Justices of the Peace of co. Surrey. Enjoining the said magistrates to cause the markets of the said shire to be sufficiently supplied with corn, offered at reasonable rates to the needier folk. The justices must insist that farmers buy and sell in open market, that they send weekly to market a proper proportion of their corn, and that the same corn, when sent to market, be vended at equitable rates.

12 May, 1580. Copy of a letter from Lords of the Council to Sir William More and other, commissioners for taking musters, co. Surrey. Touching the execution of their commission.

2 June, 1580. Letter from the earl of Northumberland to Sir William More, knt. About the coming of Mr. Comptroller. Dated from Petworth.

7 June, 1580. Letter from Lords of the Council to Sir William Moore and two others, deputy-lieutenants of the county of Surrey. Touching the grant to Edward Stafford, esq., to execute and qualify the statutes for making and ordering of karsies. Dated from Nonsuch.

12 June, 1580. Letter from John Apsley to Sir William Moore, knt. Touching the requirements of a warrant for the apprehension of four persons in the co. of Sussex.

22 June, 1580. Letter from lord Burghley to Sir William More, having charge and oversight of the castle of Farnham and other temporalities of the bishoprick there. Directing that hay and other commodities, (being of the profits of the said episcopal possessions, and needful for the convenience of Mr. Wattson, dean of Winchester, the newly nominated bishop) be not sold this year, as they were in the previous year for her majesty's advantage. Dated from the writer's house near the Savoy.

27 June, 1580. Letter from Wylliam Smythe to Sir Wylliam More, knt. Announcing that the writer's lord and master, the lord Lumley, and lady Lumley, intend to be with Sir Wylliam at supper to-morrow night.

23 June, 1580. Letter from Ed. Stafford to Sir William Moore, knt. Thanking Sir William for his great goodwill and courtesy in preferring the writer's business.

30 June, 1580. Letter from John Southcot to Sir William More, knt. Begging Sir William (who bestows yearly a buck on the writer or any person whom he may name) to give a buck in the writer's name to the Lord Mayor of London, at his house in the same city.

7 July, 1580. Letter from Christofer Laker to Sir William Moore, knt. Touching some eighteen loads of timber which Sir William is understood to be desirous of having "for the directing (*sic*) of ii. barnes," and which the writer offers to sell for xv li., though he adds, "if it may stand you in stede it shall not be xl s. or iii li. that I will stick with you for."

12 July, 1580. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Sheriffs for co. Surrey. Requiring them to take bonds of certain under-written persons for their appearance before the council at Nonesuche. Dated from Nonesuche.

28 July, 1580. Letter from Thomas lord Buckehurst to Sir William More, knt. Asking for the keepership of Lewes gaol for an old servant.

9 August, 22 Elizabeth. Warrant (signed by Sir William More, knt., sheriff of co. Surrey, and by Sir Thomas Browne and John Skynner, esq., two justices of the peace of the said co.) to Rycharde Gurney, one of the said sheriff's bailiffs; to summon Francis Browne of Ashe, Nicholas Saunder of Ebbeshame and John Myne of Ebbesham, gentlemen, to appear before the said sheriff and justices at Sheare on Thursday, 11th inst., at 8 o'clock a.m.

30 August, 1580. Letter from Lord Cobham to Sir William More, knight. Asking Sir William's permission that the writer's workmen, in order to prop up the same writer's decayed and tottering house in the Blackfriars, may enter the garden of Sir William's adjoining house.

31 August, 1580. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to Sir William Moore, knt., high sheriff of Sussex. Regretting Sir William's inability to keep an appointment.

1 September, 1580. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to Sir William Moore, knt. Speaking of a strange letter which the writer has received from the Lords of the Council, and in connection with the same

W. M.
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epistle complaining of an inordinate assessment towards a subsidy. "I fynd itt," he says, "so straunge that truly I knowe nott whatt more to doo than hath bin, savinge thatt which every man directly refuseth to doo, and I yett here nott that others have done, to be ratid for horssis according to the just valewe of theyr landes as in dede and nott according to the subsidye bokes. This matter is greate, and I wold gladly walke warelye, with duty and consideration as becometh every waye."

16 September 1580. Letter from Nicholas Saunderto Sir William More, knt. Reflecting warmly on the insolence and misdemeanor of Robert Cole, vicar of Epsom, whom Sir William and Mr. Wolley are supposed to protect and encourage.

16 September, 1580. Letter addressed by John Hawkinges and William Holstocke to the Justices of the Peace of cos. Sussex, Surrey and Kent. Requesting the same justices to cause a certain "proclamation, to be mayde on the markett daye at Gylforde, Pettworth, Turnebredge and Maydstone, that those which haue any depthe to demaunde for thoffice of shyppes," for work done and service in "the takinge of timber, boarde, planke, &c., and for workmanyshyp and for caringe of the same," should apply for payment of their claims at the offices of ships in the said places. Also, on the same paper, the proclamation signed "Jamys Humfrey, apointed for the saide service." Also, on the same paper, a memorandum of directions to be observed by the said Jamys Humfrey in the execution of the said service.

26 September, 1580. Letter from lord Lumley to Sir William More, knt. Directing that certain deer (the lord High Admiral having first taken as many of them as he may desire) be turned into "the forest;" and promising that the writer will pass a certain lease to Sir William at the beginning of next term.

11 October, 1580. Letter from John Wolley to his father-in-law Sir William More, knt. A note of gossip. The writer regrets that Sir Henry Nevell could not dine with him at Thorpe, but hopes that his wife and lady Nevell may soon become better acquainted. Lord and lady Lincoln send their hearty commendations of themselves to Sir William. Dated from the court.

11 October, 1580. Copy of a letter from Lords of the Council to Justices of the Peace, cos. Surrey and Southampton. For the arrest and imprisonment of persons in the said counties "which terme themselves to be of y^e Familie of Love."

20 October, 1580. Letter from the earl of Lincoln to Sir William More, knt., vice-admiral of co. Sussex. For a return of all the ships and mariners fit for her majesty's service, in all the ports and havens of the said vice-admiral's jurisdiction.

5 November, 1580. Letter from Thomas Vincent to Sir William More, knt. In which the writer apologizes for not having on that day visited Sir William, on the ground of extreme weariness caused by his labour in examining rogues and suspected persons.

10 November, 1580. Copy of a letter from Lords of the Council to the Commissioners for taking musters in co. Surrey. With instructions respecting the said musters.

10 November, 1580. Letter from Lords of the Council to lord Howard of Effingham, Sirs William Moore, Thomas Browne and Francis Carewe, knts., and Thomas Leyfelde, esq., commissioners for taking musters of horsemen in co. Surrey. Accompanying a new rate-book for levying horsemen in the said shire.

16 December, 1580. Letter from the marquis of Winchester to Sir William More, knt. Touching arrangements for supplying corn to the county of Surrey in the present dearth of grain.

30 Dec. 1580. Letter from John bishop of Winchester to Sir William More, knt. Appointing Sir William More and Mr. Browne, with the assistance of godly and learned preachers, to make enquiries and take action, in compliance with enclosed letters from the Privy Council, touching the examination of "those that are fallen into the hereasye termed the famelie of love."

23 Feb. 1581. Letter from Alexander Nowell, dean of St. Paul's, to Sir William More. Thanking Sir William for the successful exertions to recover a nag stolen from the writer, whose servant will give evidence against the thief at the next session at Croydon.

25 February, 1581. Letter from Lords of the Council to Sir William More, knt., and other Justices of the Peace for co. Surrey. Requiring the said justices to notify to the recusants of the said county her majesty's gracious purpose to relieve them, for an adequate pecuniary consideration in the way of a yearly tribute to her exchequer, of the vexatious operation of the

laws again recusants and further requiring the said magistrates to certify the council what yearly sum each of the said recusants may, in accordance with his means, be willing to pay for exemption from the "daunger of lawe, the daylie vexacioun of informours" and other ordinary circumstances and inconveniences "growing thereby vnto them." This display of royal mercy is made on the report to her highness by the Privy Council, "of the readye and willing disposition of the Principalle Recusantes of that countye" in yealding to the charge latlie layed on them for "the providing and furnishing of certayne light horsse appoynted to be leavyed for her highnes present service in the Lowe Counterys."

Last day of February, 1581. Copy of a letter from Lords of the Council to the Sheriff and Justices of the Peace, co. Surrey. Requiring the said sheriff and magistrates to carry out the law against all recusants and prisoners for religion, "remaynyng in the Clincke, White Lyon and other prisons within that part of the countie."

2 March, 1581. Letter from Edmond Slyfeld, sheriff of co. Surrey, to Sir William More, knt., and other Justices of the Peace of co. Surrey. Announcing the writer's receipt of letters from the Privy Council.

12 March, 1581. Letter from the earl of Lincoln to Sir William More, knt. Asking a present of a greyhound from Sir William and his son, so that the writer may complete a promised gift of greyhounds.

12 March, 1581. Paper headed "The names of thos which be prisoners yn the Clynke for Religione the xiith daye of Marche, 1581." The prisoners being (1) John Brodstocke of Queene Hill, co. Worcester, yeoman, committed by the commissioners for causes ecclesiastical, 2 May, 1581; (2) Edward Shelleye, of Warminster, co. Sussex, gentleman, committed by the same commissioners, 5 July, 1581; (3) Jane Goldwyere, late of Whateley, co. Oxon, widow, committed by the same commissioners, 5 December, 1580.

18 March, 1581. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to Sir William More, knt. Setting forth the circumstances of the steady decay of the game in a certain park in the keeping of a man named Luff, who is incompetent for his office by reason of his age, and who but for his oldness and long service would have been discharged four years since, when at a view only five hundred deer were found in the park. At length Luff has received order to leave the place, to which the writer means to appoint the best man for it that he can find.

March, 1581. Letter from Thomas Brown, esq., to Sir William More, knt. About a county meeting at Lethered, and business (vaguely referred to) connected with the prisons and prisoners of co. Surrey.

16 April, 1581. Letter from Sir Thomas Browne to Sir William More, knt. Touching a commission forwarded by the writer to Sir William, from Mr. Howard and by the hands of Sir William's son. Dated from the Blackfriars.

1 May, 1581. Letter from the earl of Lincoln to Sir William Moore, knt. About the loss of a portion of a certain xx li. delivered by the writer's servant, William Prosser, to Thomas Edwards, and the reasons for questioning Edwards's honesty in the matter.

4 May, 1581. Letter from John, bishop of Winchester, to Sir William More, knt. Announcing that, in consequence of his grievous ill health, the writer trusts to his chancellor "for y^e visitation."

6 May, 1581. Letter from Antoine Garnett to Sir William More, knt. Giving particulars of the writer's means to Sir William, who is asked thereupon to assess him fairly to the subsidy.

26 May, 1581. Letter from Lords of the Council to Sir Henry Nevile, knt., and Sir William Moore, knt. About a recent despoiling and unlawful hunting of deer in Windsor forest.

28 May, 1581. Letter from Anne countess of Warwick to lady More. Begging lady More to act as the writer's proxy at the christening of Sir William and the same lady More's grandson; the writer having consented to join with the lord-admiral and the earl of Leicester in the christening of the infant. The countess adds, "Ther shalle a servant of my owne attend yow with my guifte, which I praie yow yow present on my behalf vnto the mother, beinge sory that it is no better."

14 June, 1581. Letter from Lords of the Council to Sir William More, knt. Directing him to make further enquiries respecting the recent "kyllyng of certain deare" in the forest of Windsor.

16 June, 1581. Letter from R. Goade to Sir William More, knt. Introducing to Sir William "an honest

W. M.
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Esq.

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Esq.

"sober yonge man and for his time a good towardlie
"scholler in diuinitie," who seems to be about to enter
Sir William's family, either as chaplain or tutor.

5 July, 1581. Letter from Henry Browne the younger
to Sirs William More and Thomas Browne, knts. Stating
how the writer has been wrongfully presented in counties
to which he does not belong, and made to appear before
the High Commissioners: and praying the two magis-
trates to protect him to the fullness of their power from
such vexation. From Saynte Marye Overes.

8 July, 1581. Papers relating to a female recusant in
the parish of Egham, co. Surrey "one Jane Hornyall
"alias Hornifall alias Furnyfall, gentlewoman, who
"sojourneth with Barbara Grene widow, gentlewoman,
"and who refuseth to come to diuineservice to the parishe
"churche of Eggham or elleswhere, and hath continued
"so thies iiiii yerres or thereabouts." 1. Answers by John
"Standon, vicar of Egham, and James Stelhouse and
Roger Crosse, churchwardens of the same parish, to
certain articles exhibited to them in writing. (2)
Depositions of the same vicar and churchwardens, and
Anthony Cowper, high constable of the hundred of
Godley, before Sir William More, knt. and other magis-
trates, respecting the said Jane Furnyfall.

12 July, 1581. Letter from Sir John (Mr. Justice) South-
cot to Sir William More, knt. Thanking Sir William
for the present of a buck, which the writer wishes to be
sent to his house in Carter Lane; and expressing sur-
prise that Sir William has been left out of the commis-
sion of the peace, since his shrievalty. The writer was
made a Judge of the King's Bench in 1562.

25 July, 1581. Letter from Elyzabeth lady Lyncoln
to Sir William More, knt. Begging for a remission of
the taxation assessed on John Verges, an old servant of
the earl of Lyncoln; the said John Verges being rated
above his means to the subsidy.

12 August, 1581. Letter from Richard Lewknor to
Sir William More, knt. Asking Sir William (in accord-
ance with a promise) to send the writer "a peece of redd
"deare against" his "reading."

26 August, 1581. Letter from Sir Christopher Hatton
knt. to Mr. Wolley. Announcing her majesty's concern
for the cause Mr. Wolley's absence from court, and
enjoining him, in her name, to take every possible
precaution against the contagion of the small-pox, to
which he has, with his wife, been exposed. The writer
adds, "Cambrey is taken and victualed by Monst., who
"hathe likewise put his person with other good forces
"into the towne. I leue the circumstances for they are
"too longe too wright. I pray God they be good, or
"at least voyde of euill."

10 September, 1581. Letter from Wyllyam lord
Lawarre to Sir William Moore, knt. Respecting the case
of John Dartenolle of Tarring, a clothier, some of
whose goods (being remnants of pieces of cloth bought
in London) have been seized, for their want of the
ulnager's seal, by Sir William More's servant, Robert
Bridger. The writer certifies that John Dartenolle is
an honest man, and in this matter only the victim of the
London draper of whom he bought the goods. From
Offington.

18 September, 1581. Letter from Symon Trippe,
physician, to Mr. George More. "I am hartely sorry for
"the suspected mischance happened at Losley, but I
"hope there is more feare than hurt, and yet in these
"cawses it is good to mistrust the worst. As for my
"comming to yow vpon Wensday next, Verely my
"promise being past to anold Patient of mine, a very
"good gentlewoman and M^r. Clerk which now lieth
"in great extremity, I cannot possibly be with youe
"till Thursday, on Fryday and Saterday the signe wilbe
"in the heart, on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday in the
"stomake, during which tyme it wilbe no safe dealing
"with Physicke Preseruatiue. So that there wilbeno
"good dealing with your ordinary Phisicke, vntill
"wensday come seuenight at the nearest, and from
"that tyme forwards for 15 or 16 dayes passing good.
"In which time yf it will please yow to let me vnder-
"stand of yowr convenient opportunity and leasure, I
"will not faile to come along presently with your
"messenger. Howbeit yf this turn be not supplied by
"some other in the meane space, I had rather it should
"be 2 or 3 dayes after Michelmas, because nowe I am
"vnterly vnfurnished of horses, and cannot hire any for
"money, but such jades as will not cary a man 10 miles
"oute of the towne without tiring; and I meane now at
"Way Hill faire, whiche shalbe be at Michaelmas, to
"store myself againe for my owne saddell at the leaste."
From Winchester. (Vide Kempe's "Loseley MSS.")

19 September, 1581. Letter from the earl of Leycester
to Sir William More of Loseley. Introducing to Sir

William's favourable regard "this bearer," who has
bought the widow Farrant's lease of a house in the
Blackfriars, in which house "he means to practise the
"queens children of the chappel, being now in his
"chardge, in like sort as his predecessor did for the
"better trayning them to do her Maiestie service."

7 October, 1581. Letter from Elyzabeth lady Lyncoln
to Sir William More, knt. Touching Edward Beswicke's
petition for a lease of a piece of crown land "whiche Sir
"William hathe the dealing of." Dated from the
writer's house at Pirford. Together with Edward
Beswicke's petition for her ladyship's mediation in the
matter.

15 October, 1581. Letter from Walter Covert to Sir
William More, knt. Giving a good character for honesty
to a servant now charged with some crime. Dated from
Slangham.

22 October, 1581. Letter from the lords of the council to
Sir William More, knight, vice-admiral of Sussex, with
orders for the restraint of disaffected persons and others
who leave the realm and cross the sea without licence.

October, 1581. Letter from John Wolley to his father-
in-law Sir William More, knt. Announcing that Mr.
Secretary has promised to do his best in Sir William's
business with the queen, who is, however, "for this tyme
"owte of taste as he termeth yt for sutes." The lord
admiral desires to have Sir William's great white grey-
hound, but is "verey loth to begge y^t." Dated from the
Court.

3 November, 1581. Letter from the earl of Lyncoln
to Sir William Moore, knt. Touching the misconduct
of certain persons who have hunted unlawfully in the
queen's park of Beflett. Date from the Courte.

10 November, 1581. Letter from Thomas, bishop of
Winchester, to Sir William Moore, knight. Announcing
that on his way to London the bishop "wilbe bould" to
visit Loseley, and rest there on Thursday night next.

16 November, 1581. Letter from Lord Cobham to Sir
William Moore, knight. Entreating Sir William not to
build a stable against his common conduit in the Black-
friars, to the annoyance of his neighbour, the writer.
Dated from the Blackfriars.

1 December, 1581. Letter from Anthony viscount
Mountague to Sir William Moore, knt. For Sir Wil-
liam's better information respecting the wood in Water-
combe, which the writer bought of the queen's majesty;
and also for the meet punishment of certain lawless
hunters in Guildforde Parke.

19 December, 1581. Letter from Sir Thomas Palmer,
knt., to Sir William More, knt. Begging that the
letter's bearer, Jeremie Legate, may be freed from all
further trouble respecting a buck killed in Estdeune
park.

21 December, 1581. Letter from Henrie Sledd to
Sir William More, knt. Offering to buy Sir William's
carps of him at from xii d. to xvi d. a fish. (Vide
Kempe's "Loseley MSS.")

24, 26, 27, 28, 29 Elizabeth. Lists of Recusants, pre-
sented and indicted at General Sessions of the Peace
held in co. Surrey. Comprising one hundred and twenty
names.

27 January, 1582. Letter from lord Burghley to Sir
William More, knt. Summoning Sir William to a
conference with the writer concerning the Court of
Wards.

30 January, 1582. Letter from John Wolley to his father-
in-law Sir William More, knt. Touching a cause in the
Court of Wards; and announcing that, as soon as she
can get a letter, the writer's wife will go to Thorpe, and
after tarrying there a few days move on to Loseley.

9 February, 1582. Letter from J., bishop of Winches-
ter, to Sir William More, knt. Begging Sir William to
examine any persons who may be charged before him
with writing or aiding in the composition of "a slan-
"derous byll wrytten and directed to M^r Germaine,"
the newly appointed preacher at Farnham.

7 March, 1582. Letter from Anthony viscount Mount-
ague to Sir William Moore, knt. Making reference,
amongst other matters, to "the continuance of this
"counterfeytt cawse in that inconstantt vayne body
"Heathe, a matter moche feared by his late vnckel in
"his liff, and a meane to bringe him to bee a spoile to
"others by whome he is nowe vnder-hand guided. He
"is ouer like his folishe vngratefull father who, as he
"wanted all thankfulness to him he was most bownd
"vnto, so did he in his liff spoile all, and, if he had
"liuid, wold have bin litell the better for this. And so
"I beleue itt will fall owtt with his sonne."

22 March, 1582. Letter from Elyzabeth lady Lyncoln
to Sir William More, knt. Begging that the son of Robert

W. M.
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Esq.

Harmes may be excused from serving at the next musters.

29 March, 1582. Letter from the earl of Lincoln to Thomas Leyfeld, esq. Begging Mr. Leyfeld to award proper punishment to the persons who have unlawfully hunted in Beeflet park.

10 April, 1582. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Commissioners for the subsidie, co. Surrey. Giving instruction for levying the tax.

13 April, 1582. Letter from Simon Tripp to Sir William More, knt. Intimating that, though Sir William have 6 or 8 or 10 loads of hay yearly from the Farnham Castle meadows, the bishop will not grant him the request, in spite of the writer's mediation in Sir William's behalf.

17 April, 1582. Letter from Edmond Slyfeld, sheriff co. Surrey, to Sir William More, knt., and others, magistrates co. Surrey. Touching the letter of the same Justices of the Peace, for carrying out the law, at the next Quarter Sessions at Reigate, against recusants awaiting trial.

11 May, 1582. Letter from John, bishop of Winchester, to Sir William More, knt. About certain disorderly and unlawful hunting in Farnham park.

8 July, 1582. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Commissioner for the subsidie, co. Surrey. Giving directions for assessing and levying the same.

16 July, 1582. Letter (signed Elizabeth Poulet and George Poulet) to Sir William More, knt. In behalf of a poor man named Hampton, at the intercession of Elizabeth Poulet's mother, who is greatly interested in him. The said Elizabeth Poulet was daughter of Sir William Cassel, knt., and widow of William Poulet created lord St. John of Basing (35 Hen. VIII.) and Marquis of Winchester (5 Edw. VI.).

21 July, 1582. A note of all suche as are at this presente remayninge prisoners in the Marshalsey, being committed for their disobedience in Religion. The list gives the names of thirty-eight prisoners.

23 July, 1582. List of "Prisoners in the Clink for Religion," comprising five names, the first of them being "Edward Shellye of Worminghurst yn the countye of Sussex gent."

23 July, 1582. A list of the prisoners for religion in the custody of Anthony Thorpe, keeper of the Whyte Lyon in Southwarke. The list gives the names of thirteen persons, two of whom are Peter Tychborne of Porchester, co. Southampton, gent., and Henry Shelley of Maple Derham.

22 August, 1582. Letter (holograph) from J., bishop of Winchester, to Sir William More, knt. Touching a widow woman, an inhabitant of Shakelford, brought before the bishop "for an abvsr of people in these parts "as well as in the practize of phisyk and surgery as "also in other practizes tending to the discovery of "witche."

3 September, 1582. Letter from Robert earl of Leicester to Sir William Moore, knt. Announcing that a quarrel, of a threatening character, has been begun between Mr. Henry Worthe and the writer's servant Henry Knevett of the one part, and Sir Edward Sackville of the other part: and instructing Sir William to call the said gentlemen before him and do his best to arrange their dispute. If necessary, the magistrate must bind the disputants to keep the peace.

6 September, 1582. Letter from lord Burghley to Sir William Moore, knt. Directing Sir William to proceed to a sale of the goods, leases, and other effects, of Mr. Abingdon the late cofferer, so that "the poore creditors "may be answered." Dated from the writer's house at Theobalds.

8 September, 1582. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to Sir William Moore, knt. Making an appointment for sport "on tuesday nextt att nyne of "the clocke in the forest of Wolmer, where," says the writer, "I have and will further apoynt (with those "thatt moche desyer itt) suche sportt as maye bee to "your dogges and those in your companye." From Coudrey.

13 September, 1582. Letter from Lord Burghley to Sir William Moore, knt. Touching the needful repairs of Chertsey bridge, and the cost thereof: the writer holding that, though the abbot in former time maintained the bridge, the whole of the said cost should not fall on the queen's majesty, as she has only "a small "part of y^e possessions."

30 September, 1582. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Commissioners for musters, co. Surrey. Touching the inefficient state of the demilaunces and lighthorsemen of the county.

8 October, 1582. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to Sir William Moore, knt. Expressing the writer's concern at a reported outbreak of sickness at Loseley House, and offering Sir William the use of Gifford manor-house till the distemper shall be abated. From Coudrey.

17 October, 1582. Letter from Sir Thomas Browne, knt., to Sir William More, knt., at Chobham. Touching a controversy between the writer and Messrs. Richard and Edward Abbington, in respect to which Sir William More and Mr. Skinner are invited to be arbitrators. Dated from Bechworth Castle.

18 November, 1582. Letters from Mr. John Skynner to Sir William Moore, knt. Touching the negotiations for a marriage between Mr. Mathewe Browne, son of Sir Thomas Browne, with a daughter of the late Mr. Abbington, the late cofferer.

18 Nov. 1582. Letter from John, bishop of Winchester, to Sir William More, knt. About timber felled in the bishop's wood called Watercombe, at Churte in the parish of Fremsham, by the lord Mountaigne's servants. Dated from the bishop's house at Wolvesey.

23 December, 1582. Letter from John, bishop of Winchester, to Sir William More, knt. Thanking Sir William for his pains touching a matter in controversy between the bishop and lord Mountaigne.

1582. Paper headed "Matters to bee considered of "touchinge the communicacion of marriage between "Sir Thomas Brownes sonn and my sister:" the marriage in question being a proposed match between Mr. Mathewe Browne, son and heir of Sir Thomas, and the daughter of the late Mr. Abbington.

1582. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to Sir William More, knt. Proposing that Sir William should postpone an appointment and take it on his homeward journey, the writer "esteeminge itt over "shortt warninge to give to the forest agaynst to- "morrow morning."

11 January, 1583. Letter from Sir Francis Walsingham, knt., to Sir William More, knt., and others, magistrates, co. Surrey. Directing the magistrates to bind one Hardy over to answer at the next assizes for his undutiful speeches in maintenance of the cause, for which Bodd and Slade were lately executed at Winchester.

11 January 1583. Letter from the earl of Lincoln to Sir William More, Sir Henry Weston, and others, &c. Touching the supplication of the inhabitants of Sende against "Mr. Slyfelde for stoppage vp the highe-waye "throughe Papeworth."

22 January 1583. Letter from Lords of the Council to Sir William Moore, knt., and others. For the apprehension of "the person of one Egwar . . . who ys "vehemently suspected and charged with matter of "piracye, and ys thought to be lurking either in Surrey "or Sussex."

24 January, 1583. Muster Rolls of men serving in the trained bands of co. Surrey, belonging to the following parishes in the hundred of Woking in the said shire:—West Horsleye, East Horsleye, East Clandon, West Clandon, Merowe, Ockham and Wisleye, Rypley and Sende, Wokinge and Sutton, Stoke, Guildforde, Wanburrowe, Ashe, Purbrighte, Worpleston, Windlesham, and Bagshot. In perfect condition.

25 January, 1583. Muster Rolls of men serving in the trained bands of co. Surrey, belonging to the following parishes of the hundred of Farnham in the said shire:—Seale and Tongham, Tylforde, Wrekelsam, Batshotte, Frensham, Charte, Longe Bryde (Farnham Downe), Runweeke, Runvale, Elstede. In perfect condition.

27 January, 1583. Muster Rolls of men serving in the trained bands of co. Surrey, belonging to the following parishes of hundred of Godley in the said shire:—Chobham, Horsell, Bysley, Byflett, Egham, Thorpe, Frimley, Chartesy. In perfect condition.

28 January, 1583. Muster Rolls of men serving in the trained bands of co. Surrey, belonging to the following parishes in the hundred of Godalminge in the said shire:—Hambleton, Thursley, Chidingefolde, Hasylmere, Witleye, Putnam, Artington, Compton, Pepperharowe, Godalminge, Tewersley, Catteshull, Farncombe, Bynscombe, Hurtmere, Shackleforde, Eshinge, Laborne. In perfect condition.

29 January, 1583. Muster Rolls of men serving in the trained bands of co. Surrey, belonging to the following parishes of the Hundreds of Blackheathe and Wootton in the said shire:—Shalforde, Bramlye, Womershe, Dunsfovlde, Alfovlde, Cranlye, Ewhurste, Capel, Dorkinge, Wootton, Abingworthe, Ockleye, Aldburye, Shere, and St. Martha upon the Hill. In good condition.

W. M.
MOLYNEUX,
Esq.

W. M.
MOLYNEUX,
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14 February, 1583. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to Sir William More, knt. Enjoining Sir William to put on their oaths certain persons, whose suspiciously procured information caused him to require bonds for good behaviour from "Symon Boies of God-
" almaynge seruant to Mr. Baptiste one of the grones
" of the Quenes Maesties Privy Chamber," and to re-
examine them as to the truth of their said testimony;
when, should they refuse to be sworn or fail to sustain
their evidence, Sir William is further instructed to dis-
charge the said Symon of his bonds.

2 March, 1583. Letter from Sir William More, knt., to Lord Howard of Effingham. Touching the lewd behaviour of Symon Boyes, Mr. Baptiste's man, towards Mr. Tayler, the vicar of Goadming; the said offender having been examined by the writer, at Lord Howard's direction, in the presence of the warden and other chief inhabitants of the town of Godalming.

25 March, 1583. Letter from John bishop of Winchester to Sir William More, knt. For the execution (in the county of Surrey, and more especially in the deanery of Stoke, wherein Sir William resides), of the wishes of the Privy Council "for the furtheraunce of a
" contribution to be levied for the relief of the decayed
" cittie of Geneva," which undertaking is described as
"a christian and charitable relief." From Winchester.

2 April, 1583. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to Sir William Moore, knt. About Sir William's trouble in correcting abuses of her majesty's ground at Gilford; and about the incompetence of Luff, the aged and discharged keeper of Gilford park, who has been succeeded in the keepership by Scarlett.

5 April, 1583. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to Sir William Moore, knt. Congratulating Sir William on his "litell juell's" recovery from a severe sickness. From Coudrey.

9 April, 1583. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Commissioners for taking musters in co. Surrey. Acknowledging the pains taken by the said commissioners in the execution of their trust, and urging the necessity for further travail in a perilous time to raise the number and efficiency of the trained bands.

3 May, 1583. Letter from the earl of Lyncoln to Sir William More, at Loseley, who is entreated to give information as to the proceedings on the score of religion against Mistress Cornwallis, whose husband has been to the writer, and threatens to complain to the queen about the lady's wrongful prosecution.

15 May, 1583. Letter from the earl of Lyncoln to his good servant Christopher Gowgh at Pirford. Touching "the disorders committed by Braie and others in hunt-
" ing in Horsley parke."

21 May, 1583. Letter from the countess of Lyncoln to her servant Christopher Gowghe. Directing, on the writer's second thoughts, that all persons concerned in the recent lawless hunting in Horsley park be committed for trial, Sir William More taking bonds with sureties for their appearance in court to answer respecting the matter.

21 May, 1583. Letter from the countess of Lyncoln to her servant Christopher Gowghe at Pirforde. Approving all Sir William More's recent proceedings against certain disorderly and lawless hunters in Horsley park; but insisting that, with the exception of Chyttie, who has a wife and poor children, and of Mellishe, who disclosed the matter, the ringleaders in the business should be sent to prison for their proper punishment, for example's sake.

22 May, 1583. Letter from Robert earl of Leycester to Sir William Moore, knt., and — Cooper, esq., ver-
derers of Windsor Forest. For the regular holding of
"the xl daye courtes," to the recent neglect of which
the late disorders of Windsor Forest are largely attri-
butable.

23 May, 1583. Letter from Sir Christopher Hatton, knt., to Sir William More, knt., dated from the court at Greenwich. Announcing the Queen's purpose to make her progress shortly into Sussex, and also her Majesty's intention to visit Sir William's house in her way on the 18th of July. This notice is given to Sir William More so that he may have his "house well ordered and
"made fitt to receave her."

4 June, 1583. Letter from J. bishop of Winchester to Sir William More, knt. About the queen's intended visit to Farnham, on which occasion the writer hopes he may have, through Sir William's mediation, the use of Mrs. Morgan's house.

5 June, 1583. Letter from Tobie Matthew (afterwards bishop of Durham and archbishop of York) to Sir William More, knt. In defence of the letter's bearer
"S^r Hooke my neighbour in Corpus Christi College,

"one whom I haue known a good while and haue had
"of his learning good experience," who has been
unjustly reported to his father and to Sir William as
being "a gamster, a keeper of companye, and vnscholar-
"like in apparell." From Christchurch, Oxon.

13 June, 1583. Letter from J., bishop of Winchester, to Sir William More, knt. Expressing the writer's satisfaction at arrangements touching Mr. Morgan's and Mr. Joye's houses.

15 June, 1583. Letter from John, bishop of Winchester, to Sir William More, knt. Touching Sir William's negotiations for a house which the writer will gladly have, on the occasion of her majesty's visit to Farnham. Dated from the writer's house at Wolverley.

1 July, 1583. Letter from the earl of Lyncoln to Sir William More, knt., and others, magistrates at Guylford. Requesting that a newly elected high-constable for the hundred of Embley Bridge may be sworn in. Dated from the writer's house at Pirford.

5 July, 1583. Letter from J., bishop of Winchester, to Sir William Moore, knt. Acknowledging Sir William's letter of information "that a stay is made of all
"Progresses, especially of that into Sussex;" and
expressing the opinion, "There hath ben some bad
"dealing at Dunkerk, otherwyse yt cowlde not have ben
"lost so soun after Mons^r departure."

4 August, 1583. Letter from Sir Christopher Hatton, knt., to Sir William Moore, knt. Announcing that her majesty "hath an intention, about ten or twelve dayes
"hence to visite youre house by Guylforde, and to
"remayne there some foure or fyue dayes;" of which
intention Sir William is advertised in order that he may see his house "well ordered and kept sweete and cleane,
"to receave her Hyghnes whensoever she shalbe pleased
"to see it." From Otlandes. (*Vide* Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.')

5 August, 1583. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to Sir William Moore, knt. Expressing concern for the danger and discomforts of Sir William's
"very painful and wett journey."

9 August, 1583. Letter from Sir Francis Walsingham, knt., to Sir William Moore, knt. Begging that one Henry Holloway may be licensed by the magistrates of co. Surrey, to buy a certain number of quarters of wheat and barley weekly at Farnham market, so that his purchases do not exceed the limits of his licence. Dated from Otlandes.

11 August, 1583. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to Sir William More, knt. Thanking Sir William for some timely information.

24 August, 1583. Letter from Sir Christopher Hatton, knt., to Sir William More, knt. Announcing that (the quick advent of the cold season having caused an abridgement of the Queen's journey) her Majesty has decided to dine at Okynge on the 27th inst., "and that
"nyght to goo to bedd to youre house." A postscript adds, "Her majesty meaneth not in this journey that
"the sheriffe of the Sheere shall attende on her, neuer-
"theles, for that I take it she wylle passe through
"Guylford, it shall not be amisse that yourself,
"accompanied with M^r Lyfield and some other gentil-
"men there aboutes doo prepare, at that tyme, to geue
"yours attendance there vpon her majesty." (*Vide* Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.')

26 August, 1583. Letter from Lords of the Council to the commissioners for taking musters of horse-
men, co. Surrey. Containing instructions for taking the
musters and maintaining the horses of the shire.

26 August, 1583. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to Sir William Moore, knt. Respecting an appointment for viewing and hunting the game in
Gilford parke.

31 August, 1583. Letter from lord Lumley to Sir William More, knt. Touching arrangements for musters, and inviting Sir William to visit the writer with the other commissioners, so that they may see their "best
"doges out runne by slothfull deare." (*Vide* Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.')

20 September, 1583. Letter from Ursula lady Walsingham to Sir William More, knt. Begging Sir William to move the mayor and his brethren of Guldeford to do justice to her servant Sampford, who has been wrong-
fully reported of and discourteously treated in that town.

23 September, 1583. Letter from lord Lumley to Sir Wylliam More, knt. Expressing satisfaction that Sir Wylliam has afforded requisite information to the lord-admiral; and declaring the writer's readiness to meet Sir Wylliam and Mr. Lyfeld wherever they may appoint.

W. M.
MOLYN
Esq.

W. M.
LYNBUX,
Esq.

24 September, 1583. Letter from lord Lumley to Sir Wylliam More, knt. Touching the writer's promise that any person, being his friend, should on Sir Wylliam's nomination have Estdene park.

10 October, 1583. Letter from lord Lumley to Sir Wylliam More, knt. Enclosing a letter which his lordship received yesternight from the Privy Council, and begging Sir Wylliam to communicate the contents of the same letter to "the rest of his company."

16 Nov. 1583. Letter from Sir Francis Walsingham to Sir William Moore, knight, vice-admiral of Sussex. Touching the recent wreck on the coast of Kent of a French vessel laden with wines, and directing that such of the said wines as have been taken on the Sussex coast be restored to the owner of the vessel.

25 Elizabeth. Receipt of William Engler for xxi *li.* paid by Sir William Moore, knt., in respect of the farm of subsidies and the ulnage of marketable cloth, co. Surrey and Sussex.

24 November, 1583. Letter from lords of the council to Sir William More, knight, vice-admiral of Sussex. Ordering "bondes to be taken in good summes of money" to her maiesties use of all the owners and masters of "shippes and vesselles dwelling within or neer anie of the hauens and creekes" in Sir William's jurisdiction, "that they shalle take no passengers into their shippes or vesselles to be conveyed ouer the seas out of this realme, but such as shalbe licensed by her maiestie or by the lords of the counsell &c. &c." to leave the realm.

18 November, 1583. Letter from Sir Wylliam More, knt., to Gregory Lovell, esq., cofferer of her majesty's household. Touching certain warrants, issued by one Rowdon, the yeoman-purveyor of her majesty's household, for levying in the writer's division of co. Surrey, twenty great hogs for provision of the said household; which demand the writer thinks extraordinary and irregular. Also, the reply of Mr. Gregory Lovell, insisting on compliance with the requisition of the yeoman-purveyor.

10 December, 1583. Letter from the earl of Lyncoln to Sir William Moore, knt. Begging Sir William to send to the writer a "perfect certidicatt of the mustars" of the horsemen in Surrey.

16 December, 1583. Copy of a letter from Sir Wylliam More, knt. Setting forth (for the instruction of some person whose name does not appear) all the circumstances, connected with the late Mr. Richard Polsted's death and his disposal of his estate, still resting in the writer's memory; the communication being made in explanation and completion of certain evidence on the same matters, lately given by the writer before certain commissioners in Southwarke.

8 December, 1583. Letter from Robert earl of Leycester to Sir William More, knt. Touching the negotiation with Mr. Johnes, for his retirement from Whitley park in favour of the writer's servant, Robert Tudder.

19 December, 1583. Letter from Robert earl of Leycester to Sir William More, knt. Begging Sir William to make enquiries respecting some recent spoyles said to have been done by Mr. Johnes men in Whitley park; and giving particulars of the arrangements which the writer, at the request of his friends the countesses of Warwyke and Lyncoln, and in behalf of his servant Robert Tudder, has made with Mr. Johnes.

30 December 1583. Letter from Lords of the Council to the earl of Lincoln, Lord Montague, and others, commissioners of musters, co. Surrey.

30 December, 1583. Copy of letter from Lords of the Council to the Commissioners for taking musters in co. Surrey. For raising the number and effectiveness of the forces of the said shire, so that they may competent defend the same in case of invasion.

1583. Letter from John Rowe to Sir William More, knt. Touching the matters of difference between Sir Thomas Browne and the Messrs. Abbingdon.

3 February, 1584. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to Sir W. Moore, knt. In which the writer, on receiving the office of Lord Admiral, appoints Sir William to act as his deputy, as Custos Rotulorum of co. Surrey; Sir William having held the same office as deputy to the writer's "very good lord the late lord" admiral.

1 March, 26 Elizabeth. Inscrucious and orders given by the Lordes of the Councelle and others having speciall commission from her majesty &c. &c. . . . for the execucioun of the Lawes and Statues of the Realme, made for kepinge of horses and geldinges for service, and for horses and mares for encrease and breed. To suche persons as are by virtue of the forsaid commission

deputed in the countie of Surrey to execute the said statutes.

30 March, 1584. Letter from Richard Burton to Sir William More, knt. Accompanying a letter from the Privy Council upon business that requires the writer to confer with Sir William.

12 April, 1584. Letter from Lords of the Council to the commissioners of musters of the co. of Surrey. Requiring intelligence respecting the forces of the shire.

23 April, 1584. Letter from lord Lumley to Sir Wylliam More, knt. Touching a letter from the Privy Council, which the writer returns to Sir William with thanks.

24 April, 1584. Letter from Nycholas St. John to Sir William More, knt. Touching the affray between George Best and the writer's son Oliver St. John, in which the said George was slain, the said Oliver being in consequence found guilty of manslaughter by a coroner's jury. The writer informs Sir William that the enemies of Oliver St. John design to exhibit new bills at this sessions in order that they may get a verdict of murder against him.

27 April, 1584. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to Sir William Moore, knt. and Mr. Cowper, esq. Begging Sir William and Mr. Cowper to dispatch as privately as possible a certain business, nearly touching the writer's brother and his wife, respecting which his lordship at Leycester has been duly informed.

5 May, 1584. Copy of a letter from Lords of the Council to the commissioners for taking musters, co. Surrey. Introducing to the said commissioners John Shute, gentleman, appointed to be muster-master to the force of soldiers lately levied in the said shire; and suggesting that the considerable charges of powder, lead, and match, requisite for the training of the same men, should be defrayed by a general contribution of the county.

21 May, 1584. Letter from lords of the Council to the sheriff and commissioners for musters, co. Surrey. Containing instructions for holding musters and raising the efficiency of the forces of the county.

22 May 1584. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to Sir William Moore, knt. Commending to Sir William's favour one of the writer's old servants, who is about to take service from Sir William. From Cowdry.

24 May, 1584. Copy of a letter from Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Magistrates of London. Requiring them to aid Sir Edward Stafford and his deputies in the execution of a grant made to him, by letters patent, of authority to moderate the statutes respecting "the dressinge and orderinge of karseys."

16 June, 1584. Letter from the earl of Lyncoln to Sir William Moore, knt. Begging the dismissal from muster-service of two of the writer's servants, Robert Mathewe and Humphrey Bird, whom he always employs "aboute his carryes at every remove to the courte." Dated from the Courte.

26 June, 1584. Letter from Lord Burghley to Sir William Moore, knt., ulnager of Surrey and Sussex. Requiring Sir William to notify all his times and places for sealing "karsies" to Sir Edward Stafford, knt. who has received authority under letters patent to execute and qualify the statutes for the dressing and ordering of "karsies."

28 June, 1584. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to Sir William More, knt. About a cause in law affecting the interests of Lord Southampton and the writer's son, for which the writer would fain "procure" an "equall trial," free from "indirect practises."

18 August, 1584. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Lord Lumley and the rest of the commissioners for musters of horsemen in co. Surrey. For raising the number and efficiency of the horse of the said shire.

1 September, 1584. Letter from lord Burghley to Sir William Moore, knt. Begging Sir William, as one who has often served as a sheriff, to send the writer a good form of a strict bond, to be given by a bailiff of a hundred to a sheriff of a county. The letter is written and the information sought in the interest of "Sir Thomas Lucas, presentlie Sheriff" of co. Essex.

11 September, 1584. Letter from the earl of Lyncoln (described in the endorsement as "my lord admyrall") to Sir William More, knt., and others, commissioners of musters of footmen. Begging that the writer's friend George Parvyshy may be acquitted by the commissioners of "all such armour as he is nowe charged with." Dated from Pirford.

28 September, 1584. Letter from John archbishop of Canterbury to the Lord Chamberlayne. Begging that the letter's bearer, Mr. Marshe, one of the writer's servants, may be excused from furnishing a light horse

W. M.
MOLYNEUX,
Esq.

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MOLYNEUX,
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MOLYNEUX,
Esq.

and armor, as he hath not xxv *li.* a year from land, and the fee of his office fall far short of that sum.

2 October, 1584. Letter from T. lord Buckehurst to Sir William Moore and others, magistrates co. Surrey. In behalf of the writer's old servant who seeks protection from them.

23 October, 1584. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague of Lady Moore at Loseley. Acknowledging the receipt of a letter, and expressing the writer's willingness to respect the lady's wishes, and concede to her some right that is the occasion of the correspondence.

26 Oct. 1584. Letter from the earl of Lincoln and lord Howard of Effingham to Sir William More and others, gentlemen of Surrey. Recommending Mr. Secretary Walsingham and Mr. William Howard as fit persons to represent the county of Surrey in the next parliament. Dated from Barbican.

20 December, 1584. Letter from Jamys Croft to the Warden and principal inhabitants of Goddalmynge. Avowing that he has no wish to protect one John Edwardes against just claims.

1584. Paper of Latin verses headed "*Carmina quædam puerorum Coll: Wint: excerpta ex iis quæ ad 'D: Episcopum Wint: scripta sunt. A.D. 1584.'*"

1584. Account of moneys received and disbursed by the bailiff for Sir William More, constable of Farnham Castle, "from the festiuall day of St. Michael the chanelle to the festiuall day of thannunciation of the Virgin Mary."

27 January, 1585. Letter from John Northe, a tenant on the Blackfriars estate, to Sir William More of Loseley, knight, on matters of business relating to the said estate. Three later letters of a similar character from the same person, dated 10 October, 6 November, and 2 December, 1585.

19 February, 1585. Orders of the Privy Council, dated from Greenwich, "To be put in execution by the Justices of Peace in the seuerall counties of this realme for the restraynte of eatinge and killinge of fleshe in the tyme of Lent and dayes prohibited."

2 March, 1584-5. Particulars of the last speech of William Parry, uttered on the occasion of his execution at Westminster.

5 March, 1585. Certificate of Richard Edde *alias* Ede, porter of the marshalsey, as to his discoveries or suspicions respecting the wealth of Mr. Humfrey Kempe, a Cornish man, Mr. More and Mr. John Grey, recusant. The writer thinks "they had rather give xx *li.* a yeare to the maintenance of Seminarie Priestes than one penie to her majestie."

7 March, 1585. Return made by William Gardynere of all the Recusantes now prisoners in the Kinges Benche the viiith daie of Marche, 1585. The number of such prisoners being 40, of whom 16 are priests.

9 March, 1585. (1) A Note of the seuerall livings of such recusantes nowe remayninge in the countie of Surrey as are of habilitie, and of such sommes of money as they offer to paie yearlie into her maiesties receipt to her Highnes vse sett downe vnder their handes the ixth of March, 1585. (2.) Also, on the same paper, A Note of suche recusantes nowe remayninge in the seuerall gaoles of the Whyte Lyon, the Marshalsey, the Bench and the Clincke in the countye of Surrey, as by their owne declaracioun have neither livinges nor goodes. (3.) Also, on the same paper, A Note of the names of such recusants conteyned in the schedule inclosed in their Honorable Lordships' letter, as are either dead or not nowe remayninge in the countie. From the first of these notes it appears that some of the recusants of considerable property were willing to buy immunity from prosecution with annual payments varying between a fourth and fifth of their yearly incomes:—thus, Robert Beckett of Menhennett, co. Cornwall, with 40*l.* per ann. offered a tribute of 10*l.*; Thomas More of Lowleighon, co. Essex, with 20*l.* per ann. offered a yearly tribute of 5*l.*; John Sowthcott of Westham, co. Surrey, with 160*l.* yearly, offered an annual payment of 40*l.*; Sir William Catesbye of Lambeth, co. Surrey, with an annual income of 500*l.* offered a tribute of 100*l.*

10 March, 1585. Letter from Thomas, bishop of Winchester, to Sir William Moore. Announcing that on his way to London the writer will rest at Sir William's house at Loseley.

10 March, 1585. Letter (holograph) from Thomas, bishop of Winchester, to Sir William Moore of Loseley. Apologizing for not coming to Loseley, on the writer's journey through Surrey, according to engagement, as he is "forced to travaile in his horslitter and fears the

"fowlness of the waie and hardness of the passage for said litter."

9 April, 1586. Letter, under Queen Elizabeth's signet and sign-manual, to the Sheriff and other Commissioners of Musters, co. Surrey. Acknowledging with hearty praise the pains taken by the said commissioners, and by the officers of trained bands, and all people serving in the same, for the safety of her highness's person and realm. The commissioners are instructed to let the people "vnderstand that for a further testimony of our good acceptance of the dutifull mindes they haue there shewed to carry toward vs: We meane that the sayd bandes shalbe imployde onlie for the gard of oure parson and the withstanding of forrayne invasion, if any should happen, not doubtinge but that the regard of oure contentment and satisfaccioun and the care of their owne defence and saftie, will in courage as well theis oure souldiers as their captaynes and leaders." Dated at Greenwich.

10 April, 1585. Letter from the lords of the Council to the Sheriff of co. Surrey, Sir William More, knight, and other gentlemen of the shire, appointed to make enquiries respecting the culture of "oade" within the county, in accordance with special instructions to be given them by the letter's bearer, Mr. Alexander King; her majesty having been informed that the growth of "oade" is prejudicial to her customs and the commonwealth. Also, a paper of "Articles to be enquired by the high constables vpon charge gyven them by y^e Sheriffes and commissioners of the several counties," as to the growth and culture of "oade."

27 April, 1585. Letter from Lords of the Council to Justices of the Peace, co. Surrey. Ordering that recusants in the said county may be "unfurnished of armour, vntill such time as they shalbe content to become conformable to her highnes lawes in resorting to churche." Also, a schedule, signed W. Waade, containing the names of persons to be forthwith disarmed, if not conformable in matters pertaining to religion. Also, copy of the same letter, with two copies (slightly varying) of the schedule.

8 May, 1585. Certificate of the arms and weapons found in the houses of recusants in co. Surrey, and seized on the authority of letters from the Privy Council. Also, the return, made at the same time, by Francis Browne, esq., one of the said recusants, as to the annual value of his estate.

13 May, 1585. Letter (circular) from Thomas, bishop of Winchester, to the Ministers, constables, churchwardens, and others of the several parishes of his diocese: against the impious and profligate maintenance of "Church-ales, May-games, Morrish-daunces and other vaine pastimes on the Saboth dayes."

20 June, 1585. Copy of a letter from Lords of the Council to the Sheriff and Justices of the Peace of co. Surrey. For the seizure and suppression of certain seditious and traitorous books and libels, containing much slanderous and hateful matter against the earl of Leicester and other lords of her majesty's council, which false books have been covertly spread and scattered abroad in sundry parts of her majesty's realm; and for the discovery and punishment of the authors of the same libels.

St. Peter's Day, 1585. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to Sir William Moore, knt. Announcing that the writer and his daughter will visit Loseley on the morrow. "This daye," continues the writer, "these States (aswee terme them) have hadd accesse to her majestie, and now thesequell restith in providence of God, her majesties pleasure, and the advice of her counsell."

3 July, 27 Elizabeth. Copy of the patent appointing Charles Lord Howard, her majesty's chamberlain, to be lieutenant of cos. Sussex and Surrey, of the city and county of Chichester, and of all corporate places within the same cos. Also, on the same paper, a copy of the said lieutenant's letters of deputation, appointing William Howard, esq., Sir William More, knt., and Sir Thomas Browne, knt., to be his deputies in the same lieutenancy.

18 July, 27 Elizabeth. Copy of a letter, under the queen's sign-manual and signet, to the Lord Howard of Effingham, High-admiral and lieutenant of cos. Sussex and Surrey. For an immediate levy of two hundred and fifty men in the said counties. Dated from Greenwich.

25 July, 1585. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to his deputy-lieutenants, co. Surrey. Accompanying a copy of her majesty's grant of the lieutenancy of co. Surrey to the writer; together with orders for the

W. M.
MOLYNEUX,
Esq.

guidance of his deputy-lieutenants, and her Majesty's warrant for levying a hundred soldiers in the said shire.
2 August, 1585. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to his deputy-lieutenants, co. Surrey. Touching a levy of soldiers, who must be choice men or they will be returned. Dated from Nonesuch. Imperfect.

27 August, 1585. Letter from Ryehard Farrant, a tenant on the Blackfriars estate, to Sir William More of Loseley, knight. On a matter affecting his holding on the said property. Another (undated) letter from the same person to the same person, on the same subject.

30 August, 1585. Letter of courtesy from Elizabeth, Countess of Lincoln, to Sir William More, of Loseley.

8 September 1585. Copy of a letter from Lords of the Council to the lord-lieutenant of Surrey. Ordering a levy of "pyoneers for her majesties service in the Low Countries" out of the "great stoare of stoute vagabordes and maysterless men" to be found in Surrey where they "doe great hurt in the contrie by their idle and naughty life."

8 September, 1585. Copy of letter from Lords of the Council to the lord Howard of Effingham, lieutenant of co. Surrey. For impressing, as soldiers to serve in the Low Countries, as large a number as possible of the "stout vacabondes and masterlesse men able enough (yf they were sett to worke) for anie labourer, which doe greate hurte in the contrie by their idle and naughty life," and who are said to be especially numerous in the county of Surrey. Dated from Nonesuch.

8 September, 1585. Letter from Thomas bishop of Winchester to Sir William More, knt. Touching the preferment to an office at Farnham of the writer's "servant" who is also his "kinsman." Dated at Waltham.

3 September, 1585. Letter from Robert, earl of Leicester, to Sir William Moore, knt. Begging Sir William to confer with the writer at Otelaundes on Saturday or Sunday next, as to the price which should be paid to Mr. Jones for retiring from Whitley park next Christmas.

20 September, 27 Elizabeth. The Booke of musters of horsemen within the countie of Surrey, taken at Croydon . . . by Charles Lord Howard, baron of Effingham. &c. &c.

28 September, 1585. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to Sir William Moore, knt. Respecting the controversy between Mr. Austen and the writer's servant Mr. Maylard as to their respective titles to an office, which Mr. Austen appears to have hitherto occupied. Pending the dispute, the lieutenant of co. Surrey sequesters the office, and requires that a person be appointed to it, pro tem., who shall account for the profits of the place during the tenure thereof to whichever of the two disputants may demonstrate the stronger title to the office.

29 September 1585. Letter from Mr. R. Maylard to Sir William Moore, knt. In which the writer declares his readiness to submit all matters of dispute between him and Mr. Austen to the arbitration of Mr. Moore, and at the same time his purpose to persist in his own course if Mr. Austen "stand so stiffly vpon the goodnes of his letters patentes as he will assent to nothing."

30 September, 1585. Letter from Lords of the Council to Lord Lumley and Lord Howard of Effingham, and the other commissioners for viewing musters of horsemen, co. Surrey. Permitting the said commissioners to take another view of the demi-lances and horsemen of the shire, in order to raise their number and efficiency.

3 November, 1585. Letter from Sir Julius Cæsar to Sir William More, vice-admiral co. Sussex. Representing that Sir William's patent for the vice-admiralty of Sussex, during pleasure, is as full and ample as any such patent usually is. "Th'erle of Leicester, Th'erle of Derby, Sir George Carey and the rest have no more in their patentes than you have in yours."

24 and 26 November, 1585. Two letters from Robert Sothebie, a tenant on the Blackfriars estate, to Sir William More, knight, of Loseley; about the writer's holding in the Blackfriars.

1585. List of "The number of the men appoynted for euerye shaye bounde in the vyage with Sir Francis Drake."

1585. Two papers of memoranda in Sir William More's writing as to the course which he pursued towards the lord lieutenant of co. Surrey, when nothing less than Mr. Austen's discharge from his office would satisfy the said lord.

1585. Paper setting forth the several amounts paid, on the examination and sealing of their cloths, by clothiers and clothworkers to the ulnager co. Surrey at Godallminge, in the same shire.

7 February, 1586. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Sheriff and Justices of the Peace in co. Surrey. Enjoining them to relax the recent orders against unlicensed corn-dealers, so as to allow an adequate supply of food to come into London, by means of the bakers of that city, who have recently been stayed from buying corn in the said shire and carrying it into town, and also by means of the ordinary corn-merchants who have of late been inhibited from buying corn in one county and selling it in another. "We are perswaded," the Lords of the Council say, "that such stay made by you hath not proceeded from any meaning in you to the prejudice or hurt of the citie, but by occasion of the orders lately gyven. Yet the experience hereof, falling out as it doth, that by the continuance of such stay, there may growe great scarcetie in the said citie, considering the great numbers and confluence of people that, at this tyme, are inhabiting and conversing therein, which cannot be susteyned without a like quantitie and proporsion of corne and other victuell to serue them."

8 February 1586. Copy of R. Wynkfeilde's account of "The Examynacioun and Death of Mary the Queen of Skottes A°. 1586, the 8 of February." Also in the same paper a copy of "A Brevyty of Ballard and Babington's Conspiracie discovered the 4th of Auguste A°. 1586." Comprising, amongst other matters (1) The Scottish Queen's letter to Anthony Babington; together with Anthony Babington's answer thereto written by him, July 1586. (2) Anthony Babington's letter to Mr. Mawe, secretary to the Quene of Scottes, (3) The Quene of Scottes letter to Babington conteyninge the conning directions for the fitter proceedings in ther dangerous devices.

24 February, 1586. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to his deputy-lieutenants of co. Surrey. For the execution of orders from lords of the council.

24 February, 1586. Copy of a letter from Lord Howard of Effingham to his deputy-lieutenants of co. Surrey. Accompanying orders of the Privy Council, which the said deputies are enjoined to execute.

24 February, 1586. Orders of the Privy Council (signed, Fra. Walsingham) for putting in strength the power of the Realme in the Inland Counties.

31 March, 1586. Copy of a letter from Lords of the Council to the Lord High Admiral. Requiring the borough towns of Surrey to procure adequate supplies of gun-powder from Henry Cale of London, merchant, who has been commissioned by her majesty to furnish the boroughs of the maritime counties with powder at reasonable rates.

1 April, 1586. Letter from Sir Francis Walsingham to Sirs William More and Thomas Browne, knits, and William Morgan, esq., justices of the peace of co. Surrey. Requiring from the said magistrates such information as may enable the Privy Council to come to a just conclusion respecting the prayer of one William Barlowe of Onsted co. Surrey, "for a license to sowe certeine acres of woad."

7 April, 1586. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to the deputy-lieutenants for co. Surrey. Touching the complaint of the Privy Council against the writer's slackness in providing gun-powder for the county.

10 April, 1586. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Lord High Admiral and others, commissioners for the subsidie, co. Surrey. Forbidding the said commissioners to levy taxes on any citizens of London, who have not been habitual residents in Surrey since last Michaelmas: as wealthy Londoners, having "houses in the countrey wherevnto they vse sometymes to resorte for pleasure, or to avoide sicknes in London, or for some other cause," are found to escape their due proportion of taxes by causing themselves to be lightly assessed in the country, and then certifying in town that they have satisfied the just claims of the tax-collectors in the country.

14 April, 1586. Letter from Charles lord Howard of Effingham to Sir William More, knt. Apologising for the trouble which the writer has occasioned Sir William in asking him to return a document which was not in his custody.

22 April, 1586. Letter from lord Hunsdon to Sir William Moore, knt. Setting forth the writer's reasons for forbearing to pay rent for a house in Blackfriars to Sir William, who is charged with bad faith in failing to give, according to his written word, a lease of the house to the writer. From Grenewich.

27 April, 1586. Letter from Sir J. Wolley to Sir William More, knt. Announcing that the Lord Admiral declines to decide whether Southcotte, a recusant, should be indicted for his recusancy.

W. M.
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Esq.

5 May, 1586. Letter from John archbishop of Canterbury and other High Commissioners for causes ecclesiastical, to Sirs William More and Thomas Browne, knts., commissioned to enquire into the charges of John Reve, M.A., vicar of Great Rowkhams, co. Surrey, against Mr. Edmund Slifeld of the same parish, and also into the counter-charges made by the said Mr. Slifeld against the said vicar. Begging Sir William and Sir Thomas to join with them in that commission Mr. Thomas Cornewallis and Mr. John Parker.

9 May, 1586. Copy of a letter from Sir William More, knt. Respecting recusants' offers for the composition of their recusancy, and the means whereby to get from them a proper proportion of their incomes.

17 May, 1586. Certificate (signed, at the order of the Master of the Rolls, by Henry Clerke, clerk to the Justices of the Peace co. Middlesex, and addressed to Sirs William More and Thomas Browne, knts., and George More, Robert Lyvesey and Edward Bellingham, esqs.) that Thomas Fryer, doctor of physic, dwelling in the city of London, has compounded with the Master of the Rolls and Sir Owen Hopton, knt., lieutenant of the Tower, and agreed "to paye vnto her majestie a certen yearely somme of money for his nott cominge to church." (*Vide Kempe's Loseley MSS.*)

24 May, 1586. Letter from John archbishop of Canterbury to Sirs William More and Thomas Browne, knts. Touching the charges made by Mr. Slifeld, esq., against Mr. Reve, preacher, and also those made by Mr. Reve against Mr. Slifeld, into both which articles Sir William and Sir Thomas, in conjunction with Mr. Thomas Cornewallis and Mr. John Parker, esqs., have been commissioned to enquire. Dated from Lambeth.

24 June, 1586. Letter from Lords of the Council to William Howard, esq., and Sirs William More and Thomas Browne, knts. For the arrangement by amicable interference of a matter of variance between Elizabeth Jaye of Farnham, widow, and Doctor Steward.

28 May, 1586. Letter from Thomas Fryer to Sir William More, knt, and others, justices of the peace for co. Surrey. Representing that the writer has compounded for his recusancy, to the satisfaction of the Master of the Rolls and Sir Owen Hopton, and is not a resident in the county, where he has a house at Stretham; but that, notwithstanding, he would have obeyed the magistrates' summons, and would have come to Dorking, had the sickness of his eyes permitted him to take the journey.

27 June, 1586. Letter from J. Wolley to Sir William More, knt. "I must lett yow vnderstand her majesty hath commandyd me to make readye to go to Scottland with moche spede for the satisfaction of that king touching his mothers case, in apointing me to which voyage, (whereas I intended to haue moved her Highness for my brotner More to go with me) in very truth she prevented me before I spake any one word of hym to tell me yt weare good I should take him with me." The letter goes on to ask Sir William's consent to the writer's wish and her majesty's suggestion.

5 July, 1586. Letter from the earl of Sussex to Sir William More, knt. Ordering measures to be taken at Guildford, Farnham, and elsewhere, for the arrest of "one William Mitchell of Hartley Mawditt, co. Southt." taylor, who hath been a principal doer in the late pretended conspiracie and rebellion in Hampshire."

7 July, 28 Elizabeth. Warrant, (under the seals and signatures of Sir William More, knt., George More, and Lawrence Stoughton) to Anthony Cowper, high constable of the hundred of Godby, and the petty constable of the parish of Egham: to arrest Jane Furnifall, gentlewoman, and bring her before the justices of the peace at Guldeford on next Saturday.

16 July, 1586. Letter from Thomas bishop of Winchester to Sir William More, knt., at Lousley. Asking for intelligence of what Sir William may have heard respecting the movements of the Queen, who is believed by the bishop to be about to set out on a progress through Surrey, *via* Loseley, to Hampshire, with a purpose of staying at the bishop's houses of Walton, Winchester, and Farnham.

24 July, 1586. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to Sir William More, knt. Inviting Sir William to be present at the marriage of the writer's daughter "on the tewsday after Bartelmew day." From Cowdrey.

4 August, 1586. Paper (two sheets) entitled "A Breviat of Ballard and Babington's Conspiracy discovered the iiith of Auguste, A^o. 1586."

5 August, 1586. Letter from Elyzabeth Countess of Lyncoln to Sir William More, knt., at Loseley. Begging him not to make a release of a certain lease of trust, as he will be pressed to do by the writer's husband and son.

9 August, 1586. Letter from Rychard Young to Sir William More and Mr. Lawrence Stoughton. Conveying Mr. Secretary's thanks to Sir William and Mr. Stoughton for their aid in searching Mr. Francis Brown's house at Henley Park.

16 August, 1586. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to his deputy-lieutenants of co. Surrey. Requiring a careful execution of certain orders, contained in accompanying letters, from Lords of the Council.

30 August, 1586. Letter from Lord Howard of Effingham, lord high admiral, to Sir William More, knt. Begging that the forces of co. Surrey may be held in readiness, notwithstanding certain news which may prove false, and that the same forces, in case the report prove false, come on to Reigate. Dated from Windsor.

12 September, 1586. Letter from Thomas bishop of Winchester to Sir William More, knt. Declining to appoint to the church of Compton the person presented thereto by Sir William, on the ground that he is not a man of sufficient learning; but allowing Sir William further time in which to select a suitable clerk.

19 September, 1586. Copy of a letter from Lords of the Council to Rychard Bostock, esq., high sheriff of co. Surrey. Instructing the said sheriff to associate with himself some three or four of the well affected gentlemen of the county, and, having called the chief men of the boroughs in the said shire before him and his associates, to inform the same principal men of the said boroughs that the same towns, in their "free elections" of representatives for the parliament, appointed to meet on the 15th of next October, would do well to re-elect, if possible, the same persons who represented them in the last parliament, as the said representatives proved themselves in parliament to be "wise and well affected gentlemen."

20 September, 1586. Letter from Mr. Secretary (Thomas) Wylson to Sir William More, high sheriff of Surrey. Desiring the speedy execution of a process of execution on behalf of one widow Pigott.

27 September, 1586. Letter from Sir Francis Walsingham to Sirs William Moore and Thomas Browne, knts., and Richard Bawstocke, esq. Announcing that the Lords of the Council think that Mrs. Coplyffe (who has, as part of her jointure, the nomination of the two burgesses for the town of Gatton), should not be allowed to influence the next election, as she is known to be ill-affected; and that the same lords recommend as fit persons to represent the burgh in parliament William Wood, a clerk of her majesty's council, and Nycholas Fuller, a counsellor of the law.

27 September, 1586. Letter (signed, T. Bromley, canc., and W. Burghley) to the Justices of the Peace of co. Surrey. For the trial, on charges of horse-stealing, at the next Quarter Sessions to be holden at Kingstone vpon Thamise, of "one Reynolde Underwoode now a prysoner in the White Lion in Southwark vpon vehement suspition of stealinge of Two Geldinges worthe xvli. from one Thomas Wynstone, and of one geldinge and two mares worthe xx markes from one Harrisoun and one Ede."

6 October, 1586. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to Sir William Moore, knt. Touching the intelligence of his enclosed letter, respecting the election of a knight for some shire. From Coudrey.

12 October 1586. A sommarie of the examination of Marie Stuard, commonly called the Queene of Scotts, before ten Earles and fiftene lordes, and moste of the chief Judges, and best Lawiers of England at Fotheringhaie Castle in Northamptonshire, the 12 of October 1586. Preceded by an imperfect and greatly defaced account of the circumstances attending the same Queen's judgment and condemnation.—Also, a paper entitled "Reasones to proue the Quenes Maiestyes conscience to proccede with severitie in this case of the Late Queene of Skottes."—Also, a short paper headed, "That it is not good but dangerous for the Quen's Maiestie to proccede accordinge to the seconde bill by disablenent and not accordinge to the first for attainer and execution."

26 October, 1586. Letter from Lords of the Council to Sir William More, knt., and William Morgan, Lawrence Stoughton and John Couper, esqs. Requiring the said magistrates of co. Surrey to send before the council an "Italian" who has recently erected a glass-house near Guildford, and to inhibit him from completing the said house or carrying on his works there for the present; a complaint having been made to the council that the woods in the neighbourhood of Guildford and

W. M.
MOLYNEUX
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W. M.
MOLYNEUX,
Esq.

Godalminge are "lyke to be consumed to the hurt of
" those towns and the whole contry therabouts."

23 December, 1586. Letter from Elizabeth countess
of Lyncoln to Sir William More, at Loseley. Begging
Sir William to view the deer in Woking park.

4 January, 1587. Letter from Lords of the Council
to the Lord Admiral, lieutenant of co. Surrey, and his
deputy-lieutenants of the same shire. For the arrest of
recusants of substance and quality in the said county,
and their imprisonment (at this moment of imminent
invasion and urgent perils) at their own charges, either
in the common prisons or in the houses of some of the
Queen's well-affected and competent subjects.—Also, a
copy of the same letter.

19 January, 1587. Letter from Sir Henri Nevell to
Sir William Moore, knt. Explaining that the writer's
recent letter to Roughdon was not to restrain persons
licensed to fell their woods from doing so, but to restrain
those who would fell timber without a licence.

23 January, 1587. Letter, signed by Lord Howard of
Effingham, lieutenant of Surrey, appointing William
Howard, esq., Sir William More, Sir Thomas Brown
and Sir Francis Carewe, knts., to be deputy lieutenants
of the same county. Reciting her majesty's commission
of 14 Nov. in the 29th year of her reign, appointing the
said lord to be the lieutenant of the county.

31 January, 1587. Letter for the earl of Leycester,
lord steward of her majesty's household, to the Sheriff
and Justices of the Peace of co. Surrey, Touching com-
plaints against her majesty's purveyors, and suggesting
that the shire should get quit of the purveyors by making
a reasonable composition in lieu of purveyance. (*Vide*
Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.')

7 February, 1587. Letter from J. Wolley to Sir
William More, knt. On parish affairs.

13 February, 1587. Copy of a letter from Lords of the
Council to the Sheriff and Justices of the Peace of co.
Surrey. For the strict observance of the Privy Council's
orders against the eating of flesh on Fish-days; the said
observance being especially needful in the present season
of scarcity and dearth of all kinds of victuals, occa-
sioned in no small measure by "the late great mortalitye
" of shepe and other kynd of great cattell generally
" almoste through out the realme."

19 February, 1587. Letter from Robert earl of Ley-
cester to Sir William More, knt. Ordering that
Anthony Standen (already bound to appear before the
writer) be commanded to repair immediately to the
earl, in accordance with his recognizances.

5 March, 1587. Letter from Elyzabeth lady Lyncoln
to Sir William More, knt. Touching a dispute, attended
with violence, between the writer's cousin Jhones and
Mr. Stoughton. Dated from the court.

7 March, 1587. Letter on a matter of private busi-
ness from Elyzabeth countess of Lyncoln to Sir William
More, knt., at Loseley.

11 March, 1587. Letter from Elyzabeth lady Lyncoln
to Sir William More, knt. Touching the controversy
between the writer's cousin and Mr. Stoughton about a
title to property.

18 March, 1587. Precept of Lords of the Council to
the sheriff of co. Surrey and Sir William More, knt.,
justice of the peace for the same shire; to take order for
the maintenance of the queen's peace between William
Stoughton, gent., and Anne Jones widow of Thomas
Jones late of Witley, co. Surrey, gent., and their re-
spective tenants, until trial by law shall have determined
the controversy of the said William and Anne, touching
certain lands in Witley and Sottenham. Dated at
Greenwich.

23 March, 1587. Letter from lord Howard of Effing-
ham to his deputy-lieutenants of co. Surrey. Postponing
certain appointed musters till 22 May, in regard to "her
" majesties comeinge into those parts."

2 April, 1587. Letter from Lord Cobham to Sir Wil-
liam More, knight. Touching a failure of the supply of
water in the Blackfriars.

8 April, 1587. Letter from Gregory lord Dacre to
Sir William More, knt. For the apprehension of
William Yonge and William Mabote, on a charge of
stealing certain of the writer's geldings, which are
believed to be now lying at "the signe of the checker in
" Godalminge." From Chelvey.

9 April, 1587. Letter from Elyzabeth lady Lyncoln to
Sir William Moore, knt. Entreating Sir William to
visit the writer at her house at Horsley, where she is
resting.

17 April, 1587. Letter from lord Howard of Effing-
ham to Sir William More and Thomas Browne, knts.
Touching the need for an appointment "of some cap-
" taines for the horsemen before the Generall Viewe."

24 April, 1587. Letter from Gregory lord Dacre to
Sir William More, knt. Begging that Sir William's
servant may be instructed to deliver the writer's gelding
to the letter's bearer. From Chellsey.

26 April, 1587. Letter from the earl of Sussex to Sir
William More, knt. Requesting Sir William to urge
Mr. Austyn of Guilforde to make a speedy division of the
goods of one Nicholas Yeomans, deceased, late of Ports-
mouth, in which division the writer's servant, William
Browne, is interested. From Portismouth.

27 April, 1587. Letter from Robert earl of Leycester
to Sir William Moore, knt. Ordering that William
Harding and John Russell, who have built certain
"howsing" in Windsor Forest, without licence to do
so, be commanded to appear without delay before the
writer.

4 May, 1587. Letter from Anthony viscount Mount-
ague to Sir William Moore, knt. Requesting Sir
William to look into the complaint of one Grene, the
writer's man, and to do him strict justice, whether he
be faulty or no.

6 May, 1587. Letter from Thomas, bishop of Win-
chester, to Sir William Moore, knt. Begging Sir Wil-
liam to appoint an impartial person to enquire respecting
the wrong said to be done by one Coven to the tenants
on the bishop's manor of Farnham.

14 May, 1587. "A cople of the Councelles letter to
" the lord marques of Winchester." Giving a general
approval to the marqu's measures to lower the prices of
provision to the means of the poorer sort of men; but
intimating that his lordship has in particular instances
acted too severely against the badgers of the co. of
Surrey. "Touchinge the badger," their Lordships of
the Council remark, "whose corne was intercepted and
" sold for lesse price than he bought it, we thinke it
" agreable to justice and equitie, that either full restitu-
" cion be made unto him of what remaneth vnpaid of
" his principall, or elles some such other recompence
" and satysfaccion be yeilded vnto him . . . as he may
" have no more cause to complain."

15 May, 1587. Letter from Anthony viscount Mount-
ague to Sir William More, knt. Touching a right of
fishing, and the character of the writer's "men at
" Waverley" whom he "holdes sufficientt sober and
" honest."

24 May, 1587. Letter from Anthony viscount Mount-
ague to Sir William Moore, knt. Congratulating Sir
William on his daughter's escape from "her wonderful
" daunger," for which the writer sees reason "to lawde
" and magnifie the mercy and power of God." From
Coudrey.

30 May, 1587. Letter from Thomas, bishop of Win-
chester, to Sir William More, knt. Acknowledging Sir
William's courteous dealing in an affair of business.

8 June, 1587. Copy of a letter of warrant, addressed
from Greenwich under her Majesty's signet and sign-
manual to the Lieutenant of the cos. Surrey and Sussex.
Enjoining him to aid in the impressment of one hundred
and fifty men in each of the said counties, for military
service in the Low Countries, "under the conduct of
" such captaines as shall specialle be named therunto
" bic our right trustie . . . the earle of Lecerster
" lieutenant-generall of our forces in the saide Lowe
" Countries."

8 June, 1587. Copy of a letter from Lords of the
Council to the lord Admiral, lieutenant of the cos.
Sussex and Surrey. Touching a levy of soldiers for the
queen's service in the Low Countries, under the com-
mand of the earl of Leycester.

8 June, 1587. Letter from the earl of Leycester to the
deputy-lieutenants of Surrey. Announcing that the
writer has appointed his nephew, Sir Robert Sydney,
knt., to take charge of the soldiers now being levied in
the said county.

11 June, 1587. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham
to his deputy-lieutenants of co. Surrey. Touching the
execution of her majesty's warrant, dated 8 June 1587,
and the directions of an accompanying letter from the
Privy Council.

8 July, 1587. Letter from Lords of the Council to the
Commissioners for the subsidy, co. Surrey. With direc-
tions for levying the same.

10 July, 1587. Letter from John archbishop of Can-
terbury to Sir William Moore, knt., and others, justices
of the peace of co. Surrey. In behalf of Mr. Pape, a
minister whom the primate is astonished to hear the
said magistrates think of "binding to his good be-
" haviour." Dated from Lambeth.

10 July, 1587. Letter from Lords of the Council to
the Commissioners for musters in co. Surrey. For the
observance of her Majesty's instructions (dated in the

W. M.
MOLYNEUX,
Esq.

W. M.
MOLYNEUX,
Esq.

15th year of her reign) and certain recent letters of the Council, touching musters.

17 July, 1587. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham, to Sir William More, knt. asking for Sir William's aid towards the removal of certain timber, lying near Harthel Rowe co. Hampshire, to the water side.

26 July, 29 Elizabeth. Patent of commission to the archbishop of Canterbury, lord Howard of Effingham great admiral of England, John lord Lumley, John Wolley, esq., the Queen's secretary in Latin, and one of her privy council, Thomas Cecyll, knight, and William Howard, esq., William Moore, knight, and others, to be commissioners for assessing and collecting in the county of Surrey (the borough of Southwark excepted), the proportion due from the same county of "one entire subsidy and two fifteenes and tenthes, graunted by the "Temporaltie." A printed copy of the Act 29 Eliz., conferring the grant, is attached to the patent.

10 August, 1587. Letter from Lord Howard of Effingham to Sir William More, and others, deputy-lieutenants co. Surrey. For the immediate array of the co. Surrey: intelligence having been received that a Spanish fleet of 120 sail has been sighted off the West Coast.

13 August, 1587. Letter from Lords of the Council to Commissioners for the subsidy co. Surrey. Touching the collection of the subsidy, and reflecting severely on the conduct of the commissioners and assessors who are charged with "favouring their friendes, tenants, allies "and retainers" and with flagrant partiality to themselves in the assessment of taxes. Dated from Theobaldes.

25 August, 1587. Letter from Elyzabeth lady Lyncoln to Sir William More, knt. Inviting Sir William to the writer's house at Horseley.

28 August, 1587. Letter from Elyzabeth lady Lyncoln to Sir William More, knt. Thanking Sir William for his pains taken "at Godalminge betwene my cozen "Jones and Mr. Staughton."

4 October, 1587. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to Sir William More, knt. Condoling with Sir William on a sharp and terrible misfortune, by which God is making trial of his constancy in dutifulness and his obedience to the divine will.

9 October, 1587. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Justices of the Peace of co. Surrey. For the correction of evils occasioned by the large number of rogues and vagabonds of the said shire, who are to be dealt with straitly and sharply.

17 October, 1587. Letter from Robert Livesey to Sir William More, knt. About a letter from the Privy Council, ordering the writer and Sir William to confer on some matter with the magistrates of Middlesex and Essex.

3 November, 1587. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to Sir William More, knt. Alluding to Sir William's recent affliction, and begging him to "put his "hand to the commission and concord" of an enclosed "fine passed by" the writer and his wife. From Cowdrey.

9 November, 1587. Copy of a letter from Lords of the Council to her Majesty's lieutenant of the county of Surrey. Directing him and his deputies to observe the orders of a previous letter, which appointed 3,000 men to be levied in the said county and arredied for the safety of the isle of Weight, the town of Portesmouth and other maritime places; and to certify forthwith the marquis of Winchester and the earl of Sussex, her majesty's lieutenants of the county of Southampton, as to the proportion of the said three thousand now in readiness for service, and as to their armour.

27 November 1587. Letter from Elyzabeth countess of Lyncoln to Sir William Moore, knt. Thanking Sir William for his trouble in examining the persons whose dogs killed the deer in Okinge park.

27 November, 1587. Letter from Elyzabeth lady Lyncoln to Sir William Moore, knt. Inviting Sir William to Horseley, where the writer is resting. She hears "no certayne tyme for the queenes retorne from "Holborne to Richmonde," where her majesty is to keep Christmas.

10 December, 1587. Letter from John Wolley to his father-in-law Sir William More, knt. Conveying the opinion of the lords of the council that Sir William should commit one East to prison, and then proceed against him at law. Dated from the court.

18 December, 1587. Copy of Letter from Lords of the Council to the lord high admiral of England and his deputy-lieutenants of co. Surrey. Ordering that the Justices of the Peace of the said shire may be instructed to arrest and send before the council by passports all persons in their jurisdiction professing to be discharged

soldiers who, after serving in the Low Countries, have been disbanded without due payment of their wages and allowances; the same persons to be so sent before the council with an assurance that they shall receive all moneys which they can prove to be due to them, as well as their charges. The council's letter states that money was provided for the payment of all the disbanded soldiërs, and that several captains, examined by the council, affirm that their men have been duly paid.

19 December, 1587. Letter from Antonie Garnett to Sir William More, knt. Communicating his lordship's conditional assent to Sir William's project for surrounding "the freers with a wall conteyninge about vii or "viii acres."

20 December, 1587. Copy of "Instructions given bie "her Maiesties commandment to Captain John Shute "for certain services to be don in cos. of Surrey and "Sussex." For the inspection and training of the bands of those shires. Signed by lords of the Council.

1587. Paper headed "Mr. Wilks to her Majestie." Touching the queen's policy and action in the Low Countries.

1587. Letter from Elyzabeth lady Lyncoln to Sir William More, knt. Thanking Sir William for his attention to "yong Neves matter." Dated from Horseley.

1587. List of the "Names of all such persons as stand "indited before the Justices of Peace of this county of "Surrey, for not comynge to church, and are therof "convicted of vtлары remayninge of Record before the "saide Justices." Comprising the names of Jane Furry-fall of Egham, Jane Saunder of Ewell, lady Mary Vauze of Southwark, John Mollinax of Nutfelde, and 14 others. Also, on the same paper, a List of "the names of such "as stand indited for the same cause and not yett convicted," comprising 33 names. Also, on the same paper, Lists of the "names of such as stande indited "as beforesaid, and discharged by virtue of letters from "Lords of the Privy Council," and of "those which are "indited and have conformed themselves accordinge "to the Statute," and of "such as are in prison in the "Marshalsey, kynges bench, Whyte Lyon and Clink "in Southwark;" comprising 54 names. No date.

January 1588. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Lord High Admiral. Accompanying privy seals for raising money in the county of Surrey by way of loans and containing directions for levying the same money.

10 Jan. 1588. Letter from Sir Francis Walsingham to the lord High Admiral. Ordering a levy of the forces, appointed to the counties under the said lords lieutenantancy, to be at the port of London on the 25th, instead of the 20th inst.

20 March, 1588. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Lord Admiral of England, lieutenant of co. Surrey. Accompanying letters under the Privy Seal for raising loans to the Queen.

30 March, 1588. Letter from Lord Howard of Effingham to his deputy-lieutenants for co. Surrey. Touching levies of horsemen in the said county. Imperfect.

12 April, 1588. Letter from Sir Julius Caesar, knt., to Sir William More, knt. Praying Sir William not to remove his "deputation of the viceadmiraltie of Sussex "from Mr. John Young," till the writer has conferred with Sir William on the matter.

12 April, 1588. Letter from the earl of Huntynndon to Sir William More, knt. Begging that the writer's servant may be excused from "serving as trayned "shot" in co. Surrey, as the writer has need of him.

14 April, 1588. Letter from Lord Chancellor Hatton to Sir William More and others, commissioners for musters, co. Surrey. Exempting the Dean of the Arches from military service, &c. in the county of Surrey (in which shire he resides), as he is a judge of king's Commission Ecclesiastical, as well as of the Court of Arches.

16 April, 1588. Letter from Pexal Brocas to Sir William Moore, knt. Explaining the writer's action in certain legal proceedings, in respect of which he has been misjudged and at the same time sharply treated.

29 April, 1588. Letter from Lord Howard of Effingham to Sir William More, knt. Touching Mr. Wolley's representations to the writer of the displeasure which John Yonge has occasioned Sir William, and also of Sir William's consequent desire for John Yonge's removal from the vice-admiralty of Sussex. Sir William is entreated to be content that John Yonge be continued in his place for a brief while, and meantime to rest assured that the said John will be instructed to render amends for his discourtesy to Sir William. Dated from the court at Greenwich.

2 May, 1588. Letter from Elyzabeth lady Lyncoln to Sir William More, knt. Touching young Neve's affairs

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on business which the writer desires to see settled. Dated from the Whytefryers.

13 May, 1588. Warrant from Robert earl of Leycester to Sir William Moore, *knt.* For the apprehension of one Ned Keene, and his speedy conveyance to Windsor Castle, whence he lately escaped.

17 May, 1588. Letter from Robert earl of Leycester to Sir William Moor, *knt.*, and George Moor, *esq.* Appointing Sir William and his son to view the park, with the woods and game thereof, of Whitley co. Surrey, and to certify the writer respecting the same.

17 May, 1588. Letter from Thomas bishop of Winchester to Sir William More of Loseley. Announcing that the writer's "sonne Coldwell" has with due authority granted leave to John Wates, Robert Phillip, and John Figg of Farnham, to raise and take marl in the Little Park of Farnham.

26 May, 1588. Letter from lord Lumley to Sir William Moore, *knt.* Touching a controversy between the writer and Mr. Saunder of Ewell, which is to be settled by commissioners to arbitrate. Sir William is entreated to act with Mr. Levesey in the writer's interest, Sir Francis Carrow and Mr. Sanders of Charlewod having been appointed arbitrators on the side of Mr. Saunder of Ewell.

7 June, 1588. Letter from Lords of the Council to Sir William Moore and Henry Weston, *knts.*, and the other Justices of the Peace of co. Surrey. For the immediate carriage of 50 loads of timber from Morram and Winchfelde, co. Hants, to Reading, co. Berks, by horses, oxen, and carts levied for that purpose in co. Surrey; the sum of *vd.* a mile to allowed for such service in accordance with the existing regulations.

19 June, 1588. Letter from Thomas, bishop of Winchester, to Sir William Moore, *knt.* Asking for instructions as to provision of military munitions, and expressing the writer's regret that he cannot raise horsemen.

27 June, 1588. Copy of Warrant from Lords of the Council to the Lieutenant and deputy-lieutenants co. Surrey. To call out 1,800 men, of the force of the said shire, for immediate service.

30 July, 1588. Letter from Elyzabeth lady Lyncoln to Sir William More, *knt.* Inviting Sir William to Horseley and giving the latest news from court. "Upon sunday night late my L. of Essex and Sir Tho. Gorges came to the court from Dover and brought advertisement that they discerned the Spanish fleete lying over agaynst Callis and our fleet sending out boates to land to refresh there men with vittayll and other necessarys. Whereat there is much grief conveyed in the court that my Ld. Admirall hath suffered them to passe on so farre without fight, and that he prevented not the opportunity they have now gotten of refreshing their men."

4 August, 1588. Letter from Lords of the Council to the captains of the horsemen sent out of the co. of Surrey. Directing the said Captains to return with their men to their county; London being greatly embarrassed with troops, sent to it from divers parts of the country, for whom no fit entertainment in lodging and food can be made. (*Vide* Kempe's "Loseley MSS.")

7 August, 1588. Copy of a letter headed, "Occurrences sent from Sir Jo: Conwaie to the Archbishoppe of Canterbury from Ostende the 7th of August, 1588."

10 August, 1588. Letter from Elyzabeth lady Lyncoln to Sir William More, *knt.* Thanking Sir William for inviting of the writer to Loseley; and expressing the writer's hope to see her "cozen dame More" at Mr. Austene's house at Guyldford on the morrow. Dated from Westminster.

12 August, 1588. Letter from Thomas, bishop of Winchester, to Sir William More, *knt.* Asking for intelligence respecting the dismal and depressing rumour amongst the folk of Hampshire, "that my Lord Admaralle is come from the seas with the Navie."

24 August, 1588. Letter (circular) from the earl of Leicester to the Lord Lieutenant of co. Surrey; for keeping the forces of the county in instant readiness for her majesty's service.

8 September, 1588. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to Sir William More, *knt.* For a "new settling of order for the game in Surrey Baywyke" in the writer's charge, such a rearrangement being needful in consequence of the death of the earl of Leycester, whom "itt hathe pleased God to call awaye," and to whom the writer, his lordship's "kinsman," had been "content to yeld the order of her majesties game" in the same bailiwick.

26 September, 1588. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to Sir William More, *knt.*, and others, deputy-lieu-

tenants, co. Surrey. Requiring a return of the names of persons of the said county, competent to advance money for the queen's use on privy seals.

29 September, 1588. Letter from lord Lumley to Sir Wylliam More, *knt.* Inviting Sir Wylliam to supper and bed at Nonsuch, so that he may observe with his own eyes "some materyalle poyntes wherin," the writer says, "I have long tyme sustayned wrong" on the part of Mr. Sanders.

31 October, 1588. Letter from Lords of the Council to Lord Howard of Effingham, Lieutenant, co. Surrey. For the appointment of a discreet gentleman, to visit the furnaces and iron-forges of the said shire, to ascertain the numbers and kinds of pieces of cast-iron ordnance now ready made in the same works, and to enjoin the owners and foremen thereof "to forbear to cast any more such peeces of iron-ordnance, untill they shall receive expresse direccion" from the council on the matter. Also an enclosed schedule of "The names of the Iron Workes and Furnaces with the places where they are planted in Surrey: viz., "The L. Braie one forge in Cranley; Mr Elderton one forge in Sheire; Mr Christopher Darrell one forge, one furnace in Endware, *alias* a forge in Frant; the L. Montague a furnace called Pophall; John Lambert a forge in Cranley; Richard Marsh, a forge in Douf-feild; Mr^s Blackwell, a furnace, a forge in Northaple; Ninian Chaloner, a furnace at Blackford, and a forge at Glastonbury; John Erffield, a furnace, a forge in Crookfould; John Blackett, a furnace at Hodley; John Thorpe, a furnace, a forge at Heldcourt; George Bullaine, a forge called Parforge; John Stacie, a furnace, a forge at Ashehurst; Nicholas Poopie, a furnace in Hindale; John Paller, a forge called Holburn forge; Robert Hodesheu, a furnace called Poolie; John Fauconer, a furnace and a forge in Mayfield; John French, a forge in Chidingley; Thomas Stollan, a furnace called Walden forge; Priory forge, Brilling forge and Marbleton forge; William Rolf, a furnace called Hedfeild; Thomas Ellice, a forge called Bibletham forge; George May, a forge called Brodgell in Burrush parishe; Thomas Glide, a furnace called Darfold and Ichingham forge; Simon Collman, a furnace called Battersford forge; Thomas Collines, a furnace called Stockines furnace; Richard Wilkes, a furnace called Netherfield furnace and a forge in Minfield; John Baker, a forge in Withelane; John Porter, a forge in Baytham; Thomas Haie, a furnace called Netherfield furnace; Bartilmew Jeffraie, a furnace and a forge called Buckfold; John Rolfe, a forge called Crockhurst; Richard Greene, a forge in Mayfield; Robert Woodheie, a forge called Benhal forge in Cranley; John Ashpenham, gentleman, a furnace called Pauing Rock Ashpenham furnace, a forge in Ashpenham, and a forge in Penhurst; Michell Weston, a furnace in Cowden; Mr Ellington, a forge in Sheire in Surrie; and Mr Weston, a forge in Caustern."

4 November, 1588. Copy of the order of the Privy Council, signed by William Waad, permitting Fraunces Browne of Henly Parke, co. Surrey, *esq.*, a prisoner in the house of Sir William More, *knt.*, to be enlarged on sufficient bonds, in order that he may have liberty to prosecute important matters at law.

10 November, 1588. Letter from lord Lumley to Sir William Moore, *knt.* Inviting Sir William to Nonsuch on the 9th of December, to meet Mr. Edmond Saunders there, instead of at London, to talk over the matter of controversy between the writer and Mr. Saunders of Ewell.

30 Elizabeth. A Note of certayne Hewes and Cryes, raysed for Robberies, within the half hundred of Wallington, co. Surrey. The copy of a paper in which the inhabitants of "the hundred of Brixton and Wallington" insist on the injustice of holding a hundred chargeable with the loss occasioned by a robbery, when the only evidence of the alleged amount of the robbery is the bare oath of the person who has been robbed. The paper gives the case of Mr. Shelley, who was compensated for loss from robbery by a payment of one hundred marks, though the robber, subsequently confessing at the place of his execution that he took Mr. Shelley's money in Cowlesden Lane, insisted that the stolen sum amounted only to *xx li.* instead of the *lx li.* for which Mr. Shelley claimed to be requited by the county. Another case noticed in the protest is that of Thomas Fennar, a buttermen of Surrey, who was robbed by a mounted highwayman in Smythden Bottom on 10 July, 29 Elizabeth, and declared himself to have been so deprived of *c li.*; whereas only *v s. vii d.* was found on the person of the robber, when he chanced to be taken

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within three miles of the scene of his crime, immediately after its perpetration

26 November, 1588. Letter from Elyzabeth lady Lyncoln to Sir William Moore, knt. Inviting Sir William to Horseley "to keepe my lo: Cobhame companie." The queen "went in greate estate vnto Paules vpon sunday."

7 January, 1589. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to his deputy-lieutenants of co. Surrey. Touching the provision of gunpowder for the county, and expressing an opinion that Kingston and Guildford should be depôts for that munition.

7 January, 1589. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to his deputy-lieutenants of co. Surrey. Giving an opinion that Kingston and Guildford are fit places to be made depôts for the gunpowder of the county.

27 January, 1589. Letter from John Wolley to his father-in-law Sir William More, knt. Promising repayment to Sir William of 20*l.* lent to the writer's wife, and announcing the writer's belief that "Don Antonio be arrived heare in England." Dated from the court.

February, 1589. Letter from Sir Francis Walsingham to the deputy-lieutenants of co. Surrey. Claiming exemption from military service, in respect of the said county, for the writer's auditor and menial servant, William Pratt.

1 February, 1589. Letter from Lords of the Council to the deputy-lieutenants of co. Surrey. Summoning the same deputy-lieutenants to appear before the council in the Star Chamber on Friday next in the afternoon, to answer the allegations of the Lord Mayor and aldermen as to the excessive and unjust rating of the borough of Southwarke towards the military burdens of the said county.

2 February, 1589. Letter from the marquis of Winchester to Sir William More, knt. Requesting that John Burlace, gentleman, of Farnham, may be excused from the imposition charging him "with the moitie of a calliver furnished," as he is the writer's servant, attending on him chiefly in his house.

7 February, 1589. Letter from lord-chancellor Hatton to Sir William Moore, knt., and others, magistrates of Surrey. Touching a suit in the court of Chancery between Edward Gatewarde and others, complainants, and Richard Bostocke, defendants.

7 February, 1589. Letter from Sir Francis Walsingham to Sir William Moore, knt., collector of the loan for her majesty's use, co. Surrey. Ordering Sir William to demand instant payment of their portions of the said loan from all persons who would fain avoid lending, and to return to the council the names of all persons who presume to refuse to advance the moneys demanded of them.

14 February, 1589. Letter from Sir Francis Walsingham to the deputy-lieutenants co. Surrey. Touching the complaint of the inhabitants of Southwarke that they are overcharged in finding men for musters.

24 February, 1589. Letter from Lord Howard of Effingham to Sir William More, knt. Thanking Sir William for his letter of intelligence respecting Lady Lyncolne's will.

4 March, 1589. Letter from lord Hunsdon to Sir William Moore, knt., and Thomas Slifeld, esq. For a view of the game in Oakinge Park, which has been committed by her majesty to the keeping of Mr. Richard Drake, one of the "equiers" of her highness's stable.

24 March, 1589. Letter from Lord Howard of Effingham to William Howard, esq., and Sir William More, Sir Thomas Browne, and Sir Francis Carew, knights, the writer's deputy-lieutenants for co. Surrey. Announcing that George More, esq., has, on his urgent petition, been relieved of the office of provost-marshal of the said county: and instructing the said deputy-lieutenants to make choice of a fit person, dwelling within ten or twelve miles of London, for the same "service which is moste to be imployed on the high wayes nere Southwarke, Lambeth, Croydon, and Kyngeston, where vagarant persons and masterles men do moste resorte."

1 May, 1589. Letter from Elyzabeth lady Lyncoln to Sir William More, knt. Inviting Sir William to the writer's house at Horsley, which "is well freed from the supposed sickness, the smale pockes."

-- May, 1589. Letter from Lord Howard of Effingham to Sir Henry Weston and Sir William Moore, knts., and Lawrence Staughton, esq., appointed to arbitrate on a matter in controversy between William Spencer, the writer's servant, and one William Lambold. Begging the said arbitrators to exhibit all possible friendship, i.e. to be as partial as they can without incurring suspicion of partiality, to the writer's said servant Spencer.

25 May, 1589. Letter from Lords of the Council to the magistrates of co. Surrey. Bidding them to enquire into the case of James Jence of Oxted, who has been adjudged by magistrates of the said county to pay money to Elizabeth Dorrante and to maintain her bastard child, though he has in due course of law purged himself of the charge of being the father of the said child.

27 May, 1589. Letter from Anthony Garnett to Sir William More, knt. Thanking Sir William for his protection of and care for the writer in his "decayinge" dayes.

29 May, 1589. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham, Lieutenant of Surrey, to Sir William More, a deputy-lieutenant of the same county. Announcing that the lords of the council have sent letters to the sheriff and magistrates of the county for the immediate raising of "the residue of the loane monie," which is to be sent forthwith to "yo^r house at Loseley."

29 May, 1589. Letter from Thomas lord Buckehurst to Sir William More, knt. Begging that George Hare may be excused from serving in the light horse of co. Surrey, as he is appointed to be ready with a light horse to attend upon the writer in Sussex, and cannot serve her majesty in two places at the same time.

31 May, 1589. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Sheriffs and Magistrates of co. Surrey. Directing that all persons, in arrear in respect to their contributions to the loan now being raised by Sir William Moore for her majesty's service, shall be required to send the same dues without delay to Sir William's house. Dated at Westminster.

2 June, 1589. Letter from John Wolley to his father-in-law Sir William More, knt., and Lawrence Staughton, esq. Appointing the said justices of the peace to enquire into, and take needful measures respecting the petition of one John Gunner in behalf of Robert Worsham a minor, who is said to be wronged by one Harrauld of Farnham. From the court at Whitehall.

18 June, 1589. Letter from Elyzabeth countess of Lyncoln to Sir William More. Setting forth the misdeeds of her ladyship's former keeper of Horsely park, who is herewith sent to the magistrate.

20 June, 1589. Letter from Thomas, bishop of Winchester, to Sir William Moore, knight. About the vicar of Farnham's insufficiency and touching certain malicious rumours there.

22 June, 1589. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to Sir William More, knt., and the other justices of the peace for co. Surrey. Begging the same magistrates not to assent to Mr. Amersham's purpose to enclose part of the common of East Horsley, in so far as the same intention is contrary to law and equity.

25 June, 1589. Letter from Elizabeth countess of Lyncoln to William Howard esq., and Sir Thomas Browne and William Moore, knts., and the other Justices of the Peace, for co. Surrey. Begging the said justices to resist Mr. Agmondesham's purpose to enclose a fourth part of the common of East Horsley in so far as the same is against law and right; the writer, a freeholder of the said parish, claiming common of wood in the land which Mr. Agmonde-ham wishes to enclose.

28 June, 1589. Thexamynacioun of Anthony Standen, gentleman, touching a complaint exhibited agaynst hym to the Right Honorable Mr. Wolley one of her maiesties most honorable Privy Councell. Signed by Thomas Lyfeld, the justice of the peace who examined the deponent. -- Also, on another paper, the depositions of John Stidolph, gentleman, and Margaret Stidolph of Ham, co. Surrey, Edward Wallis of Ashforde, co. Midds., and others, touching the same matter, arising out of a dispute between Messrs. Standen and Stidolph as to a right to cut grass and make hay in Ham meadow; in which controversy the said Mr. Standen sought to maintain his right by the force and arms of himself and some ten associates, who came to his assistance, armed with staves, swords and fowling-pieces.

7 July, 1589. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to Sir William Moore, knt. Touching an abuse of the game in Windsor Forest, which Sir William is correcting. From Cowdrey.

7 July, 1589. Letter from Elyzabeth lady Lyncoln to Sir William More. Begging Sir William to be mindful of Spencer's interest in the treaty for an agreement between Hambold and Spencer.

16 July, 1589. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Lord High Admiral the lieutenant of co. Surrey. Pressing for the prompt payment of 500*l.* still due on a loan of 2,000*l.* appointed to be levied in the county by privy seals: and suggesting that the richer persons of the shire shall make additional contributions to the loan.

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as some of the persons, to whom privy seals were directed, cannot furnish their full proportions by reason of "the great losses of sheepe and other cattell and the dearth of corne the laste twoe years by which that countie is greatly impoverished." Dated from Nonesuch.

28 July, 1585. The certificate of alle the sommes of monie which I, William More, knight, collectour of the loane for the countye of Surrey have receaved before the date hereof, of the persons hereunder named and of my seuerall payments thereof into her Majesties receipte as particulaire hereafter is mentioned.

18 August, 1589. Letter from Thomas bishop of Winchester to Sir William More. Begging Sir William to observe and restrain the proceedings of one Sombers in Farnham Castle, who is exceeding his licence to "breaken vp two of the neither roomes of the castle."

5 September, 1589. Letter from lord Lumley to Sir William More, knt. "Good Mr More, Let me entreate yow, (yf it be not to your dyspleasure) to send me by this berer the pycetur of the french quene, only for me to take the lyke onte. And I wyll assure yow without all fayll (god wylleng) that the same shall with speed be retorned vnto yow."

8 September, 1589. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to Sir William Moore, knt. A note of friendly enquiries.

16 September, 1589. Letter from the marquis of Winchester to Sir William More, knt. For the apprehension of Thomas Cawte, who, having received "prest money for thelate service into Portingall, did notwithstanding withdrawe himselfe from the said service."

20 September, 1589. Letter from Jamys Croft, Alexander Horden and Barth^m. Fouke to Sirs William More, and Henry Weston, knts. Requiring the said magistrates of co. Surrey to summon one Henry Veron of Compton before them for refusing to render her majesty certain services; it being the custom of the shire for constables, rithing men and other officers of towns and boroughs to be "contributory with the rest of theire neighbours" towards her majesty's service.

24 September, 1589. Letter from Elyzabeth lady Lyncoln to Sir William More. Inviting Sir William to the writer's house at Horsley.

28 September, 1589. Letter from Elyzabeth lady Lyncoln to Sir William More. Touching Mr. Agmondisham's attempt to appropriate a fourth part of the common of East Horsleye. Dated from Horsley.

29 September, 1589. Letter from J. Wolley to his father-in-law Sir William More, knt. Entreating (at the instance of the letter's bearer, Signor Pietro one of her majesty's musicians) Sir William to use his influence for the postponement of Mr. James Gence's case at the next Surrey Sessions, the said Mr. Gence being not ready as yet to reply to his assailants. Dated from the court at Richmond.

29 September, 1589. Letter from Elyzabeth lady Lyncoln to Mr. William Howard, Sir William More, and others, magistrates at Kingston. Begging them to resist Mr. Agmondisham's attempt to get and enclose to his own use one fourth part of the common of East Horsley. Dated from Horsleye.

29 September, 1589. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Commissioners for the subsidy co. Surrey, Touching the complaint of Theophilus Adams of Alburye, gentleman, that he is surcharged towards the said subsidy.

29 September, 1589. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham and his son William Howard to Sirs William More and Thomas Browne, knts., and the rest of the justices, co. Surrey. Instructing them to postpone to the next quarter sessions all enquiry into the controversy between James Gence of Oxted, co. Surrey, gent., and one Mr. Foster, instead of dealing with the matter to-morrow; it being impossible for Mr. Gence to procure his requisite evidence without the postponement.

13 November, 31 Elizabeth. Four instructions for the Provost Marshal of some county in dealing with soldiers, mariners, vagrant persons, and masterless men, in accordance with her majesty's proclamation of the foregoing date; followed by two articles of enquiry as to the provost marshal's powers under the same proclamation. One of the instructions speaks of "great offences nowe dailie committed which are comonlie done by horsemen" and not by those conteyned in the commission to the "lord lieutenant."

1589. A bill of disbursements for Sir William More's household, headed "Charges laide out for youre Worship for Mighellmas quarter in the 31 yeare of her maiestes raigne."

1589. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to some gentleman of co. Surrey. Directing a band of

soldiers levied in the said county to be committed to the leading of Thomas Cornewallis the younger, or some other competent person.

25 November 1589. Letter from Lords of the Council to the sheriff and magistrates of co. Surrey. For the restraint and punishment of persons, wandering about the said county and occasioning disorders, under pretence of having been soldiers or mariners in the wars.

5 December, 1589. Letter from lord Lumley to Sir William More, knt. Expressing the writer's gratitude for information touching the course to be taken against vagrants. From Nonesuche.

8 December, 1589. Letter from Elyzabeth countess of Lyncoln to Sir William Moore, knt. For the discovery of persons guilty of unlawful hunting in her majesty's park of Okinge.

8 December, 1589. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to Sir William More, knt. Directing Sir William to make enquiries respecting the recent lawless hunting in Okinge park.

9 December, 1589. Letter from Lord Howard of Effingham and lord Hunsdon, to Sirs Henry Weston and William More, knts., and Lawrence Staughton, esq. For the apprehension and due punishment of persons guilty of hunting the deer, and assaulting the keepers, of Okinge Park, in the keeping of the countess of Lyncolne.

5 January, 1590. Letter from Thomas, bishop of Winchester, to Sir William More, knt. Having spent about iii^l. in law-suits during the last two years, the writer would fain engage in as little litigation as possible; as, in these quarrelsome times when persons abound who wish ill to the church, he would have little to live on if he defended himself in law against every assailant of his privileges.

2 February, 1590. Letter from the earl of Hertford to Sir William More, knt. Begging that the writer's servant Ewstace Tomson may be excused from military service in the musters and trained bands of co. Surrey.

5 March, 1590. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to Sir William More, knt. Expressing concern for the illness of Sir William's little nephew, for whose restoration to health lady Mountague sends some medical counsel. From Cowdrey.

9 March, 1590. Eight letters from Anthony viscount Mountague to Sir William More of Loseley, (dated 9 March, 7 July, 10 October, 8 and 21 December, 1590; and 30 March, 10 April, 22 October, 1591): about the writer's claims to the fishery of the river Tyfild. Also an undated letter on the same subject from the same writer to the same writer.

24 March, 1590. Warrant of the lords of the council (signed by Lord Chancellor Hatton, Lord Burghley, and others) to the Collectors of the Loan in the county of Surrey; to pay to the servants (appointed for that purpose) of the Lieutenant of the said county, sufficient moneys for the coat and conduct allowance of 100 soldiers, to be forthwith levied in that county for the queen's service in foreign parts.

5 April, 1590. Letter from Mr. William Howard to Sir William More, knt. Touching Lord Howard's mediation with the queen in behalf of two poor men.

6 April, 33 Elizabeth. Acknowledgment of W. Howard, esq., deputy-lieutenant of Surrey, that he has authorized Sir William More, knt., collector of the loan in the said county, to pay xiii^l. iiis. to Poyninges Heion, captain of a hundred men levied in the same shire.

10 April, 1590. Letter from lords of the Council to Sir William More and Sir Francis Carewe, knts., deputy-lieutenants for co. Surrey. Deferring a levy of 550 men in Surrey, as they cannot be brought out in time for the immediate purpose, for which they were required.

14 April, 1590. Letter from lord Hunsdon to Sir William More, knt. Asking for a fresh lease of two houses held by the writer of Sir William in the Black-friars: and also for a lease of the "leades" above them; the present tenant of which leads, says the writer, "either by negligence or otherwise suffered the boyes to cutt vpp the lead with knives or to boore yt throwghe with bodkyns, wherby notwithstanding the cost I haue alreddie bistowed, and that I mynd to doe, the raynne cometh throwghe, and the howse therby much anoyed." From Somerset Howse. Also, on the back of this letter, the rough draft in Sir William's own writing, of the answer he at first designed to make to his lordship's application, but on second thoughts withheld.

18 April, 1590. Copy of a letter from Sir William More, knt., to lord Hunsdon. Declining to grant his lordship a new lease of the two houses occupied by him in the Blackfriars: the writer stating that he some time

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since promised the next lease of them to his "dawghter" Welley," and also that he needs a lodging in one of them for himself.

30 April, 1590. Letter from Robert earl of Leicester to Sir William Moore, knt. Introducing the bearer of a petition to the favour of Sir William, who is asked to interest himself with Mr. Beale in behalf of the suitor. —Also, the petition (afore-mentioned) of John Lanwaye of Farnham, co. Surrey, an overseer of his lordship's pheasantes and partridges, who cannot obtain a surrender of copyhold estate from his father-in-law John Warner, because Mr. Beale, the lord of the manor, insists on having xx*li* instead of the customary fee of x*ls*. for his fine on the surrender. The petitioner prays that Sir William Moore may be desired to enquire into and arrange the matter.

3 July, 1590. Letter from Thomas, bishop of Winchester, to Sir William More, knt. Thanking Sir William for his action against certain petty offenders.

7 July, 1590. Letter from Antonio Garnett to Sir William More, knt. "My Lord and the two ladies" determine (as I think) to morrow at night to be with "you in their way towards Condrey, so well do they lyke youre good lodgynges and interteanment, before they sett hence they will dyne ther, and then you know ther wonted dyett vpon a Fryday night."

7 August, 1590. Letter from John archbishop of Canterbury to Sir William More, knt. Accompanying the commission for levying the second payment of the subsidy, which commission the primate (being ignorant how to proceed with it) sends on to Sir William.

2 September 1590. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to William Howard, esq., and others, magistrates of co. Surrey. Touching the musters of the county.

29 September, 1590. Letter from Lords of the Council to Sir William More and others, magistrates of Surrey. Directing them to enquire into, and inform the writers respecting the conduct of "one John Roberts a vagrant" person who by sinister practices has seduced "Elizabeth More a gentlewoman of good reputacioun" to marry with him," and respecting his action in wasting her and his substance scandalously.

1 October, 1590. Paper entitled "Composicion Hay" delivered in to Mr. Wolde for the parishioners of Egham to the queenes majesties stable of Chertsey "betwene the first day of October 1589 and the first day of October, 1590."

3 October 1590. Copy of a letter from Lords of the Council to the Lord Admiral, co. Surrey. To restrain the making and transporting of Cast Ordinance of Iron in and from the said county.

8 October, 1590. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to Sir William More, knt. Accompanying letters that are returned to Sir William.

21 November, 1590. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to Sir William More, knt. Condoling with Sir William on the sudden and unexpected death of his daughter.

24 November, 1590. Letter from Thomas Cornwaleys to Sir William Moore, knt. About some recent proceedings in Chancery. Dated from the writer's "lodginge at Dr. Turner's house in Fetter Lane."

18 December, 1590. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to Sir William Moore, knt. Touching recent disorders in Windsor forest. From Cowdrey.

1590. Letter from Thomas Churchar to Sir William More, knt. About the fishery of "the Tylfor Ryver." Dated on "the last day of Trynetye terme."

4 January, 1591. Letter of William Howard, Sir William More, and Francis Carew, commissioners touching Jesuits, co. Surrey, to Lords of the Council. Certifying that the persons appointed to the commission are well-affected in religious matters and fit persons to act on such a commission; and recommending certain persons to be added to the commission, some of the present commissioners not being resident in the county.

6 January, 1591. Certificate of John Sanforde and others (commissioners in the town of Farnham, co. Surrey, for the discovery of Jesuits) that Mrs. Elizabeth Ireton has absented herself from church for a year or more past: and that John Hadie, though sometimes present at church, does not come there "orderlie to the beginning of service." Another certificate of the same kind, dated at Farnham, 10 April 1592.

8 January, 1591. Information (signed by Thomas Key, parson of St. Nicholas in Guilford, and Peter German, minister of Trinitie . . . in the same place, and two laymen) that one Redall *alias* Ridall, lately inhabiting the manor house of Guldeford Park and still having recourse thereto, is a recusant. The informants further certify that they know of no other recusant in Guildford.

11 January, 1591. Certificate of the provisions taken for her majesties household and stable in the parishe of Send and Ripley, in the hundred of Woking, co. Surrey, since 1 October, 1590.—Also, a similar certificate of provisions taken in the same parish between 1 October 1589 and 1 October 1590.

12 January, 1591. Certificate of John Vyncent, constable of Pirforde, William Rydon thelder and John Dydelesdon, touchinge the purway for the queenes highnes householde and stable. Similar certificate for the year 1590, touchinge the parish of Horzell, signed by the constables and certain inhabitants thereof. Also, certificates of the same kind (made in years 1589, 1590, and 1591) touchinge purveyance in parish of Thorp towards her majesty's stables.

12 January, 1591. Warrant, from Commissioners touching Jesuits, &c. co. Surrey, to the High Constables of the hundred of Blackheath, to bring Richard Lumleighe of Wynteshall in the parish of Shalford, gentleman, before the same commissioners at Guildford on the 15th inst., there to answer questions respecting the recusancy with which he stands charged. The constables are further ordered to search Mr. Lumleighe's house "for popishe bookes, agnus dei, bulls or other "popishe instrumentes or reliques," and also for suspected or unknown persons.—Also, a warrant of the same date from the same commissioners to the High Constables of the hundred of Woking, for the arrest of one Redalle *alias* Ridalle, late an inhabitant of the manor-house in Guildford park and now a sojourner at Send in the said hundred.—Also, another warrant (dated 7 March 1591) from the same commissioners to the same high constables, for the arrest of the same William Ridall *alias* Rider, and also for the arrest of his wife.—Also, a certificate (from which the signatures have been cut,) dated 1 April 1592, "that William Rydall of Sende" *aforesaide* yoman didd come to dyvnye service to the "parishe churche of Sende, the nyne and twenteith "daye of Marche."

12 January 1591. Warrant of Commissioners touching Jesuits, &c., co. Surrey, to the High Constables of the hundred of Woking. For the arrest of Roger Borrowe, Thomas Thorpe, George Mabauke and Rose Foster, recusants, dwelling in the lodge at Henlie Park.

15 January, 1591. Return, made on oath by John Smyth, Thomas Harward and Christofer Harward to Sir William More, knt., and the justices of the peace of co. Surrey, of the quantities of all kinds of provision "served for her majesties householde within the "parish of Marrowe," in the two years ending last Michaelmas.

27 January 1591. A Breefe Rehersall of a speech that past the Lord Montague before diuerse of his friendes, after a dinner to which he had invited them at West Horsley, co. Surrey.

20 February, 1591. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to his deputy-lieutenants of co. Surrey. Requiring the said deputies to send to the waterside in London on the 28th inst., 100 of the tallest and most sufficient and best equipt of their trained men in the said shire, for her majesty's service in a matter of "greate importance, and noe lesse touchinge the state "and saftie of this realme then that of France."

3 March, 1591. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to his deputy-lieutenants of co. Surrey. Accompanying letters from the Privy Council for filling up the vacancies in the companies sent at sundry times by the county into foreign service.

7 March, 1591. Paper of representations headed "The "Presentment for the towne and parishe of Farnam in "the county of Surrey." Signed by the curate (John Sandford) and four other inhabitants (Peter Hampden, John More, John Fygge, and William Wealch) of the said parish, this document certifies that the parish harbours no Jesuits, Seminaries or open Recusants, but that "one William Pyke, gentleman, dwelleth in the abbey "of Wauerley, who baptizeth and burieth his people at "Farnham churche *aforesaid*," whose wife and family have not attended divine service at the said church during the last three years.

11 March, 1591. Certificate of John Catisbye, deputy-marshal of the prison of her majesty's Bench, that his only prisoners, now in the said prison for matters pertaining to religion, are Thomas Clyston, priest, committed "by the Judges of the court of her majesties "benche from the highe barre the xiith daie of Aprill "laste paste in case of premunire," and Edward Risheton, a priest, committed by the same judges on 14 Nov. ult., being "one of the compagne that were "condemned with Campion at the highe barre in "Michaelmas terme laste for treason."

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27 March, 1591. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to his deputy-lieutenants of co. Surrey. About a levy of soldiers in the said shire.

5 April, 1591. Letter from Lord Howard of Effingham to Sir William More, knt. Begging Sir William's good offices to obtain the election of the writer's cousin, Sir Henry Weston, to the vacant place of a verderer of Windsor Forest.

23 April, 1591. Letter from Lord Howard of Effingham to Sir William More, knight, and George More, esq., appointed by order of Mr. Vice-Chamberlain to determine a matter in controversy between the writer's servant Richard Hill, and Mr. Evelyn. Begging the said arbitrators to hear Mr. Hill's counsel and witnesses.

24 April, 1591. Letter from Sir Owyn Hopton, formerly lieutenant of the Tower of London, to Sir William More, knt., George More, esq., and Messrs. Vincent and Letchfield. Asking that some arrangement may be made to compensate the writer for twelve weeks' diet to William Mawgine, whilst a prisoner in the Tower of London. The writer assigns his retirement from the lieutenancy to a state of things, consequent on his too liberal treatment of prisoners and their slackness in paying for generous entertainment.

17 May, 1591. Letter from Lord Howard of Effingham to Mr. William Howard and others, deputy-lieutenants for Surrey. Requesting that the beacons of the county may be watched as they were wont to be heretofore.

17 May, 1591. Private letter from lord-chancellor Hatton to the bishop of Winchester. Courteously informing the bishop of Lord Montague's bill against him in the court of Chancery, in respect to the fishing of the river Tyflood.

28 May, 1591. Letter from John archbishop of Canterbury to Sir William More, knt. Touching the unproved and probably malicious charges by one Bowell against one John Fenn, accusing the said Fenn of keeping lewd books and speaking lewd words. Though there are strong grounds for thinking the charges groundless, the primate holds that John Fenn should be bound to appear before the magistrates, whenever called upon to do so.

30 May, 1591. Letter from Thomas bishop of Winchester to Sir William More, knt. About a letter which the writer has received from the lord chancellor.

30 May, 1591. Letter from Thomas bishop of Winchester to Sir William More, knt. Touching Lord Mountague's bill in chancery respecting the fishery of the river Tyflood.

14 June, 1591. Letter from Lords of the Council to Sir William More, knt. For the immediate discovery and arrest of "one Morgan sometymes of her maiesties" chappell, an obstinate and seditious papist," who "hathe wandred in lurking sorte vp and down this" great whyle from place to place and is nowe thought to be in Sutton, either in or about Sir Henry Weston's "howse, or at least yf he be not nowe there it is knownen, that at tymes by startes he vseth to come thither in" secret sorte, and perhaps not called by his right name."

23 June, 1591. Letter from the earl of Northumberland to Sir William More, knt., and George More, esq. In behalf of James Jenkinson (servant of Thomas Stanley) who is charged with some offence by one Champion, who in past time accused the writer's servant Lyne of the same offence. From the writer's house near Ilye-bridge, in London.

29 June, 1591. Letter from W. Howard, deputy-lieutenant of co. Surrey to Sir William More, knt. Begging Sir William to come to Lethered, and there confer with the writer and their comrades in the deputy-lieutenancy of the said shire, Sir Francis Carew and Sir Thomas Browne, concerning a levy of men to be raised in Surrey, and "sent ouer with my lord of Essex into" Brytanye." The writer continues, "I receyved a" letter latelye from you wherebye I do vnderstande" that you haue receyved a letter from my lords of the" Counsell to send for alle suche as haue had pryvye" seales, and haue not answered ether the monye or the" discharge, and to bynd them ouer to appeare before" the Lords of the Counsell. I praye you forbear to" send for suche as haue receyved there pryvye seales" vntille you and I do mete; then you shall knowe" more. For it wolde touche me verye greatlye in" credyte to haue them trobled for that I haue dis-
"charged, and I haue verye latelye mayde bothe my
"lord my brother and Mr. Forskewe acquaynted there-
"with, and I knowe no cause why I may not as well
"discharge those I haue discharged as the greate number
"that ar discharged by others; and you shall vnder-
"stand more at oure next meeting."

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4 July, 1591. Letter from W. Howard to the justices of the peace for co. Surrey. Desiring a large remission of fine appointed to be levied on William Turner, servant to the writer's cousin Tymelave, and the letter's bearer, for keeping an uncertificated ale-house: as the writer licensed the man to keep an ale-house, but forgot to "certeifye the recognisance."

10 July, 1591. Letter from Lord Hunsdon to Sir William More, knt. Announcing that her majesty intends to make a progress to Portsmouth, visiting Loseley, Cowdrey and Petworth on her way; and asking whether her highness had better go from Loseley to Cowdrey and then to Petworth, or visit Petworth before she goes to Cowdrey. (*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

10 July, 1591. Letter from W. Fleetwoode to Sir William Moore, knt. Touching the concealment of one Clypsham who is said (by Mr. Marburye, the prisoner in the King's Bench) to be lurking in a parsonage house in Surrey, known to Sir William.

28 July, 1591. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Justices of the Peace of co. Surrey. Requiring the said Justices of the Peace to ascertain by examination on oath of high constables, petty constables and other persons, what provisions have been delivered, and at what rates they have been delivered, out of the said county into her majesty's household, for the use thereof, between 1 Oct. 1589 and 1 Oct. 1590, and between 1 Oct. 1590 and the day on which the inquisition of the said justices may be brought to an end.

30 July, 1591. Copy of a letter from Lords of the Council to the Lord Admiral, lieutenant of Surrey. Touching a levy of soldiers in the said shire.

23 August, 1591. Letter from Sir Thomas Browne to Sir William More, knt., and the rest of the commissioners for the subsidy, co. Surrey. Calling the commissioners' attention to the greatness of his debts, and the further reduction of his means by his assignments of revenue to his two sons the writer begs that he may be assessed to the subsidy with proper consideration of these facts.

1 November, 1591. Letter from Robert earl of Leicester to Sir William Moore, knt., and Thomas Lyefeld, esq. Requiring the examination of one Nycholas Wodde of Cobham, co. Surrey, as to his disorderly hunting and killing of conies and deer in Byfleet park.

23 November, 34 Elizabeth. Letters of commission, under the Great Seal, appointing Thomas bishop of Winchester, Charles lord Howarde high admiral of England, John lord Lumley, Thomas lord Burghe, William Howard, esquire, Sir William Moore, knight, Sir Frauncis Carewe, knight, Sir Thomas Browne, knight, Marten Heton dean of Wynchester, Michael Reyniger archdeacon of Wynchester, William Saye chancellor of the bishop aforesaid, Thomas Lyfield, Richard Bostock, George Moore, Laurence Stoughton, John Agmondesham, Robert Levesey, and John Parker, esquires, to be commissioners in the county of Surrey "to enquire" "diligently of the secrett repaire into our realme of a" "number of seminaries, priestes and Jesuittes, of mali-
"cious purpose to seduce diuers of our people from
"their duties to God and to vs, and to renounce their
"allegiance, and to adhere to the Kinge of Spaine and
"the Pope, whensoever they should offer to attempt
"any invasion against our realme." With the printed Articles of Instruction attached to the patent.

33 Elizabeth. Bishoprick of Winchester. The Account of John Goldwell, esq., the deputy of Thomas Fleming, esq., Treasurer of Wolsey, for one whole year ended at Michaelmas, 33 Elizabeth. A debt and credit account for a sum amounting to m^l m^l m^l cxxli. xviij. ob.

18 December, 1591. Letter from Dr. William Say, chancellor of the bishop of Winchester, to Sir William Moore, knt. and Gerge Moore, esq. Acknowledging a written application from justices of the peace for co. Surrey, dated on the 7th instant at Lethered, for the names of all recusants presented before him; and referring them for the requisite information to Mr. Blackwell, registrar of the archdeacon of Surrey.

12 December, 1591. Presentment of James Hobson of Wokinge, gentleman, for absenting himself from the divine service of his parish church for an entire year, to the Commissioners for the inquisition of Jesuits, &c. &c., by the parson and certain of the inhabitants of the said parish.

21 December, 1591. Letter from Thomas bishop of Winchester to Sir William Moore, knt. About a royal commission, from which the archbishop is strangely omitted, and on which the dean and archdeacon of Winchester are as strangely placed, regard being had to their offices and places of residence. The writer encloses a letter from lord Mountecut about "the contrauersy of fishinge."

W. M.
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26 December, 1591. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Sheriff and Justices of the Peace of co. Surrey. Reterring the orders for previous letters, of which the said Justices of the Peace have been strangely negligent, for a return of the provisions, &c. for her majesty's household, taken by the purveyors of the said household, during the two past years, from any persons resident in the said county: the return being required for the reformation of abuses committed by the same purveyors.

27 December, 1591. Trew certificate made by Thomas Rydley, D.C.L. Official to Cottingham, D.D., archdeacon of Surrey, unto the righte Worshipfull the Commissioners co. Surrey for the inquiring forth of suche persons as refuse to come to Church to heare devyne service, according to the tenor of a certain letter to the said Doctor Rydley directed by the sayd commissioners. 8 Dec. 1591.

28 December, 1591. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to Sir William More and others, deputy lieutenants of Surrey. Accompanying a writ of Lords of the Council, "touching the discharge of watchinge of beakens in Surrey."

December, 1591. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to the bishop of Winchester. Respecting the writer's claims to "fishing at Waverley."

1591. Copy of a letter endorsed in contemporary writing. "My L. Chamberlain consernynge her Majesties progresse 1591," and apparently addressed by Sir William More to the said Lord Chamberlain, informing him what houses there are fit or rather not altogether unfit, to receive her Majesty between Loseley, where she purposes to lodge for one night, and Petworth or Cowdrey whither she will journey on leaving Guildford. The writer mentions "a little howse of M^r Lawrence Eliottes distant three myles from myne the direct waie towards either of the said places and within tenne myles of Petworth and eleven of Cowdrey," and "another the like howse in Shillinglie of one Bouners distant fyve myles the direct way to Petworth and about a myle out of the waie to Cowdrey" where kinge Edward dyed in his waye from Guildford parke to Cowdrey. Those two houses notwithstanding "ther is not anie convenient howse for that purpose standing neer the way from my howse towards Petworth and Cowdrey."

7 January, 1592. Certificate, signed by certain inhabitants of West Horsley and addressed to the Commissioners touching Jesuits, &c. &c., co. Surrey, that Elizabeth Richelais has on reconsideration so far departed from her previous recusancy as to appear at divine service in the church of the said parish.

26 of January, 1592. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to Sir William More, knt. Begging that Sir William and his son-in-law Mr. Wolley will offer themselves to be elected as knights of the shire for co. Surrey in this next parliament. From Hampton Courte.

21 May, 1592. Letter from Sir Henry Weston, knt., to Sir William More, knt. Touching the writer's "shepe-course by Tytinge," in respect to which the writer and Sir William are at variance.

26 June, 1592. Letter from Henry Graye to Sir William Moore, knt. Touching the lord-keeper's order for an inquisition "concerning the vsage of the common of pasture, estovers and bushes in controuersy betwene Mr. Cornwaleys and Mr. Amersham."

9 July, 1592. Letter from Lords of the Council to Sir William Moore, knt., George Moore, esq., and five others, Justices of the Peace of co. Surrey. For further enquiry into all the circumstances of the recent riot of apprentices and others in Southwark, with a view to "discover the bottom of that insolent fact" and discover "the whole plot and conspiracie with the authors, abettors and partakers of the same."

23 July, 1592. Letter from Lords of the Council to Lord Charles Howard, Lord High Admiral of England, and Lieutenant of co. Surrey. Respecting measures against recusants.—Also returns from the church-wardens or other officers (appointed to search for Catholic recusants) from every parish.

3 August, 1592. Letter from Henry Graye to Sir William More, knt. Touching the matters in controversy between Master Cornwalthe and Master Amersham.

1592. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to Sir William More, knt. Announcing "that a high charge is laid upon the shire of Surrey, for the use of the queen's majesty's household, in which estates of the shire are interested, and it is urgent that the shire should contribute to the same, as it is a stranger to the queen's majesty's household."

5 September, 1592. Letter from Sir John Puckering, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, to Sir William More, knt. Thanking Sir William for a present of venison to the writer. Endorsed "Lord Keepers."

13 September, 1592. Letter from lords of the council to the commissioners for Recusants and Seminaries, &c. co. Surrey. For the committal of the principal recusants of the shire to prison and safe-keeping in private houses, or in the common gaols if no private houses can be found to receive them.

23 October, 1592. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to Sir William More, knt. The Queen having appointed the writer's cousin, Sir Thomas Gorge, knt., to be keeper of Guildford park, Sir William is asked to view the deer there, and introduce Sir Thomas to his office.

27 October, 1592. Letter from Sir Thomas Cecil. Consenting to an appointment for the despatch of business at Lethered. Dated from Wymbledon.

28 October, 1592. Receipt of Sir Rychard Rogers and dame Mary Rogers, his wife, for viii *li*. vi *s*. viii *d*. paid to them by George More of Loseley, co. Surrey, esq., "for the half yeares anytie due to be paide at the Feaste of St. Michael the Archaungell nowe laste paste, oute of the Manor and Farme of Holworth in the countie of Dorset, by vertue of a decree made in her Majesties Highe Corte of Chancerye betwene Edward More, esq. and Marie his wief complainants against vs Richard Rogers knt. and dame Marie his wief, deffts."—Also, similar receipt for the half-year ending Lady-day, 1594.

29 November, 1592. Letter from Thomas bishop of Winchester to Sir William More, knt. Touching a commission under the Great Seal, respecting which the writer will find it difficult to meet his fellow commissioners. Dated from the bishop's house in Southwarke.

28 December, 1592. Letter from George Ansten to Sir William More, knt. Rendering thanks for the office in the receipt of the Exchequer to which Sir William has appointed the writer, who adds, "I humbly crave that it may please you to take in goode parte this smale gyft which I send your worship by this berer my servant, not as a thinge in any sort countervaylinge youre manifold curtesyes and favors done unto me, but as a token of my thankfull mynde for the same."

14 January, 1593. Letter from Mr. Edward Bowyer to Sir William More, knt. Touching the refusal of the borough of Southwark to contribute towards the relief of the maimed soldiers of the county of Surrey, though the majority of the maimed soldiers, to whom pensions were assigned last Sessions at Croydon, belong to and reside in the said borough.

18 January, 1593. Letter from Sir John Puckering to the lord Admiral, the Custos rotulorum, co. Surrey. For a return of the several hundreds in the said shire, and of the Justices of the Peace for co. Surrey residing in each of the same hundreds. Endorsed "Lord Keeper."

24 January, 1593. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to his deputy-lieutenants of co. Surrey. Touching a levy of fifty able and sufficient men of the said shire for some speedy and especial service in the Low Countries to be led thither by persons appointed by Sir Frances Vere, knt.

27 January, 1593. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to Sir William More, knt. Directing Sir William for the remedy of disorders in Windsor forest, to see that "the three weeks courts" are duly held as in former time: and also directing Sir William to forward to the writer certain warrants, directed to the writer as lieutenant of Surrey but not yet received by him, of which warrants his deputy-lieutenants in the said shire are empowered to take copies.

2 February, 1593. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to Sirs William More and Francis Carewe, knts., deputy-lieutenants of co. Surrey. Directing the said deputy-lieutenants to take the masters, &c. of the said county, in the absence of the writer's brother, William Howard, who is detained by service to the queen's majesty "beinge nowe vppon a remove hence to Ritchmont." Dated from Hampton Court.

7 February, 1593. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to Sirs William More and Francis Carewe, knts. Touching a high charge of 100*l*. for the coats, hose, stockings, shirts, shoes and swords of the fifty men levied in the shire of Surrey, for service in the Low Countries, under the leading of "Sir Francis Vere, whom her majesty worthy esteemeth."

2 April, 35 Elizabeth. Articles of agreement and composition had and made betweene the Right Honorable the Lordes of her Majesties most honorable Priuie

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Councelle, being authorized by commission for that purpose, on the behalf of her Majestie on the one parte and the Worshipful George More and Ed. — Bowyer, esqs., on the other partie, being authorized to compound and conclude for the deliuerie of certain provisions towards the expenses of her Majesties howsehold oute of the countie of Surreye.

4 April, 35 Elizabeth. Articles (drawn on vellum) of agreement and composition had and made, &c. &c. Between the right honorable the Lordes of her Majesties Privie Councell, being authorized by commission for that purpose on the behalf of her Majestie, on the one partye, and the Worshipfulle George Moore, Robarte Livesey and Edmund Bowyer on the other partye, being authorised to compounde and conclude for the deliuerie of certain provisions towards the expences of her Maiesties moste honourable howse owte of the countie of Surreye. (*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

1 May, 1593. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to Sir William More, knt., and George More, esq., magistrates for co. Surrey. Instructing the said justices of the peace (in regard to her majesty's determination to spend a considerable part of the summer in Surrey, and for the preservation of her majesty from the danger of pestilence "in this time of contagion") to make known throughout their division of the shire to all mayors, constables, &c. &c., her highness's pleasure that no inhabitant of the said division shall receive to nurse it in his house, &c. any child born in London or the suburbs thereof, or entertain any lodger coming from the same places, "upon payne of imprisonment and hir majesties ties grevous displeasure." It is further ordered that persons, "suspected of infection" in the same district, may be provided with necessaries in their own places so they need not wander abroad, spreading their disease. (*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

2 May, 1593. Letter from Thomas, bishop of Winchester, to Sir William More, knt. Objecting to the appointment Sir William has made of an unfit person to be his deputy-constable of Farnham Castle.

7 June, 1593. Letter from Lord Burghley to Sir William More, knt., and Mr. Stoughton, esq. Requesting the two magistrates for Surrey to enquire what trees have lately been felled in and near Guildeford park under the name of "dottards," and what timber may be felled there, in lieu of such "dottards," for the repair of the park-pale.

8 June, 1593. Letter from Lords of the Council to the sheriff and justices of the peace, co. Surrey. Touching the orders and requirements of the statute, passed in the last session of Parliament, for the relief of maimed soldiers and mariners.

11 June, 1593. Letter from Sir John Fortescue to Sir William More, knt. Directing Sir William to enquire into the state of her majesty's house at Stalton, and also into the state of the park-paling, and to make suggestions for the repair of the same.

23 June, 1593. Letter from the earl of Sussex to Sir William More, knt. Entreating Sir William to represent the writer (who is too sick to travel) at the christening of Lord Mountague's son, at which her Majesty the Queen and her lord-treasurer will be present.

30 June, 1593. Letter from Lord Buckhurst to Sir William More, knt. Announcing the time for the christening of Lord Mountague's son, on which occasion Sir William is to represent the earl of Sussex.

8 July, 1593. Letter from lords of the council to the Commissioners of the subsidy, co. Surrey. Giving directions for the prompt and complete collection of the "three subsidies and six fiftenths and Tenths to be payed" into her majesties Exchequer. Reference is made to the need of money for the support of the queen's forces in the Lowe Realmes, Normandie and Britayn.

19 July 1593. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to his deputy lieutenants of co. Surrey. Directing forty-five soldiers in the said shire for service in France, to be commanded by one Captain Marshall, the writer's kinsman.

22 July, 1593. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to Sirs William More and Francis Carewe, knts., his deputy-lieutenants for co. Surrey. Touching provision of money wherewith to pay for soldiers' coats and corslets; and announcing that Sir Thomas Browne, knt., will be urged to give more time and pains to the duties devolving on him as a deputy-lieutenant.

28 July, 1593. Letter from lord Buckehurst to Sir William More, knt. Granting to Sir William the office of Master of the Swans in co. Surrey, with the exception of swans in the main course of the Thames. "The bodie of the Teme running through the shire is to be excepted, but all the branches ar to pas within your

circuit. But this order must be kept that the vpping of all the swans which ar within the said branches of the Teme may be vpped all in one day with the vpping of the Teme which is ordered to M. Maynard of Hampton Court who h. to the ordering of the Teme." (*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

29 July, 1593. Letter from lord Buckehurst to Sir William More, knt. Touching the privileges and powers of the Master of Swans in co. Surrey, the holder of which office has from ancient time paid a rent of xls. "The profet of that office," says the writer, "growes diversly as by divers bookes and orders as wel printed as written may appere, which, if you take the office vpon you, I wil send you, for al strai swans, all swans unmarked, all wild swans, all tame swans that fly, all swans of felons, owlaved parsons or traiters, and many other cases ar the master of the swans right. He is also to hane xiid. for every ground burd, and al amercyamentes and penalties that shalbe inflicted for any offenses, which at any cession of swans shal be set vpon them." (*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

30 July, 1593. Letter from Mr. R. Maylard, the Master of the Swans on the Thames, to Sir William More, knt. Touching appointments for "driving the river of Weybridge and Molsey" and upping the swans on the Thames. (*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

1 August, 1593. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to Mr. William Howard, Sir William More, and others, deputy-lieutenants of Surrey. Dismissing a force recently levied in Surrey, her majesty having received certain intelligence from France.

19 August, 1593. Letter from lords of the council to William Howard, esq., Sir William More, knt., and the other Commissioners for the subsidy, co. Surrey. Acknowledging the Commissioners' letter of information as to their own assessments to the subsidy, and observing that, though some of them are fairly assessed, others of them exhibit a reprehensible disposition to avoid their obligations in respect to the tax. Given at Windsor.

20 August, 1593. Letter from J. Wolley to Sir William More, knt. Ordering the speedy seizure of the goods of one Chapman *alias* Gatton, forfeited to the crown by reason of his murder of one Lucocke: the said goods having been granted by her majesty to the writer's friend Mr. Kyllisett.

29 September, 1593. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Sheriff and Justices of the Peace, co. Surrey. Touching the orders and requirements of the statute, passed in the last parliament for the relief of disabled soldiers and mariners.

4 October, 1593. Letter from Thomas bishop of Winchester to Sir William More, knt. Touching a royal commission for the co. of Surrey on which the writer has been placed.

5 October, 1593. Letter from the archbishop of Canterbury to the sheriff for co. Surrey. About the commission for visiting colleges, hospitals, alms-houses and other charitable places in co. Surrey.

17 October, 1593. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to Sir William More and others, magistrates for co. Surrey. Directing that a poor maimed soldier, named Thomas Tayler, a native of Cobham, should be relieved.

21 October, 1593. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Justices of the Peace for co. Surrey. For the repayment to the several parishes of certain moneys raised therein to defray the equipment of soldiers appointed to service in France, but not disbursed, as the order for the said soldiers was countermanded.

11 November, 1593. Letter from Lords of the Council to Sir William More, knt., and George More, William Morgan, and Lawrence Stoughton, esqs. Announcing that a commission of Oyer and Determiner has been issued to the said justices of peace, co. Surrey, and others, for the immediate trial and punishment of the notorious thief Edmund Strudwick and other flagrant thieves recently apprehended in the said shire.

25 November, 1593. Letter from Sir Thomas Cecill, knt., to Sir William More, knt. Begging Sir William, who has had much experience in the making of pools, to send a skilful workman to the writer, for the repair of the embankments of his great pool, broken in consequence of unskilful construction.

26 November, 1593. Letter from Edward Moore to his friend and kinsman Sir William Moore, knt., at his house co. Surrey. Begging Sir William to take into his service the son of one Mr. Pye, an honest man and curate of Colchester. The writer speaks of himself as "a stranger in this countie." Dated from Stanwaye.

13 January, 1594. Letter from Thomas lord Buckehurst to the Lieutenant and the Justices of the Peace of co. Surrey. For a certificate as to the quantity of woad

W. M.
MOLYNEUX,
Esq.

W. M.
MOLYNEUX,
Esq.

which should be permitted to be sown yearly in the same shire.

21 February, 1594. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to his deputy-lieutenants of co. Surrey. Announcing that the peace of Yvelly has been appointed to the command of the hundred in it, now being levied in the said county, and that the writer's brother Sir "Roberte Carie" is ready to restore twenty of the armours which the same county provided "with the company that he led into France."

24 April, 1594. Letter from Sir Julius Caesar to Sir William More, knt. Touching "a court kept at Arundell, which seemeth to be done by some of Lord of Buckhurst's deputies, on whom my Lord Admiral hath bestowed the viceadmirallshippe of Sussex," since the death of Mr. Ryman.

8 March, 1594. Letter from Lord Howard of Effingham to Sir William More, knt. Explaining the circumstances under which the writer bestowed the vice-admiralty of co. Sussex on Lord Buckhurst, *vice* Captain Ryman, who is believed to be lost without "hope lefte of his returne," on condition that should the captain reappear he should be reinstated in the said office, in accordance with his patent relating thereto. How lord Howard came to appoint captain Ryman to that office in the place of Sir William is thus set forth,—"I was enformed by capitaine Ryman that for a peece of wine or som such trifle you deputed him in your place, and afterwards were contented to suffer him to procure a patent thereof in his owne name, whiche nevertheles I wold not credite before I had see much by your owne letter certified vnto me, vpon receate whereof I made him a patent of that viceadmyralty for terme of his life."

11 March, 1594. Letter from George Goringe to George More, esq. Accompanying three legal instruments, *i.e.* a release, a grant of an office, and a lease for a thousand years of a part of Burtton.

12 March, 1594. Letter from Elizabeth (lady) Wolley to her father Sir William More, knt. Touching her delivery of Sir William's letters to the Lord Admiral and Mr. Howard about the appointment of Lord Buckhurst to the vice-admiralty of Sussex, and her speech to them on the same subject. The writer would have ere this reported to her father the result of the Lord Admiral's speech about the matter to the judge of the admiralty, "but yt fell owte that the queene dyned with him" (*i.e.* the Lord Admiral) "as this daye whom he had no sooner brought to the courte, but he presently departed back agayne to his owne howse at Chelsye."

19 March, 1594. Letter from Elizabeth (lady) Wolley to her father Sir William Moore, knt. About the writer's speech to the Lord Admiral and his answers concerning his appointment of Lord Buckhurst to the vice-admiralty of co. Sussex *vice* captain Ryman. From the court.

7 April, 1594. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to his deputy-lieutenants for co. Surrey: together with a note by his lordship's son, W. Howard. Touching a levy of soldiers in the said shire.

— April, 1594. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to Sir William More, knt. Reflecting on the insolence which the mayor of Guildford has shown to the writer.

13 May, 1594. Letter from Elizabeth (Lady) Wolley to her father Sir William Moore, knt. About her latest speech with the Lord Admiral and lord Buckhurst respecting the last-named lord's appointment to the vice-admiralty of co. Sussex *vice* captain Ryman. "I told," says the writer, "my lord that you told my Lord of Buckhurst you had agreed with Ryman to give you xx li. a yeare for yt and that my lord of Buckhurstes answer was to you againe that he thought yt was not worth half the money, whiche my Lord Admyrall muche marvell at his speeche, for there is now so much ordynance and wync as cometh to co. li., and would have you send to enter vpon yt, he protesteth that he had rather you should have yt then my Lord."

31 May, 1594. Letter from Lords of the Council to commissioners for musters co. Surrey. Touching a levy of a thousand soldiers in the shire for the queen's service, to be trained in bands of 200 men each, under the command of Sir Francis Weston, Francis Carewe, and Thomas Browne, esqs., and George Moore, esq.

20 July, 1594. Letter from lords of the council to the Commissioners for the subsidy in co. Surrey. Complaining of commissioners' neglect of previous instructions, which should be carried out strenuously. Dated 15 July 1594.

26 July, 1594. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to George More, esq. Thanking Mr. More for his good

will to accompany the writer "this intended voiage if it had held," and announcing that, her Majesty having "altered her determynacion and stayed my Lord of Essex and my selfe," the voyage will not be made.

27 July, 1594. Letter from Lord Howard of Effingham to his deputy-lieutenants of co. Surrey. Touching a levy of one hundred able men, to be raised in the said shire, and shipped from Portsmouth to Britaine: fifty of them being men who have served in the trained bands.

27 July, 1594. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to Sir William More, knt. Begging Sir William to ascertain by examination of witnesses whether Robert Gavell is under obligation to build a new and maintain a bridge over the river near Cobham Church.

28 July, 1594. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to William Howard, esq., and others, magistrates of co. Surrey. Announcing that the county is excused from levying all the soldiers recently required of it, and is now asked for only fifty men.

1 August, 36 Elizabeth. Patent appointing John archbishop of Canterbury, lord-keeper Puckeridge, Charles lord admiral Howard, John lord Lumley, Thomas lord Buckhurst, Sir John Woolley, knt., her majesty's Latin secretary, Sir Thomas Cecil, knt., William Howard, esq., Sir William Moore, knt., Sir Francis Carewe, knt., Sir Thomas Browne, knt., Edmund Tylney, master of the Revels, Robert Forth and Mathew Carewe, two of the masters of the chancery, Gregory Lovell, Thomas Lyfyld, William Myll, Richard Drake, Edmund Saunder, John Reade, Thomas Vincent, George Moore, John Evelyn, Nicholas Saunder, Laurence Stoughton, Richard Bestock, Edmund Bowyer, Robert Lyvesaye, Richard Lashford, Francis Anger, Henry Slyfeld and William Gardynier, esquires, to be commissioners for assessing, levying and collecting the second of the three entire subsidies granted to her majesty by parliament in the 35th year of her reign.

11 August, 1594. Letter from lord Burghley to Sir William More, knt., Mr. Sergeaunte Kingsmill, Mr. William Neale and others, commissioners to "enquire of the spoiles and wastes made within the woodes of the bishopricke of Winchester." Together with a list of the "articles to be answered vnto by the othe of the officers and such other persone as shall be produced on the behalf of the executrix of Thomas Cowper late Bisshoppe of Winchester."

19 August, 1594. Letter from Sir Julius Caesar to Sir William Moore, knt. "Whereas in tymes past the bearer hereof hath had out of the Parke of Farneham belonging to the Busshoppricke of Winchester certaine White Cley for the making of grene pottes usually drunke in by the gentlemen of the Temple. And nowe vnderstanding of some restraint thereof, and that you (amongst others) are authorized there in divers repectes during the vacancye of the said Busshoppricke. My request therefore vnto you is, and the rather for that I am a member of the said house, that you would in favour of vs all, permytt the bearer hereof, to digge and carye awaie so muche of the said claye as by him shalbe thought sufficient for the furnishing of the saide howse with grene pottes as aforesaid, paying as he hath heretofore for the same. In accomlishement whereof my self with the whole societie shall acknowledge ourselves much beholden vnto you" &c. &c. From the Inner Temple. (*Vide* Kempe's Loseley MSS.)

11 September, 1594. Certificate of marriage:—"On the day and yeare above wrytten were joyned together in holye matrimonie Francis Wolleye and Marie Hawtrie according to the forme prescribed in the booke of Common Prayer by vertue of a license graunted by the Lord Archebyschopp of Canterbury dated 7^o die mensis Septembris a. 1594, and with the consente of all the parentes of the sayd married persons and in the presence of vs, whose names are vnder subscribed and of divers other credible persons.— Wynifrede Pigott, John Pigott, George Maynwaringe, Rafe Latham, Jhon Foxley, Jhon Allen, Austen Freeman."

20 October, 1594. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to Sir William More, knt. Announcing that the writer, as *custos rotulorum* (having in former time appointed to the office of clerk of the peace co. Surrey his servant Maylard whom God has called), now appoints his servant Francis Joy to the same office *vice* the said Maylard, deceased.

6 November, 1594. Letter from Lords of the Council to Sir William Moore, knt., and George Moore, Lawrence Stoughton and William Morgan, esqs. Enjoining the said magistrates of co. Surrey to visit their neighbour John Lusser at his house, where his father George

W. M.
MOLYNEUX
Esq.

W. M.
OLYNEUX,
Esq.

Lussher gentleman recently died; and enjoining the same John to deliver certain writings, formerly the property of his said deceased father, to William Lussher eldest son and heir of the said George, or to show sufficient reason for detaining the same writings from his said elder brother.

8 November, 1594. Copy of a letter from Lords of the Council to the Sheriff and Justices of the Peace of co. Surrey. Requiring the said sheriff and magistrates to take order for mitigating the scarcity of corn, and the distresses consequent thereon in the said shire: and "to reforme the greate abyses in superfluous expence of "bred and drinke in common alehouses and victuallinge howses, with disorders also thereby commytted."

23 November, 1594. Letter from Lord Howard of Effingham to Sir William More, knt. In which the writer again announces that he has appointed his servant Francis Joye, gent., to the office of clerk of the peace, co. Surrey, *vice* Rowland Maylard, deceased, whom the writer in like manner appointed to the same office by virtue of stat. 37 Hen. VIII. Sir William is desired to aid and assist the new Clerk of the Peace.

4 December, 1594. Letter from John Wolley to his father-in-law Sir William More, knt., Lawrence Stoughton, esq., and Nicholas Saunders, esq. Appointing the said three gentlemen to enquire into and arrange the controversy between Thomas Bennet and Anthonye Cowper touching an annuity.

14 December, 1594. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to Sir William More, knt. Requiring Sir William, as the writer's deputy-custos rotulorum, to deliver to Frances Joye, the newly appointed Clerk of the Peace for co. Surrey, all rolls and writings needful to him for the performance of the duties of the said office.

17 December, 1594. Letter (signed, W. Howard) to Sir William More, knt., and the other Justices of the Peace, co. Surrey. Touching the recent appointment to "the clerkshipp of the peace." Mention is made of the Lord Keeper's opinion "that the guyfte of this "office did whollie and absolutelie belonge vnto my "brother, and that her Majesties patent vnto the other "cannot be good, which the Lord Keeper offered to "make manifest vnto the counsaile on either side."

19 December, 1594. Letter from Sir John Puckeringe, knt., Lord Keeper, to Sir William More, knt. Acknowledging the receipt of a present and remembrances from Sir William, whose daughter also and her husband have gratified the writer with a similar compliment.

21 December, 1594. Letter from J. Wolley to Sir William More. Touching the Lord Admiral's action in the matter of Mr. Austen and the clerkship of the peace, and the way in which the writer debated the matter with his lordship.

21 December, 1594. Letter from lady Southampton to Sir William More, knt. In behalf of Christopher Buckle (appointed by the writer, at her cousin Hauile's nomination, to be the underkeeper of Dogmanfield Parke) who would fain retain the good opinion of his former master, Sir William More.

1594. Letter from Thomas Edwardes, at the court, to Lady Wolley, at Loseley, in attendance on her father in a sudden and severe illness. "I recommended youre "dewtey and service to the Right Hon. the Countesse "of Warwycke, who at that instante wyllde me to "certefye you, what a carefull respect her majestie helde "for the recovery of that good knyghte your father." The queen wishes Lady Wolley to remain with her father till he is perfectly recovered, and to inform her from time to time of his progress. Had not Lady Wolley anticipated the royal concern by going so quickly to her father, the queen would have sent Mr. Wyllyame Howarde to visit the invalid. "Your honorable frendes "the lady Warwick, the lady Comberlande, and lady "Veare have them recommended to your ladyship."

1594. Rough draft (not dated), in Sir William More's handwriting, of a letter written by him to the Lord Admiral respecting lord Buckhurst's appointment to vice-admiralty of co. Sussex. "I made," says the writer, "Mr. George Ryman my deputy in that place, as may "apere by an instrument of deputacioun remaynyng in "the hands of his brother, whom I also assygnd to "suply in his absence the place; I neuer geuyng my "consent that he should take your lordship's patent in "his owne name, neither did I euer here before this "present that he so did."

4 January 1595. Letter from Lords of the Council to Justices of the Peace for co. Surrey. Acknowledging the said justices' diligence in making provisions for her

majesty's navy; and ordering the delivery of money to Bartholomey Skott and Dupper.

9 January, 1595. Letter from lord Hunsdon to Sir William More, knt. After my hartie commendacions. Whereas I have had by her Majesties sufferance Arrundell Howse to put in my armour and other stuffe that I have: It is now so fallen out, as by the death of the Earle of Arrundell, to be part of my ladyes joynture, whose means presentlie to come to yt her selfe, and therbie I am forced to seek for somme other place to laye my taffe in. And understanding that you have allredie parted with part of your howse to somme that means to make a playe howse of yt: And also hearing that you meane to lett or sell youre other howse, whiche once I had also; Theis are hartelie to pray and desyer you, that I may have yt at your hand, giving for yt either as much rent, or otherwise as anie other shall doe, and rather more; And if yt be for Rent, you shall have sufficient Bondes and shurties, as yourselfe shalbe satisfied withall, both for rent, and keeping of yt in sufficient reparacions. Wherein as you shall doe me a verie singular pleasure at this tyme, so shall you find me allwayes readie to requite yt both to both you or anie of you to the uttarmost of my power. So praing you of answere by this berer, I commyt you to the Almightye. Somerset Howse this ixth of Januarii 1595.

Your verie louing Frynde

J. HUNSDON.

11 January 1595. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to Sir William More, knight, and George More, esq. Begging them to ascertain the truth of the case between the writer's servant Henry Rawson and one—Mustione who appears from Henry Rawson's statement to have defrauded the said Henry by taking 20*l*. of him in full payment of a sum raised on mortgage of a lease, and then withholding the lease which the said Mustione was bound to surrender on the said payment.

12 January, 1596. Letter from Thomas bishop of Winchester to Sir William More, knt. Touching the lord "Montecuts" claim to "the fishinge of the river "of Frensham."

4 February 1595. Indenture between Sir William More of Loseley, co. Surrey, knight, and James Burbage (or Burbadge) of Hollowell, co. Middlesex, gentlemen; whereby the former conveys to the said James Burbage and his heirs &c. for ever, and the latter acquires possession of—

(1) "All those seaven greate upper Romes as they are "nowe devided being all vpon one flower, and sometyme "being one greate and entire rome with the roufe over "the same covered with lead, . . . and also all "that great paire of wyndinge staires with the staire- "case therevnto belonging, which leadeth upp vnto "the same seaven greate upper romes oute of the greate "yarde there, which doth lye next vnto the Pipe Office, "which seaven greate upper romes were late in the "tenure or occupacioun of William De Lawne, doctour "of phisicke or of his assigns, and are scituate lyenge "and beinge within the precincte of the late Blacke- "fryers Preachers nere Ludgate in London."—(2) "Also "all those romes and lodgings with the kitchen there- "vnto adioynning called the Middle Romes or Middle "stories late being in the tenure or occupacioun of "Rocco Bonnetto and now being in the tenure or occu- "pacioun of Thomas Buskett gentleman . . . which "said middle romes or middle stories do extend in "length Southwarde to a parte of the house of Sir "George Cary knight . . . together also with the "dore and entry which do lye nexte vnto the gate "entering into the house of the said Sir George Cary, "and vsed to and from the said Middle romes or middle "stories oute of a lane or way leading vnto the house "of Sir George Cary."—(3) "And also all those two "upper romes or chambers with a little buttry at the "north ende of the said seaven great upper romes and "our the west side thereof nowe being in the occupa- "cioun of Charles Bradshaw," together with other "rooms and chambers adjoining, and "also all that litle "yarde or peice of voide ground with the bricke wall "therevnto belonging, lyenge and being next the "Queene's high-way leadinge vnto the ryver of Thames, "wherein an olde pryvie now standeth as the same is "nowe enclosed with the same bricke wall and with a "pale, next adjoining to the house of the said Sir "William More nowe in thoccupacioun of the Right "Honourable the lord Cobham on este parte, and "the street leadinge to the Thames there on the west "parte, and the said yarde next the said Pipe office on "the South part, and the house of the said Lorde Cob- "ham on the north parte." Further, Sir William More conveys to "James Burbage and his heires and

W. M.
OLYNEUX,
Esq.

W. M.
MOLYNEUX,
Esq.

" assigns forever free and quiet ingress egress and regres to and from the strete or waye leadinge from Ludgate unto the Thames over vppon and thirugh the saide great yarde next the said Pipe Office." The consideration for this conveyance is the sum of 60*l*. (six hundred pounds) paid by James Burbage to Sir William More. Signed by the purchaser " James Burbadge."

15 February 1595. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to Sir William More, knt. Accompanying a writ from the lord keeper to the writer.

20 February 1596. Commission signed by Lords of the Council to George Moore, esq., to be collector of the loan, co. Surrey, for her majesty's use.

11 March, 1595. Letter from lord Burghley to Sir George More, knt. With instructions that notice must be given to certain lenders of a loan to her majesty's use, in co. Surrey, of the postponement of repayment of the said loan for six months in addition to the six months of an already notified postponement.

23 March, 1595. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to his deputy-lieutenants of co. Surrey. Announcing that the writer has appointed Mr. George More to act as an especial assistant to the said deputies of the lieutenancy co. Surrey; in consideration of the official duties which so often withdraw the writer's brother William Howard from the shire, and of the growing infirmity of Sir William More, who is less capable of official labour than formerly, and of the " private occasions" which too often lure Sir Thomas Browne from the duties which have no strong attractions for him.

23 March, 1595. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to George More, esq. Declining with cordial courtesy Mr. More's offer to accompany the writer to sea; his lordship's decision in this matter having the approval of her majesty, who, knowing Mr. More's merits as a " justicer," and bearing in mind his father's growing infirmities, is unwilling that Surrey should lose so efficient a magistrate at a critical moment. Mr. More is further urged to take office as " an espetiall asistant" of " the former deputy-lieutenants" of the same shire.

24 March, 1596. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to Sir William More, knt. For the prompt delivery to Messrs. Quarles and Darell of the " baken," required of the county of Surrey for the victualling of her majesty's navy; it being found impossible to buy the same in other counties, as they have likewise been ordered to provide " baken" for the same purpose.

31 March, 1595. Letter from J. Wolley to his father-in-law Sir William More, knt., and Lawrence Stoughton and Nicholas Saunders, esqs. Touching the dispute between Thomas Bennet and Anthony Cowper about an annuity out of Bray's Lands in Chobham.

31 March, 1595. Letter from Sir John Wolley, knt., to Sir William More, knt. Reporting what has passed between the writer and the Lord Admiral with respect to his lordship's appointment of a vice-admiral of co. Sussex, *vice* captain Ryman deceased, over the head of Sir William who, it seems, never conceived of himself as relinquishing all title to the same vice-admiralty, when arranging that captain Ryman should have the office for his life. The writer thinks the Lord Admiral (who is well affected to Sir William) will speak on the matter to lord Buckhurst, the recently appointed vice-admiral.

1 April, 1595. Receipt of " Capten Jefferie Dutton " muster-master of 1600 selected men deduced into " bandes in the county of Surrey," in part payment of a larger sum to be levied within the said shire to compensate the said Captain Dutton and his lieutenant, Edward Hide, for their pains in mustering and training the said soldiers between the present date and 17 October next.

4 April, 1595. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to his deputy-lieutenants of co. Surrey. For the recovery of certain deserters from the company of men recently levied to go to the Low Countries with Sir Francis Vere, who, instead of prosecuting them by law to death for their said offence, would rather " reclayne them " and instructe them in the discipline of war." On being captured the deserters, named in an accompanying list, are to be delivered to Captain Bagnoll, who will forthwith conduct them to Sir Francis Veare.

7 April, 1595. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to Mr. George More, Mr. Robert Levesey, Mr. Serjeant Owinstead, and Mr. William Gaynsford, esquires. Appointing the four said gentlemen to act as arbitrators for a final settlement of the controversies betwixt Richard Bostocke and William Foster, esquires.

7 May, 37 Elizabeth. Patent of the grant, during pleasure, to Elizabeth viscount Mountague of the office of Steward of the manor and hundred of Godaiming.

26 May, 1595. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Sheriff and Custos Rotulorum co. Surrey. Directing in consideration of the dearth and high price of corn, and the distress of the poor in the shire) that contributions be levied from the richer folk, wherewith to buy corn that may be sold at reasonably low rates to the indigent.

8 June, 1595. Copy of a letter, addressed under Queen Elizabeth's sign-manual and signet to the lieutenant of Surrey. For a levy of horsemen for service in Ireland.

10 June, 1595. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to Sir William More, knt. Begging Sir William to use his influence with his kinswoman Mrs. Hull, widow of the late Gyles Hull, so that she may cease from hindering the executors of the writer's grandfather from " avoiding " a certaine myne lyinge at Hambleden," which the writer's said ancestor bought of the said Gyles Hull.

14 June, 1595. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to Sir William More, knt., one of the writer's deputy-lieutenants for co. Surrey. Instructing Sir William to forward to the writer all letters and commissions of her majesty and her council (for levies of man and other matters to be done in the said lieutenancy) not yet delivered to his hand; keeping copies of the same for his own use and the information of the other deputy-lieutenants.

14 June, 1595. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to his deputy-lieutenants of co. Surrey. About a levy of horsemen.

22 July, 1595. Collection of scriptural sentiments against the king of Spain, the Duke of Alva, the Jesuits, and the leaders of the Spanish party. Addressed by George Bohn to Mr. George Moore at Loseley.

July, 1595. Letter from Lord Keeper Puckering to Sir William More, knt. Begging Sir William to send a promised buck to the writer at the house of one Mr. Puckering of Crutchet Fryers by 14th of August.

3 August, 1595. Letter from Sir John Fortescue to Sir William More, knt. Respecting the opposition and hindrance offered by one Robert Connell of Chittingfold, co. Surrey, yeoman, to Hughe Ridley, woodman, who has her majesty's warrant to fell certain timber in the hundred of Godleyman in the said county.

17 August, 1595. Copy of letter from Lords of the Council to the lord high admiral, the Lieutenant of co. Surrey. Ordering " a viewe to be taken as well of the " foote-bandes as of the horse in that countie." Dated from Greenwich.

28 August, 1595. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to his deputy-lieutenants of co. Surrey. Touching the musters to be taken in the shire.

6 September, 1595. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to his deputy-lieutenants of co. Surrey. Announcing that the Privy Council has recommended Captain Dutton to be appointed, with reasonable payment for his services from the shire, to train and lead the horse and foot thereof.

6 September, 1595. Copy of a letter from Lords of the Council to the Lieutenant of the county of Surrey. Ordering a muster and view of the horse and foot of the county; and recommending that " Capten Jeffrey " Dutton, being a man that hath bene exercised in the " warres and well hable to direct all sortes of soldiours " and officers of bandes how to serve and vse their " armour and weapons," be appointed on proper terms to drill the soldiers of the shire. Dated from Nonsuch.

15 September, 1595. Letter from Lord Keeper Puckering to Sir William More, knt. Thanking Sir William for " the good veneson " which arrived in London opportunely.

16 September, 1595. Copy of a letter from Lords of the Council to the Lord High Admiral, the lieutenant of co. Surrey. Postponing to 20th October the time for the return of the certificate respecting the musters of the said shire; and insisting that Londoners, resident in same county, contribute to the military service thereof, in accordance with previous orders. Dated from Nonsuch.

16 September, 1595. Letter from Elizabeth (lady) Wolley to her father Sir William More at Loseley. After reporting the Queen's regret at Sir William's speedy return from the court to Loseley, the writer adds, " Yesternyght in the eveninge her majestie went " abroade a-hawkyng, and Sir Robert Cycill's hawke " killed three partryches, whiche he presented the " queene with, and my self being in place her majestie " gaue them me, withe expresse charge, that I should " send them to you this daye againe dyner, desyringe " you to eate them for her sake. Since Sir Robert " Cycill begged them of me, which I could not deny

W. M.
MOLYNE
Esq.

W. M.
LYNEUX,
Esq.

"him of. I haue sent this messenger of purpose to you. prayinge you to take knowledge of the receypte of the partryches, and to certifie you of this her Majesties greate care of you . . . She hath commanded me to send for my sonne, notwithstanding if yt shall please her to forgett yt, I meane to forgett also to send for him. In the mean tyme I praie you to gyve charge that he maye practise his frenche, for feare her Majestie shall call to me for him againe." (*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

16 September, 1595. Letter from Lords of the Council to the High Sheriff and Justices of the Peace of co. Surrey. A requisition of "c quarters of wheate, c of porkes, and c fletches of bacon," to be provided by the said county for the victualling of her majesty's navy, and delivered to her "majesties housholde servauntes and officers James Quarles and Marmaduke Darrell, esq., surveighors generall for the victuals of the said navie."

21 September, 1595. Copy of a letter from Lords of the Council to the Lord High Admiral, lieutenant of co. Surrey. A repetition of the letter from the council to the same lord, dated 16th instant.

24 September, 1595. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to Sir William More, knt. Begging Sir William to enquire into the "abuses offered by one Thomas Berryman" to "Rowden keeper of Burchatt walke," and to meet out proper punishment to the offender.

28 September, 1595. Letter from Lords of the council to Sir William More, and other magistrates of Surrey Ordering the said justices to enforce the laws against the forestallers, engrossers and regrators of the markets of the county.

29 September, 1595. Letter from Lords of the Council to the magistrates of the county of Surrey. Ordering the said magistrates to refrain from licensing persons to buy and sell poultry, butter, and eggs, in the said co.; as the excessive number of such persons occasions exorbitant prices and hinders the queen's purveyors.

6 October, 1595. Letter from Mr. Hampden Poulet to his brother-in-law George More, esq. About payment for a sale of timber.

22 October, 1595. Letter from the Lieutenant of the co. of Surrey to Sir William More, knight, and Lawrence Stoughton, esq. Appointing them to enquire respecting recent disorderly hunting in Guildford Park.

23 October, 1595. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to his deputy-lieutenants of co. Surrey. Containing the following commissions to companies, viz., "David Wodroff esquier to be capitaine of the pistoleers, William Marche gent. to be capitaine of a foote company, . . . Brend of Moulsey, gent., capitaine of petronelles, . . . Allet of Sandersted, gent., capitaine of a foote company, and — Haines of Chisington, gent., capitaine of a foote company."

26 October, 1595. Letter from lords of the council to the magistrates for the co. of Surrey. For the restraint and correction of the forestallers and regrators who maintain the exorbitant prices of corn in the said county.

27 October, 1595. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to his deputy-lieutenants of co. Surrey. Appointing Robert Assheton of Farnham to be a captain of a foot-company *vice* Wylliam March, for whom the writer has other employment.

30 October, 1595. Letter from Charles Mountague to Sir William More, knt. For a settlement by arbitration of a controversy touching the estate of Nicholas Yeoman of Portesmouth who, at his death some ten years since, left two sons, Nathaniel and Henry, and a daughter.

30 October, 1595. Letter from Lord Howard of Effingham to his deputy-lieutenants of co. Surrey. Appointing Mr. Compton of Goddalmyn to be captain of a company of horse, in the place of Mr. David Woodruff who cannot command the same without serious hindrance to his private affairs.

5 November, 1595. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to his deputy-lieutenants of co. Surrey. For the discharging, till further notice, "of the watches of all beacons" in the shire, which service of "watchinge beacons is verie chargeable vnto the inhabitantes of that countie."

5 November, 1595. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to his deputy-lieutenants of co. Surrey. Ordering that the two decayed bands of soldiers furnished by the borough of Southwark, and part of Brixton, be drawn into one band, and the command thereof be given to the writer's servant Thomas Gardiner; it being impossible for the said places to supply the vacancies of the two bands, as most of their wealthiest inhabitants are dead or gone.

9 November, 1595. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Lord High Admiral, the lieutenant of co. Surrey. For discharging, till further notice, the Beacon Watches of the said shire; and for a choice of men to wear the armour and weapons, pertaining to the clergy of the county, it having been ordered that "diners of the clergy that are of liability are to furnish horse and footmen according to the dignities and livings they holde in the severall counties of the realm, as they did in 1588."

12 November, 1595. Letter from lord Windesor to Sir William More, knt. In behalf of one Lusser, who is surcharged to furnish part of a musket, which was delivered to the custody of one Peto, who has lost the same.—Also, another letter (dated 18 February —) on the same subject, by the same writer to the same person.

17 November, 1595. Letter from the marquis of Winchester to the Lord Admiral, the lieutenant of co. Surrey. Begging that the writer's servant, Thomas Compton, gent., may be excused from taking charge of a trained band in the said shire.

21 November, 1595. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to his deputy-lieutenants of co. Surrey. Ordering that Mr. Compton be excused from taking charge of a trained band, the marquis of Winchester having certified that the said gentleman is his servant, dwells out of the said shire, and is employed in her majesty's service under his (the marquis's) lieutenancy.

22 November, 1595. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to Sir William More, knt., one of the writer's deputy-lieutenants of co. Surrey. Ordering indignantly that Mr. Compton be charged upon his duty and allegiance to her majesty to take command of a trained company in the said shire; the writer having ascertained the frivolous nature of the grounds on which he has asked to be excused from the service.

4 February, 1596. Summons to Sir William More, of Loseley, from the Lords of the Council, to appear before them in person or by attorney as soon as possible, to reply to the petition of the inhabitants of the Blackfriars concerning his obligation to "reedifie their ruyned church and decayed bridge."

12 March, 1596. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to Sir William More, knt., and William Morgan, esq., magistrates for co. Surrey. Asking for information respecting a robbery which Richard Cowper and William Holte, two of the writer's servants, are suspected to have committed. Dated from the writer's house at Chelsey.

18 March, 1596. Letter (imperfect) from lord Howard of Effingham to Sir William More, knt. Touching a robbery, which Sir William is requested to inquire into.

9 April, 1596. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham, lieutenant of Surrey, to Sir Francis Carewe and Sir William More, knts., deputy-lieutenants of the same co. Touching the selection of the five hundred men appointed to be levied in the county, and sent to Dover. Dated at Greenewich.

11 April, 1596. Letter from Lords of the Council to Sir William Moore and Sir Frances Carewe, deputy-lieutenants of the co. of Surrey. Urging promptitude in levying five hundred men in the said county for the relief of Calais. The men are to be "sent to Gravesend and so to Dover, under the chardge and conduct of Sir Richard Wingfield knt. to be there on Monday night next."

26 July, 1596. Copy of a letter from Lords of the Council to the deputy-lieutenants co. Surrey. Touching the equipment, &c. of fifty able men to be levied in the said shire and to be embarked at the port of London on 15 August next, for "the cautionary towne of Flushing in Zelland to fill vp the bands there." For conduct money the men are to be allowed viii d. a-day each for seven days.

26 July, 1596. Letter from lords of the council to Mr. William Howard, Sir William Moore and other deputy-lieutenants of co. Surrey. About the levying and equipment of fifty "able and serviceable men within the county of Surrey to be sent to the cautionary Towne of Flushing in Zelande to fill vpp the bands there."

3 August, 1596. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Sheriff and Justices of co. Surrey. Enjoining the said magistrates to enforce the laws against forestallers and regrators, to prevent greedy buyers from buying large stores of corn at farmers' houses instead of in open market, and to compel holders of corn to vend weekly in the markets nearest to them a due proportion of their corn at fair rates. The justices are further instructed to be present at the markets near their dwellings, so that they may assist the poor to buy food at moderate rates, by ordering sellers to lower their prices to the capacities

W. M.
MOLYNEUX,
Esq.

W. M.
MOLYNEUX
Esq.

of indigent purchasers. The Lords of the Council, in case a merchant should refuse to sell at the required prices, evened out the stag skins to "cause the said skins to be distributed equally to the poorer sort." And thus sold them for an "expyne against your order, you shall . . . cause it that shall refuse to obey your order to pay in this to manaye without any delay, for they shall content themselves to your said orders."

10 August, 1596. Letter from Thomas lord Lawarr to Sir William More, knt. Begging Sir William, in consideration of the scarcity of game, to forbear to demand the stag for which his "warrant is out." From the Holt.

20 August, 1596. Letter from Thomas lord Lawarr to Sir William More, knt. Entreating Sir William to forbear to demand a buck as he has already forborne to demand a stagge, out of regard to the scarcity of game. From the Holte.

30 August, 1596. Letter from Sir John Fortescue, knt., appointing Sir William More, knt., and others, to enquire respecting the matter of variance between John Jefferson, Richard Perier, Thomas Chrismas and others.

15 September, 1596. Warrant, under the Queen's sign-manual and signet, to Lord Howard of Effingham, lieutenant of co. Surrey, to levy one hundred men in the said shire to serve as foot soldiers for the defence of Boulogne and her highness's interests in France, "forasmuch as yt appeareth that vpon the wyunninge of the Towne of Calais by the forces of the kinge of Spaine, ther is a further intencion in the said kinge to enterprize the takinge alsoe of the towne of Bullen and other maritime places in Fraunce adjoyninge vpon the narrowe seas opposite to our countries." Dated from Greenwich.

20 September, 1596. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Lord High Admiral of England, lieutenant of co. Surrey. Touching the equipment of and allowances to the hundred foot-soldiers, now being levied in the said shire for the defence of Boulogne, who are to be delivered at farthest on 1 Oct. next "vnto Sir Tho. Baskerville, being a gentleman of good experience and approved service in the warres and a colonell in this service, who is to have the charge and conduct of them, or to his lieutenant coming to your lordship in his captains behalfe; to be ledd by either of them to the Poort of Rye, there to be imbarqued for their passage over the seas."

20 September, 1596. Letter from lords of the council to the lord-lieutenant of the co. of Surrey. Directing him to furnish soldiers for her majesty's service.

22 September, 1596. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to his deputy-lieutenants of co. Surrey. For the execution of the orders of her majesty's letter, of 15th inst., for a levy of a hundred soldiers for service in France.

23 September, 1596. Letter from Sir Robert Cecyll to the Lord High Admiral, the lieutenant of co. Surrey. Directing that the hundred men, now being levied in the said shire for service in France, be embarked at London on the 6th Oct. at London (instead of at Rye on 1st Oct.), together with the soldiers levied in the city of London, and the cos. Middlesex, Hartfordshire and Kent.

10 October, 1596. Letter from Fr. Burgh to Sir William More, knt. Begging Sir William to enquire into the dishonest action of one Thomas Bowbroke, of the parish of Frynsom, who was hired by one Robert Steward to make into coal certain wood, provided and paid for with the writer's money by the said Robert, in Henley Wood in the parish of Frynsom.

21 October, 1596. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to his deputy-lieutenants of co. Surrey. Touching musters of, and the appointment of captains to, the trained forces of the county.

31 October 1596. Copy of a letter from Lords of the Council to the Lord High Admirall of England, her majesties lieutenant of the countie of Surrey. Giving orders for preparations to resist and defeat the king of Spain. Dated at Richmond.

31 October 1596. Copy of a letter from Lords of the Council to the Lord High Admirall, the lieutenant of co. Surrey. For the execution of the orders contained in a letter of November last for calling out the strength of the shire, and for sending three thousand of its men to the lieutenants of cos. Kent and Southampton: and for the continuance or renewal of the watchinge of beacons in the said shire, "the queen's majesty being credibly informed that the kinge of Spaigne, moved with the shame and disgrace done him in his owne kingdome by her majesty's late army in the enterprize at Cales

" hath resolved to take some speedie revenge by attemptinge to doe the like vpon this realme."

1 November, 1596. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to his deputy-lieutenants of co. Surrey. For the execution of the orders contained in the letter, dated 31 October 1596, of the Privy Council, for the defence of the country against the Spaniards.

6 November, 1696. Copy of a letter from Lords of the Council to the Lord High Admirall, the lieutenant of co. Surrey. For mustering and arreyding the force of the shire, to resist the Spaniards' intended invasion of the country.

7 November, 1596. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to his deputy-lieutenants of co. Surrey. Touching orders of the council for mustering and calling out the strength so the shire, and for seizing the horses and armour of the recusants of the county; the armour to be stored in a convenient place of security, and the horses kept at their owners' charges.

3 December, 1596. Letter from Thomas lord Lawarr to Sir William More, knt. So imperfect that its purport is no longer discernible.

12 December, 1596. Letter, dated at Whitehall, from Lords of the Council to the magistrates of co. Surrey, with orders to restrain the common wasteful use of malt in brewing "beer of greater strength in this tyme of scarcety than was vsed in other tymes, when mault was good cheape."

17 January, 1597. Letter from Lords of the Council to the earl of Nottingham, lord high admiral and lieutenant of co. Surrey. Touching the arrangements made for the restoration to the said shire of the arms it provided for the soldiers sent out of Surrey last year "vnder the commandment of the Earle of Essex then her Majesties Generall in the voyadge to Spayne."

23 February, 1597. Writ, under the sign-manual of Queen Elizabeth, addressed to Sir George Moore, knt., collector of the loan, co. Surrey. Deferring for six months the promised payment of the loan. Dated at Westminster.

29 April, 39 Elizabeth. Two copies of a letter addressed, under the Queen's signet and sign-manual, to lord Howard of Effingham, lieutenant of co. Surrey, for raising and equipping one hundred and fifty soldiers in the said shire for the defence of the realm.

9 May, 1597. Copy of a letter of Lords of the Council to the Lieutenant of co. Surrey. For a levy of one hundred and fifty choice men in the said shire, to serve as soldiers under the command of Mr. Oliver St. Johns. —Also, on the same paper, a copy of the same lord lieutenant's letter to his deputy-lieutenants of the said co.; for the prompt execution of the requirements of the Privy Council in that matter.

9 May, 1597. Copy of a letter from Lords of the Council to the Lord High Admirall, the lieutenant of co. Surrey. For raising and training one hundred and fifty soldiers for the queen's service in the said shire.—Also, copy of the said lord-lieutenant's letter to his deputy-lieutenants of the said shire, touching the requirements of the same letter from the Privy Council.

11 May, 1597. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham, lieutenant of co. Surrey, to his deputy-lieutenants of the same shire. For the execution of the orders of two enclosed letters from the Privy Council.

15 May, 1597. Letter from Lords of the Council to the magistrates of Surrey. Touching the excessive prices of grain, and measures for reducing the same.

27 May, 1597. Letter of Ol. St. John to Sir William More, knt., at Loseley. Begging that the writer may be forthwith furnished with all things requisite for the equipment of his company of soldiers, who are appointed to embark at the latest on the 12th of next month. Sir William is advertised "that xiiid. aday is agreed vpon for each of the soldiers duringe the tyme of their trayninge."

30 May, 1597. Copy of a letter from Lords of the Council to the Lord-Lieutenant of co. Surrey. Touching the levying and equipment of one hundred and fifty soldiers in the said shire for her majesty's service, wheresoever she may require them, under the command of Mr. Oliver St. Johns a gentleman of a very good experience in marciall afayres."

2 June, 1597. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to Sirs William More and Francis Carewe, knts., two of his deputy-lieutenants of co. Surrey. Touching the levy of men now being raised in the shire to serve under the writer's "cosen St. John."

3 June, 1597. Letter from Sir Robert Cecyll to Sir William More, knt. Announcing the committal of a prisoner, and the writer's approval of Sir Robert's action.

W. M.
MOLYNEUX
Esq.

W. M.
OLYNEUX,
Esq.

16 July, 37 Elizabeth. Rough draft of the indenture, of the aforegiven date, whereby Sir William Brouncker of Stook, co. Wiltes, and Symon Noble of Church-hill, co. Surrey, sold and conveyed all their right in the office of keeper of the park of Whitley, co. Surrey, and in the herbage and pannage of the said park, to the Rt. Hon. Sir John Wolley of Pyrdford co. Surrey, knt., chancellor of the most noble order of the Garter, and one of her highness's most honorable Privy Council.

18 July, 1597. Letter from Lords of the Council to Sir William More, knt., and the other deputy-lieutenants of co. Surrey. For the suitable clothing and equipment of the fifty masterless men ordered to be sent from Surrey to Brydewell, thence to be shipped from the port of London for service in Pyccardy.

8 August, 1597. Letter from Tobie, bishop of Durham, to Sir William More, knt. Expressing the writer's satisfaction with Sir William's godly zeal for religion, and his conscientious care for justice, "which doth argue," the writer continues, "that he that beganne the good work in you, doth and will continue it to the daie of Christ, as it becometh me to judge of you, because I have you, as the apostle saith, in my heart, being companions together of grace through the Gospell." Dated "at Stockton the house of my pilgrimage," amidst the scourges of penurie and pestilence, god's "great judgements for oure synnes."

25 August, 1597. Letter from Lord Howard of Effingham to Sir William More, knt. Announcing the writer's design that his son, Sir William Howard, shall "stand to be the knyght of the shire for Surrey against this next parliament."

27 August, 1597. Letter from Lords of the Council to the magistrates of co. Surrey. For the restraint and punishment of the forestallers, engrossers, and regrators of the markets of the county.

27 October, 1597. Letter from Lords of the Council to the lieutenant and deputy-lieutenants co. Surrey. Calling out the forces of the county, an hostile navy and army having been discovered on their way for this country.

30 December, 1597. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord High Admiral, lieutenant of Surrey. Touching a levy in co. Surrey of one hundred and fifty soldiers for the queen's service; with respect to which levy there had been sent by the Council to the Lord Admiral "Mr Oliver Saint John a gentleman of very good experience in martial affairs."

— October, 1597. Letter from the earl of Nottingham to Sir William More, knt. Recommending the writer's second son Charles to be knight of the shire, instead of his elder brother who can no longer serve the county of Surrey in that capacity, "through the title of honour which by my late creation is fallen on him."

29 November, 40 Elizabeth. Warrant, under the Queen's signet and sign-manual to the earl of Nottingham, lieutenant of co. Surrey, to raise and arm a hundred choice men for service in the Low Countries, whence her majesty has been constrained to move 2,000 veterans to Ireland, to restore order in that island.

22 December, 1597. Letter from Lords of the Council to George Moore, esq., collector of the loan for her majesty's use, co. Surrey. "Whereas wee doe vnderstand that there are divers persons inhabiting within that countye that doe refuse to paye the severalle sommes required of them by waye of loane by her majesties privie seale, We doe mervaile to fynde suche backwardnes in any consideringe euery of those whose names were certified are knowne to be men of good sufficiency. These shalbe therefore to require you to call all the saide parties before you that shall refuse to pay those sommes, and to require them without further delaye to paye those severall sommes required of them. Wherein if they or any of them shall persist in this vndutifull sorte to delaye the payment of the same, then you shall take good bondes of them to her Majesties vse to answere that their obstinate refusall before vs." Dated from Whitehall.

1597-8. A tract entitled "An Apologie of the Earle of Essex against thoes which falsely and maliciously takes him to be the only hinderance of the peace and quiet of this country." By Roger Williams.

1597. The Pedigree of Molineux, a family descended from William le Molineux, a Norman knight who entered England in the personal service of William the Conqueror. Drawn and Exemplified by Sir William Dethick, Garter King of Arms, whose signature appears at the foot of the record.

1 September, 1597. Inventory of the goods, chattels, and household stuff of Thomas Key, clerk, deceased, late parson of the parish church of St. Nicholas in Guldeford, co. Surrey.

W. M.
OLYNEUX,
Esq.

10 September, 39 Elizabeth. Rough draft of the indenture, made between "the Ladye Elizabeth Woolley, widowe one of the ladies of her Majesties privie chamber on thone part, and George More of Loseley" co. Surrey, esq., on the other part: whereby the said Elizabeth conveyed to the said George, his heirs and assigns, her manors of Burgham and Wissheley, co. Surrey, together with all her manors, lands, &c. &c. in Pirforde, co. Surrey, in trust to her use during her life, and after her death to the use of her son and heir apparent Francis Wolley and his lawful heirs.

20 September, 1597. Letter from lady Buckehurst to Sir William More, knt. In behalf of a gentlewoman who is in trouble with the magistrate and his son.

6 January, 1598. Letter from William earl of Derby to Sir William More, knt. Begging that Henry Woodes of Chobham may be excused from serving as a soldier in co. Surrey, as he is the personal servant of the writer, who is about to journey to Ireland.

28 January, 1598. Letter (signed, Ro. Northampton, W. Knollys, Hen. Cocke, Barth^m Fouke, Richard Brown) to the Justices of the Peace, co. Surrey. For the delivery of the county's "whole composition pultrey for the one and forteth yere of her majesties raigne" to the hands of "Robert Warden her majesties yeoman-purveyor for composition pultrey at her Highnes storehouse within Byshopsgate London."

21 March, 1598. Warrant, addressed under her Majesty's signet and sign-manual to the earl of Nottingham, lieutenant of co. Surrey, to raise a rate of money in the said county for the queen's use in lieu of a levy of thirty equipt soldiers for service in Ireland, the sum so raised to amount to 90*l*., at the rate of 3*l*. for each soldier not required of the county. "Wherefore," the warrant runs, "we are pleased to spare them of the charge and trouble of levy and setting out of men, and only to requyre a rate in money, lesse then the charge would be to them in furnyishing men, that is to say three pounds for each man." Dated from Richmond.

22 March, 1598. Letter from Lords of the Council to the earl of Nottingham, and his deputy-lieutenants of co. Surrey. Remitting the obligation to raise the thirty men appointed by letters, dated 21st inst., to be levied in the said shire for service in Ireland, but requiring a sum of money at the rate of three pounds on each of the thirty men, i.e. a contribution of 90*l*.

23 March, 1598. Letter from the earl of Nottingham, lieutenant of co. Surrey, to his deputy-lieutenants and to the Justices of the Peace of the said shire. Announcing the remission of the order for thirty soldiers to be levied in the said county, and the substitution of a requirement of money, to the sum of 90*l*.

29 March, 1598. Letter from Lords of the Council to the sheriff and magistrates of co. Surrey. For the due execution of the laws for the relief of the poor and of maimed soldiers, and for the punishment of vagabonds and rogues.

— April, 1598. Letter from the earl of Nottingham to Sir William and Sir George More, knts. Thanking the said knights for their action in respect to the commission of sewers in co. Surrey.

20 May, 1598. Letter from Sir Walter Raleigh to Sir W. More and others, magistrates of Surrey. Begging that the writer may be certified as to the justice of the grounds on which one Edward Owens vexes with litigation Robert Sharpe "one of her highnes servauntes of my band."

26 May, 1598. Letter from G. lord Hunsdon to Sir William More, knt., and others, magistrates of Surrey. Begging the magistrates to stay the vexatious litigation by which Edward Owen and one Skeers molest the letter's bearer, Robert Sharpe.

3 July, 1598. Letter from W. Howard esq. to Sir William More, knt., and others, magistrates of Surrey. Begging the said magistrates to give a licence to keep an inn in Croydon to the writer's servant, Richard Wood of Croydon.

3 July, 1598. Letter from Thomas, bishop of Winchester, to Sir William More, knt. About a highway robbery, committed on the bearer of the letter, a gentleman.

6 July, 1598. Letter from Thomas, bishop of Winchester, to Sir William Moore, knt. Begging for information respecting a vagrant and mendicant person, named John Slater or Thomas Edmondes, who represents himself to have received holy orders from the bishop's predecessor, bishop Cooper, and to have filled the parsonage of East Compton, at Sir William's presentation.

W. M.
MOLYNEUX,
Esq.

8 July, 1598. Letter from the earl of Nottingham to Sir William More, knt., at Lowsley. About the late killing of "red deane in Windsor Forreste."

16 July, 1598. Letter from the earl of Nottingham to Sir William More, knt. About the enquiry after certain unlawful hunters.

16 July, 1598. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Lord High Admiral, lieutenant of co. Surrey. Requiring two horsemen from the said shire for service against the rebels in Ireland.

22 October, 1598. Warrant, dated at Whitehall, from Sir Robert Cecyll, for the arrest and speedy conveyance to Whitehall of Raphe Browne, clerk, minister of Hambleton, co. Surrey.

26 October, 1598. Letter from the earl of Nottingham to his deputy-lieutenants of co. Surrey. Announcing that the writer has appointed William Washeborne to be muster-master of the trained bands of the shire, in the place of Captain Dutten who is serving in Ireland.

15 November, 1598. Letter from lord keeper Egerton to Sir William and Sir George More, knights. Touching the petition of Isabell Bewtrel who complains that she is vexed with groundless litigation by Edward Owen.

22 December, 1598. Letter from Lords of the Council to the earl of Nottingham, lieutenant of co. Surrey. For a levy of 100 able and choice men in the said shire, not vagrants of the baser sort, to serve as soldiers in the Low Countries, whence her majesty is compelled by the general defection of Ireland to draw 2,000 veterans, to serve and restore order in that country.

23 December, 1598. Letter from the earl of Nottingham to his deputy-lieutenants of co. Surrey. For the execution of the orders contained in the letter, dated 22 December 1598, of the Privy Council.

26 December, 1598. Letter from Sirs William Howard and Frances Carew, knts, deputy-lieutenants of co. Surrey, to Sirs William More and George More knts., Announcing arrangements for raising the hundred men in Surrey for service in the Low Countries, and for delivering them on 10 January next in St. Georges Eydeles.

December, 1598. List of moneys received by a collector "towardses the settinge forth of e soldiers."

14 January 1599. Letter from Lords of the Council to the earl of Nottingham, Lord High Admiral of England and Lieutenant of Surrey: About the selection and equipment of 50 soldiers in the county of Surrey for service in Ireland. Respecting the furniture of these men it is observed that the new levies should be so equipt, "that in every hundreth there may be 20 pykes armed with corselets, pouldrons and good murrions, 10 halberts armed as the pikes, 12 muskettes with good murrions, 12 bastard muskettes with good murrions, and 40 callivers armed likewyse with good murrions; And that there may be very presize regard used to see them all furnished with good swords and daggers, which for the most parte haue bin very badd and be no vse in service."

26 January, 1599. Inventory of the Platte and Silver vessels in the House of Pyrston, taken and removed to Loseley.

1 February, 41 Elizabeth. Letter of proclamation, by Lord Lieutenant of the co. of Surrey. Appointing Sir William More, knt., of Loseley, to be receiver of the moneys to be levied on privy seals within the said shire for her majesty's use

8 March, 1599. Letter from Lord-Keeper Egerton to his beloved brother-in-law Sir George More. Wishing happiness and comfort to Sir George and the writer's "good father." In reference to a recent domestic affliction the writer says, "God hath the pledge of my loue to you bothe, and to all those that loued her. My comfort in this world is seasoned with teares and syghes, whereof I haue plentye."

6 May, 1599. Copy of a letter from Lords of the Council to the earl of Nottingham, lieutenant of co. Surrey. For a general muster and view of the whole forces of the said county.

7 May, 1599. Instructions for the Muster-Master of the Countie of Surreye. Dated at Greenwich.

7 May, 1599. Receipt of Richard Bury for xlii. svs. paid by Sir William Moore, knt., one of the chamberlains of the exchequer, in respect of the farm of subsidies and ulage of markable clothes, co. Surrey and Sussex.

17 May, 1599. Letter from lords of the council to the Earl of Nottingham, lieutenant of co. Surrey. For the equal rating of all residents in the said county, so that one part thereof may not avoid their burthens to the injury of another.

8 June, 1599. Letter from Anthony Stoughton in Ireland to Sir William More, knt., at Loseley. Giving Irish news, and particular descriptions of certain operations against the rebels. As the writer's "my lord" was on his way to Queenes County, to victual a fort there, "one James Fitzfriers a Geraldyn being in "accion and held a castle vppon a brydge caled Athye "brydge, wheare over his Lordshup was to pass, did not "only submit himself but delynered vpp the castle. My "lord past from thence to the forte with some small skyrmisshe. In his way from the forte towards Kilkenney there was another skyrmisshe, wheare by the "folly of them selues Capten Raufe Boswell and Capten "Gardner were slayne and some iiii or v souldyers, "and that daye there were slayne of thenemy some xii; "betwene the forte and Kilkenny the vycount Mountgarrett and the lord Cahir came and submytted themselves, both Butlers. At Kilkenny the lord Roch and the whyte knightes sonne submytted themselves. "The Lord of Cahir's brother after he had submytted "hime self entred his castle and kept yt agaynst my "lord, which forced him to send to Waterford for canon "and culverynges, and the castle being of so great "strength that there were at least e shott geven to yt." The garrison, being surprised in an attempt to escape by night, "most of them were presently put to the "sweard and the rest hanged." The writer gives a graphic account of a singular and unaccountable defeat inflicted "in the Byrnes cuntry" by the rebels on the garrison of 500 men under the command of Sir Harry Harryngton, whose force was only saved aft'r great loss by the gallant action of Captain Mountague with 50 horse. The enemy numbered 700, "and every man "naked save a shirt."

6 August, 1599. Copy of a requisition signed by Lords of the Council to Sir William More, knt. for "1 lance and two light horse to be sent to Southwarke by the 12th inst." to remain there for the space of one month at his own charge, for the queen's service.

10 August, 1599. Letter from the earl of Nottingham to deputy-lieutenants of Surrey. Ordering all the forces, horse as well as foot, to march with all expedition to Southwarke as the "enemies approche nere vnto this "coast."

30 August, 1599. Letter from lord-keeper Egerton to his loving wyffe, the lady Egerton. Informing her of Dr. Smyth's opinion of her father's ailments, and reporting the doctor's advice for the invalid's treatment. Dated from York House.

26 August, 1599. Letter, signed by the earl of Nottingham, Sir Robert Cecyll, and others, to the commanders of the queen's forces of horses and foot for the county of Surrey. Dismissing the said forces to their homes, provided they keep in readiness to re-assemble on a day's warning

12 November, 1599. Letter from the earl of Nottingham to Sir George More, knt. Expressing the writer's gratitude for Sir George's "kinde and bowntifull presents especiaillie att suche tymes as her Majestie is "pleased to visitt me."

10 December, 1599. Letter from Thomas, bishop of Winchester, to Sir George More, knt. Inviting Sir George More to stand god-father to the writer's newly born son.

1599. Synopsis Oxonia. A vellum broadside setting forth the several colleges, &c. of Oxford, with the names of some of the chief officers of the same.

16 July, 1600. Letter from the earl of Nottingham to Sir George More, knt. Touching the petition of the inhabitants of the west division of the co. of Surrey, who, as inhabitants within the limits of Windsor Forest, claim exemption from the burdensome service of carrying certain timber, brick, tiles and other necessities for her majesty's service.

20 July, 1600. Letter from Lord-Keeper Egerton to his brother-in-law Sir George More. Condoling with Sir George on the death of his father who was the writer's father-in-law. Dated from Yorke House.

18 July, 1600. Letter from Thomas, bishop of Winchester, to Sir George More, knt. Touching arrangements for paying 50l. from the said bishop to the Lord Admiral.

4 August, 1600. Letter from Anne lady Warwyck to Sir George More, knt. Reporting that she named to her Majesty his suit for the office formerly held by his father, and that the Queen thinks so well of him, that he has reason to be hopeful.

9 August, 1600. Letter of affectionate assurances from Lord-Keeper Egerton to his beloved friend and brother-in-law, Sir George More, knt.

W. M.
MOLYNEUX
Esq.

W. M.
MOLYNEUX,
Esq.

3 November, 1600. Letter from lord Buckhurst to George Moore, esq. Promising, at the lord-keeper's suggestion, to favour and support Mr. Moore's suit for the office of one of the chamberlains of the exchequer.

6 December, 1600. Letter from Lords of the Council to the earl of Nottingham, lord high Admiral of England and Lieutenant of Surrey. Announcing the Queen's need of a levy of "a thowsande men to besent into the "Northe of Ireland to fill vp the bandes there," of whom Surrey is required to provide and equip only fifteen men; and giving particular instructions as to the equipment of this small contingent.

8 December, 1600. Letter from the lord Nottingham to Sir Francis Carewe, Sir George Moore, and Sir Mathewe Browne. Touching certain urgent business of the Queen which they are commissioned to dispatch with expedition.

1600. Letter from Mr. N. Throckmorton to his father-in-law Sir George More, knt. Acknowledging the receipt of 30/. Dated from Addington. (*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

1600. Latin Treatise in Sir George More's handwriting, described in the heading, "Explicatio particulī "Orationis Dominicæ 'Dimitte nobis debita nostra, "sicut et nos dimittimus debitoribus nostris."

1600. Carmen funebre Guil. Outhredi, quod in obitum honoratissimi equitis Guilielmi Mori maestissimus cecinit. A fragment, containing forty lines, less than a third of the entire poem.

1600. Letter from Lord-Keeper Egerton to his brother-in-law Sir George More, knt. Bidding Sir George, on the occasion of some misfortune, to rely on "the mercifull goodness of the Almighty," and to understand that writer will tell him to-morrow what his "honest true friende can do for" him. No date.

7 January, 1601. Letter from Lords of the Council to the earl of Nottingham, lieutenant of co. Surrey. Requiring a levy of fifteen soldiers in the county of Surrey for service in Ireland; her majesty having resolved to raise her army there by four thousand men, as Spain is intent on supporting and moving the traitorous rebels of that country.

2 February, 1601. Letter from Mr. John Donne (afterwards Dr. Donne, dean of St. Paul's) to his father-in-law Sir George More, knt. Announcing the writer's secret marriage to Sir George's daughter, and deprecating the anger of the deceived father. Dated from the writer's "lodging." (*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

11 February, 1601. Letter from Mr. John Donne (afterwards Dr. Donne, dean of St. Paul's) to his father-in-law Sir George More, knt. Beseeching humbly that the writer's offence in the matter of his clandestine marriage will not be magnified to Sir George's mind by reports of unkind speakers, but will be regarded by him apart from the mere whisperings of malice. Dated from the Fleete. (*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

13 February, 1601. Letter from Mr. John Donne (afterwards Dr. Donne, dean of St. Paul's) to his father-in-law Sir George More, knt. Expressing the writer's humble thanks for certain mitigations of the discipline of imprisonment, effected through the interference of Sir George, who appears to be already softening towards his son-in-law and inclining to forgive him. Sir George is even entreated to mediate between the penitent writer and the sorely offended Lord Keeper Egerton. (*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

13 February, 1601. Letter from Mr. John Donne (afterwards Dr. Donne, dean of St. Paul's) to Lord-Keeper Egerton. Entreating pardon for the writer's "bold and presumptuous offence" in marrying Sir George More's daughter without her father's permission. (*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

26 February, 1601. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Sheriff and Magistrates of co. Surrey. Requiring an accurate return of all the freeholders of the county.

25 February, 1601. Letter from Chr. Bruke to Lord Keeper Egerton. Implying his lordship's forgiveness of the writer's most culpable part in the clandestine marriage of Mr. Donne and Miss Moore; for which the writer has been put in the Marshalsea, and is still detained there. Dated from the Marshalsea. (*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

1 March, 1601. Letter from Mr. John Donne (afterwards Dr. Donne, dean of St. Paul's) to Lord-Keeper Egerton. Implying the Lord Keeper to dismiss somewhat of his just displeasure with the writer, who says quaintly, "I was 4 years your Lordship's secretary, not "dishonest nor gredy. The sicknes of which I dyed ys "that I begonne in your Lordship's house this loue. "Wher I shalbe buried I know not."—Also a note (undated) from the same person to the same person;

thanking the Lord Keeper for allowing the writer the liberty of his "own chamber," and begging for "liberty "to take the ayre about this towne." (*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

1 March, 1601. Letter from Mr. John Donne (afterwards Dr. Donne, dean of St. Paul's) to his father-in-law Sir George More, knt. Meekly entreating Sir George's permission that the penitent writer may address a letter to his wife, which he will not presume to do without Sir George More's express leave. (*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

26 June, 43 Elizabeth. Indenture made between Sir George More of Loseley, co. Surrey, knight, son and heir of Sir William More, knight, deceased, of the one part, and Cuthbert Burbage of London, gentleman, and Richard Burbage also of London, gentleman, of the other part; whereby the said Sir George More, in consideration of four score and fyftee pounds duly paid to and acknowledged by him, aliened and conveyed to the said Richard and Cuthbert, to hold to them for ever (after the expiration of the life interest in the same of Margaret Poole widow) "all that messuage sellers romes wayes "casimentes and commodities thereunto belonginge "nowe in the tenure and occupacionn of Thomas Brisket "or of his assign or assignes scituat lyeinge and beinge "within the precynct of the late Blackfriars in London "that is to say betwene the messuage romes and "buyldinges of the saide Cuthbert and Richard Burbage "on the east part, and the messuage romes and buyld- "inges of the saide Cuthbert and Richard Burbage and "George More whiche leadeth towards the "glassehouse nowe in the tenure of Sir Jerom Bowes "knight on the North parte and the messuages and "yardes of Fenton widowe now in the seuerall "tenures . . . Clarke on the west parte and the "high-way that leadeth towards the messuage or man- "cion house of the right honourable George Lord "Hunsdon Lord Chamberleyn of the Queen's Maiesties "most honourable househ . . . of which saide mes- "suage or tenement yardes sellers and other premisses "with ther appurtenaunces from and ymediately after "the death of the said Margaret Poole to the saide "George More and his heirs of right doth . . .," and also "a little porch leding into the said messuage." A considerable piece has been torn from the middle of this indenture, which was found in two pieces, the one piece in a packet of deeds, and the other piece pushed into another parcel of writings. Cuthbert and Richard Burbage, like their father in the earlier indenture, write their surname "*Burbadge*."

2 July, 1601. Letter from Lords of the Council to Justices of the Peace of co. Surrey. Enjoining the said magistrates to call in higglers' licences, and henceforth to licence no person to be a higgler who has any other calling, and to insist that no higgler of the said shire buys or sells, except in open market, or buys anywhere or at any time rabbits, pigeons, partridges, pheasants or any other kind of fowl: Complaint having been made to her majesty by her purveyors, that the common higglers and victuallers, by forestalling the markets, cause such fowl to be sold at none but exorbitant prices.

13 August, 1601. Letter from the earl of Nottingham to Sir George More, knight, deputy-lieutenant co. Surrey, and to the other magistrates of the same shire. Calling their attention to the lewd carriage of George Dunstone, whose cruelty to his wife and other social misdemeanours appear to be tolerated in some degree through the general impression that the man enjoys the protection of the writer, whose "follower" he professeth himself to be. That so "lewd a liver" may not be "shrowed" by the writer's "clothe," the magistrates are entreated to call the said George Dunstone before them, "and let him know" the earl continues, "that I "doe not onlye mislike his lewde caryage, but doe hens- "forth vterly discharge him from wearing my cloth, "which yf att that tyme he shall weare, I prairie you "take it from him."

14 August, 1601. Letter from lord Buckhurst to Sir George More, knt. Begging Sir George to enquire after the truth of certain strange and incredible charges of immorality against the writer's cousin, Moris Sacvill, parson of Okeley, who appears to have been hardly, if not most unjustly, handled by Sir Matthew Browne, on the strength of the assertions of two openly profligate women.

14 August, 1601. Letter from lord Buckhurst to Sir George Moore, knt., and others, magistrates of Surrey. Ordering enquiry to be made into the rumours to the discredit of Moris Sacvill, parson of Okeley, whom the

W. M.
MOLYNEUX,
Esq.

W. M.
MOLYNEUX,
Esq.

writer has known for forty years, and always held in respect.

26 August, 1601. Letter from Thomas, bishop of Winchester, to Sir William More, knt. About an ecclesiastical benefice to which the Lord Keeper has preferred the writer's client and friend.

6 October, 1601. Letter from the earl of Nottingham to his deputy lieutenants of co. Surrey. For the execution of her Majesty's order for thirty footmen, in lieu of the fifteen required by a previous letter, to be levied in the said shire for the queen's service.

6 October, 1601. Letter addressed, under Queen Elizabeth's signet and sign-manual, to the earl of Nottingham, lieutenant of co. Surrey, for the immediate levy and equipment of thirty foot-soldiers, in lieu of the fifteen men ordered by letters, dated 29 Sept. last, to be raised in the said county for service in Ireland. The reason for thus increasing the force designed for Ireland is thus given, "Forasmuch as since those oure" "said letters, the effect and intencion of such preparations is now evidently seene by the arriuall and" "descent at Kinsale in our Province of Mounster of an" "army of Spanyards, whereof we haue receaued assured" "aduertisements from oure deputie in Ireland and the" "President of Mounster."

21 December, 1601. Copy of a letter from Lords of the Council to commissioners for a subsidy co. Surrey. For the perfect collection and payment of the same subsidy.

21 December, 1601. Letter from lords of the Council to the commissioners for the assessment of the first subsidy and fifteenths, granted by last parliament, in co. Surrey. For the due assessment and collection of the same taxes in the said shire.

18 March, 1602. Letter from the earl of Nottingham to the deputy-lieutenants and magistrates of Surrey. Urging them to carry out the privy council's latest orders, contained in an accompanying letter, "for the" "supplyinge the decayed bandes of the States whose" "fortune verie nerely concerneth the welfare of oure" "realme."

27 March, 1602. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Lieutenant and magistrates of Surrey. Requiring them to send all idle and dissolute persons, found in the shire, to the Port of London, thence to be shipped for military service in the Low Countries.

27 April, 1602. Official and attested copy of the recorded decree of the ecclesiastical court of the archbishop of Canterbury, that John Donne and Anne Moore contracted valid matrimony in February 1601.

2 May, 1602. Letter from the earl of Nottingham to the deputy-lieutenants and magistrates of Surrey. Directing them to assist Captain Thomas Panton in raising "voluntary men" in the said co. for the service of the States of the United Provinces in the Lowe Countryes.

22 April, 44 Elizabeth. Letter addressed, under her Majesty's sign-manual and signet, to the earl of Nottingham, lieutenant of co. Surrey. Touching a levy of soldiers, whom her Majesty undertakes to arm and apparel, at her own "burthen." Imperfect.

24 June, 1602. Copy of a Letter from Lords of the Council to Mr. Justice Gawdye and Mr. Serjeant Hele, her Majesty's Serjeant-Justices for the co. of Kent and the rest of that circuit. Instructing them to cause all felons, convicted before them of crimes punishable with death, (save felons guilty of murder, rape or burglary), to be consigned to servitude in the galleys, rowed by many rowers, which her majesty has provided for the safety and defence of the maritime parts of her realm; the said felons to serve for seven years at least in the same galleys, before they are set at liberty; and the friends of the said felons or the counties to which they belong contributing three pounds per annum towards their maintenance whilst they work in the galleys.

29 July, 1602. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Lord High Admiral, lieutenant of Surrey. Touching a levy within the county of Surrey of soldiers for the queen's service, to proceed forthwith to the port of Bristol.

17 August, 1602. Letter from Edward Herbert (afterwards lord Herbert of Cherbury) to Sir George More, knt. Accompanying a present of a round loaf of Shrewsbury sweet bread. "It is a kind of cake which our" "countrey people vse, and made in no place but Shrewsbury: . . . measure not my love by substance" "of it which is brittle, but by the forme of it which is" "circular." Dated from Eyton. (*Vide* Kempe's "Loseley MSS.")

12 September, 1602. Letter from the earl of Nottingham to Sir George More, knt. Touching a difference

George More and Mr. Stoughton on the other part as to a right to a fee; and announcing that Sir Richard Weston has been instructed to kill a stag for Sir George in "Stonegam's walke" and to deliver it to Sir George.

3 November, 43 Elizabeth. Charter of a grant, in perpetuity, of the lordship and hundred of Godalming co. Surrey, with all its members, appurtenances, &c. &c. to Sir George More, knight, in consideration of 1,341l. 8s 2½d. paid into the queen's exchequer.

22 December, 1602. Warrant, by Charles Howard earl of Nottingham, Justice-Itinerant of the queen's parks and forests this side the Trent, to the keeper and sub-keepers and foresters of the forest of Windsor within the bailiwick of Surrey, to deliver to Sir George Moore, knight, and Laurence Stoughton, esq., her majesty's verderers of the said forest yearly "vnum staggun vocatum a Stagge in astate et vnam Bissam vocatam a hynd in hieme pro feodo suo."

3 January, 1603. Letter from lord-chancellor Ellesmere to his brother-in-law Sir George More, knt. Touching a property, held by Sir W. H. for the residue of Mr. Nicholas More's lease that expires at Michaelmas in 1607, of which the lord chancellor would fain get immediate possession at a reasonable price.

15 February, 1603. Letter from John Gordon, dean of Salisbury, to Sir George Moore. Begging that the trial of the dispute between Sir George and Mr. Castillions, touching certain fishing that pertains to the manor and parsonage of Godalming, may be deferred "tyll the next terme att y^e barre or y^e next sommer" "assyses;" the deanery, to which the writer has but lately come, being concerned in the matter.

22 February, 1603. Warrant from the earl of Nottingham to the verderers of the forest of Windsor, and the ranger of Surrey Bayliwick:—"To view the wood or copse called "Remnantes copice in the forest of Windesore" "conteyninge by estimacioun fiftene acres or thereabouts;" and to certify the earl "whether it maye" "be convenientlye felled and cutt downe this yeare." Mr. Edward Morley having applied for the earl's licence to fell and cutt the same.

— Elizabeth. Letter from Robert Losle to his "syn- gewler good frynde Syr Wyllyam More knyght." Begging Sir William to send the writer and Master Puckeringe a hind and a doe on Thursday or Friday; and also inviting Sir William to be Master Puckerings guests on Monday "come senete, whych yf yt shalle" "please yowr worshyppe so to do yowe shalbe moste" "hertelye welcome; and he desyer yow to be there" "bycause he wylle bestowe a rynge of yowe for a tokyn" "of good wylle." No date.

2 January, — Elizabeth. Letter from Edward More (signing himself "Youre sonne to vse as youre owne sonne") to Sir William More, knt. Touching the business which the writer and Sir William have with lady Rogers, and other private and domestic matters. No year given.

4 January, — Elizabeth. Letter from Robert earl of Leicester to Sir Henry Nevell and William More, knts. Acknowledging the letter dated 3 Jan. from Brookwoode, in which the knights gave their reason for suspecting Sauage of maintaining and harbouring lewd persons; and ordering that the said Sauage be punished according to his deserts, the earl having no wish to shield such an offender. No year given.

10 January, — Elizabeth. Letter from Mr. Anthony Browne, son of viscount Mountague, to Sir William More, knt. Requesting that William Harding, one of Lord Mountague's tenants, may not be permitted to continue his cutting of certain woods (said to have been sold to him by the said lord), pending the enquiry into William Hardinge's alleged right to fell the same. From River Parke. No year given.

10 January, — Elizabeth. Letter from W. Howard to Sir William More, knt. Expressing the writer's regret that the midwife, who is on the point of concluding her attendance on his wife, must hold herself in readiness to go on a moment's notice to lady Sydney's daughter, and therefore cannot wait on lady More in her approaching confinement. No year given.

13 January, — Elizabeth. Letter from the duke of Norfolk to William More, esq., high sheriff of cos. Sussex and Surrey. Urging Mr. More not to dismiss from the office of his "baylye for the rape of Bramber" one Thomas Lyntott, who is the writer's under-bailiff for the barony of Bramber. No year given.

15 January, — Elizabeth. Letter from Thomas Cornwayleys to Sir William More, knt. Begging for the refusal of certain wood and land pertaining to Mrs. Polsted. No year given.

17 January, — Elizabeth. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to Sir William More, knt. Con-

W. M.
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doling with Sir William on the extreme illness, if not the death, of one of his "sweete juelles," whose sickness has only come to the writer's hearing "this instantt dinner time." No year given.

20 January. — Elizabeth. Letter from the earl of Pembroke to Sir George More, knt. Requesting Sir George to come immediately, at any inconvenient time to himself, and confer with the writer on a matter touching one of his friends. No year given.

20 January. — Elizabeth. Copy of a letter from Lord Treasurer Burghley and Sir W. Mildmaye to the Commissioners for reforming the abuses and extortions of informers in co. Surrey. Enjoining the said commissioners to assure jurors and others of the utter falseness of the suggestion "that the same commission shalbe a means" "to entrapp suche as shall detect corrupt compositions," "and thereby bring themselves in perill to be charged" "of such offences." Date of the year, torn away.

24 January. — Elizabeth. Letter from Robert Maylard to Sir William Moore. Announcing that at the request of the Master Cofferer and other officers of her majesty's household, Emery Lewer and his son have been liberated from the Marshalsey, after having remained there for ten days, for taking partridges. No year given.

25 January. — Elizabeth. Letter from Sir Edmund Tyllney, master of the revels, to Sir William More, knt. Touching the imperious and discourteous behaviour of the writer's neighbour Mr. Vincent. Dated from the Office of the Revels.

25 January. — Elizabeth. Letter (photograph) from Robert bishop of Winchester to Mr. More at Loseley. A note of friendly courtesies, and directions for stocking a new pond with carp. Date of year not given.

22 January. — Elizabeth. Letter from the earl of Lyncoln to Sir William More, knt., and Mr. Laurence Stoughton. Requiring them to send their clerk, named Waren, to Mr. Secretary for examination, as he "can" "disceles many thinges." No year given.

11 February. — Elizabeth. Letter from John Southcot to Sir William More, knt. Begging Sir William's favourable consideration of the unfortunate case of a young man named Byden, a servant in a house on Sir William More's Blackfriars estate. No year given.

14 February. — Elizabeth. Letter from the earl of Northumberland to Sir William More, knt. Requesting that the writer's servant, named Lien, who has been summoned to appear before Sir William, may be excused from obeying the summons, as the writer needs his services. No year given.

23 February. — Elizabeth. Letter from lord W. Howard to Master Moore. Thanking Master Moore for a present of two oxen and for the moderation of his charge for oxen bought by the writer's steward; and begging Mr. Moore to supply the same steward with all requisite stuff at a reasonable price. No year given.

12 March. — Elizabeth. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to Sir William Moore, knt. Begging Sir William to use his influence in the writer's behalf with the bishop of Winchester, touching a matter which the letter's bearer, Mr. Drake, will fully set forth. No year given.

15 March. — Elizabeth. Letter from Gualter Alen to Sir William Moore, knt., at his place in the Blacke Fryers in London. Commending and thanking Sir William for his successful exertions to place "Mr. Watson in the ministry of the woord with liberty of" "preaching thorow out London"; and also referring to kindly treatment accorded to the writer at Loseley, "where," he observes, "not only my office and ministrye" "but evene my self also had so good intertainment," "as I cannot with sufficient thankfulness remember." From Arwerton in Suffolke. No year given.

24 March. — Elizabeth. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to his deputy-lieutenants of co. Surrey, and George More, esq., their especial assistant. For perfecting and completing a certificate of musters, in accordance with the wishes of the Privy Council. No year given.

26 March. — Elizabeth. Letter from Wylliam lord Lawarre to Sir William Moore, knt. Suggesting that John Norton, Knight Feilders, Robert Forden and Nicholas Pescodd should be examined as to their reasons for buying a fishing-net, which cost them five marks. "These personnes," says the writer, "haue" "no waters of there owne, yet neuer want they fish to" "eat in alehouses, to sell in markettes, or otherwise to" "bestowe on some of there vsuall and accustomed" "freindes. Your waters and mine are the neerest vnto" "them besides Mr. Backhouses. I find that my frends" "are roobed, and I assure myself that you must needes

"be robbed also." From the Hoult. No date of year.

28 March. — Elizabeth. Letter from George Carey to Sir William More, knt. Concerning the intrusion of the civic authorities within the liberties of the Fiars. The letter begins thus: "Occasions have faulen out" "this day Sir William Moore whereby a repul hath" "byn geuen to the Shriffe that gaue a fresh assault to" "the friars for thare liberties. I haue w'stood theyr" "force that wolde have had a felons goods in the white" "fries, beinge trusteazed by me for the quene, and an" "arrest also made in the blacke fries hath also bin" "w'stoode. They bringe of a liberty geuen them by" "the counsell to enter vppon the libertis, but the" "counsell do not remember any such licens geuen and" "therfor haue appoynted the mayor to sende his" "officers on friday next to' counsell table that then" "they may order and ende the matter." No year given.

3 April. — Elizabeth. Copy of the articles (in Latin) of the Treaty of Peace of Cambraye, headed "Articuli tractatus pacis inter serenissimam Reginam" "Angliæ et christianissimum Francorum regem Cambracen" 3 April. — No year given.

6 April. — Elizabeth. Letter from Elizabeth Lady Wolley to her brother Sir George More, knt. "Her" "majesty bad me welcome to the corte, and said I was" "absent a fortnight, she had kepte a reconinge of the" "dayes: she verie carefullie enquired how my father" "did and his twee wydowes, and was verie glad of his" "healthe." No year given.

8 April. — Elizabeth. Letter from George Evelyn to William More, esq. About the subscriptions to the R.M. Lottery which come in very slowly in the district for which the writer is the collector. No year given.

17 April. — Elizabeth. Letter from John Wyntershull to William More, esq. Announcing that the writer cannot come to Mr. More in consequence of an accident in falling from his horse. No year given.

17 April. — Elizabeth. Letter from Matthue, archbishop of Canterbury, to William More, esq. at Loseley. Begging that the primate, on the occasion of his visit to the Deanery of Stoke, may rest at Loseley on the nights of Wednesday 5 and Thursday 6 of May. His grace does not mean "to put Mr. More to any charges," and will cause the greater part of his following to eat and lodge at Guildford, taking only seven or eight persons with him to Loseley. Dated from Lamhithe. No year given.

21 April. — Elizabeth. Letter from lord Lumley to Sir Wylliam More, knt. Acknowledging gratefully the receipt of certain information. No year given.

23 April. — Elizabeth. Letter from Matthue, archbishop of Canterbury, to William Moore, esq., at Loseley. Acknowledging Mr. Moore's courtesy in bidding the writer welcome to Loseley for two nights, but regretting that circumstances forbid him to accept the invitation. The primate sends "hartie commendacions" to Mr. Moore's "good bedfellowe." Given from Lamhithe. No year given.

30 April. — Elizabeth. Letter from Matthue archbishop of Canterbury at Lamhithe, to William More, esq. Touching the complaint of William Newman, vicar of Chartesey, who alleges that, being unjustly and excessively rated to the Poor Man's Box of his church, and neglecting to obey the summons of Mr. Cooper, a justice of the peace, who summoned him in respect of his omission to pay the inordinate assessment, he was "by a warrant arrested and by vertue therof putt into" "the stockes openlie." The primate writes, "I am" "perswaded that the gentlemen, Justices of the Peace," "will doe noe ecclesiasticall person wronge nor ex-
"tremitie, although it was heard" ("hard") "that he" "was putt openlie in the stockes, but because I doe not" "knowe his demerites I can saie little in yt, but promise" "that I would write to you in this matter." No year given. (*Vide* Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.')

8 May. — Elizabeth. Letter from lord Howard of Effingham to Sir William More, knt. Touching the writer's exercise of influence in the election of a verderer on Sir Henry Weston's behalf, which influence should have been used to Mr. Stowghton's advantage, had the writer known of Sir William's desire for Mr. Stowghton's success. No year given.—Also, on the same day (8 May), another letter on the same subject, in which he speaks of "Sir He. Weston as my good frend and kinsman," and repeats that he would have supported Mr. Stowghton's candidature for the office, had he known that Sir William and his son wished for that gentleman's success. No year given.

8 May. — Elizabeth. Letter from the earl of Pembroke to Sir William More, knt. "My father had

W. M.
MOLYNEUX,
Esq.

W. M.
MOLYNE
Esq.

"graunted him by you water, to be conveyed by leades
"at his owne costes from the blacke Friers to Barnardes
"castle, but as it appereth not from the cheefe heade
"in your garden, but from a cesterne. This water
"runninge vnder diuers howses hath bin by some in
"makeinge cockes in to my leades taken from me by
"the waye; and other enuevoringe the like findinge
"now water forther had prevented botne me and them)
"have quite cutt vpp my pipes by the whiche the water
"should passe, soe that the graunte which to my father
"was made by you standeth me in now stood at alle.
"I am desirous to enjoye the commoditie which you
"meant to my father, but, because I can not for the
"inconueniencies rehersed, I wishe the place from
"whence the water is nowe fette might be chaunged."
No year given.

9 May. — Elizabeth. Letter from lord Lumley to Sir Wylliam More, knt. Giving thanks for a present of a "fayre byrde."

29 May. — Elizabeth. Letter from John Shelley to Wylliam More, esq. Reporting that "within the rape
"of Brambro and Lewes" there are found no French prisoners, and that no one in the same district knows aught of any persons belonging thereto who, as English prisoners, are detained in France. No year given.

2 June. — Elizabeth. Letter from W. Howard, deputy-lieutenant co. Surrey, to Sir William More, knt., deputy-lieutenant of the same shire. About a muster of the horsemen of the county. Date of year no longer apparent.

5 June. — Elizabeth. Letter from Arthur Maynwaring to his brother-in-law Sir William More, knt. A note of friendly and courteous assurances. No year given.

3 June. — Elizabeth. Letter from John Scarlett to his brother-in-law William More, esq. Asking Mr. More to accept a horse in part payment of the impoverished writer's debt to him. No year given.

16 June. — Elizabeth. Letter from Francys Carew to Sir William More, knt. The writer has spoken to Mr. Secretary Walsingham respecting a commission upon which more commissioners will be put. No year given.

21 June. — Elizabeth. Letter from Ambrose earl of Warwick to Sir William Moore, knt. Requesting that Thomas Betts may be excused from the military service, to which he had been "prest," as he is the servant of the writer's servant Covertt. No year given.

16 July. — Elizabeth. Letter from Mattheue, archbishop of Canterbury, at his house at Croidon, to William More, John Agmondesham, and Edmund Slyfield, esqs. The said justices of the peace (having determined the controversy between Grove and Purdam by assigning to Purdam the close of land called Stanstede, computed by him at nine acres but understood by his grace to contain forty acres) are now requested to appoint impartial persons to measure out nine acres of the same close to the said Purdam, "wherein," adds the writer, "ye shall further do a good deed to the behoof of your
"poore neighboures." No year given.

17 July. — Elizabeth. Letter from Mr. Antony Browne, son of viscount Mountague, to Sir William More, knt. About the death of the writer's servant Arnolt Martyn, killed in a quarrel by one of Mr. Weston's servants; an affair which Sir William is entreated to enquire into. From River Parke. No year given.

27 July. — Elizabeth. Letter from Thomas Shelley to William More, vice-admiral of the "shoare of Sussex." Acknowledging the writer's receipt of the Privy Council's order to stay all vessels of thirty tons and upwards entering "these liberties;" and referring to a recent impressment of mariners within the same liberties for her majesty's service. No year given.

2 August. — Elizabeth. Letter from Anthony Wyngfelde to Mr. More. Touching the effect at court of Mr. More's representations as to the unfitness of his house to receive her majesty, by reason of the fewness and smallness of its rooms; and adding "I haue
"spoukene with my ladie Clyntone in youar cause and
"she douthe thynke ytt good that you should come and
"declare on to my lord off Lystare youre estate that
"her magystye myte not come onto youar hous." No year given. (*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

9 August. — Elizabeth. Letter from Elizabeth lady Russell, in the Blackfriars, to Sir William Moore, knt. Asking for permission to make certain foundations, needful for the new building of a certain gallery, over certain ways and tenements pertaining to Sir William, to "an owld howse redy to fall," which she would fain repair in the Blackfriars for her own use. By consenting to her request the writer says, "yow wold pleasure my
"lord and me much." No year given.

12 August. — Elizabeth. Letter from Mistress Anner Paston to Master Moore. About a commission now being held on some matter at "Geleford." The writer, when staying at the Lord Admiral's house at Horsley, would have visited Loseley, if that place had not been "vyseted wyth the mayssels." No year given.

12 August. — Elizabeth. Letter from Lord Cobham to Mr. Wylliam Moore. Begging for a "little quylle of
"watter vnto" his house, where he means to live all next winter; which "quylle" his late father always enjoyed. No year given.

13 August. — Elizabeth. Letter from John Caryll to Sir William More, knt. Claiming restoration of a hawk taken up by Sir William. The bearer of the letter can give precise information as to the marks of the bird. No year given. (*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

16 August. — Elizabeth. Letter from John Norreys to Sir William More, knt. For the further and strict examination of a prisoner charged with robbery. No year given.

19 August. — Elizabeth. Letter from Mr. Antony Browne, son of the viscount Mountague, to Sir William More, knt. Begging Sir William to come to the christening of the writer's newly born child, "a girrell." From Cowdreye. No year given.

21 August. — Elizabeth. Letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Onslow to Sir William More. Begging Sir William to let a particular house to the writer's brother, and to take her word that the rent will be paid. Dated from Knoll. No year given.

25 August. — Elizabeth. Letter from Thomas Asteley to Mr. More at his house near Gifford. In which the writer proposes to bring himself, his wife, her two children and two servants, and his own two servants, and three horses, to Loseley House, for board, lodging, and entertainment. No year given. (*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

25 August. — Elizabeth. Letter from lord Lumley to Sir Wylliam More, knt. Expressing the writer's satisfaction at knowing that Sir Wylliam harbours no unfriendliness to him. No year given.

27 August. — Elizabeth. Letter from Henri Nevell to Sir William More, knt. Begging Sir William to take as a tenant for a house the writer's friend, Mrs. Pharrant. Dated from Byllyngber. No year given.

2 September. — Elizabeth. Letter from Antonie Garnett to Sir William More, knt. Inviting Sir William and his lady to come to Batell to hunt bucks, &c. with lord Mountague's guests. From Battell. No year given.

6 September. — Elizabeth. Letter from Henry Weston, esq., to William More, esq. Respecting complaints of excessive assessment to a subsidy by Sir Edward Braye (who declares that he cannot spend more than xx li. a-year), George Gose keeper of Okinge park, and Mr. Owen. No year given.

9 September. — Elizabeth. Letter from Sir Arthur Maynwaringe of Ightfeld, co. Salop, to Sir William More at Loseley. About the proposed marriage between the writer's son and Sir William's daughter Ann. Sir Arthur, though averse to travel, will journey to Loseley, in order that he may "the rather entice" Sir William to visit the "rude and barbarus soyle" of Shropshire. No year given.

15 September. — Elizabeth. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to Sir William Moore, knt. For the suppression of an alehouse at Frensham, co. Surrey, which is injurious to the writer's servant Blaze Briday. From Horsley. No year given.

16 September. — Elizabeth. Holograph letter from Elizabeth countess of Lincoln to Sir William More. The writer says, "The cardynall chatylyen was at rochell
"and in danger to be taken wherypon he imbarkyd
"hymselfe sodenly and landed at douer and thens is
"conducted to londen and to Syr tomas gresams house." No year given.

19 September. — Elizabeth. Letter from Cicely lady Buckehurst to Sir William More, knt. Begging that one Elidotte a carpenter may be excused from serving for the present in Sir William's trained band, as Lord Buckehurst requires the man's service in repairing his lordship's house and stables. No year given.

23 September. — Elizabeth. Letter from Cicely lady Buckehurst to Sir William More, knt. Begging for an abatement in the assessment of the writer's neighbour Richbell, who declares himself to have bestowed a great part of his goods on his children, reserving only enough to maintain himself and his wife in their old age and sickness. No year given.

28 September. — Elizabeth. Letter from lord Lumley to Mr. More. Begging Mr. More to see that good post horses are provided at Gylford for his lordship of

W. M.
OLYNEUX,
Esq.

Northfolke, who will dine there on the morrow, on a rapid journey to London. No year given.

10 October. — Elizabeth. Letter from Wylliam Tyrell of Croydon to Mr. More, esq. In which the writer, in consideration of his failing strength and sufferings from "the collycke and the strangurie," begs to be excused from filling an office to which Mr. More has appointed him. No year given.

18 October. — Elizabeth. Letter from John Cowper to Sir William More, knt. After my very hartie commendacions. Sir, the bearer hereof beyng the minister of the parishe where I dwell, beyng withoute a wifys very desyrous to marry a mayde dwelling within the same parishe, and for as muche as by her majesties Injunctions a minister cannot marry but by the examination and allowance of the Bisshopp of the dioces and two Justices of the Peace nere unto the places where the sayde minister and woman do dwell, I am for hymne to desyre youre assent ther unto. The man is of honest and good conversacioun and the woman ys of good yeres towards xxx, and a very sober mayd and honest and so reported of by the substantiallest men of this parishe, wherein she hath dwelled almoste seven yeares. She hath the good will of her mother, her father beyng dede, and of her master with whome she last dwelled and of her frendes, and of the parishe where he serveth for I sent for diuers of them to know there oppinions of the matter before I wold wright and besech you to signify youre assent to my Lord Bushop (unto whom I have also written) by a word or two from you. I am sorry that I cannot come by you as I goe to London, &c. &c. No year given. (*Vide Kempe's Loseley MS.*)

29 November. — Elizabeth. Letter from Antonie Garnett to Sir William Moore, knt. Givng particulars of the fortunes and careers of the four living sons of the lady Crips. From Coudrey. No year given.

5 November. — Elizabeth. Letter from R. Sothebie to Sir William More, knt. Announcing that Sir William's sister, after resting for a day at Islington, has gone into Northfolke and Suffolke. "The terme," the writer continues, "is kepte at Harteforde accordinge to "the first appointment; but howe longe the same shall "continue it is doubtfull, by reason their hathe deade "of the plague in Ware, above the numbar of xxx" "persons, which event hath caused lodgings to be so "streight, as their is offer made of v li a weake for a "chambar, but can not be had." No year given.

2 December. — Elizabeth. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Justices of the Peace of co. Surrey. For the execution in the said shire of the orders of the Privy Council for the suppression of the Plague. No date of year visible.

18 December. — Elizabeth. Letter from Mr. George Evelen to William More, esq. In which the writer, who has been "apynted collecture For the lotere," reports that he has "receuyd no monye nor as yet perceafs no "monye lycke to come." No year given.

25 December. — Elizabeth. Letter of Ann Farrant, widow of Richard Farrant, to Sir William More. Respecting her rights in a house in the Blackfriars, leased to her late husband by Sir William. — Also, a copy of her petition on Sir Francis Walsingham, knt., and the queen's chief secretary, on the same matter. No year given.

29 December. — Elizabeth. Letter from Antonie Garnett to Sir William Moore, knt. Assuring Sir William of the writer's mindfulness of a certain matter. From Coudrey. No year given.

30 December. — Elizabeth. Letter from Mr. Anthony Browne, son of the viscount Mountague, to Sir William More, knt. Thanking Sir William for an invitation to Loseley, and also for his intelligence respecting "the "othe of thassociacioun of her Majestie's safety." The writer is staying, together with his wife, at the house of his "dere frende Mr. Cornewallis," and complains of his poor health. From Horsley. No year given.

— Elizabeth. Articles of agreement (signed, Thomas Browne, Wylliam More, Richard Burton, Thomas Lyfeld, and John Cowey,) for providing stock and store, wherewith to provide work for the poor of the towns and parishes of co. Surrey. No date.

— Elizabeth. Letter (signed, Knolles) addressed to Sir William More, knt. Condoling with Sir William on his sickness and infirmities. No date.

— Elizabeth. A Genealogical Chart (on paper, and in a handwriting of the seventeenth century) of the family of Rons in Suffolke; one of whom married into the family of More of Loseley. The pedigree begins with "Peter De Rows of Dinnington night (sic) Fram- "lingham Castle in y^e com. of Suff, who married d. & h. "of Jen. Hubbard of the same towne in y^e 19 yeare of "K. Ed. y^e First." No date.

W. M.
OLYNEUX,
Esq.

— Elizabeth. The First foundacioun of the blacke Friars w^{ch} in the citie of London w^{ch} the Churches and liberties graunted to the same. Beginning with a grant from Edward the First which empowered "the same "Friars Preachers of London to buyde th^{em} in a churche "w^{ch} a choyse w^{ch} houses of office necessarye for them "to dwell in as the state of theire order did require," this paper exhibits several of the earlier grants to the black and white brothers, and also the extent of the powers of the City of London within the boundaries of their houses and precinct. No date.

— Elizabeth. Letter from Peter Hampton to Sir William More, knt. "Concerning the fysshing of "Waverley House in the great River."

— Elizabeth. List of possessions in lands, tenements, and rents, &c.; covering six pages of foolscap, and written throughout by Sir William More. Endorsed "My Landes." No date.

— Elizabeth. An account described, "Sommes of "money disbursed paide and distributed by William "Mores paynre, executor of the testament of Sir Thomas "Cawarden, knyght, deceased, Upon billes and ether- "wise touchinge the examinacioun of the saide Sir "Thomas Cawarden, as here after followith." Contain- ing many matters of interest to the antiquary, this incomplete and loosely kept account, covering 24 closely written pages of foolscap, would have been more service- able to the enquirer, had the accountant been more communicative as to dates and details. No date.

— Elizabeth. Rough Draft of a paper headed "The "Testymouye of dyuers gentylmen and honest yeomen "of the countye of Surrey, declaring the enormyty that "hath growen by the late erected yron mylle in the "said countye by Thomas Elrington squier, and con- "tynewed styлле contrary to the Statute theragaynst "prouided made in the fyrst yere of the Queens majes- "ties raigne. To whiche declaracion euery partye hath "subscriybed his name and sett his signe as well of his "owne particular knowledge as by the reporte of "others." No date.

— Elizabeth. Undated Returns of inspectors (ap- pointed for the execution of the orders of the Privy Council against the casting of ordnance at the iron mills and forges of co. Surrey) respecting the work done and fuel burnt at iron-furnaces and forges in Chidingfold, Godstone, Dunsfold, Nudigate, Abingworth, Cranley, and other parishes of the said shire. No date.

— Elizabeth. Copy of a letter from Lords of the Council to lord Howard of Effingham and his deputy- lieutenants of co. Surrey. Ordering in fervent terms that musters should be taken of the forces, horse and foot, of the said county, and that every means be employed to maintain the efficiency of the said forces, as the king of Spain is confidently expected to invade England next year, with a mighty force of ships now being built "in "all his north coaste of Spain and in his Indys." No date.

— Elizabeth. The answers of the Deputie-lieu- tenants and Justices of Peace of the countie of Surrey to the peticioun of the Lord Maior of London, exhibited to the Lords of her majesties most honorable Privie Councell wherein are containyd vntrew surmizes with request to have the gouernment of the Burghes of South- warke within the countie of Surrey. No date.

— Elizabeth. Articles against Maurice Standar, schoolmaster of Southwarke, charging him with reli- gious disaffection and unsoundness. No date.

— Elizabeth. Letter from George More, prisoner, to Sir William More, knt. and Sir George More, knt. at the Lord-Keeper's house. The writer, who has been imprisoned for asserting his power to cast out devils from those who are possessed by them, begs that he may be heard before the counsel. Endorsed "George More, mynster." No date.

— Elizabeth. Letter from Edward Lyvesey to Sir William More, knt. Describing himself as a "wild "yonge man whoe lately hath by his owne folly pur- "chased his fathers wrath and heavy displeasure, by "leaving his study at Lincolnes Inne, and followinge his "owne lewde and foolishse honnor in goinge into Flaun- "ders being accompanied with my lord Norice his "third souner;" the writer begs to be taken into Sir William's service, so that by the exhibition of dutiful- ness and devotion to an honourable master he may put himself in the way to recover his father's good opinion. No date.

— Elizabeth. Paper entitled "Harmes and Incon- "venyences which come by sowing and makinge of "Weede in Englan d." No date.

— Elizabeth. Letter from Mr. William Hammond, collector for the R. M. Lottery to William More, esq.,

W. M.
MOLYNEUX.
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W. M.
MOLYNEUX.
Esq.

treasurer for the same. Announcing that the writer has received his bill for the last year, and would fain be discharged of the same. No date.

— Elizabeth. Letter (quest. 3, undated, and unaddressed, from Antonie Garnett to Sir William More, knt. Franking Sir William for receiving the writer's brother, Mr Francis Browne, as a guest at Loseley, and undertaking to be his keeper.—Mr. Francis Browne was one of the dangerous recusants who were appointed to be held in custody by well-affected subjects. No date.

— Elizabeth. Letter from Antonie Garnett to Sir William More, knt. For more precise information, respecting the character of Mr. Spenser, in two or three lines to be shown to the viscount Mountague. No date.

— Elizabeth. List of the parishes, and lands thereof, in the hundreds of Godley, Woking, Farnham, Godalming, Blackheath and Wotton. A paper in Sir George More's Landwriting. No date.

— Elizabeth. Letter from Antonie Garnett to Sir William More, knt. Announcing that viscount Mountague will be absent from Cowdrey next Monday and Tuesday, so that Sir William and his lady may not select those days for carrying out their "friendly determination (after the manner of Egyptians as your self termed it, to see Cowdrey sometime this season." No date.

— Elizabeth. Copy of orders of the Privy Council for reducing the number of cottages "lately erected in the west part of co. Surrey and especially in the "Forest," and for the removal of cottages there built on inconvenient spots to places where they may be advantageously re-erected.—Also, a paper setting forth grounds for objecting to the cottages, which the said orders were designed to destroy or remove. No date.

— Elizabeth. Rough copy of a letter addressed to the Privy Council. Certifying their lordships of the said council that the Justices of co. Surrey are on the alert to execute the council's orders for reducing the excessive prices of corn.—Also, a paper showing what magistrates of the said county have undertaken to attend the markets of Reigate, Dorkyng, Croydon, Kyngston, Sowthwarke, Guldeford, Farnham and Godalmyng, to see the same markets duly furnished with corn, offered for sale at equitable rates. No date.

— Elizabeth. Copy of a letter from Lords of the Council to the Sheriff and Justices of the Peace of co. Surrey. For the better observance of the orders for abstaining from flesh on Fish Days: the too general disregard of the said orders being largely accountable for the excessive and extreme prices of victuals. No date remaining on the worn paper.

— Elizabeth. Copy of a letter from William Garrarde, William Chester, Ambrose Nicholas, Valentine Dale, and Francis Barnam, (commissioners for the repaving of a certayne wall nere the Thames at Wappinge Marshe) to William More, esq. Touching arrangements for the carriage of six or seven score loads of timber for the execution of the said repairs, neglect to accomplish which may result at any "full see" in the "drewninge of "Wappinge Marshe." No date.

— Elizabeth. List of recusants, who had either died in or been discharged from prison, when the return was made. No date.

— Elizabeth. Return to the Lords of the Council, of the recusants imprisoned in the Marshalsey (thirteen in number), in the White Lyon (four in number), and in the Clynke (eight in number). No date.

— Elizabeth. Rough draft of a letter by Sir William More at Loseley "to Mr. Crouley and others tochyng "Allen the anabaptist," who after his committal to prison by the commissioners for ecclesiastical causes has shown himself of sound judgment in religion, and has attributed his said trouble to the writer.

— Elizabeth. A "Tewsdaye" of two articles of an association of gentlemen, officers of co. Surrey, for the defence of Queen Elizabeth against all her enemies, and all pretenders to her crown or to the succession thereto. Signed by Charles lord Howard, William More, Thomas Wyfeld, Thomas Vincent, George Mor, Laurence Stoddart, and many others, of the gentry and yeomanry of the shire. No date.

— Elizabeth. Copy of orders, signed by lord Howard of Effingham, the Lord High Admiral and lieutenant of co. Surrey. Touching measures to be taken to oppose the Spaniards in any attempt they may make to land in the county. No date. Imp. 16.

— Elizabeth. Orders for putinge in strength the power of the Realme in the Inlande Counties. Reciting orders issued by the Privy Council in 1585. Signed by Sir Francis Walsingham. No date.

— Elizabeth. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Sheriff and Justices of the Peace of co. Surrey. For the revival of the exercises in the use of bows; archery being no obsolete and unserviceable mode of warfare. Date no longer visible.

— Elizabeth. A muster-roll of the light horse and horsemen of fourteen hundreds of co. Surrey. No date.

— Elizabeth. An order for an armye in this Realme in the case of War. A list of the commanders and forces available for the defence of the Northern and Southern divisions of the country. No date.

— Elizabeth. An Order for the readie and easie trayning of shott and the avoydens of great expence and waste of powder. Signed Fra. Walsyngham. No date.

— Elizabeth. Letter from Nycolas Styward to Sir William More, knt., and other commissioners of musters in the co. of Surrey. Touching Mr. Styward's neglect to provide a "light horse furnished for service." No date.

— Elizabeth. List of the Collonells and Principall Officers of the Seaven Regimentes. No date.

— Elizabeth. Letter from Sir Francis Walsingham to Sir William More. Directing further enquiry to be made respecting the speeches, in defence of Body and Slade lately executed at Winchester, said to have been made by one Hardy of Farnham, a person ill-affected in religion; who has been committed to prison, pending the enquiry. No date.

— Elizabeth. Petition of the prisoners, for matters touching religion, lying in the White Lion in Sowthwerk to Mr. Moore, "justis of Peace at Loessley in "Surrey." The petition, to which no signatures are attached, opens "Right Worshippfull maister Moore, "this shalbe to besek your worship to take some pitty "vpon vs your poore and obedient subjackes whiche "lye heare in prysson vpon your commaundement, "whear that wee are licke to perishe for defayet of "systemuncis yf your wurshipes favourable and marcy- "full hand be not stretched fourthe to take some "mercy vpon vs." No date.

— Elizabeth. Paper headed "The Clauses of the "Grande Commyssyon Ecclesiasticale for the Whole "Realme."

— Elizabeth. Memoranda of Preparations to be made for the Buryall of the Lady Cardyn. Also, on the other side of the same single sheet, a list of "The "Charges of y^e Buryall of a Lady of a Knyght," drawn by some officer of the Heralds' College. No date. (*Vide* Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.')

— Elizabeth. Letter from Elizabeth (Lady) Wolley to her father Sir William Moore, knt., at Loseley. "Since my coming to the corte I have had manie "gratious wordes of her Majestie and manye tymes had "mee welcome with all her hart everie since I have "waited. Yesterdye she wore the gowne you gaue "her, and toke therby occasion to speake of your saying "so long I should have a mother-in-lawe whiche was "herself, but she was affrayed of the two wydowes that "ar ther with you, that they could be angrie with her "for yt, and that she would gyue ten thousande "poundes you were twentye yeres younger, for that she "hath but few suche servauntes as you ar, with manye "gratious speeches both of yourself and my Brother "which is to long to wryte, and therfor will leane to "tell you when wee meete. My Lord Admyrall come "to me, and bad me welcom with all his hart, and "tould me he had seene you and my brother, willinge "me to commaunde him in anye friendshippe he can "show unto me. I thought good at this tyme to use "no further speeches unto him. . . . Thus "hetherto I haue had a good beginning at Cort, and I "haue no dowte but to contynue yt, yf frendes be constant, yf they faile, yt shalbe thorough no desartes of "myne, for I will lyue very warlike amongst them. "The Queene as she sayeth will dine with my Lady "Komondes' (P) on Tewsdaye next and retorne agayn "at night, which I can hardlie beleieve, if she doe "I meane to wayte vpon her. My Lord Treasurer lyes "heere verye ill of the goute, and cannot stirr hand nor "foote, nor feede himselfe, the goute is so in his hands. "I thinke he will not be habie to goe to London this "weeke. My Lord Chamberleyn adviseth me to send "nym fewe pattriches, which I knowe not where to "gett anye. . . . From the cort this Sunday morn- "inge. Your Louing and obedient daughter, Eliza- "beth Wolley." No date. (*Vide* Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.')

— Elizabeth. Paper setting forth the sum paid to the Provost Marshall, co. Surrey, and his ten men for three months' service (of 28 days each), at the rates of ten shillings a-day for the Provost Marshall and two shillings a-day for each of his men: and also of the pro-

W. M.
MOLYNEUX,
Esq.

portion of the same sum paid by the magistracy of the county. Each of the thirty-two justices of the peace contributed twenty shillings, no regard being had to the different values of their several estates.

—Elizabeth. Letter from Antonio Garnett to Sir William More, knt. Enquiring after the true character of Mr. Spenser, of Oxenford, who is desirous to wear Lord Mountague's cloth. "And," says the writer, "I am very willinge he should so doe, both because I esteeme the gentleman honest, wise and sufficiente, and able sondrye wayes to stand my lord in steade, both here, and in those parts especyally northward, wher his lyvinge doth lye, as also in that he was some tyme vnder my tutell, and at this present is tenante ther for the tyme vnder my nephewe." No date.

—Elizabeth. Volume (large 12° in paper wrapper) of Latin Poems (including one in praise of Queen Elizabeth). Followed by a translation in English Verse of the Golden Sayings of Perlander. Composed by John Phillip, scholemaister of Kingstowne, and dedicated by him to the Right Worshipfulle knight Sir William Moore. No date.

—Elizabeth. Letter from the Lords Commissioners for mustering horsemen and breeding horses in all places of the realm, to the Lord Howar of Liffingham and others, commissioners for the same purposes in the county of Surrey. With especial instructions for the breeding of horses. Signed by the earls of Lyncoln, Sussex, Leicester, Sir Christopher Hatton and others. No date remaining.

—Elizabeth. Ledger of Leases and Grants relating to the Blackfriars Estate in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, down to the 30th year of the said reign. Containing 286 closely written pages, this volume preserves copies of all the more important leases granted on the Blackfriars property during the greater part of Queen Elizabeth's time; together with rentals of the property during several years of the same period. The transcriber of this ledger seems to have intended to enter the documents in chronological order; but the intention is far from perfectly carried out. A careful examination of its pages failed to discover copies of Sir William More's conveyances to the Burbages, or any entries relating particularly to the property conveyed by those deeds. The record stops by several years short of the time when Sir William More conveyed the old office of the Tents and Revels to James Burbadge.

—Elizabeth. Two letters (undated) from "the ladye Marques of Northampton" to her frynd Master Moure: —the one asking for the lease of a house in the Blackfriars for her brother; and the other begging for an immediate loan of fifty pounds to be "repayed at Ester at the furdest." No date.

—Elizabeth. Letter from Sir Walter Raleigh to his very loveinge frende Sir William More, knight. Urging Sir William to grant out of his abundant kindness five years of grace, in addition to a term of seven years already granted, to the Signior Rocco who "hathe bestowed all his wealthe in buyldinge certayne howses vpon your grounds without youre consent, and thereby is endetted vnto dyvers and sondrye persons in the somme of two hundredthe poundes, by reason wherof he hathe byn constrayned by the space of one halfe yere heretofore as well as at this present is to kepe his howse as prysoner to his vtter vndoinge." No date.

—Elizabeth. The bill in chancery of William Ray and Margaret his wife, late the wife and executor of James Carter, citizen and "tyler" of London. Touching the lease (made 14 Eliz. by William More of Loseley, esq.), to the said James Carter of eight cotages "within the late Black Fryers gate called the Newe Gate nexte vnto the Lane called Carter Lane in London." No date.

—Elizabeth. Copy of the petition of the Mayor and Citizens of London to the Lords of the Privy Council. Praying that the queen's two chief justices may be appointed and commissioned to "examine and set downe the right of the franchises and liberties" of the sites of the lately dissolved monasteries of the Black Friars, White Friars and Christ's Church near Aldgate; respecting which sites the petitioners say that "of late certen lycensius people geven to wicked lyving and being receptors of thyfes, and comen colorers of stollen goodes besides the greate repaire of lewde and wicked weomen, fugytives, clippers, flyers and washers of the quenes highnes coyne, and over this the same places are at this present tyme the comen receiptacles of all lewde people repaying to the same citie, in which places offenders bene shrowded as in sanctuaries, affirming that no maiestrate vnder the Quenes highnes hath to doe with them."

—Elizabeth. Letter from lord Clynton to Master More. Regretting that the writer, being summoned to

town "for the L. Stonton's araynement," must forego the pleasure of paying his correspondent a visit. Endorsed by Mr. More. "My L. Admyrall." No date.

—Elizabeth. A Genealogical Chart of the Molyneuxes of Sefton; beginning with William de Molyneux, first lord of Sefton, by the gift of Roger de Poytiers from the grant of William the Conqueror. No date.

—Elizabeth. A genealogical Chart of the family of Poynings, through whom the Mores of Loseley are shown to derive their descent from king Edward the Third. A Latin inscription at the foot of the chart shows that the pedigree was drawn by James Gresham for the edification of his very near nephew William More of Lotheshy. No date.

—Elizabeth. The Petition of John Trewe of Helingley, co. Sussex, to Sir Thomas Cardyn, Sir Nicholas Pelham, knights, Thomas Brown, Edmand Slyfelde, William More, Richard Elderton, John Stapley, John Hussy and John Apsley, her majesty's commissioners in cos. Sussex and Surrey. Complaining of the persecutions endured by the petitioner in past time through the malice of Sir Edward Gage, knight, "an extreme persecutor of the gospel," who unlawfully placed the petitioner in the pillory in the market towns of Lewes and Harlsham, and caused his ears to be barbarously cut; and praying that the petitioner may have for his undeserved sufferings some recompense from the man who occasioned them. No date.

—Elizabeth. A draft of a Petition to the Lords of the Queen's Council, from the grantees of the Blackfriars, London; claiming an exempt jurisdiction, and complaining that the Lord Mayor and officers of the City of London disturb and obstruct the said petitioners' alleged privileges. No date.

—Elizabeth. The Bill of Complaint of the Rt. Hon. Anthony Viscount Mountague to the Rt. Hon. Sir Christopher Hatton, Lord Chancellor, &c. &c. against the bishop of Winchester and Sir William Moore, knt., in respect to the complainant's alleged right in the fishery of Tyllforde river (from a place called Tankerforde to a place called Crickleborne) formerly pertaining to the dissolved Abbey of Waverley, co. Surrey; the said river being described in the bill as running from Farnam to Goddalming, co. Surrey. No date.

—Elizabeth. Account of moneys spent by the churchwardens of Blechingly. Extracts of which were published in Kempe's Loseley MSS. No date.

—Elizabeth. The Answer of Thomas lord bishop of Winchester and Sir William Moore, knight, defendants to the byll of complaint of the Right Hon. Anthony Viscount Mountague, complainant. No date.

—Elizabeth. Undated Paper with this heading, "Instructions for thexecuting of y^e office of the Maister of the game of Swannes as yt ys vsed in the ryver of Thames and elles where within this Realme of England." No date.

—Elizabeth. Inventory taken by the Jure aforesaid the xii daie of December in the yere abouewritten of all and eu'ry soche church goodes as doth or ought to appertaine vnto the parish of Tattesfeld in the charge of the churchwardens as therafter apperethe. The names of the jurymen and the date of the year have been torn from this schedule.

—Elizabeth. Epitaphium crassi illius as sordidi vsurarii Johannis Gresham militis stercorarii * * * in inferno sepulti. Followed, on the same sheet of paper, by an answer to the contumelious epitaph, "Responsio Ricardi Shorii ad Epitaphium falso illi adscriptum, et aduersus domum Johannis Gresham rithmico conscriptum." Both compositions in Latin verse. Also, of the same period, a Latin poem, "In laudem domini Mauri viri nobilis prestantissimi." No date.

—Elizabeth. Paper entitled "Considerations to enduce her Majestie to proceade accordinge to Law and Justice." Touching the queen's policy towards Mary queen of Scots, who is described as "beinge dreven thorow violence and force of others to take herbour in youre majesties realme." No date.

—Elizabeth. Paper entitled "Consideracons touching the peace nowe in speache." No date.

—Elizabeth. News-letter addressed to the earl of Newport, and giving intelligence from Franckfort, 23 August, beginning, "Concerning the publiques affaires all hath bin since the taking of Ratesbon very vncertaine and doubtfull;" from Norinberg, 23 August; Frankfort, 24 August; Paris, 13 September; and Leyden, 14 September; and ending "Mustricke is provided for more then a year."

—Elizabeth. Copy of a letter signed Essex, and headed, "The earl Marshall his aunswer to the Lord Keiper." No date.

W. M.
MOLYNEUX,
Esq.

W. M.
MOLYNEUX,
Esq.

W. M.
MOLYNEUX,
Esq.

— Elizabeth. Metrical Epitaph on Sir Marmaduke Darell. No date.

— Elizabeth. Letter, in defence of the Prince of Orange and his confederates against Spain. Addressed by the anonymous writer to his "verge frinde E. B. esquier affectionate frinde and devotist servant unto the faire and vertuous Ladie the countesse of Gutenbergh." No date.

— Elizabeth. Speeches delivered by the Porter, the Pilgrim, and the Wildman to the Queen Elizabeth, on the occasion of her visit to Lord Mountague at Cawdrey. No date.

— Elizabeth. Letter from Sir Robert Cecyll, knt., to Sir George More, knt., William Morgan, Laurence Stoughton, and John Clarke, esqs. Approving of the conduct of said justices of the peace for co. Surrey, in committing Anthony Charlewood for his "leawd speeches loosely vitered;" but averring the writer's reluctance to seek his own protection in the punishment of others. No date.

— Elizabeth. Letter from Robert Earl of Leycester, to Sir William More, knt. Enquiring tenderly for Sir William's health, and praising Sir William's son in terms of fervid eulogy. In the same cordial terms the writer speaks of his old friend Wolley. Dated on the New Year's Night, of a year not given. (*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

— Elizabeth. Letter from Robert, earl of Leycester to Mr. William More. Summoning Mr. More to Richmond where the Queen's majesty has appointed her Attorney and Sollicitor to be. No date.

— Elizabeth. Warrant (signed, W. Howard) to Mr. Thomas Browne and Mr. William Moore, justices of the peace, co. Surrey. To seize the person of a woman named Cox, the nature of whose offence is not mentioned, and to commit her to the Marshallsey, there to remain till her discharge be ordered. No date.

— Elizabeth. Letter from W. Howard (son of Lord Howard of Effingham, Lord Admiral), to Mr. Mowre dwelling beside Gnyllforde. Summoning Mr. Mowre to come with Mr. Browne, with all speed, and confer with writer on "diuers greate matters." No date.

— Elizabeth. Latin letter from George, son of Sir George More, knt., to his grandfather Sir William More, knt. A school, or college, exercise. No date.

— Elizabeth. Letter from Thomas Leighton to Sir William More, knt. Asking Sir William to accept, for his tenant of a house in the Blackfriars, the letter's bearer who is the writer's servant. No date.

— Elizabeth. Letter from Thomas Cornawaleis to Mr. Edward Moore. Announcing that the earl of Arundell will visit Loseley House on his way to Sussex. No date.

— Elizabeth. Letter from Henry Weston, of Sutton, to William More, esq. Touching the strange and offensive manner in which the writer's "paler" has been arrested by five persons carrying out the orders of Mr. Bydon. From Sutton. No date.

— Elizabeth. Letter from Sir Henry Weston, of Sutton, to Wyllyam More, esq. Begging that Olyver Harte, already in bonds for his good behaviour, may be bound in like manner for another twelve months, so that the writer may be assured of the quiet of his deer and conies. No date.

— Elizabeth. Letter from Sir Henry Weston, of Sutton, to William More, esq. Testifying to the honesty and worth of Master Josen, for long time a servant to the writer's mother-in-law, and in former time servant to lady Arundel. No date.

— Elizabeth. Letter from Sir Henry Weston to Sir William More, knt. Praying that the writer's servants, John Enfolde, of Worpdon, and John Wattes, of Okyng, may be excused from attending a muster. No date.

— Elizabeth. Letter from John Austen to Mr. More, esq. Touching the suspicions attaching to a person named King, who keeps a horse, dwells at Allen's "privileged" house, and gives no satisfactory account of himself. No date.

— Elizabeth. Letter from John Austen to William More, esq. Touching arrangements for the "next county" day for Surrey at Guldeford, and preparations for an election of knights for the shire. No date.

— Elizabeth. The Hamble Petition of the inhabitants and parochioners of Ewel, in the Countie of Surrey, recd. to Nonesuch, for the reliefe of the most honorable state of their par. vicaridge. Addressed to "the Right Worshipfull Sir William More, knt." at a time when the petitioners' poor vicar was named Richard Williamson. No date.

— Elizabeth. Rough draft of Mr. More's letter to the Lords of the Council, about the earl of South-

ampton's behaviour in respect to Common Prayer at Loseley. On being informed there was Common Prayer twice a day at Loseley House, and being at the same time asked if he would attend the said service, the earl answered, "that sins he was restrnyd of his lybertye in my howse he had no dispocycion to come out of his chamber to prayers, but privately to occupye himselfe there in prayer." No date. (*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

— Elizabeth. Rough draft of a letter from William More, esq., to Mr. Secretary Cycles. Praying that the writer may be relieved of the custody of the earl of Southampton. No date.

— Elizabeth. Rental of manors in Norfolk:—i.e., "The Hoole yeres rente of the manor of Hale," and "The Maner of Vyrleye for the hoole yeere." No date.

— Elizabeth. Holograph letter from Elyzabeth countess of Lyncoln to Sir Wyllyam More. "I pray you syr wyllyam more come to purford to my lo' my brother of kyldares causes kalles me heus at thys present beyng put in hope that my speshe wyll now do som good I am sure my lo' wyll the les myse me yf yow and other hys good frends be wyth him I comyt yow to good and end wyth my frendly comendasyon to my 'lo' more porford thys tuesday nyght your assured frend Elyzabeth lyncoln." No date.—The countess usually wrote her letters by the hand of a secretary who could spell, only signing the epistles with her own hand.

— Elizabeth. Letter from Elyzabeth lady Clynton to George Parvis. Stating that having heard of George Moore's mischance by the hurt of a knife, the writer has asked Mr. Balthrope, "being seruaut to the quene's surgianus" to see George Moore and give him his best advice. No date.

— Elizabeth. Letter (holograph) from Elyzabeth, countess of Lincoln to Sir Wyllyam More. About a negociation between her ladyship and Sir Harry West in respect to some woods. The writer concludes, "I comyt you and yours to gods blysyd tuisyen." No date.

— Elizabeth. Letter (holograph) from Elyzabeth lady Lyncoln to Syr Wyllyam More. About the value of certain woods, computed at one hundred pounds. No date.

— Elizabeth. Rough draft of a letter from William More, esq., to the earl of Leycester. Touching the health of the writer's prisoner, the earl of Southampton, since he has heard of the ill success of the representations made in his behalf to her highness by the earl of Leycester and others. The prisoner "ys fallen into that hearynes and pensyvenes of mynde as that" the writer fears "yt wyll eyther brede hym some present sickenes or some great inconveniens hereafter." No date. (*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

— Elizabeth. List (on a single sheet of foolscap) of persons dwelling in the county of Surrey, who have lent money to the Queen on Privy Seal writs. All the principal persons in the county are named in the schedule, and the loans vary in amount from 20*l.* to 100*l.*, which latter sum was lent by William Mill, esquire. Signed,—Tho. Dorset, Edward Worcester, Northampton, Knollys and others. Sheet much mutilated and defaced. No date.

— Elizabeth. A single closely written sheet much worn, torn, and defaced; being a fragment of the narrative of the last days and execution of the Earl of Essex. In some places the document is so injured as to be illegible. "This daye morninge," the record runs in "one of its legible passages, "beinge Thursdays he received the * at the hands of the most reverend pasture and Busshoppe the archbusshoppe of Dublin, ther beinge present the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Frauncis Agars, Mr. Edward Waterhouse, Mr. Doctor Tawers, John Browne, preacher, Tho. Knoll, preacher, and the most part of the gentlemen of his household and chamber. Afterwards he desired to have his will read, and as yt was readinge he hard the tytles of his well deserved honour recyted, as Walter Earle of Essex and Erle Marshall of Ireland, &c., and smilinge (he said) thse be my wayne tytles, wayne tytles, farewell now all my wayne tytles."

— Elizabeth. Letter from Lords of the Council to Sir William Moore, knight, collector to her Majesty for the loans in the countie of Surrey. Instructing him to give notice to all persons of the said county, who have lent money to her Majesty on letters of Privy Seal, that they may repair to the Receipt of the Exchequer at Westminster, on the expiration of twelve months from the date of their respective loans, and there have repayment of their money so lent. Signed by Chr. Hatton, cane., W. Burghley, and others.

W. M.
MOLYNEUX,
Esq.

— Elizabeth. Letter from Charles Bradshawe to Master Mor, esquier, Loseley. Right warship Fullo master I haue sentt you vp the paynter and iiii labollse and my lorde and my ladis picktures with ii frames to them and as For the Quenes picktur it is not Fyneshed, and he sayth he will Gette lisenche of you to fyneshe it hear in London For he cannot bryng it well Downe as your worship shall knowe of hime and I haue Geuen him xxs. as is my reackninge with you, To by his collers with alle and I payd For the Quene's labell xxd. and for vi labelles mor iiii. sence you had my reckning For the bordes and the Frames. This is to lett you vnderstand the chargis that you haue binne at here when you reckon with him, and as For master naller he doth braye as he was wonte but nother master cobbe nor I cann hear of no Frame not as yet nor nothinge ells but his boulling alley wich he is bisey a bout and hath putte outte all the por Fokes and when I hear any thing of him I will send you word other ues hear is non to send you but that at won house is all buried vpp and the dor shitt Fast vpp I pray to you let master gorge vnder stand I haue sent him a payr of whiette shues by the paynter. No date.

— Elizabeth. Letter from Charles Bradshaw, servant, to his master, Mr. More, esquier, at Loseley. "Righte Worshipec Full master, this is to sastisfy youe that my lordes and my ladies pickturse be Donne saving they lacke excorsise and I cant not tell wheere youe will haue it Done hear or at whome at your house wh ar For I pray you send word and the Quenes pickture is not Fynished For he menes to make a end at whom at your house For he sayth it lacketh A Fortaites worke yet by sides that he hath Downe and as For The iiii Labelles I will send them Downe with the paynter and hee is reddie to com when youe wille on monday or tusdaye and if you think Good and so to Finishe youre worke of you and he Are and if wee marke the excorsis To them we cannot Fyneshe them so sonn For it will be the latter end of this weeke be cause I did not knowe your myn at all be fore as con serning your quinchise you writ to me For ther is not haullde a Dusen in the garden as your man can telle. . . &c. &c." No date.

— Elizabeth. Letter from Charles Bradshaw, servant, to his master William More, esq. Right worshipfull master this is to sastisfy youe that I haue reaseaved of Master Wanslee iiii pickturs and iiii of them I haue payd and the flourth he doth geue you because it lackt excorsis round about and that I haue don beffer I send it downe exsepte you haue won that canne do it thear and also I haue bin at my lordes linkones and showed the paynter of the pikters and the picktur of the quen is a great dell bigger then my lordee or my ladis and the pickturs wich I facht From lambith ar not so bige as they, and your worship hath sent me word that I should merk the pickturs no bigger than them wich I facht From lambith, and my lordes and my laidis are bigger a great dell and I pray you ssend me worde wheather I should make theme, all on sise or no and especialley the Quense picktur is no bigger than all the Reste and hath a great Dell of labor about it in Juellse and Flaunders worke, and I wold know wheather it be your pleasur to haue it done in all poyntes as that is and I can not get the labells down this senit and mor be cause but won Joner in London a duchman that can doth them and he hath maney resortig to him and the paynter moste be Fayne to worke them in my lord of lincolne hous For he that kepes the house Dar let non of them Forth exsept he hath my lordes lisenches and also master Martin your attorney hath byn with me to haue money For his Fee and he sayth that you byd me pay him and haue payd him vis. viiij. By your servaunt Charles bradshawe. No date.

1603. Poem in honour of "Elizabeth queene of England Fraunce and Ireland and Virginia, the Constant Defendresse of the Fayth, nowe resting in the Lorde: "Nata Grenewicii Anno Christi 1533." By Jo: Vicars.

25 March, 1603. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Sheriff and Justices of the Peace of co. Surrey. Touching the death of queen Elizabeth and the succession of the king of the Scots. Accompanying a form of proclamation, announcing the accession of the said king to the throne of England. Twenty-one signatures remaining on the paper. (Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.')

5 May, 1603. Letter from John Knight to his "mother y^e ladie More right ouer against y^e Lord Keeper's house aboue Charing Cross." Accompanying a present of salmon and partridges.

19 July, 1603. Letter from Lords of the Council to the lord High Admiral, the lieutenant of Surrey. Requiring a levy of one hundred picked men of the said county to assist in keeping order in town on the occasion of the king's coronation.

28 August, 1603. Letter from Edward Herbert (afterwards lord Herbert of Cherbury) to Sir George More, knt. Referring to Sir George's "royal entertainment" of the king, and the "increase of the plague" in London. (Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.')

9 September, 1603. Letter from Lord Chancellor Ellesmere to his brother-in-law Sir George More, knt. Enquiring for Sir George's health.

26 September, 1603. Letter from lord Chancellor Ellesmere to his brother-in-law, Sir George More, knt. Asking for intelligence about Sir George's health.

29 September, 1603. Letter from Sir Robert Cecyll to divers gentlemen of co. Surrey. Touching the proposal of a scheme to enable tenants in capite or by knight's service to compound for the wardship and marriage of their next heirs being under under age.

12 October, 1603. Letter from Edward Herbert (afterwards lord Herbert of Cherbury) to Sir George More, knt. A note of friendly assurance in euphuistic phraseology. Dated from Montgomery Castle. (Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.')

26 October, 1603. Letter from Dr. John Hammond to Sir George More, knt. About the sickness and deep melancholy of Lady Warwick.

23 November, 1603. Letter from John Hunton to Sir George More, at Loseley, dated from Wynchester and referring to recent tryals in that city. "Lord Copham." says the writer, "at his triall decyphered Sir W. Raleigh" to be the ugliest traitour that ever was heard of in England. . . . Lord Copham seemed to be very tymarous "and did importune y^e lords very much to be mediators" to the kyng for him. And the Lord Grey shewed spirit "and courage invincible standing whoally vppon his" justificacioun, but shewed much vanity in the course "of his defence, and wh n sentence was propounded" he only desired to haue Mr. Travers and Dr. Fyeld to "confute with him with any shew of teme depart d."

24 November, 1603. Letter signed by Robert Cecyll, explaining his majesty's gracious offer that gentlemen holding lands of the king by tenure in capite or by knight's service "should be admitted to compound for" the wardshippe of their next heirs."

26 November, 1603. Letter from Francis Aungier to Sir George More, knt. Describing the arraignment and trial on the aforegiven day of seven prisoners.—Mr. George Brooker, Sir Gryffyn Markham, Sir Edward Parham, Mr. Brookesby, Mr. Copley, and two priests, Watson and Clark,—on charges of high treason. Dated from Winchester. (Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.')

3 December, 1603. Letter from Launcelot Andrewes to Sir George Moore, knt. Announcing that the writer and his brethren of the Westminster chapter have appointed the 9th of January for the coming together again of the King's Scholars.

4 Deceember, 1603. Letter from Edward Herbert (afterwards lord Herbert of Cherbury) to Sir George More, knt., at Loseley. A note of fancifully expressed courtesies. Dated from Montgomery Castle. (Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.')

19 December, 1603. Letter from Lords of the Council to the magistrates of co. Surrey. Citing the king's recent proclamation against unlawful and disorderly hunting and killing of game, and directing that the laws against such disorders be carried out zealously.

26 January, 1 James I. General pardon, under the great seal, of all rebellions, treasons, murders, &c. &c. to Sir George Moore of Loseley, co. Surrey, knight, one of the chamberlains of his majesty's exchequer.

10 February, 1 James I. General paadon, under the great seal of all offences committed before 27 March last past to Sir George More of Loseley, co. Surrey, knight.

11 June, 1604. Letter (Latin) of gratitude from the university of Oxford to Sir George Moore, knt., for a present of books, and of money to be expended in purchasing more books, for the university library. Dated, "E Domo Congregationis."

July, 1604. Letter addressed by Sir George More to his "Dread Soueraygne" on the occasion of the writer's servant, John Rogers, keeper of the little park of Farneham, being charged with the killing of a stag or two in Windsor forest. Towards the conclusion of his humble address the writer says, "And surely he shall be neuer" myne, howe neere myne he be so euer, whom I shall "finde or maye suspect to be a destroyer of your

W. M.
MOLYNEUX,
Esq.

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"majesties game, or anye way in other sorte then shall become him to stand affected towards your majestie." 19 July, 1601. Letter from Jo. Hammond to Sir George More, knight; dated from Non such where the prince and the lord-admiral are staying. Giving the news of the court about the movements of the king and queen, and other like matters.

31 July, 2 James. Privy Seal writ, addressed to Sir Francis Carewe, knt. Requiring him to furnish by way of loan 50*l.* for the king's use, to be repaid on 20 March, 1605, and to pay the same within twelve days to Sir George More, knt., collector of the loan, co. Surrey. (*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

7 August, 1604. Letter from Edward More to his loving brother —. Explaining why the writer has delayed so long to visit Loaseley, and making reference to a copy of the inscription which he put on his "first wife's tombe." The writer says, "Myne eyes have byn so satisfied and my purse tyered theis many yeeres with grate and glorious shewes, as I nowe runne faster from them then others com towards them." Dated from Odiham.

31 August, 1604. Letter from Robert Livesey to Sir William More, knt. Giving particulars of the writer's debts, embarrassments and grievances. In the 38th year of the late queen he was compelled to lend her majesty a hundred pounds that have never been repaid; and now a loan of another 100*l.* is demanded of him for the king. An unjust sentence of the Star Chamber has compelled him to borrow 1,000*l.* (*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

8 December, 1604. Warrant, of the Earl Notingham, to the verderers of Windsor Forest; to ascertain and certify the said earl, whether the Spring Grove in the said forest may be conveniently "encopsed and felled this yeare."

—1604. Letter from Mr. N. Throckmorton to his father-in-law Sir George More, knt. Sueing for a loan of money, urgently needed by the writer who has pawned his plate and credit to the uttermost. (*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

16 April, 1605. Letter from the earl of Suffolke to Sir George More and others, magistrates co. Surrey. Touching the partial abolition of "purveyance and carriages," in respect to parishes of Surrey.

19 April, 1605. Letter (dated at Greenwich and signed, Jo. Hammond) to Sir George More, knight. Announcing that Sir George's son has been appointed to a place "about the prince," and that a gentleman-usher would have come from the Lord Chamberlain to Sir George that afternoon on the matter, had not "the cocknight hindered."

19 June, 1605. Letter from Thomas bishop of Winchester to Sir George More at Loseley. About the appointment of a new keeper for one of the bishop's parks.

10 July, 1605. Letter from the earl of Nottingham to Sirs George More and Nicholas Lusher, knts., and Laurence Stoughton and Frances Auger, esqs. Requiring them to make provision against certain meditated disturbances at Guldeforde on St. James's day next, and also on the same day to preserve order there and restrain one Thomas Smalpece and his associates from erecting a summer-pole in defiance of the orders of the mayor and aldermen of the said town; the writer having been informed by the said mayor and his brethren "that one Thomas Smalpece of that Towne, associatinge himself with divers others both of that towne and of the countrey nere adjoyninge, of meane and base condicionn, persons of themselves very disordered, goe about maliciously in despite and contempte of the saide Maire and his Bretheren to enter vpon breake and digge vpp theire grounde and soyle without there leve or allowance to erect a Summer Pole within that Towne, a thinge in some sorte tollerable but don in such a dispitfull and disordered manner, in noe wise sufferable, especially when to effecte their disordered practises they labour to drawe thither out of the countrey (as I am informed) multitudes of people to accompany them vpon St. James day next in the saide Towne to assiste and countenance there vnlawfull practises."

12 September, 1605. Letter from Lords of the Council to Sir George More, knt., and the other justices of peace of co. Surrey. Ordering the said justices to call before them the high and petty constables of the said shire, and to ascertain the truth of certain charges of injustice and extortion preferred against the cart-takers, whilst discharging the duties of their office during his majesty's "progresse."

9 December, 1605. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Justices of the Peace of co. Surrey. Touching

the excesses of the rogues and vagabonds, who swarm in and about the city of London; and giving orders for their suppression.

23 May, 1606. Consent of George Austen of Guldeford, co. Surrey (to whom Sir George More, knt., has assigned all his lease, interest and term of years in the Fryers Preachers near Guldeford aforesaid), that Sir George or his exors, may, under certain conditions and limitations, remove the timber, tiles, bricks, and stone, &c. of certain parts of the buildings on the said estate.

November, 1606. Letter, pated at York House, from Lord Chancellor Ellesmere to Sir William Oglander, knt., high-sheriff for the county of Southampton. Recommending the bearer ("one Brian Chamberlayne, a man of good yeeres, judgement and discretion, and that hath spent his time in the studye of the lawe") as a fit person to be Sir William's under-sheriff.

—1606. Letter (signed, W. Knollys, E. Wotton), addressed to Sir George Moore and Sir Thomas Vincent, knts., and the other Justices of the Peace of co. Surrey. Requesting the said justices to appoint three of their number to confer with the writer, about the complaints against the royal cart-takers and the grievances of the subject from the abuses of the royal prerogative to take carts, with a view to the amicable arrangement of the matters of disagreement.

28 January, 1607. Letter from lord chancellor Ellesmere to his brother-in-law Sir George More, knt. Making reference to the late death of the writer's ward, young Salisbury.

February, 1607. Latin letter, covering twenty closely written foolscap pages, in the highest strain of academic panegyric, addressed by Charles Bell to the brightest, wisest and most virtuous Sir George More, knt. Beginning with—"Georgium Morum Loseleiensem, ortum è prosapia generosa ac clarâ ipsum præterea virum Equestris Ordinis, omnes esse illustrem et splendidum agnoscunt."

4 March, 1607. Letter from Lords of the Council to Justices of the Peace of co. Surrey. Acknowledging their lordships' receipt of certain returned "Articles of directions for the reformation of alehouses and Tipling howses;" and announcing that fuller orders for the same purpose are sent herewith.

18 April, 1607. The Proportion of "400 lodes of coles" for the composition for the whole county of Surrey, rated at Kingston and devided vpon the hundredes. Signed by Sir George More, knt., and ten other justices of peace of the said shire.—Also the commission, signed by Sir George More and other magistrates of co. Surrey, authorizing Sir Nicholas Saunder, knt., and three other knights to compound, for the said shire, with the officers of his majesty's Greencloth for the yearly service of carting coals.

21 April, 1607. Letter from Constance lady More to her husband Sir George More, knt. About the dismissal of a servant and other domestic matters.

26 April, 1607. Letter from Sir William Oglander to his brother-in-law, Sir George More, knt. Asking for payment of 60*l.* Also Mr. Thomas Oglander's receipt for the same money.

28 April, 1607. Letter from the earl of Dorset to Sir George Moore, knight. Announcing the writer's desire for a marriage between the writer's grandson, Richard Saevill, and "that vertuous young lady the Lady Anne Cliffard;" and soliciting Sir George's kindly offices with the Countesse of Cumberland for the arrangement of the match.

16 June, 1607. Letter from the earl of Dorset to Sir George Moore, knt. Begging Sir George to use his influence with the countess of Cumberland, to bring about a marriage between the writer's nephew and the lady Anne.

18 July, 1607. Letter from lord chancellor Ellesmere to his brother-in-law Sir George Moore, knight. Asking Sir George to come to the writer on Monday next. Dated from York House.

31 July, 1607. Letter from the earl of Dorset to the Custos rotulorum and justices of the peace co. Surrey. For a new assessment of fines due to his majesty on admittances, &c. from copyholders of his manors in the said shire.

9 February, 1608. Letter from Lords of the Council to commissioners far the subsidie, co. Surrey. For the complete and thorough levying of the same.

30 April, 1608. Letter from the earl of Nottingham to his son Sir Charles Howard, knt., lieutenant of Windsor forest and castle, and to Sir George More and Mr. Laurence Stoughton. Directing them to view the deer of Guildford park and certify the writer respecting the same; Sir Thomas Gorges having surrendered the keeper-

W. M.
MOLYNEUX
Esq.

W. M.
MOLYNEUX.
Esq.

ship of the said park to Mr. John Murrey, a gentleman of his Majesty's bed-chamber.

23 May, 6 James. Warrant under the King's signet and sign-manual, to the earl of Nottingham, lieutenant of co. Surrey, to levy twenty-five soldiers in the said shire, equip them, and have them in readiness for service at a moment's notice.

25 May, 1608. Letter from Lords of the Council to the earl of Nottingham, lieutenant of co. Surrey. Recommending the said lord-lieutenant to commission Mr. Edmond Nicholson to send to West Chester an adequate supply of arms for the soldiers now being levied in Surrey for service in Ireland: the said Edmond Nicholson having in past time provided for service in Ireland, at the direction of the Privy Council, but at his own cost and risk, a large supply of choice arms, that have not yet been taken off his hands.

27 May, 1608. Letter from the earl of Nottingham, to his son the lord Willyam Howard of Effingham, Sir George More, and others, the writer's deputy-lieutenants of co. Surrey. Giving instructions for levying in the said county twenty-five men to be sent *via* West Chester to Ireland, for service there.

28 May, 1608. George Duncumbe's receipt for 50*l.* paid by Sir George More, knt. to John Carill, gent., for two and a half years' interest on 200*l.* lent by the said Mr. Carill to the said Sir George.—Also, several other receipts of divers dates signed by George Duncumbe, attorney of Albury, in matters relating to the Carills, one of whom (Henry Carill) was his uncle.

8 June, 1608. Letter from the earl of Nottingham to Sir George More, knt., and the other verderers of the Surrey bailiwick in Windsor Forest. Ordering them to cause the owners of certain swine, that have injured the riding-grounds of the Surrey bailiwick of Windsor forest by routing holes therein, to make good the damage done and to withhold such swine from the forest for the future, as the King's Majesty cannot ride in the said district of the forest without danger from the holes. In his reasonable displeasure his highness ordered the keepers of the said district to kill all hogs found therein; but to spare honest owners so heavy a punishment the earl would have them take their swine and fill up the holes. (*Vide* Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.')

10 June, 6 James I. Patent under the great seal of a grant in survivorship to Sir George More of Loseley co. Surrey, knight, and Sir Robert More, knight, his son and heir-apparent, of an annual rent of 106*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* out of the issues of the county of Surrey:—in consideration of the relinquishment and surrender by the aforesaid knights of all their title and interest in the office of constable of the castle of Farneham co. Surrey, and in the office of chief keeper and supervisor of the chaces of wild animals and of the parks of Farneham aforesaid, and in an annuity of 8*l.* of money of the issues of the manor of Farneham for the exercise of the said office of constable, and in an annuity of 5*l.* out of the issues of the same manor for the exercise of the said office of chief keeper and supervisor, and in all advails pertaining to the same offices—such as the yearly allowances of a male deer called in English "a stag of season" in the summer, and of a female deer called in English "a hynde of season" in the winter, and of a male deer called "a buck of season" in the summer, and a female deer called a "doe of season" in the winter, to be taken in the parks of Farneham, &c. &c. &c.; which said offices, with their wages and perquisites, had been granted for life, in survivorship to the aforesaid George More and William More, knights.

12 June, 1608. Letter from the earl of Nottingham to his deputy-lieutenants of co. Surrey,—*i.e.*, Lord Howard of Effingham, and Sirs Francis Carew, George More and Thomas Vincent, knts. Recommending Mr. Edward Penton for appointment to the office of Muster-Master of the forces of the said shire, *vice* Captain Washeborne, deceased.

18 September, 1608. Letter from Robert earl of Salisbury to Sir George More, knt. Requesting Sir George, at the end of his "chardge geven to the Jury at "his" next "Sessions," to explain the effect of his majesty's gacious proposals to his subjects of "a course of com-
posicion in certain cases touchinge Tenures of his
"Highness," and then to leave the king's feodary in the said county to read the articles of the same proposal, so that the country may apprehend the benefits of accepting and the inconveniences of neglecting the royal offer.

28 September, 1608. Letter from lord-chancellor Ellesmere to Sir George More, knt., at Losely. Announcing that the plague has killed one of the writer's grooms. The writer signs himself "Your loving
"brother-in-lawe and moost assured friende."

September, 1608. Letter from the earl of Nottingham to the lord Howard of Effingham and others, deputy-lieutenants co. Surrey. Postponing a muster of the forces of the county on account of the continuance and increase of the plague in divers parts of the said county.

12 October, 1608. Letter from the earl of Nottingham to his deputy-lieutenants of co. Surrey. For the postponement of musters in the said shire till the plague shall, by God's sufferance, have ceased or abated.

16 October, 1608. Letter from lords of the Council to the earl of Nottingham, Lord High Admiral, and lieutenant of co. Surrey. For the postponement of the musters of the county, till the plague shall have abated in the county.

16 October, 1608. Letter from Robert earl of Salisbury to Sir George More, knt., one of the chamberlains of the Exchequer, Sir Henry Fanshaw, knt., remembrancer of the same court, Richard Sutton and Francis Goston, esqs. auditors of the imposts, and Edward Forsall, esq. Appointing the said gentlemen commissioners to enquire into the state of the "office of the workes and
"buildings in and about his majesties ordinarie houses
"of accesse and others," and into the modes employed there for fixing the rates and prices of labour and material which have of late years increased in a manner to provoke suspicion and necessitate enquiry.

28 December, 1608. Letter (domestic) from lord-chancellor Ellesmere to his brother-in-law Sir George More, knt., at Loseley.

17 March, 6 James I. Charter of exemplification (with the great seal attached thereto), with confirmation, of certain letters of dispensation granted by the archbishop of Canterbury to Sir George More of St. Martins in the Fields, co. Middlesex, knight, according him license to eat flesh on fish-days, together with his wife and four guests, provided he pay annually *xiii*s.* ii*ii*d.** into the poor-box of the parish in which he resides. "Permittimus et indulgemus tibi," runs the dispensation, "vt
"yna cum domina vxore tua et quatuor quibusvis aliis
"arbitrio tuo eligendis et ad mensam tuam invitandis
"carnibus cum debita gratiarum actione quibusvis die
"et tempore publice vetitis vesci possis." The letters of dispensation, dated 13 March 1608, are attached to the charter of exemplification.*

1 April, 7 James I. Charter of licence to Sir George More, knight, to alienate the manor of Catteshille and Pickardes, with messuages and lands, &c. in Catteshille, Pickardes, Godalmyng and the parish of St. Nicholas of Guildford co. Surrey, and to convey the same to Sir William Browne and Sir Francis Annger, knights.

21 April, 1609. Letter from Lord Chancellor Ellesmere to Sir George More, knight, at Loseley. Condoling with Sir George on a recent affliction. Imperfect.

20 May, 7 James I. Special pardon, under the great seal, to Sir Robert More, knight, for alienating without licence his mansion and lands in Cattishille, in the parish of Godalmyng co. Surrey, by a certain indenture dated 10 November, in the king's first year, to Sir Thomas Grimes, knt., Henry Weston, esq., and George Duncumbe, gentleman.

31 July, 1609. Letter from the earl of Salisbury and Sir Julius Caesar to Sirs Henry Browne and George Nore, knts. Touching an assignment of *cxv* loads of timber and *xxviii*s.* viii*d.** for repairing the rails of Henley Park; which repairs Sir George More is especially requested to oversee.

22 September, 1609. Letter of affectionate enquiry from lord-chancellor Ellesmere to Sir George Moore, knight. Expressing the writer's concern at Sir George's illness. "If I had sooner heard," writes the chancellor, "of your sickness, I would have sooner sent and have
"visited you."

10 October, 1609. Receipt of Elizabeth lady Lumley for 450*l.* paid to her by Sir George Moore, knt., in completion of payment of the 1800*l.*, which Sir George, by an indenture dated 20 Feb. 1607, agreed to pay to John late lord Lumley for timber in the Great Park of Stanstead.

28 November, 1609. Letter from Sir George More, knt., to the earl of Salisbury, Lord-treasurer of England. Soliciting in the writer's growing years some substantial reward for his past services to his sovereign and country.

1609. Copy of case for counsel's opinion. Whether, under the circumstances set forth, the rectory of Thorpe, co. Surrey, which descended to Sir Francis Wolley, as heir-at-law of his mother the lady Egerton, who died 19 Jan., 42 Eliz., was conveyed by a certain passage in the said Sir Francis Wolley's will, made in the year of our Lord 1609. No date to the writing.

29 March, 1610. Letter from Sir Julius Caesar to Sir George More, knight. Touching a grant of a small piece of ground in the Castle Garden of Guildford to

W. M.
MOLYNEUX.
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MOLYNEUX,
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Mr. John Murray's servant, Carter, and a petition for compensation from the present tenant of the same land.
10 December, 8 James I. Commission, with the seal of Henry Prince of Wales, &c. &c. attached to it. Appointing Sir George Moore to be said Prince's treasurer and receiver-general. Dated at the Prince's palace of St. James.

31 December, 1610. The Duplicament of the accompte of Henrye Lee, esq., son and heir and executor of Sir Henry Lee, knt., deceased, late master of the armory, from 1 January 1601 to 31 December 1610.

7 February, 1611. Letter from Mr. John Donne (afterwards Dr. Donne, dean of St. Pauls) to some person, whose name does not appear, about the state of religion and religious parties in France. Written at the time when Mr. Donne was in attendance on Sir Robert Drury, attached to lord Hay's embassy at Paris. Dated from Amiens.

10 March, 1611. Copy of a letter from Lords of the Council to the Lord High Admiral, lieutenant co. Surrey. To aid Lord Willoughby in raising volunteers in the said co. for the service of the King of Denmark.

24 March, 1611. Warrant, signed by Sir Richard Connock, to Sir George More, receiver-general of Henry Prince of Wales, for the payment of *xlii* s., a quarter's portion of an annual salary of *xlii* s., to John Bull, Mus. Doc., one of the musicians of the Prince of Wales. --Also, a bundle of fifty similar orders for payments to various officers of the Prince's household, addressed to Sir George More in the years 1611 and 1612.

22 April, 9 James I. Warrant, under the King's sign-manual and the seal of the order of the Garter, to the Prince of Wales; to act as the king's lieutenant and representative at the celebration of the said order on the 22, 23, and 24 of the instant month.

24 June, 1611. List, preceded by the sign-manual of Henry Prince of Wales, of seven articles of regulations, "For the better assurance of the Princes treasure." (*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

31 October, 9 James I. Copy of a letter from the king to the earl of Nottingham, lieutenant of co. Surrey. Requiring from the earl a return of persons, dwelling within the said county and competent to advance his majesty money by way of loan on privy seals.

9 November, 1611. Receipt of Thomas Gwillim and Daniell Chatburne, assigns of Sir David Foulis, knt., cofferer of the Prince's house, for 490*li*. paid them by Sir George More, knt., towards defraying the expenses of the said household.

—November 1611. Copy of a letter addressed by gentlemen of Surrey (who had been invited to make out a list of inhabitants of the co. able to advance money on privy seals for the king's service) to the Lord Lieutenant of the county. Representing the barrenness and extreme impoverishment of the shire, so great a portion of which is given up to forests and chaces and parks.

1611. Paper in the hand-writing of Sir George More, knt., the Prince of Wales's receiver-general, headed "Observacions concerning the duties of the Treasurer and Receauer-Generall to the Prince his Highnes."

10 January, 1612. Letter from Lords of the Council to the High Sheriff, Deputy-lieutenants, and Justices of the Peace for co. Surrey. Directing them to disarm the recusants of the said shire, leaving them only such arms as are necessary for the protection of their houses. Dated from Whitehall.

6 May, 1612. Letter from the earl of Lyncoln to Sir George More, knt., Begging Sir George to set the writer fairly in the regard of the lord chancellor, to whom he has been misrepresented by a solicitor.

30 May, 1612. Letter from Sir George More to Sir Richard Connock. Beginning "I haue sent by this bearer William Samford three hundred poundes left by his highnes cofferer in my handes." The writer goes on to say, "I dowbt not but you cary in mynde the hundred poundes, which vpon youre letter I deuoyered to Mr. Bartlet."

5 April, 1612. Letter from Thomas Spantons to Sir George More, knt. Thanking Sir George for his civilities to the writer, who is ready to receive Mr. More at Utrecht, and reports that "Vortius that arch-heretick" continueth still at Leyden, where he is forbidden to "read or teach vpon payne of death." Dated from Utrecht.

June, 1612. Letter from Sir Thomas Chaloner to Sir George More. About the passing of the fine for Kenelworth, which Henry Prince of Wales bought of Sir Robert Dudley. Also touching the urgent pecuniary embarrassments of Wyate, Yates, and Sir R. Dudley.

5 November, 1612. Letter from Richard Connock to Sir George More, knt. Touching the money disbursed by

Sir George "vpon his Highnes Comaundment for the "Northwest passage;" and announcing arrangements for the repayment of one hundred poundes of "the summe" whiche you have set downe for the Princes whole "adventure."

8 December, 1612. Letter from Sir George More, knt., to James the First. Expressing the writer's poignant mortification and sense of unworthiness in consequence of the failures of his two several suits at different times for the office of the Wardes, and hinting at his purpose to hide his shame in retirement. At the same time the writer avows his devotion to his sovereign and his profound admiration for his wisdom and virtues.

29 May, 11 James. Patent of a grant under the great seal of Sir Thomas Hendley, knight, and his heirs and assigns, for ever, of one-half of the manor of Cokefield *alias*, &c., co. Sussex, and of one-half of the park of Cokefield aforesaid, and of one-half of the park of Bentleigh co. Sussex, and of one-half of a water-mill in Cokefield, and of one-half of the manor of Haldeleigh *alias* Higheleighe co. Sussex, &c. &c.; one of the considerations for the said grant being the payment of 58*l*. 6*s*. 11*d*. into the exchequer, by the king's beloved subjects, Sirs Thomas Hendley, John Shurley, and Walter Covert, knights.

13 July, 1613. Report made by Sir George More, knt., and Sir Edmond Bowyer, knt., to his majesty the king, respecting the Lambeth glass-works, "the "Glasehowse lately erected at Lambheath."

13 July, 1613. Copy of the record of the action of the Privy Council on the case arising out of the conduct of Sir Gervase Helwisse, knt., lieutenant of the Tower, who, on the arrest some six days before the above-given date of Dr. Palmer, D.D. and minister of the Tower, forthwith took and imprisoned "by way of Withernam the "bodies of diuers cittizens of good accounte as they "passed over the Tower Hill, with a resolution to detain them vntill the said Doctor Palmer were freed "and set at bail, refusing to accept any bayl for their "enlargement."

22 February, 1614. Letter from Lords of the Council to Lord Howard of Effingham, and to Sir George More, Sir Edward Howard, Sir Edmund Bowyer and Sir Francis Vincent, knts., deputy-lieutenants of co. Surrey. For the co-operation of persons of ability within the said shire in a project of a Lottery, set forth to bring success to "the English colonie plantid in Virginia." Books for the orderly registririon of sums adventured in the lottery are sent to the said deputy-lieutenants who are enjoined to return them in due course to the Treasurer and Council of Virginia.

21 April, 12 James I. Writ, under the King's sign-manual and the seal of the Order of the Garter, proroguing the celebration of the said order to the 27th, 28th, and 29th days of April, in consideration that "the day of "Saint George happeneth this yeare to be the day "before the Feast of Easter, whiche we holde to be a "tyme not fit for the celebratinge of the sayd order."

4 July, 1614. Letter from Lords of the Council to the sheriff and magistrates of co. Surrey. Inviting them to send gifts of money or plate, for the king's use, to his majesty's jewel-house at Whitehall.

28 July, 1614. Letter from Mr. John Donne (afterwards Dr. Donne, dean of St. Paul's) to his brother-in-law, Sir Robert More, knt., at Lothesley. Humorous gossip. Dated from the writer's "poore hospitall."

20 August, 1614. Letter from Mr. John Donne (afterwards Dr. Donne, dean of St. Paul's) to his brother-in-law, Sir Robert More, knt. From London, where he is "condemned" to remain "all thys sommer;" the writers sends affectionate greeting to his wife's kindred at Loseley. (*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

27 August, 1614. Letter from Lord Chancellor Ellesmere to his brother-in-law, Sir George More, knt. Asking for news of Sir George's health and doings.

6 September, 1614. Letter from lord-chancellor Ellesmere to his brother-in-law, Sir George More, knt. Expressing the writer's desire for the good event of some appeal made by Sir George to the favour of his Majesty, who has been informed how highly the writer thinks of Sir George's qualities.

11 September, 1614. Letter from lord-chancellor Ellesmere to Sir George More, knt., at Loseley. Announcing the severe illness of the Master of the Rolls "who hath bene dangerously syck these 10 or 11 dayes "and now lyes at the mercy of God, past hope of "human helpe." The chancellor adds, "you know the "reuertioner and what this accident maye * ys vncertain, for one cannot holde too many places."

30 September, 1614. Letter from lord chancellor Ellesmere to his brother-in-law, Sir George More, knt.

W. M.
MOLYNEUX
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Excusing himself from an appointment, as he is summoned to the king at Whitehall, on the morrow. Imperfect.

16 October, 1614. Letter from Sir George More, knt., to George Austen, gent. Announcing that the writer has spoken a timely word to the lord chancellor touching Mr. Austen's cause in the court of Chancery, and requesting Mr. Austen to pay certain money to the writer's servant, Edward Wybert.—Also, at the foot of the letter, Edward Wybert's receipt for 80*l.* paid to him by Mr. Austen, as a contribution to the fund then being raised in Surrey for the king's use.

3 December, 1614. Letter (written on the writer's return from Newmarket) from Mr. John Donne (afterwards Dr. Donne, dean of St. Paul's) to some person whose name does not appear. Touching the writer's suit for preferment at Court, and the feud between the Lord Chamberlain and the archbishop of Canterbury.

9 January, 1615. Warrant, signed by the Lord-chancellor Ellesmere, Chief Justice Coke, and Sir Ralph Winwood, to Sir George More, knt., lieutenant of the Tower; to bring "in a coatche safely" the person of "Sir William Mounstoun, knight, nowe a prisoner in the tower," by 2 p.m. on the morrow, to "the house of the chefe Justice of England in Holbourne," in order that the said prisoner may be examined.

13 January, 1615. Warrant, dated at York House and signed by lord chancellor Ellesmere and Ralph Winwood, to Sir George Moore, knt., lieutenant of the Tower; to apprehend Sir William Monson, knight, and "keep him cloase prisonnier."

24 January, 1615. Warrant (signed, J. Ellesmere canc., Lenox, and Edw. Coke) to Sir George More, knight, lieutenant of the Tower; to permit Sir Robert Carr to have access to the earl of Sommersett, in order that they may confer on the earl's "domesticall affayers only" and for noe other cause; "in the presence and hearing of the said lieutenant of the Tower."

24 January, 1615. Warrant (signed, J. Ellesmere, canc., Lenox, Edw. Coke) to the Lieutenant of the Tower, to allow Dr. Montford and Dr. Campian, physicians, to have access to Sir Thomas Munson, knt., a prisoner in the Tower, to confer with the said Sir Thomas on matters relating to his health, in the presence of the said lieutenant.

24 January, 1615. Warrant (signed, J. Ellesmere canc., Lenox, Edw. Coke) to the lieutenant of the Tower of London, to allow Lady Munson to continue to have access to her husband Sir Thomas Munson, a prisoner in the said Tower, at convenient times, in the said lieutenant's absence.

—January, 1615. Warrant (signed, J. Ellesmere, cenc., Lenox, and Edw. Coke) to the Lieutenant of the Tower. To allow the bishop of Elie to have access to Sir Thomas Munson, prisoner in the Tower, to confer with Sir Thomas on matters touching his conscience, in the said lieutenant's absence. (*Vide* Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.')

—January, 1615. Warrant, signed by lord chancellor Ellesmere, chief-justice Coke, and Sir Raphe Winwood, and addressed to the Lieutenant of the Tower. To allow Sir William Munson, knt., prisoner in the Tower, to write to his wife, for the arrangement of his affairs.

17 February, 1615. Single sheet headed "Papers taken by Mr. Lieutenant of the Tower in the presence of Sir Henry Fanshawe, Mr. Osborne, Mr. Woodward, Walter James and John Packer, out of the flatt red box, upon my Lord Chief Justice his warrant." The inventory mentions only two papers,—1, A letter (28 Nov. 1613) from Sir Henry Wotton to the earl of Somerset; 2, Copy of a letter (25 Nov. 1613) from the same earl to Sir Thomas Edmonds. On the same sheet, the chief justice's receipt (17 Feb. 1615) for the said documents, on their delivery to him.

19 March, 1615. Warrant (under the sign-manual and signet of James the First) to Sir George More, the lieutenant of the Tower of London. To permit Sir Walter Raleigh, knt., a prisoner in the Tower, to go abroad, under charge of a keeper, either in London or elsewhere, to the end that he may the better provide himself with shipping and provisions for the voyage which the king has, at his humble suit, given him permission to undertake at his own costs and charges. Dated at Whitehall. (*Vide* Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.')

24 March, 1615. Warrant (signed, J. Ellesmere, cenc., Lenox, Edw. Coke) to the Lieutenant of the Tower of London. To dismiss from custody William Darwin, the personal servant of Sir Thomas Munson, knt., a prisoner in the Tower, in order that the said William Darwin may look after some of his said master's private affairs; and to admit into the Tower Edward Brown to

attend on the said Sir Thomas *vice* the said William Darwin.

20 July, 1615. Letter from the earl of Nottingham to his son lord Howard of Effingham, Sir George More, knight, and the other deputy-lieutenants of co. Surrey. Requesting that due provision may be at once made for a proper allowance to Sir Jeremy Turner, as muster-master for the said county.

26 October, 1615. Memorandum (signed Antony Montague) that the viscount Montague has granted in farm the priory of Newark and all his grounds there, late in the tenure of the countess of Dorset, to Sir George More, knight.

2 November, 1615. Warrant (signed, J. Ellesmere, cenc., Lenox, E. Zouche, Edw. Coke) to the Lieutenant of the Tower; to receive into the Tower, and there retain as a close prisoner the earl of Sommersett, admitting at the same time to attend upon the said earl his servants Francis Copinger and Andrew Fargeson, who are "to be shutt vp close with him, without other libertie then in like cases is accustomed." The warrant further directs the said lieutenant of the Tower "to appoint some person of qualitie and trust to take charge of the said earle and to attend his person, for the better execution of such directions as shalbe geuen for his safe keepinge."

13 December, 1615. Warrant, signed by lord-chancellor Ellesmere and others, to Sir George More, lieutenant of the Tower; to keep Andrew Fargus a close prisoner till further notice; it being found necessary to remove the said Andrew Fargus from the earle of Somersett.

13 December, 1615. Warrant (signed J. Ellesmere, cenc., Lenox, Edw. Coke) to the lieutenant of the Tower; to permit Sir James Carr, knt., to have access to his brother the earl of Somersett, a prisoner in the said Tower, for the purpose of conferring with the said earl about "his domesticall affaires and for noe other cause" in the presence of the said lieutenant.

29 November, 1615. An Inventory of the goodes and evidences of the Earle of Somersett at his lodgings at Whitehall shewed vnto vs by Mr. Walter James, servant to the said Earle, and taken in his presence by vertue of a letter directed vnto vs, Sir Henry Fanshawe, knight, and John Osborne, esq., from the Lord Treasurer of England, dated the xxixth of November 1615, and begun to be taken the same day. Covering 26 pages of closely written foolscap paper, the entries in this long inventory show conclusively that the several ensuing schedules, made in the year 1616, of gilt and white plate and jewels, used at the Blackfriars or the Tower by "my lord" and "lady," &c. are lists of goods that pertained to the earl and countess of Somersett. For instance, this inventory contains "a note of such plate as was delivered to Mr. Williams, goldsmyth, the 19th of Sept. 1615 too bee pawned for 500*l.*, to be made into plate for the earle's vse," which is identical as to its items with the bill in the Tower inventory (dated 1616) headed "A note of the plate delivered to Mr. John Williams, gold-smyth, the 12 Sept. 1613 to pawne for mony to make great plate for the Christning." (*Vide* Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.')

—December, 1615. Warrant, signed by lord-chancellor Ellesmere, to Sir George Moore, the lieutenant of the Tower, to "suffer Benjamin Orwell to attend the E. of Sommerset in his chamber."

30 January, 14 James I. Writ under the privy seal addressed to Sir George More, knight, lieutenant of the Tower of London. Directing him forthwith to liberate Sir Walter Raleigh from the said Tower, and to set him at large; the sovereign out of his "princely compassion" being graciously pleased that the said Sir Walter Raleigh shalbe noo longer continued prisoner in our said Tower, but forthwith be fully enlarged and delivered out of the same, in hope he maie and will prove serviceable to us and our state." (*Vide* Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.')

24 February, 1616. Copy of the humble address and petition of Sir George More, knt., in which the writer prays to be relieved of the "restles place" of lieutenant of the Tower, and begs that he may receive some less burdensome office suited to his failing powers and growing years.

19 March, 1616. Sir George More's receipts for 110*l.* in part payment of a Privy Seal order for payment of 55*l.* 10*s.*, for the diet and charges of prisoners under his custody in the Tower from 25 Dec. 1616 to 3 March following; on which day Sir George resigned the office of lieutenant of the Tower.

12 March, 1616. Memorandum of the circumstances under which a box of writings (the said box being sealed

W. M.
OLYNEUX,
ESQ.

W. M.
MOLYNEUX,
Esq.

with the seals of the late lord-chancellor Ellesmere, who committed the same to the keeping of his brother-in-law, Sir George More, knt.) was opened on the aforesaid day in the presence of John viscount Brackley, Sir Thomas Leigh, knt., Francis More, serjeant-at-law, Sir George More, knt., and his son William.—Also, a memorandum of the circumstances under which, on the following day (20 March, 1616), another box of writings, committed by the late Lord Ellesmere to the keeping of his brother-in-law, Sir George More, was opened in the presence of witnesses.

27 March, 1616. Warrant (signed, J. Ellesmere, canc., Lenox, E. Zouche, Edw. Coke) to the lieutenant of the Tower; to repair to the place of the countess of Somerset's restraint in the Blackfriars, and there receive the person of the said countess of Sir William Smyth, and to hold her a prisoner in the Tower, "admittinge such persons to attend her as are now with her at the Blackfriars, to be shut up close with her as is usual in such cases." Dated from Whitehall. (Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.')

6 April, 1616. Warrant (signed, Raphe Winwood) to Sir George More, knt., lieutenant of the Tower; to permit the lord Yester to have an interview with the earl of Somerset, a prisoner in the said tower, in the presence of the said lieutenant.

22 April, 1616. Receipt of Sir George More, knt., lieutenant of the Tower, for 80*l.* paid him by Sir Thomas Mounson, knt., bart. (by the hands of Richard Tomsonn, warder of the Tower and the said Sir Thomas's keeper; for his diet.—Also, on same sheet, dated 28 May 1616. Sir George More's receipt for 20*l.* paid by Sir Thomas Mounson, knt., bart. for five weeks' diet in the Tower.—Also, on the same sheet, Sir George More's receipt, dated 28 June, 1616, for 16*l.* paid him by Sir Thomas Mounson, knt., bart., for four weeks' diet at the said lieutenant's table in the Tower.

April, 1616. Warrant (signed, J. Ellesmere, canc., Lenox, E. Zouche, Edw. Coke) to the lieutenant of the Tower; to allow the cook and bottleman of the countess of Somerset, a prisoner in the Tower, to attend on her, even as the cook and bottleman of the Earl of Somestett attend on him in the Tower. Dated from Whitehall. (Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.')

7 May, 1616. Warrant (signed, J. Ellesmere, canc., E. Zouche, Edw. Coke) to the lieutenant of the Tower: "To make choice of som discreet and sufficient person . . . to reade prayers and preache vnto" the countess of Somerset in the Tower, in the presence of the lieutenant thereof; and also to allow the said countess to walk in the garden adjoining her lodging at fit and convenient times, in the said lieutenant's presence. Dated from Whitehall. (Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.')

11 May, 1616. Warrant (signed, J. Ellesmere, canc., E. Zouche, Edw. Coke) to the lieutenant of the Tower; to allow Sir Thomas Mounson, knt., a prisoner in the Tower, to have writing materials wherewith to express his desires to the signers of the warrant. (Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.')

— May, 1616. Warrant (signed Raphe Winwood, Edw. Coke) to the lieutenant of the Tower; to make choice of a discreet and sufficient person to read prayers and preach to Sir William Munson, in the said lieutenant's presence and hearing.

18 June, 1616. Warrant (signed Raphe Winwood) to the Lieutenant of the Tower; to relax somewhat the restraint on Sir Thomas Monson, prisoner in the Tower, and to allow him to have conference in the said lieutenant's presence with persons who may repair to him.—Further warrant on the same sheet (dated 12 July, 1616, and signed J. Ellesmere, canc., and Fr. Bacon) to the same lieutenant; to allow Sir Thomas Monson, knt., "to wauke in any open place within the tower," the said lieutenant having on the authority of the previous warrant only allowed the said prisoner "to wauke vpon the wall and within the garden." (Vide Kemp's 'Loseley MSS.')

18 June, 1616. Warrant (signed, George Villiers) to Sir George More, lieutenant of the Tower; to allow the Lady Knollys to have interviews with her sister the countess of Somerset in the presence of his wife or his son's wife, whenever he is unable or indisposed to be himself present at the interviews of the two sisters. (Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.')

July, 1616. Letter from viscount Fenton to Sir George More, knt., lieutenant of the Tower. Intimating the King's pleasure that the lord Burley may have an interview with the earl of Somerset in the Tower, in Sir George's presence and hearing.

9 August, 1616. Memorandum of the number and rental of "the acres in the Haberdashers proportion of

"the landes fallen to them by lott in the province of "Ulster in Irelande." In the handwriting of Adrian More. Endorsed by Sir George More, knt.

25 August, 1616. Letter from George Villiers to Sir George More, knt., lieutenant of the Tower. Intimating his Majesty's wish to exhibit a large measure of consideration for the earl and countess of Somerset, prisoners in the Tower, and his Highness's permission that they should occupy conveniently near lodgings in the said prison: but stating that his majesty cannot consent to their wish to occupy the same lodging, without first having Sir George's advice on the point. Nor can his majesty grant them all the freedom they desire in seeing their friends, without further explanation and counsel. Dated from Woodstock. (Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.')

6 September, 1616. Certificate (with more than forty signatures of residents in the vicinity appended to it) that the water, dividing the cos. Surrey and Sussex at a place called Carpenters Heathe, in the lordship and hundred of Godalmyng, was turned from its ancient course some ten years since by John Misselbroke, and has from that time been kept out of its proper course by Richarde Boxell of Tenchmore co. Sussex.

12 September, 1616. Warrant (signed, J. Ellesmere, canc. and Fran. Bacon) to the Lieutenant of the Tower of London; to allow Sir Thomas Mounson, knt., prisoner in the Tower, to attend the divine services in the church there, and to repair to the said lieutenant's "table for" his dyett with such libertie as is vsuall for others in "the like case." (Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.')

12 November, 1616. Letter from Antony viscount Mountague to Sir George Moore. Giving thanks for Sir George's assistance in certain private matters.

24 November, 1616. Letter from Mr. John Gib to Sir George More, knt. Touching the sale of certain lands, in which Mr. Gib wishes to invest at least 3,000*l.* Dated from Edinburgh.

20 November, 1616. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to Sir George More, knt. Touching the offences and punishments of two persons, Betsworth and Greene, who have been found guilty of hunting the writer's game. Dated from Coudry.

1616. Four undated letters (holograph) from James the First to Sir George More, knt., lieutenant of the Tower. Touching the great charges against the earl of Somerset, and instructing Sir George how to deal with the prisoner. (1.) Repeating the substance of a letter, sent yester-night to Sir George by Lord Haye, the king maintains that, without exposing his honour to suspicion, he cannot hear a private message from the earl before his trial or confession. Endorsed by Sir George More, "9th May about one of the clocke in th' after-noon, 1616." (2.) Bidding Sir George (who knows how the writer has endeavoured to bring the earl to confess his guilt) to observe the strictest secrecy in respect to the mission of "an honeste gentleman" now sent to the prisoner for the same end. Endorsed by Sir George More "13th May, 1616." (3.) Urging Sir George to make another attempt to bring the prisoner to a confession. "Ye shall thairefore," the king writes, "giue him assurance in my name, that if he will yett before his tryall confesse clearlie unto the commisioners his guiltinesse of this fact, I will not onlie performe quhat I promeased by my last messenger both towardis him and his wyfe, but I will enlarge it." (4.) Touching the earl of Somerset's "strainge fitte," which Sir George has doubtless reported to the chancellor, who may "adiorne the daye till Mondaye nexte," should the prisoner appear sick or distracted, during which time of adjournment it will be seen if the sickness or madness be eal or counterfeit. If the prisoner shall say anything of moment to lord Haye (who has been, or soon will be with Sir George) the king would hear it quickly, but, should it be otherwise, the king would not be troubled about it till the trial be over.—Also, an unsigned paper, setting forth the circumstances under which James the First sent these four letters to the writer's father-in-law, Sir George More. (Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.')

1616. Inventories (made apparently in the Tower of London) of articles of plate, gilt or white, and jewels, covering eleven pages. (1.) "A Note of such of my lord's plate as is in my custody," taking account of 2,185 oz. of gilt plate, and some 7,600 oz. of white plate. (2.) "A note of White Plate received from the Blackfriars vpon my ladies remove the 27 March, 1616," (i.e. the day on which the countess of Somerset was removed from the Blackfriars to the Tower, vide Warrant of that date). (3.) Inventory, headed "A Note of the Jewells in my custody," taking account of "The earle's coronet" and "a Garter and George my lord

W. M.
MOLYNEUX,
Esq.

W. M.
OLYNEUX,
Esq.

"hath at Tower," with other articles described so as to indicate that they pertained to the earl of Somerset. (4.) "A Note of the Plate delivered to Mr. John Williams goldsmith the 19 Sept. 1615 to pawne for money to make great plate for the Christening." (5.) List of White plate at the Tower for my Lord's Use. (6.) List of White Plate at Tower for my lady's vse. (7.) Note of the plate my lady had to the Blackfriars. (8.) List of Guilt Plate carried to the Blackfriars.—Also another separate Inventory headed a "Note of Plate at Pawne"; being an account of articles of gilt or white plate, which had probably fallen to the Lieutenant of the Tower, as a perquisite of his office.—Also another separate inventory, headed "A note of such plate as is wanting belonging to my lady." N.B.—The foregoing Tower Inventory is described on one of the outer sheets thus, "This list of Plate was Sir George More when he was lieutenant of the tower in James the firsts reign." That the lists relate to the plate and jewels of the earl and countess of Somerset is obvious on comparing it with the Inventory of 29 Nov. 1615.

29 December. A Memorandum (in the hand-writing of Sir George More, the lieutenant of the Tower) of the terms in which James the First, in a confidential conversation with the said officer, defended the action taken, by the sovereign and his commissioners, towards "the prisoner" in the Tower, accused of the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury. The paper begins, "on friday the 29th December the king his Ma^{ties} sent for the Lieutenant of the Tower and in his Ma^{ties} wth drawing chamber sayed vnto hym 'I wold hane you tell yo' prisoner that I am sory to see that he continues still to take the wrong course to his owne hurt in this busines, as he has don sins the beginning of it. For whereas I haue appointed commissioners to examyne hym and to deale in all matters concerning the case of St. Tho. Overbury, the Duke of Lenox being one, a noble man of myn owne blood, and alwayes a frend well affected to hym, the lord Chauncelor the second, a graue and wise man, a counsellour and great officer well deservng in the place of justice with he holdes, Tho. lord Zouch, the third, an auncient Baron, and a man void of all partialities, and the fowrth, the Lo. Chief Justice by his place, he hath refused by them to make known his desires vnto me: and pretending that by the lord Knollis, and the lord Hay, he wold communicate matter of great importans vnto me concerning my seruice, fit for me to know with speede, and that neither the criminall nor ciuill part of the cause for which he is restrained, nor of anything therevnto belonging, he wold speak vnto them, his speeche neuertheless to them was onely of that cause, and not of any other matter worth the speaking of, Wherein he did needlessly abuse me, offer wrong to those commissioners, and thereby did hurt to hym self.' This paper, which affords noteworthy evidence of the attitude assumed by the king towards the noble prisoner, was published in extenso, in the year 1866, by Mr. James Spedding, M.A., with a letter addressed by him on Sir Thomas Overbury's case to Mr. Knight Watson, M.A., Secretary of Soc. of Antiquaries. (Vide James Spedding's 'Message of James I. to the Earl of Somerset'.)

1616. An Inventory of the goodes brought into the toure by the Earle and Countesse of Somerset, and there remayning and vsed, at the time of their attainder. Comprising the earl's bed-room furniture (a bed of cloth trimmed with silke fringe and lace, hangings, chairs, carpets, stools, a bed for his one servant, &c. &c.), valued at lxxxvli.; silver plate for the earl's use (12 dishes, 1 round trencher salt, 6 slip spoons, 1 porringer and cover, 1 barrel pot, 2 saucers, a deep bason and ewer, 2 wire candlestickes, a warming-pan and handle and a cofer-boxe) weighing 598½ ounces, and valued at clviil. iiis. at vs. iiid. per oz.; the countess's bed-room furniture (bed of crimson velvet with hangings of the same, trimmed with gold fringe and lace, chairs and stools and cushions covered with crimson velvet, carpets, &c. &c.) valued at ccli.; hangings, chairs, stools and cushions of figured satin, valued at ccli.; hangings chairs and stools for other chambers, valued at xxli.; three beds with furniture for her servants, xli.; plate for the countess's use (6 dishes, 6 trencher plates, 2 bell candlestickes, 1 pair of snuffers, 2 "boates," 1 sancer, 10 spoons, 2 "triangle seltes," weighing 308½ oz., valued at lxxxli. xviiiis. The total value of plate and goods being dcliiiil. (Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS'.)

3 March, 1617. Warrant, under the sign-manual and signet of James the First, to Sir George More, lieutenant of the Tower of London. Discharging Sir George,

at his own urgent request from the same office, for his good service in which place he is appointed to receive a sum of 2,400l. from the privy purse; and Authorizing him to deliver the said lieutenantancy of the Tower of London, with all its rights, &c. &c., to Sir Allen Apsley, who has been appointed to succeed him in the same office.

8 May, 16 James I. Writ, under the king's sign-manual and the seal of the Order of the Garter to Sir George More, knt., chancellor of the said order. Dispensing with his attendance on his sovereign's person, so as he fail not from time to time to attend at the celebrations of the feasts of the said Noble Order, and whenever else he shall receive special warning to wait on his majesty.

28 May, 1617. Letter from Sir George More to John Bingley, esq. Requesting that James Colwell, apothecary, may be paid xlii. xixs. viid., due to him for medicines delivered to sick prisoners in the Tower.—Also James Colwell's receipt (dated 4 June, 1617) for the same amount.

13 June, 1617. Letter from Antony viscount Mountague to Sir George More, knt. Declaring the writer's affection for "this poore childe of mine" who has found a letter which she remembers to be from one of the daughters of the writer's uncle Sir Henry Browne; which, together with another letter from the poor child's sisters at Lisbone, is herewith sent to the archbishop of Canterbury.

15 August, 1617. Latin epitaph on Anna the wife of Dr. John Donne, who died in her 34th year at the afore-given date.

5 September, 1617. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to Sir George More, knt. Touching the lord Winchester's complaint of "a die-house at St. Marie-Oueries from whence great annoyance cometh to Winchester House," the said die-house being on a property, the title to which is an affair of contest between the writer and Sir Francis Englefelde.

15 March, 1618. Letter, dated at Jaccatra in Java Maior, from Sir Thomas Dale to Sir William Tockemerton. Giving an account of Sir Thomas's capture of a Portuguese galleon, and seizure of treasure from the Portuguese admiral's carricke, and other adventures of the writer's successful voyage.

22 December, 1618. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to Sir George More, knt. Asking where the writer shall send a deer to Sir George. Dated from Cowdery.

8 June, 1619. Letter from the earl of Nottingham to Sir George More, dated from Haling. Announcing his desire to be excused from attending the meeting of the Order of the Garter, appointed for Thursday next; because he is suffering from "a cold."

6 May, 1619. Letter from William earl of Derby to Sir George More, knt. Begging that the writer may be excused, in respect for his severe illness, from attending on the 25th inst. at the feast of the Celebration of St. George. Dated at Lathom.

July, 1619. Case for counsel's opinion:—Whether the contract between William Owtrd, clk., (to whom Sir George More, 18 Jan. 7 James I., granted the next presentation to the Church of Compton, co. Surrey) with John Tichborne, clerk, was so clearly simoniacal that the ordinary was bound to admit to the said living the king's clerk to the prejudice of the said John Tichborne who, by the same agreement, had designed to obtain the preferment for himself.—Also, counsel's opinion that the contract was simoniacal and void, because John Tichborne (albeit in the life of the previous incumbent of Compton) had paid money to William Owtrd clk., who had the right of presentation for the next term in order to procure to himself the next presentation.

2 July, 1619. Depositions of the witnesses on the behalf of John Meale, clerk, vpon the interrogatoryes by him ministred concerning the Parsonage of Compton, co. Surrey. In respect to the allegation of one Mr. Owtrd of Albury, clerk, that the next advowson of the living has been granted to him by Sir George Moore, knt., the patron thereof.

16 August, 1619. A Proposition made by the Estates of Bohemia in thire assembly at Prague vpon the election of a kinge, the 15th of August 1619, being the birth-day of y^e Prince Elector Palatine.

11 October, 1619. Letter from Anthony viscount Mountague to the writer's beloved cousin Sir George More, knt. Touching the writer's health and purpose of coming to London.

1619 to 1667. List of the names of all the reves of their landes (i.e. of the lords of Godalmynge, co. Surrey) and of the yeares each of them served Reve, from 1619 to 1667, inclusive.

W. M.
OLYNEUX,
Esq.

W. M.
MOLYNEUX,
Esq.

22 April, 16 James I. Licence, under the sign-manual of James the First and the seal of the Order of the Garter, to the earl of Sussex, knight and companion of the said order. Excusing the said earl, in consideration of his sickness, from attendance at the celebration of the said Order, on the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th inst.

26 April, 16 James I. Commission, under the sign-manual of James the First, to Charles earl of Nottingham, Edward earl of Worcester, Henry earl of Southampton, Thomas earl of Arondell, Philipp earl of Montgomery and Robert viscount Lisle, knights of the Noble Order of the Garter. Directing them to review the ancient statutes and articles of the said order, and requiring them to make suggestions in writing for the amendment thereof either by explanation or addition. Dated at Westminster.

8 February, 17 James I. Mandate under the sign-manual of James the First and the seal of the Order of the Garter, for the prorogation of the celebration of the said order to the 26, 27, and 28 of April; the day of St. George falling on the Sunday next after Easter day, "vpon which day the celebration of the said order by the Statutes thereof may not be performed."

28 February, 17 James I. Charter of exemplification under the sign-manual ("ad requisitionem Illustrissimi Cosini Medices moderni magni Ducis Hetruriæ ex nobilissima familia prædicti Juliani Medices oriundi nobis satis significatam") of the registration in the Liber Niger of the election, into the order of St. George, of Julian Medices formerly German brother of pope Leo the Tenth, which election was made at Greenwich, co. Kent, 23 April 1514, and also of the registration in the same book of the death of the said Julian Medices, which occurred in the eighth year of Henry the Eighth.

29 June, 1620. Case for the opinion of counsel. The furniture, plate, and household stuff, which a prisoner brings into the Tower for use in his lodgings, are forfeited to the Lieutenant of the Tower, as soon as the said prisoner is attainted of treason or felony:—Do such chattels pertain to the Lieutenant in office at the time of the attainr or to his successor in the lieutenantancy, if the former shall have neglected to seize the said goods and shall have retired from office, without seizing them?—Also, on the same paper, Humfray Davenport's opinion that the said goods pertain to the Lieutenant in office at the time of the attainr, and that his neglect to seize does not transfer his right in them to his successor in the lieutenantancy.

18 October, 1620. Receipt of Abraham Williams, ambassador extraordinary and agent of the king of Bohemia, for 1,126l. 11s. 8d., "being moneys contributed by way of loane by the knights gentlemen and others of the County of Surrey, to and for the use of the king and queen of Bohemia."—Also, on the same sheet, the same agent's receipt for a further sum of 40l., paid to him for the same service by Sir George More, knt. (*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

4 December, 1620. Letter from Thomas Wentworth to Mr. Lawson, dated from Wentworth Woodhus. Thanking Mr. Lawson for his support in a pending election, and inviting him to come with the writer's supporters, and dine with the writer at Tadcaster on the day after the election, which is fixed for Christmas day.

1620. Certificate of the Common Council of the town and port of Sandwich. Assuring the House of Commons of the falsehood of the allegations against Edward Keek, the town-clerk of Sandwich, who behaved himself soberly, and not as reported, at a recent election.

31 January, 1621. Letter from Sir George More, knt., to the bishop of Lyncolne, lord-keeper of the Great Seal. Expressing the writer's poignant sorrow at his obvious discredit with his sovereign; and begging the Rt. Reverend lord-keeper to intercede with the king in the writer's behalf, to procure for him at least some other employment than that of chancellor of the Order of the Garter, of which place the writer says, "I bought it of Sir John Herbert at a deere rate, hoping by occasion thereof to attend neere the sacred person of his Ma^{tie}. Having held that office more than ten yeres with less gracet than ever any before me hath don (the same, in regard of the attendances required, having vsually bin joynted to some extraordinary place of honor) I find the best of my purchase to be noe better than a testimony of my vnworthines before the eyes of the world."—Also, on the same letter (returned to the writer by the Lord Keeper, after he had read it) a kindly note from the bishop of Lincoln (signed, Jo. Lincoln C.S.) expressing deep regret at the complete failure of his strenuous appeal to the sovereign in behalf of the petitioner. "I prest then," says the bishop, "vpon the only doore which openeth (as I think) to preferment,

"with as good an expression as I could of your deserts and my affections to see them requited. I found it close and unwilling to open. I loue you soe well, as I dare not hide the truthe from you."

28 June, 1621. Certificate as to certain knights, viz. Sirs Thomas Gardiner, Thomas Grimes, William Welsh, and George Trenchard, knts., present at Hanworth on some day in the year 1602: the same evidence being taken "out of the book of the catalogue of knights remaining in the Office of Arms."

10 April, 1621. Letter (signed, Lenox, T. Edmondes, H. Falkland) to the Justices of the Peace of co. Surrey. Inviting the said magistrates to appoint some of their number to confer with the writers, respecting the obligations of the said shire to provide carts for the king's service, with a view to a composition of those obligations and an arrangement of the differences between the sovereign's subjects and his cart-takers.

24 July, 1621. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Commissioners for the subsidie, co. Surrey. Giving instructions for the collection thereof.

1 October, 1621. Letter (signed, Lenox, T. Edmondes, and H. Falkland) addressed to the Deputy-lieutenants and Justices of the Peace, co. Surrey. For returns, in writing, from the constables of the said shire, of the numbers of "cartes charged at euerie of his Ma^{ties} jesties removes in this last whole year ended at Michaelmas 1621;" in order that no miscarriage of justice may attend the legal proceedings against certain of his majesty's carters who have been guilty of abuses "in taking moneys of diuers defaulters vnder pretence of hyring of other cartes to serve in theire places, contrary to the express commaundment which they haue receaved in that behalf."

22 November, 1621. Warrant (signed, J. Ellesmere, cance., Lennox, Edw. Coke) addressed to the lieutenant of the Tower: to permit Thomas Emerson to have access to the earl of Somerset, a prisoner in the Tower, for the purpose of conferring with the said earl about the rents of his lands and other "domesticall affaires," in the presence of the said lieutenant. Dated from Whitehall.

3 December, 1621. Copy of the king's message, dated at Newmarket, to the Parliament.

1621. Sir George Chaworth's account of his Mission to Brussels to condole with Isabella, Infanta of Spain and Archduchess of Austria, on the death of her husband the arch-duke of Austria, and to solicit her Highness for a cessation of arms in the Palatinate, until a treaty of peace for those parts should be effected. Opening with the circumstances attending the writer's appointment for the embassy, this narrative (covering some 120 pages, in a leather binding) sets forth the particulars of the ambassador's expenditure on the enterprise and of his intercourse with the arch-duchess and her servants, and concludes with the circumstances of his creation to be viscount Chaworth of Armagh in the peerage of Ireland, and also the circumstances of his unsuccessful suit for an English peerage. (*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'* where this narrative is printed in full, occupying seventy pages of the volume.)

1 May, 1622. Letter from the Royal Commissioners for abolishing Purveyance, &c. to Sir George More, knt. Appointing him a sub-commissioner for the same purposes, and requiring his attendance at Whitehall.

15 May, 1622. Letter from Giles Gloster to Sir George Moore, knt., chancellor of the Order of the Garter. Announcing the writer's receipt of a copy of "the first scrutinie ener tooke" by Sir George, "together with a decree made in Chapter touchinge the removing of the hachmentes."

12 August, 1622. Letter from Sir Robert More, knt., to his son Ponings More at Trinitie Colledge, Oxford. Giving the young studente permission to join "the Launcing schoole" and pay for his entrance thereto with the xxs. given him for plate; and further advising him to "learne to ciphre and cast accounts readily, being a matter vsefull and of no great difficulty."

9 October, 1622. Letter from Sir Robert More, knt., to his son Ponings More of Trinitie Colledge, Oxford. Advising the young Oxonian in forming his epistolary style to "study rather to expresse" himself "with good sense clearly and plainly, then to affect and hunt after quaint wordes and phrases."

1 September, 1623. Letter from George Stoughton to Sir Robert More, knt. Announcing that the writer has fixed the 16th inst. for a swainmote court at Bagshott, rather than the 17th, because on the later day "there wil be a course run in Guldeford Parke betweene Sir Thomas Parker and Sir John Gage whiche" the writer assumes Sir Robert will wish to see. Dated from Stoughton.

W. M.
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6 January, 1624. Letter from the Royal Commissioners (for commuting to money payments the customary tributes of provisions, &c. due from the landowners of the several counties for the maintenance of the King's household) to Sir William More, knt., and others, magistrates of Surrey. Containing instructions with respect to compositions.

23 April, 1624. Copy in contemporary handwriting of "The king's last speech to the Parliament House."

23 June, 1624. Copy of letter from Lords of the Council to the earl of Nottingham and lord Howard of Effingham, lieutenants of co. Surrey. Requiring the said lieutenants to allow the earls of Oxford, Southampton, and Essex, and the lord Willoughby, appointed colonels for the purpose in hand, to raise volunteers in the said shire, for service under the States General of the United Provinces, now threatened with destruction by the emperor and the "Romishe Catholique League," his majesty the king of England having decided to give the said States permission to raise in his dominions "six thousand voluntarye souldiers for their seruice" and assistance.

31 October, 1624. Letter from Lords of the Council to the earls of Nottingham and Holderness, and Lord Effingham. For the levy of 200 footmen in the county of Surrey.

22 October, James I. Copy of a warrant under the sign-manual of James the First to the lieutenant of Surrey. To levy two hundred soldiers in the said county to serve under "Count Manfeld for the recouery of the Palatinate."

10 November, 1624. Letter from the earl of Holderness to the deputy-lieutenants of co. Surrey. Accompanying a letter from the king and a letter from the Privy Council, directed to the earls of Nottingham and Holderness and the lord Howard, for a levy of 200 men in the said shire.

6 December, 20 James I. Requisition, under the signet and sign-manual of James the First, addressed to Sir George More and Sir Robert More, knights, reversioners of the keepership of the Little Park and other offices about Farnham, after the death of bishop Bilson, under an obligation to resign and confirm upon any nomination made to the same offices by the king. Requiring the said reversioners to resign and confirm, in the interest of the earl of Holdernes, who has obtained in the said offices all rights once pertaining to Charles Mountague and Alexander Nayrne, the said Alexander having obtained the office of chief keeper of the said Little Park on the king's nomination, and Charles Mountague having obtained the other offices from the surviving bishop Mountague.

4 March, 1625. Letter from Lords of the Council to Sir George Moore and Sir William Parkhurst, knts. Touching money to be raised in the co. Surrey, on privy seals by way of loan for his majesty's use.

17 November, 16—Copy of a certificate, of the appearance of the body of an illustrious prince after death, signed by T. Mayerne, Henry Atkins, Jo. Hammond, Richard —, John Clifford, and William Bowles, the physicians and surgeons who made the *post mortem* examination. No year given.

— James I. Poem "Upon y^e nameing of y^e Duke of Buckingham in the remonstrance," beginning—

Excuse me, Elyot, if I here name thee,
The times require it, since few honest bee;
And learned Selden for thy pregnant witt,
To be thus named lett it not seeme vnfit. No date.

— James I. Copy of a letter from Sir George More, knt., to James the First. Begging that the writer may resign his office of Chancellor of the Order of the Garter to some worthier person, who may be entitled by merit to a larger measure of his majesty's favour and confidence. No date.

— James I. Letter from lord-chancellor Ellesmere to his brother-in-law Sir George More, knt. Begging Sir George to send certain writings, of which he has the keeping, to the writer, who wishes to alter them. No date.

— James I. Paper, signed Thomas Alured, and described on the wrapper "Mr. Alured's letter to the Marquisse of Buckingham." Touching the Spanish marriage. No date.—Also, another copy of the same document.

— James I. Copy of a letter from the lord-keeper Egerton to the Earl Marshal. In which the Earl Marshal is strenuously urged to retire from his present course, and to submit himself altogether to the will of his sovereign. No date.

— James I. Paper headed "The case betwene my son and me is this." No date. A memorandum of

the writer's disbursements for the benefit of a deceased son.

— James I. Rough copy of a curious letter from Sir George More to the earl of Nottingham, respecting the ancient fee of "a fee deere sommer and winter" pertaining to the writer's office of verderer of Windsor forest in the bailiwick of Surrey, which same office the writer's father and grandfather before him held for eighty years. After certifying how this ancient fee, always paid to his sire and grandsire, has been withheld from him, Sir George states what he conceives to be his legal position in respect to the said perquisite of his office. No date.

— James I. Letter from Mr. William More, in attendance on Henry prince of Wales, to his father Sir George More. Begging for a suitable horse on which the writer, in company with the rest of the prince's attendants, may wait upon his royal Highness to the Paper Millese. No date. (*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

30 July —, James I. Letter from Sir Robert More to his father Sir George More, knt. Announcing when the writer, on his dismissal from attendance on lady Dacre, will return home. No year given.

— James I. Curious letter from the earl of Nottingham to Sir George More, knt., about the Mayor of Guildford's refusal to allow a summer-pole, *i.e.* May-pole, to be set up. "Sir, Synce the mare of Gylford and Mr. Awsten weer with me ther is come to be Smalpeece and Ri Brikelton who douth afyrme that they never ment to have seet vp the Somer pole in souch sorte as they reported to me, but that the did desier to seet it vp in souch sorte as it hath bene doune in many other plases and is yousealy done that they did desier the mayrs good wyll in it which wold in no wyse grant it, they say that ther was on ther put vp before with the K. Majesties armes and other armes, and that it was pulled doune in contempt. Wych if it be trewe it was a very lewde parte. . . . Therefore, sir, I pray you and the rest wych I did wryt vnto to vnderstand, apon what ground this denyall is of the mayre, and why it shuld not be as well aloued ther as in all other plases. If it had the picture of any Saint I should mislyke it as much as any, but the armes of his Majestie or any other armes of noble men or gentlemen I doe not see but that it is louable." The letter, being a holograph, exhibits a larger number of orthographical irregularities than most of the earl's letters, who usually employed the hand of a secretary. No date. (*Vide Kempe's 'Loseley MSS.'*)

— James I. Letter from the earl of Northumberland to Sir George More. On receiving a dispensation from attending on a celebration of the order of the Garter. Written at Petworth. No date.

— James I. Statement of "Some Differences in this Countie" (*i.e.* Surrey) "concerninge y^e raysinge of men and money, for military seruices, by reason of the unequall propercioun laid vppon the Devisions," made by those "that haue cause to be more sensible to this burden." No date.

— James I. Warrant, signed by Sir George More, to the High Constables of the Hundred of Blackheath; to give notice to persons in their hundred of an appointment for a muster of the forces of the shire. No date.

— James I. Warrant, signed by Sir George More, to the High Constables of the Hundred of Godalmyng; to give notice to persons in their hundred of an appointment for a muster. No date.—Also a similar undated warrant to the High Constables of the hundred of Godley.

— James I. A certificate from the Justices of the Peace within the countie of Surrey, of the severall hundreds allotted to serve with their cartes for the remoues from sondrie his majesties howses, and howe severally the said hundreds are rated for the service of a generall number of cartes required of that countie for the said remoues. No date.

— James I. Draft of a petition to the Lords of the Privy Council from residents in co. Surrey. Praying that (in consideration of its poverty and many burdensome obligations to the public service and the greatness of the proportion of its lands which, as part of the forest of Windsor, are exempt from many of those services) the co. of Surrey may be excused from carting 1,200 loads of timber from his majesty's forest of Alsenholt, co. Southampton, to the water-side at Ham-hawe; the said county having now and at great inconvenience carried 400 loads of timber for his majesty's use from Asenholt to Ham-hawe.

6 April, 1625. Writ, under the sign-manual and the seal of the order of the Garter, to prorogue the celebra-

W. M.
MOYNEUX,
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Esq.

tion of the said order, from 22, 23 and 24 of April, to 16, 17 and 18 of August in the said year, in consideration of the death of the king's "moste deere and moste intirely beloved father," James the First.

6 May, 1 Charles I. to 21 April, 21 Charles II. Borough of Hazelmere.—Ledger of records of Views of Frank-pledge, and Courts Baron in the borough of Hazelmere from May 1, Charles I. to April, 21 Charles II.

18 June, 1625. Copies of the King's speech and the Lord Keeper's speech in Parliament, at the afore-given date.

21 June, 1625. Metrical and satirical letter from Rodomontadoo to some person, whose name and address are obliterated. Dated at Nonsuch.

12 July, 1625. Letter from Dr. Donne, dean of St. Paul's, to Sir Henry Wotton, Provost of Eaton. Soliciting a place on the foundation of Eton for the writer's nephew, Sir Henry More's son.

3 August, 1625. The Lord Keeper's Speech to the parliament assembled at Oxford 3 Aug. 1625.

8 October, 1625. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Lord-lieutenant of co. Surrey. For the disarming of recusants, not only open recusants but those also who are suspected of religious disaffection.

9 November, 1625. Warrant (signed, Edw. Bowyer, Nich. Carew) to the High Constables of the hundred of Godley; to give notice to certain persons in the said hundred that the earls of Nottingham and Holdernes, lieutenants of co. Surrey, have appointed the 28th inst., for a review of the forces of the shire on Fetcham Downe near Letherhed.

1 Charles I. to 24 Charles II. Records of Views of Frank-pledge on the manor of Artington, from 1 Car. I. to 24 Car. II. Vellum roll.

1 Charles I. to 20 April, 29 Charles II. Records of Views of Frank-pledge and Courts Baron on the Manor of Hazelmere from 1 Car. I. to 29 Car. II. Paper-book in vellum wrapper.

23 March, 1626. Letter from the earl of Montgomery to Sir George More, knt. Begging that William Elisander, son of Richard Elisander of Egham, may be excused from the military service into which he "is prest," in consideration that he is the only support of an aged father and lame mother.

1626. "The Heads of the Duke of Buckingham's charge," i.e. of the charges against the Duke.—Also, on the same paper, a copy of the "Message of y^e lower howse to the Lords," urging the committal of the "person of the sayde Duke to safe custodie."

1626. Draft (in Sir George More's handwriting) of a letter addressed by lady More, widow of Sir George's son Sir Robert More, to her uncle Sir Marmaduke Darrell, knt., "cufferer" to the king. Begging Sir Marmaduke to "procure a Master of the Requestes, or some other whom" he "shall thinck more fit, to deliver" her petition to his majesty for a grant of the wardship of her son, who is at the point of his full age. No date.—Sir Robert died 2 Feb. 1625-6.

30 June, 1626. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Sheriff and Justices of the Peace of co. Surrey. Directing them to levy by rate in the said shire a sufficient sum of money, to meet the charges of restoring to Portsmouth the "divers marriners and saylers" who recently "came in a disorderlie manner from Ports- mouth soe farr as Kingstone hithewardest"; and to observe the same course on future similar occasion.

12 July, 1626. Copy of the instructions given by Charles the First to his envoy to the French King respecting his differences and reasons for dissatisfaction with his queen Henrietta-Maria. The paper which takes the form of a personal memoir, begins, "Charles Rex. It is not vnkowne both to the French King and his mother what vnkindnes and distastes haue fallen between my wife and me, which hitherto I haue borne with great patience (as all the world knoweth), ever expecting and hoping an amendment, knowing her to be but young, and perceiving it to be the ill crafty counsell of her servants for advancing of their owne ends, rather than her own inclination." After reciting the fair promises she gave of wifely obedience and loyalty on her first arrival in England, and passing lightly over some of her previous exhibitions of a rebellious and undutiful spirit, the king continues,—"To be short, omitting all other passages, comming only to that which is most recent in memory; I, hauing made a commission to make my wife's joyntur &c., to assigne her those lands she is to live on, and it being brought, to such a ripenes, that it wanted but my consent to the particulars they had chosen: Shee, taking notice that it was now time to make the

officers for the revenue, one night when I was a bed put a paper in my hand, telling me it was a list of those she desired to be of her revenue, I took it and said I would read it next morning but withall told her that by agreement in France I had the naming of them, she said, they were both Inglis and French in the note. I replied, that those English I thought fit to serve her, I would confirme, but for the French, it was impossible for them to serve her in that nature; —then she said, all those in that paper had brevettas from her mother and her selfe, and that she could admitt no other; Then I said it was neither in her mother's power, nor hers, to admit anie without my leave, and that if she stood vpon that, whomsoever she recommended should not come in; then she badd me plainly to take my lands to my selfe, for if she had no power to put in whom she would in those places, she would haue neither lands nor house of me, but bad me give her what I thought fit in Pension: I bad her then remember to whom she spake, and told her that she ought not to vse me so, then she fell into a passionate discourse, how she is miserable in hauing no power to place seruants, and that busineses succeeded the wors for her recommendation, which when I offred to answer, she would not so much as heare mee: Then she went on saying, she was not of that base quallety to be vsed so ill, then I made both heare me and end that discourse. That hauing had so long patience, with the disturbance of that that should be one of my greatest contentments, I can no longer suffer those that I know to be the cause and fermenters of these humours, to be about my wife any longer, which I must doe if it were but for one action they made my wife doe, which is, to make her goe to Tiburn in devotion to pray, which action can haue no greater inveciue mad against it then the relation." At the foot of this unsigned writing appear, in the handwriting of the document, these words "His Majesty's Instructions given mee at Wansteade the 12th of July; 1626: signed: 24:"

26 July, 1626. Copy of a letter, signed by Lords of the Council. About the levying of subsidies.

26 September, 1626. Copy of a letter from Lords of the Council to the Justices of the Peace of co. Surrey. For the correction of disorders occasioned by "sundry lewd and dissolute persons, wandering vp and downe that county."

22 December, 1626. The earl of Marlborough's warrant to his majesty's auditor and receiver co. Surrey, for the prompt payment of a pension of 106*l.* per ann., with arrears, to William Moore, esq.—Also, Henry Sandford's reply that should he obey the warrant he would not have a sufficient residue for other and more important obligations.—Also, dated 8 December, 1627, the earl of Marleburgh's (*sic*) peremptory order for the execution of his previous warrant.

16 February, 1627. Letter from Ambrose Browne to Sir George More. Touching arrangements for an election of a knight for the co. of Surrey, in respect to which the writer conceives himself to be ill-used by Sir George More.

26 February, 1627. Letter from Francis Carew to his uncle William More, esq., at Loseley. Containing assurances of affection and devotion to a relative who may have been induced to think ill of the writer.—Also, on the cover, a rough draft of a part of the uncle's reply who reflects in severe terms on his nephew's ungrateful misbehaviour.

22 March, 1627. Copy of Sir Francis Seymer's Speech in the Parliament, 22 March, 1627.

26 March, 1627. "Roule indented, conteyninge the names and surnames with the dwelling places of one hundred footmen levied within the countie of Surrey" for service beyond seas.

28 April, 1627. Letter from the earl of Nottingham to Sir George Moore and others. Touching a levy of soldiers in Surrey.

3 December, 1627. Letter from Richard Onslow to Sir George Moore, knt. Inviting Sir George and lady More to visit the writer. Dated from Knoll.

8 December, 1627. Petition of William More, esq., son of Sir George More, knt., to the earl of Rumford, Lord High Treasurer of England. For the due payment of arrears, and all future sums as they become due, of an annuity of 106*l.*, granted to Sirs George and Robert More, knts., in consideration of a resignation.

1628. Letter from Lord Wimbledon to Sir George More, knt. Thanking Sir George for his fruitless pains to arrange a difference between Captain Austen and Mr. Parkhurst. In a postscript the writer says, "I desire you to tell Mr. Parkhurst that two witnesses are

W. M.
MOLYNEUX
Esq.

W. M.
MOLYNEUX,
Esq.

"sufficient against a man's life; and that, if he will not give satisfaction, my lord of Nottingham and myself are bound to see our captives rited."

4 April, 1628. The Duke of Buckingham's speech of his Majesty at the Counsell table on Friday, 4 April, 1628.

4 May, 1628. Paper of sixteen sheets, containing a copy of King Charles the First's address, given under his signet at the afore-given date to the Lords spiritual and temporal of the Higher House of Parliament; together with the three following matters:—(1.) His Majesty's Speech, 26 June, 1628, to both Houses at the end of the Session. (2.) The argument of Edward Littleton at the first conference of the Lords and Commons touching Personall Libertie. (3.) The Objections of the Kings Councill against the Declaration of the Commons, and the Answers therevnto.

10 July, 1628. Letter from Lords of the Council to Sir George More, knt., deputy-lieutenant of co. Surrey. Requiring Sir George to suppress the discontents at Farnham respecting the billeting of soldiers, and to see that the soldiers are continued in their billets.

15 October, 1628. Letter from Lord Wimbledon to Sir Ambrose Browne, knt. and bart., and Sirs George More and Richard Onslow, knts., deputy-lieutenants of co. Surrey. Touching the reluctance of persons to pay the salaries of the soldiers who undertake to serve for them.

19 November, 1628. Letter from Lords of the Council to deputy-lieutenants of co. Surrey. For the transport to Scotland of all the Scottish troops "which haue bene employed in his majesties seruice vnder the commande" of the earl of Morton.

4 March, 1629. Letter from lord Annadall to Sir George More, knt. Touching some affair of private business, in which the writer needs Sir George's counsel and assistance.

1 April, 1629. Letter from Sir George More, knt., to his grand-son Poininges More, at his lodgings in Fleet Street near Ram Alley. Touching arrangements for Mr. Poininges More's marriage with a lady, whose father requires a provision of 400*l.* per annum for the present maintenance of the young people.

27 March, 1630. Constance lady More's receipt for x*li.*, a half year's interest on c*cl.* of money lent, paid her by Lady Francis More.—Similar receipt for another payment of x*li.*, dated 30 Sept., 1631.—Also (dated 16 May, 10 Car. I.) the indenture whereby Constance lady More, widow of Sir George More, conveys her interest in one hundred pounds of the aforesaid c*cl.* to her grand-son George Hardey, gentleman.

30 November, 1630. Letter from lords of the council to the magistrates of the co. of Surrey, near Godalming. Touching the depression of the cloth trade in that county, and directing that the work-people thrown out of employment by that mischance should be relieved by collections in the several parishes of the county.

10 April, 1631. Letter from Sir George More to some person, whose name does not appear. Offering to refer to arbitrators all questions in dispute between the writer and Sir William Elyott.

28 July, 1631. Warrant (signed, R. Weston) to his majesty's Auditor and Receiver of co. Surrey. For the payment to William Moore, esq., of 10*li.* 0*s.* 10*d.* for one year's annuity due to him as constable of Farnham Castle; and for subsequent yearly payments of the same salary, as they become due.

25 February, 1632. Inventorie of the goods, and household stuff of Sir George More, late of Loseley, co. Surrey, deceased.

12 July, 1632. Letter of artificially expressed homage from Sir George More, knt., to Mrs. Judith Gresham.

30 September, 1632. Letter of "licence and passe-port," for three years, from Lords of the Council to Poynings Moore of Loseley co. Surrey, who "is desirous to travell into Forraine partes and therein to remaine for the space of three yeares after the date hereof, for the gaining of Language and bettering of his experience." All mayors, sheriffs, &c. &c. are enjoined to suffer the said Mr. More "to pass and embarque himself with one servant at anie of his majesties ports &c. &c. provided that he repaire not to the citie of Rome without licence first obtained from his majestie." Dated at Hampton Court.

1 December, 1632. Receipt of Sir John Rous of Henham co. Suffolk, knt., and Christofer Rous, his son and heir-apparent, for the sum of 2,200*l.*, paid by Sir William Fitch of Ramesden co. Essex, knt., as a marriage portion to his daughter Elizabeth, on her marriage with same Christofer.

12 December, 1635. Copy of a True Relation of the proceedings against Francis Lord Mountnorris, his Majesties Vice-Treasurer, and General Receiver and Treasurer at Warre in Ireland. Signed by Francis Mountnorris, prisoner in his majesties Castle of Dublin, this 12th December, 1634.

1637. Paper headed "Ship-money in Kent: A Note of the dayes of payment vnto mee of the Shipp Money, 1637."

6 October, 1637. Generall List of y^e Slayne and hurt men in y^e armie of his highnesse y^e Prince of Orange in y^e siege of Breda from y^e 18 of August, stilo nouo, which was y^e time when y^e approaches first began to y^e 6th of October that the enemy parted, 1637.

— April, 1639. Letter from Lords of the Council to "the late Sheriff of the countie of Kent for the yeare 1637." Reflecting severely on his neglect to levy the ship-money, 90*5*l. of which remains unpaid.

1640. Petition of the parishioners of Godalmynge, co. Surrey, to the House of Commons, for an enquiry into the evil conduct of their vicar, Nicholas Andrewes (parson of St. Nicholas in Guldeford, a prebend of Salisbury and chapelyne of the bishop of Ely, as well as vicar of Godalmynge): Together with the articles of accusation against the said vicar; the names of the witnesses to the truth of the charges being written on the margin against each article. Four sheets of foolscap: closely written on both sides.

— September, 1640. The Humble Peticion of y^e commissioners of y^e late Parliament and other his Majesties Loyall Subjects of y^e kingdome of Scotlande. Followed by a copy of "His Majesties Reply to the same petition, dated from York."—Also, in the same budget, a tract entitled "The Intentione of y^e Armie of y^e kingdome of Scotland."

2 May, 1642. Paper of twenty-four pages entitled "Diurnall Occurrences or the Heades of the proceedings in Parliament from the 25th of Aprill to the 2nd of May, 1642."

12 June, 1642. Letter from the earl of Nottingham to Sir Poyninges Moore, bart. deputy-lieutenant for Surrey. Requesting Sir Poyninges to attend a meeting of the deputy-lieutenants of the said co. at the writer's house at Lethered on the 18th inst., to arrange measures for settin the militia in order.

20 June, 1642. Anagrams (two) on the name of Poynings More, —(1) Mooe In spring: (2) O! Ingen-Primo.—Together with a poem of fifty verses in eulogy of Sir Poynings More's ancestry. By Richard Holney of Woolmancote, Sussex. In his verses the author, who was a clergyman, commemorates Sir George More as the patron who

— "from noble Egerton

Procured me what I haue to liue vppon!

Also an undated poem (signed R. G.) of twenty-six verses in compliment of Mr. More, each verse containing the word "more."

28 July, 1642. Letter from James Gresham to his brother-in-law Sir Poynings More. About a deed and a release. Dating from Chichester the writer says, "The mayor was sent for vp to the Parliament about proclaiming the proclamation my lord mayor is questioned for, and I heare hee hath mistaken his way and is gone to Yorke."

1 August, 1642. A Note what armes euery man hath laid downe out of Captaine Queanel's band.

12 August, 1642. Letter from the earl of Nottingham to Sir Poyninges Moore, bart., and Nicholas Stoughton, esq., deputy-lieutenants of co. Surrey. Inviting the said deputies to meet the other deputy-lieutenants of the said shire at the writer's house in Lethered, for a conference to "settle the country in a posture of arms."

15 October, 1642. Commission, signed by Algernon earl of Northumberland, lieutenant of co. Surrey by the appointment of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament. Appointing Sir Poynings More, knt. and bart., one of the said earl's deputy-lieutenants of co. Surrey.

22 October, 1642. Copy of a letter from the earl of Northumberland, lieutenant of co. Surrey. Touching orders of the Houses of Parliament for the military service of the said county.—Also, copies of orders (dated 24 and 25 October, 1642) addressed, by the committee of the Lords and Commons for the safety of the kingdom, to the lieutenant and deputy-lieutenants of co. Surrey, for the disposal of the forces of the shire.

26 October, 1642. Copy of the warrant, issued from Southwark by the deputy-lieutenants of co. Surrey, to the high constables of the several hundreds of the same shire; to give notice of an appointment for a muster of the forces of the county.

W. M.
MOLYNEUX,
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MOLYNEUX,
Esq.

6 January, 1644. Letter from Mr. Nicholas More to his brother Sir Poynings More, at Mr. Price's house in the Strand near Essex street, at the sign of the Blake Boy. Asking Sir Poynings for money for the immediate relief of the writer who is "this day necessitated" to leave the college, only leaving Mr Provost and "about six of our senior Fellows." Dated from Cambridge.

January, 1645. Articles of misdemeanor against Richard Luckins of Horsham, co. Surrey, shoemaker, now and for the space of almost two years, gaoler for the county aforesaid.

23 January, 1645. Certificate (signed by ten prisoners in the gaol of Horsham, co. Sussex) that the prisoners in the said gaol are fairly treated, and Richard Luckins, the keeper thereof, is not guilty of the excesses of power and malpractices charged against him.

1645. Letter from Poyninges More, esq. to his brother-in-law, James Gresham, esq. of Godalming. Touching arrangements for the baptism of Mr. Gresham's infant son.

— Letter from Poyninges More, esq. to his grandfather Sir George More, knight. No date.

31 January, 1646. Letter from Mr. Nicholas More to his brother Sir Poynings More. Touching the writer's pecuniary embarrassments and urgent need of money.

27 March, 1648. Letter from John Thynne to Sir Poyninges More, bart. Giving particulars of the fighting at Pembroke Castle, and the present aspects of the civil conflict.

15 July, 1648. Receipt of Henry Snelgrave for 2,250*l.* paid him by John Evelyn of the Middle Temple, in execution of the terms of an indenture made on the 13th inst. between Henry Snelgrave of the one part, and John Evelyn, George Evelyn and Richard Evelyn, esqs. of the other part: in the presence of Robert Abbott, Thomas Snelgrave, and Robert Cleton,—the said Robert Abbott and Robert Cleton being the Robert Abbott and his nephew Sir Robert Clayton, mentioned (under date 18 Nov., 1679) by John Evelyn in the 'Diary.'

— Charles I. Letter from Poyninges More, esq., to his grandfather Sir George More, knt. Touching the writer's proposed marriage with the daughter of Mr. Pickes; a match that fails to satisfy the writer's mother, as the money offered by Mr. Pickes will not free Sir George from his debts. No date.—Also two other undated letters from the same person to the same person (one of the epistles being in French) written when the writer was on his travels.

— Charles I. Letter from Poyninges More, esq., to his mother lady Frances More, at Loseley. Domestic. No date.

— Charles I. Draft of a letter written by Sir George More, knt., to some person whose name does not appear. Touching the promotion of Sir William Eliot to be a deputy-lieutenant co. Surrey, to the exclusion from the commission of the deputy-lieutenancy of Poyninges More; which the writer regards as a slight on himself after forty years of service to the shire. No date.

— Charles I. Draft of a letter from Sir George More, knt., to king Charles the First. Begging that the writer may be allowed to transfer his office of Chancellor of the Order of the Garter to a worthy gentleman of his own choice; and entreating his majesty to deny the suit of Sir Francis Crane who is seeking to get from the king a grant of the reversion of the said office. No date.

— Charles. Rough draft of the petition of Sir George More, knt., to king Charles the First. That his majesty would grant the petitioner a lease for thirty years in exchange for the patent for 1,200*l.*, which the king was pleased to grant him under certain conditions in consideration of his readiness to surrender his office of Chancellor of the Order of the Garter. No date.

— Charles I. Rough Draft of a petition by Dame Frances More, widow of Sir Robert More, knt., a gentleman pensioner for twenty-two years in the service of the crown, to Charles the First. For the wardship of her son, one of the king's wards in respect of lands of no great value. No date.

— Charles I. and II. Records of Courts Baron on the manor of Loseley in years of the aforesaid kings. Paper-book in vellum wrapper.

— Charles I. Copy of Dr. Eglissham's Tract (including the writer's supplication to parliament), entitled "The Forerunner of Revenge, Upon the Duke of Buckingham for the poysoninge of the most potent King James of happie memorie King of Great Brittain, and y^e Lord Marques of Hamleton and others of the Nobilitie—Discovered by mee George Eglissham one of K. James his Physicians for his Majesties person "about y^e space of 10 years. Frankford." No date.

— Charles I. Heades of the Lord Broghill's speech in Parliament against the Bill of Decimating the cavalears, styled a Bill of Extraordinary Taxes which was first moved by the Lord Claypoole to be cast out, and seconded by the saide Lord Broghill. No date.

— Charles I. (?) Articles of enquiry to be put to every fellow of the college of St. Mary of Winchester, in Oxford, at the time of visitation. No date.

— Charles I. (?) Letter from Lady More, widow of Sir Robert More, bart., to her son Master Poyninges More at Loseley;—to whom the writer gives wholesome counsel to avoid unworthy associates, and a sharp rebuke for recent misbehaviour. "I heer," says the mother, "when you fell you were scars sobber which troubles me much to think that you should live so besly a life that the countrie should take notis of it, and so soon to forgeatt thos good instructions that your blessed father which is in heaven taught, so praying god to giue you his grace to amend your life, I rest Your louing mother, Francis More." No date.

— Charles I. (?) Copies of three speeches in Parliament by Sir Francis Seymer, Sir Thomas Wentworthe, and Sir Robert Phillipps. No date.

— Charles I. Records of Views of Frank-pledge on the manor of Loseley, temp. Car. I. Vellum roll. No date.

— Charles I. Six brief letters of civility and no historic interest from the earl of Northumberland to Sir George More, knt. No date.

— Charles I. (?) Satirical Poem (of 80 lines) on the Honorary Degrees granted at Cambridge on the occasion of the king's visit to the university. Beginning—

1. When the king came of late with his peers of State
T'entertain the Mounsirs of France,
With masters degrees and without payinge fees
Many a skip-jack did leape and daunce.

2. In the cheife of the rout went the Frenchemen
out,
And next the kinges owne followers

They gott to commence before they went hence,
But that would not make them good schollers,
&c. &c.

Endorsed "This is the last and best edition corrected" by Wm. Smart and as to be sold in the Cambridge "Exchange at the Signe of the Scholler's Head, to the tune of 'Hoop, doe me no harme, good man.'" No date.

— Charles I. (?) Anagrams (two) on the name of William More,—(1) O! arme my will, (2) O! my will is rare. Followed by the verses.

O! Arme My Will, that I may vertue gayne,
My Will is rare, when Grace doth it restrayne:
Heauens graunt my will such liberty; that then
I may (through Grace) to Glory mount: Amen.

Composed by Henry Skynner. No date.

— Charles I. Copy of Letter from Lords of the Council to the earls of Nottingham and Holdernesse, lieutenants of co. Surrey. Touching a levy of two hundred foot-soldiers in the said shire, for services beyond seas. Imperfect, date torn away.

— Charles I. Draft of a letter addressed by Sir George More, knt., to the earl of Suffolk, lord-warden of the Cinque Ports and Captain of the Gentlemen Pensioners, and one of his majesty's Privy Council. Praying that 150*l.*, due to Sir Robert More at the time of his death for service in his office of gentleman-pensioner, in which place he served the crown for many years, may be paid to Sir Robert's son and heir Poyninges More, and not to the late Sir Robert's successor in the said office, who is seeking to get it to the injury of the said heir. No date.

— Charles I. Instruccion of our Commissioners for the loane of money vnto vs of our county of Surrey. No date remains on this torn and greatly defaced paper.

2 October, 1649. An Elegy vpon the deplored death of the most vertuous young gentlewoman Mrs. Mary De La Barre dead of the small-poxe the 2 October 1649.

23 April, 1651. Schedule of "A Taxation for the reliefe of the Poore People of the parishe of Cuckfield" made by the Churchwardens ouerseers and others for "the poor there, the 25th of April An. Dom. 1651." The amount levied was 68*l.* 16*s.* The name and rate of each payer appear in the account.

22 September, 1654. Schedule of assessments of taxes in the parish of Cuckfield, co. Sussex.

— Car. II. Schedule of proportions for raising men to serve as soldiers in the hundred of Blackheath. No date.

8 March, 1660. Receipt of Henry Weston, for "his majesty's writt for summoning of a parliament to be held on the eight day of May next at Westminster,"

W. M.
MOLYNEUX,
Esq.

W. M.
MOLYNEUX,
Esq.

delivered to the said Henry Weston by James Gresham of Haselmere, co. Surrey, esq.

19 March, 1660. Letters of dispensation to the lady Elizabeth Moore, of the parish of St. Nicholas near Guildford, co. Surrey, widow; giving her licence to eat flesh on fish-days, together with her son Sir William Moore and any six other valetudinarian guests at her table.

20 July, 1660. Commission, signed by John viscount Mordaunt, lieutenant of co. Surrey, for Sir William More, bart., to be cornet of the said lord-lieutenant's own troop of horse under his command as lieutenant of Surrey.

November, 1662. Orders for the delivery of a charter, relating to the tolls of the market of Heslemere, co. Surrey, to John Bradfold, appointed to receive the same for Sir William More of Loseley, bart.

7 December, 1663. Letter from the earl of Albemarle to Sir Francis Vincent. Touching the petition for arrears of pay from two disbanded foot-companies, recently under the command of Sir Francis Vincent to whom a sum exceeding thirteen hundred pounds appears, by a certificate attached to the said petition, to have been paid for the satisfaction of the said soldiers' just claims.

2 October, 1665. A Landskip or Representation of the wilde Boare's chase from Netherne Coppice nigh Albury, two miles east from Guldeford, to Kingston Lane, as it was performed by the Cavalry and Yeomanry of the county of Surrey on Monday, October the 2, 1665. By P. Dormer. With the prefatory (circular) letter that accompanied a copy of the poem to each of the author's patrons in the county.

17 November, 1665. Copy of the last will and testament of Maurice Barrowe, of Barningham, co. Suffolk.

26 September, 1668. Licence, granted by George bishop of Winchester, to Sir William More, bart., of Losely co. Surrey, for the celebration of divine service and administration of the sacraments at his private chapel or oratory within his manor of Losely: with permission that he and his family, using the chapel after the manner of his ancestors for several generations, may attend divine services there on Sundays and feast days, &c., &c., whenever it shall be inconvenient for them to join the congregation of their parish church, St. Nicholas of Guildford.

24 February, 1670. Copy of a speech made in the House of Peeres by my Lord Lucas, Feb. y^e 24, 1670. Upon occasion of a bill, for his Majesties present supply, lately sent vp from y^e Commons, and then read in the House of Peeres y^e second time.

4 October, 24 Charles II., to 2 James II. Records of Views of Frank-pledge on the manor of Cattishull, from 24 Car. II. to 2 Jac. II. Vellum roll.

25 Charles II. to 9 William III. Records of Views of Frank-pledge on the manor of Artington, from 25 Car. II. to 9 Will. III. Vellum roll.

12 to 24 January, 1673-4. Abstract of proceedings in Parliament.

— 1674. Rentroll of the manors &c. of Godalming and Cattishull.

6 May, 1665. Last will and testament of Sir Walter Hendley, bart., of Cuckfield, co. Sussex.

2 June, 1675. Letter from T. Dalmahoy to some person, whose name does not appear. Announcing the day appointed for the election of a burgess for Haslemere.

22 July, 1675. Commission, under the seal of Prince Rupert, lieutenant of the cos. Berks and Surrey, &c. &c., for Sir William Moore, of Loseley, bart., to be one of the Prince's deputy-lieutenants of the county of Surrey.

15 February and 30 March, 1676-7. Abstract of proceedings in the House of Commons, from 15 Feb. 1676-7, to 20 March, 1677.

19 February to 1 March 1670. Account of the operations of the Dutch and French fleets off the island of Tobago.

21 February, 1676-7. Paper (single sheet) giving on one side "The True Accompt of the French Squadron under command of Mons^r De Estrea, viz^t Admirall of France, which hath made an attempt against the Munheire Binkes admirall and commander of the Dutch Fleete and the Island of Tobago the 21 day of Feb. 1676-7;" and on the other side, "The true Account of the Dutch Squadron, vnder the command of the Lord Jacob Bincks, admirall of the Dutch fleete and the island of Tobago, with which he hath beaten off the attempte of the French on 21 Feb. 1676-7."

— October, 1676. Sir William Scrugs (*sic*) speech when he was made judge. The following passage of the address is characteristic and significant, "This court my

"lord 'tis true is properly a court of meum and tuum, where prerogative and liberty are seldome plaintiffs or defendants, but yet 'tis certaine that even in private causes, matter of gouernment many times interuenes and the publick is concerned by consequence, and therefore I think it faire and like English honesty and planeness, something to vnaile one's selfe in that particular, that men may know beforehand what they may expect, and herein do declare I would no more wrong or lessen the people's libertye than I would deliver vp my son, but that I will no more derogate from the King's prerogative, then I would betray my father. My Lord, when faction is so bold as to be bare-faced and false, and sedition nowe is openly talked and greedily embraced, when the King's reasonable demands are disputed and turned into cavills and those that oppose them talk confidently and those that should maintain them speak fearefully and tenderly, when the reverence we owe to the king is paid to the people, the Gouernment is beset, the king is in danger, and there is nothing wanting but opportunity, but when to prevent that opportunity men are afraid and hold it dangerous to avoid the danger, when we dare not call a crime by its right name, and for some find none, and a mischief must be effected before we will think it one; when dangerous attempts are minced and by some triviall differences and treason is distinguished into trespass; when men are forward and venturous enough in what thwarts the gouernment but in supporting it seem . . . cautious, nice and humorous and so filled with prudentialls till they are as wise as fear can make them, the lawe is enervated and become vseless to its greatest end which is the preservacion of the whole. Tis true in public causes the same integrity is necessary as in private, but that is but a part of a judge his duty. He must be magnanimous as well as virtuous; and I acknowledge it to be a maine and principall part of my duty, as it relates to the King and his people, with hearty resolucons to suppress all open force and private confederacys, not thinking anything little that attempts the publicke safety, for where the motives are small, the danger is greate, when discontents exceed their causes."

— November, 1776. Paper entitled "Present State of the Borough of Haselmere," and prepared "on behalf of Peter Burrell, esq., a candidate in the room of Thomas More Molyneux, esq., deceased."

23 May, 1677. His Majesties Speech to the Commons in y^e Banqueting House. Together with the address delivered by the House of Commons to the king on the 26th of the same month.

23 May, 1677. His Majesties speech in y^e Banqueting House, 23 Maye, 1677.

12 April, 1678. Full accompt of y^e rates each particular person is to pay by y^e poll-bill.

28 May, 1678. Copy of a "Letter from y^e Emperour to y^e States of Holland," dated at Vienna, 28 May, 1678.

22 March, 1678-9. Sir Francis Winnington's speech in y^e House of Commons.

23 October, 1678. Brief Note of "Oates Examination per y^e House of Commons, Octob. 23, 1678."

8 April, 1680. Letter from lord Lumley to Sir William More, knt.—A note of courtesies, inviting Sir William to take a bed with the writer at Nonesuch on his way to a conference at Lethered, if he be sufficiently recovered from the ague to travel to Lethered for the said conference.

2 June, 1680. Copy of a letter from lords of the Council to Prince Rupert, as lieutenant of cos. Berks and Surrey: together with a copy of a letter from him to his deputy-lieutenants. Touching the government of the corporations within the said lieutenancy.

21 August, 1680. Information of John Bavin of Guildford co. Surrey, husbandman, and William Standish of Stoke near Guildford aforesaid, cook. Touching a conventicle of certain persons, who meet for purposes of religious worship in a house in Artington in the parish of St. Nicholas in Guildford. Most of the many persons mentioned in the presentment are tradesmen of that town and its vicinity; but a few of the attendants at the unlawful meetings, including "the lady Stoughton wife of Sir Nicholas Stoughton, baronett," are persons of superior degree.

22 October, 1680. The Speaker's Speech of y^e House of Commons to His Majestie in y^e House of Lords, October ye 22, 1680.

Circ. 1680. List of the companie of Foote within the Hundred of Godalming. The contents of this interesting record show it to have been written before 1684. One of the notable persons, commemorated in its entries, is Samuel Speed, clerk, of Godalming, the valiant sea-

W. M.
MOLYNEUX,
Esq.

W. M.
MOLYNEUX,
Esq.

chaplain and sailor, grandson of John Speed. Sir John Birkenhead's lines,
His chaplain, he plyed his wonted work
He prayed like a Christian and fought like a Turk,
Crying now for the King and the duke of York,
have reference to Samuel Speed, vicar of Godalming, *temp.* Car. II.

16th 2. Complimentary Verses "To Master Edward Bushell, Major of Bathe, An. Dom. 1682," beginning,
Since you are industrious to raise
The fame of Bath, you doe deserve some praise.

April, 1682. Letter from James Gresham of Haslemere to ——. About Haslemere and the commission for Charitable Uses.

10 August, 1682. Warrant (signed, William More) to the constables of Guildford, co. Surrey; to summon certain ten under-written tradesmen of the said town to appear before Sir William More at the Redd Lyon Inne in Guldeford, on Saturday 12 inst. at 3 p.m., to answer for their absence from church on Sunday 30 July last past. Similar warrants, dated 22 and 27 July, and 10 August, 1682.

31 July, 1683. Warrant for the arrest of John Martyn, husbandman of Purbright, co. Surrey, on a charge of coursing with a brace of greyhounds the deer "in the parke of Madam Celwell called Guldeford Parke in the parish of St. Nicholas in Guldeford."

21 July, 1683. Warrant (signed by deputy-lieutenants of co. Surrey) to Captain Couert and other officers of the militia, and the constable of West Clandon, co. Surrey; to search for and take possession of arms in the dwelling-house of Arthur Onslow, esq., of West Clandon, co. Surrey, who is judged "dangerous to the Peace of this kingdom."

29 July, 1683. Warrant (signed, William More and White Tichborne) to the constables of the parish of Worpelston, co. Surrey; to levy fines of five shillings each imposed on certain inhabitants of the said parish for being present at a conventicle, for religious exercise, held in the mansion-house of Sir Nicholas Stoughton, bart., in Stoke next Guldeford.

4 August, 1683. Information (given on oath in the presence of four undersigned magistrates) of Walter Dicker, servant to Madam Cellwell, as keeper of Guldeford Parke; respecting unlawful hunting therein on 9 July last past.

2 January, 1683-4. Letter from James Gresham to Sir William More, bart. Long letter of gossip, chiefly about matters of interest to the justices of the peace of the writer's division of co. Sussex. Reference is made at the commencement to "the late great wedding at Henley Parke."

8 April, 36 Car. II. Warrant, made at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace held at Croydon on the aforesaid day, for binding Sir Nicholas Stoughton, Arthur Onslow, esq., and Richard Onslow, esq., to be of good behaviour, in sums of 500*l.* each for the said principals, and 250*l.* each for their sureties.

16 May, 1684. Warrant (signed by Sir William More and Owen Woodruffe) to the High Constables of the hundred of Godalming; to levy soldiers for the company of Captain Couert, so that they appear at Guildford on the 26th inst., duly provided with arms and ammunition, and furnished with red coats.

30 May, 1684. Warrant, under the seals and signatures of deputy-lieutenants of co. Surrey, to the High constables of the Hundred of Godalming; to give notice for a muster of Captain Couert's company at Godalming, on 5 June next. The names of the men serving in the said company being set forth under the warrant.

1684. Rent-roll of the manors, &c. of Godalming and Cattishull.

2 July, 1690. Letter (dated at Tidworth near Sarum) from Thomas Pierce, dean of Sarum, to Sir Theophilus Oglethorp, knight and colonel, Godalming, co. Surrey. Granting Sir Theophilus, in an insolent tone, permission to renew certain leases of the dean and chapter.

— Charles II. The Speaker's Speech to Sir Robert Peyton on his expulsion from the House. In which the official orator charges Sir Robert with having "consulted with y^e devill Gadbury and hug'd the witch Celier," whereby he has become "nautious to this house" which forthwith "spues" him "out." No date.

— Charles II. Copy of a letter addressed to the writer's "good lordship," probably the bishop of Winchester, testifying to the orderly conduct and reverential demeanour of "Mr. Wilson the minister of the parishe of which I am;" the said Mr. Wilson being summoned before his lordship to answer certain matters touching conformity. No date, signature, or address.

3 May, 1692. Letter (dated from Moor Park) from Jonathan Swift (afterwards Dean Swift) to his cousin Mr. Swift, subsequently Dr. Swift of Puttenham, co. Surrey. A long letter in which the writer speaks frankly of his literary labours, taste and ambition. "I esteem the time of studying poetry to be 2 hours in a morning and that onely when the humor fits, which I esteem to be the flower of the whole day, and truly I make bold to employ them that way and yet I seldom write about 2 stanzaes in a week, I mean such as are to any Pindarick ode, and yet I have known myself in so good a humour as to make 2 in a day, but it may be no more in a week after, and when alle done, I alter them a hundred times, and yet I do not believe myself to be a laborious writer, because if the fit comes not immediately I never heed but think of something else . . . I have a sort of vanity or foibless, I do not know what to call it, and which I would fain know if you partake of it. It is (not to be circumstantial) that I am over fond of my own writings, I would not have the world think so, and I find when I writt what pleases me, I am Cowley to myself, and can read a hundred times over. I know 'tis a desperate weakness, and has nothing to defend it but its secrecy, and I know I am wholly in the wrong, and have the same pretence the Baboon had to praise her children." The cousin, to whom Jonathan Swift addressed this letter, was Chaplain to Sir William Temple, who, 15 Jan. 1693, presented him to the living of Puttenham, co. Surrey, where he died in 1752, aged 87.

6 December, 1693. Letter from Jonathan Swift (afterwards Dean Swift) to his first cousin "Mr. Swift at Dr. Davenant's in Red-Lyon Square, near Holborn, London," whom Sir William Temple, had in the preceding January, presented to the living of Puttenham, co. Surrey. "I protest," says the writer, "I cannot much pity your present circumstances, which keep your mind and your body in motion, and my self was never very miserable while my thoughts were in a ferment, for I imagine a dead calm is the troublesomest part of our voyage through the world."

10 July, 1722, to 2 March, 1739. Seventeen letters from the duke of Chandos to Sir More Molyneux, of Loseley House, dated 10 July 1722; 20 Sept. 1724; 8 Sept., 6 Dec. 1725; 14 Feb., 30 June 1727; 23 May, 9 August 1728; 22 Jan. 1730; 26 Dec. 1733; 26 August 1735; 8 Jan., 1 May, 28 Sept., 26 Nov., 1736; 3 Feb. and 19 Feb. 1737; 2 March 1739. Letters of a private nature, touching occasionally on matters of interest to writers of social history.

21 March, 1732, to 7 February, 1740. Five letters from Speaker Onslow to Sir More Molyneux, dated 21 March 1732; 30 May 1733; 4 July 1734; 17 June 1738; and 7 Feb. 1740. Memorials of the affectionate intercourse between two neighbours, these letters afford testimony of the writer's readiness to use his influence with Sir Robert Walpole in Sir More's behalf, and contain also a few interesting references to matters of local politics. On 30 May, 1733, Speaker Onslow writes to his friend, "I have the pleasure to tell you that at last we have been able to get a Bill to pass both Houses of Parliament that will enable young Billingham to be admitted an attorney, and it now lies ready for the royal assent. My satisfaction in this is from the justice it will do the young man, of whom I have a very good opinion, and from the pleasure I'm sure it will give you, who may always command of, &c. &c." The letter of 7 Feb., 1740, refers especially to a pending election, and the electoral corruption prevailing, in the now disfranchised borough of Haslemere. "God knows," the writer concludes, "there is so much of it" (*i.e.* electoral corruption) "almost every where, that I dread the consequences of it with regard to the religion and morals of the nation, and to tell you the truth I am quite sick of the world. I say this to you as a man of virtue to whom I can disclose my heart, without being liable to be laughed at."

In conclusion let me say a few words to dispel a misconception that originated in the sentence with which Mr. Kempe opened the introduction to his 'Loseley Manuscripts.' The writer of the notes on Loseley House in Mr. Murray's hand-book for the county of Surrey had no sufficient authority for stating that the key of the Loseley muniment-room was lost for two hundred years, during which time no person entered the depositary of ancient records. When he remarked that the reader of his volume might "imagine himself introduced to the Muniment Room of an ancient hall in Surrey, of which

W. M.
MOLYNEUX,
Esq.

W. M. DYNEUX, Esq., "the key had been lost, and its existence disregarded during an interval of two hundred years," Mr. Kempe aimed only at putting people in a fit mood for the enjoyment of the papers, and had no expectation that his words would be taken as veritable history.

JOHN CORDY JEAFFRESON.

MANUSCRIPTS OF SIDNEY E. E. BOUVERIE-PUSEY, ESQ., OF PUSEY HOUSE, FARINGDON, CO. BERKS.

S. E. E. BOUVERIE-PUSEY, Esq., THESE consist entirely of ancient deeds, court rolls, and rentals, valuable for local topography, but not of much general interest: of these I have noted a few. There are two grants by the celebrated Richard Whityngton, Mayor of London.

Temp. Hen. 3. John de St. Walery grants to Sir Henry de Pesey, Kt., in fee, a right of way between Pesy and Kingeston.

21 Edw. I. Agreement between Hamo Box, citizen of London, and Gilbert le Wythe, of London. Hamo grants to Gilbert his house in the parish of All Saints, of Fenchurch Street, in London, with the garden and vineyard (*vinea*), and all appurtenances, except the wardrobe, which is and shall be common to all the houses of the said Hamo. Witnesses: Ralph de Sandwich, the Custos of London, and Henry le Holt and Elias Russel, sheriffs of London.

1298, Friday in the vigil of St. Nicholas. Agreement between dom. Nicholas de Kingeston, Kt., of the one part, and William Maunsel, Kt., of the other part. Nicholas will supply counsel to William, and will attend him and aid him in business, when by the said William he shall be reasonably required, in time of peace and war, at William's expense. William agrees with Nicholas in like manner. One small seal remains: a shield charged with a lion rampant.

35 Edw. I. William Maunsel leases to Walter Berkar and Joan his wife a pigeon-house for their lives, at the yearly rent of 3s. 6d.; and William is to have 4 young pigeons, when there are any, for 1d.

Temp. Edw. II. A grant by Ralph Burri, of Bokhampton, of two villeins, with their sequels and houses. (There is another grant of villeins, temp. Edw. III.)

3 Edw. III. A deed between Ammauri de Feteplace and Robert de Charneye. The eldest son of Ammauri is to marry Mary, daughter of the said Robert de Charneye.

Temp. Edw. III. (French.) Sir William Mancel, Kt., has received from John de la Cumbe his homage for all the lands, tenements, and rents which the said John holds of the honour of St. Valeri, within the hundred of Gamenefeld: and therefore Sir William grants that he, and his heirs and assigns, shall be bound to acquit the said John against all people from all damages which may happen by reason of his homage received. Witnesses: Sir John de Lenham, Kt., Henry de Pusye, John de Hautford, William de Wythe, Elis of Niwentone, John Geffray, &c. Seal of arms.

20 Richard II., morrow of the Purification. Richard Whityngton, citizen and merchant of London, surrenders to James Spersholt and Richard Monemouth all his lands and tenements in Pusey, and a meadow in the county of Oxford, which he has by virtue of any execution of statute merchant, statute staple, or recognizance whatever.

21 Richard II., Nov. 29. Richard Whityngton, Mayor of the City of London, surrenders to James Spersholt and Richard Monemouth all his lands and tenements in Pusey, in the county of Berks, and all his meadow in the county of Oxford, all which he has by virtue of an execution of statute merchant, statute staple, or recognizance whatever, the reversion of which, after the end of the execution, belongs to the said James and Richard, to hold to the said James and Richard in fee. Witnesses: Thomas Chelreye, John Arches, William Bruns, John Ildesle, John Mermyle, and others.

21 Richard II. James de Spersholt demises to Walter Walyngforde his manor of Pusye, formerly called Mauncels Court, for life and six months beyond.

5 Hen. IV. Court roll of Pusye.

1 Edw. IV. Rental of John Puse, of Puse. One of the entries is that the Abbot of Abyndon pays half a pound of pepper at the Feast of St. Martin.

13 Hen. VII., Dec. 6. Alys Delamare, late wife of Bernard Delamare, conveys to John Feteplace, of Charney, gentleman, the manor of Mauncels Court in Pusey.

2 Hen. VIII., Nov. 12. Inquisition on the death of John Fetiplace the elder Esquire, of Charney.

A roll of parchment, about 7 feet in length and 6 inches in width, written in the 13th century, containing copies of old Pusey deeds, some of which are now at Pusey House.

Here too is the famous Pusey horn, said to have been given by King Canute to a grantee of the Pusey estate. The inscription on the silver plate round the horn says that it was given by Kyng Knowld to Wyllyam Pecote. This inscription seems to be of the time of Henry the 8th, and varies from the inscription given in the report (1 Vern. 273) of the case of Pusey v. Pusey, in 1684, when the heir brought a Bill in Chancery to recover the horn.

There are many 15th century deeds by the Nortons of Shalvingford and others.

I must be permitted to acknowledge with thanks Mr. Bouverie-Pusey's kind hospitality at Pusey House.

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE REV. THOMAS WILLIAM WEBB, OF HARDWICK VICARAGE, CO. HEREFORD.

THE Coningsby papers occupy two volumes in folio; they are letters by and to members of that family in the time of James I. and Charles I., giving some court and foreign news, and some papers of later date, including collections for history and biography, by Earl Coningsby, in the beginning of the last century. An interesting relic is a small common-place book, written by James Earl of Derby, temp. Car. I. There are petitions by the Tuckers (fullers) of Bristol in 1555 to the mayor and aldermen against the encroachments of the shoremen, and part of a book of the ordinances of the company. A folio volume of letters by the Duke of Somerset to Serjeant Thomas Pengelly, temp. George I., shows that the Serjeant was the Duke's legal adviser, and that the Duke had personal interviews with him and paid him fees for advice. He employed his interest to get Pengelly into Parliament as member for Cockermonth, and consulted with him as to the titles of the family, and congratulated Pengelly on his being made Chief Baron of the Exchequer. Here are letters by and papers relating to Sarah Duchess of Marlborough, who also consulted Pengelly, and went to his chambers to advise with him; she submitted the inscription for the pillar at Blenheim for Pengelly's approval, and made him one of her executors, sent him warrants for venison, and a present of Burgundy. Here, too, are her long instructions to counsel in her suit with Sir J. Vanbrugh, and draft of intended alterations in her will. With a case and papers regarding Sir R. Steele's patent for stage players is a good letter of remonstrance by Steele to the Duke of Newcastle.

It is well known that Richard Cromwell, the Protector, after his return to England went to reside at Cheshunt, co. Herts, in the house of Mrs. Pengelly, mother of Serjeant Pengelly, and went by the name of Clark. Here is a volume containing papers regarding him. Among the civil war papers is a petition by Londoners to the House of Commons against episcopacy and ecclesiastical courts, and a counter petition by Londoners. Of the letters many are to Lt.-Col. Jeremie Baines, who was on the Parliamentary side, but he was afterwards charged with using force against the Parliament, and was imprisoned. A 12^o volume contains his notes while at the siege of Reading. There is a copy of a letter in 1656 by George Fox to the Protector against the Parliament's attempt to prevent the Quakers' speech, and of a petition to Parliament by Sir William Dick asking payment of his debt of upwards of 19,000*l.* many times allowed and ordered. In 1653, and following years, Jeremie Baines and others were commissioners for surveying lands, &c. formerly belonging to King Charles I., his Queen, and the Prince, and here is a volume of the surveys. There are many of the professional papers of Serjeant Pengelly; among them is the brief for John Hamilton, indicted for aiding the Duke of Hamilton in the murder of Lord Mohun, and the brief for Macartney, who assisted in the duel. Pengelly's mother was Rachel, eldest daughter of Jeremie Baines, a Captain of Dragoons in the service of the Parliament, some of whose papers are in this collection, and of whom there is a notice in "Military Memoirs of Col. Birch," Camd. Society, 1875. Among the early deeds are two leases by the Abbot and Convent of St. Peter's, Gloucester, curious for the particulars. There is the original will of John Fell, Bishop of Oxford.

S. E. E. BOUVERIE-PUSEY, Esq.

REV. T. W. WEBB.

REV.
W. W. W.

A complete set, in 31 numbers, of a Latin newspaper, called *Mercurius Latinus*, printed in London in 1746. One of Mrs. Pengelly's account books has a memorandum regarding the picture and coat of mail of Oliver Cromwell.

Coningsby Papers. 2 vols. folio.

Vol. I., 1618, Feb. 6, Whitborn, Fr. [Godwin, Bishop of Hereford] to Fitzwilliam Coningsby, Esq. Thanks it high time some order were taken with the ale-houses of those parts. Hopes to meet him at Bromyard.

1618, 1619, 1621, several letters by Michael Coningsby, Thomas Barrett, Leonard Benett, Francis Coningsby, John Aubrey of Grendon, Eb. Johnes.

1621, Nov. 14, Mockas. H. Vaughan to Fitzwilliam Coningsby . . . As you have for a great part of this somber taken exceeding payens for the good of your contrey, and thereby gained yourself the intire and hartly love of all honest Herefshier men . . . let not private letters or entreaties in any way alter your love for the good of your contrey. At this Parliament you know we are, as I trust, to obtayne what we have so much desired. My fear is that we shall want some powerfull man to speake in the Lower House, which by your means may be procured, I mean that worthy uncl of your bedfellow, Sir Edward Sackvill . . .

Sept. 23, Franckley. T. Littleton to his cousin Fitzw. Coningsby . . . Desires to have a conference before going into France.

1612, Feb. 5, Franckley. The same to the same. Urges him to abandon those actions which might obscure the light of his reputation. "I have been a leader to you some time to you on these unexamined courses, therefore, &c.

1613, March 10, Franckley. The same to the same. . . . I am fully resolved to come to the Inns of Court at Michaelmas. I have projects in my Epicranion . . . let me intreate you to sollicite your father that you may be there then resident.

1614, dm. post nat., Franckley. The same to the same . . . I heare newes in this country for certaine that the King, Queen, and Prince will be at Cambridge before Lent.

1616, Feb. 27. st. no., Paris. The same to the same. Says that he suffers from ague, and writes by a secretary . . . It is generally reported here that peace will be shortly concluded, and the King, who lyeth now at Towers, is expected shortly to come to this towne.

n. d. The same to the same. Very small intelligence these 5 or 6 weeks how matters go, either in Bohemia or the Palatinate, but that Spinola played well his part at his coming into these contries is too well known; that we have requited his paines we yet cannot learne. Our gallant fleet set sail not past a fortnight since; whither they intend is closely concealed. Mr. Attorney General is on Friday next to answer in the Star Chamber, where he is like to be soundly fined. My business goeth on in the Star Chamber (I thank my Lord C.) notwithstanding great means made for me; yet I hope to shew Mr. Taylor a trick for his learning. I intend to go hence toward the armies within 3 weeks at furthest, and think I shall return to England about spring.

1617, Dec. 11, Hampton Court. Fitzw. Coningsby to Mr. Bayliff and Mr. Justice of the borough of Leominster . . . My father told me that he had joined with you to take examination of some humorous words spoken by gidy Thomas Hacluute unto William Pichard, wherein it seemeth he was bold to take my name in vain. I leave Tom Hacluit and his twatles to your censure.

June 24 st. no., Paris. Tho. Littleton to F. Coningsby . . . The King lyeth now at Towers, and it is hoped will come shortly to this town. No likelyhood of peace, though the war be very temperate. 'Tis verely thought the Protestants will take the Prince's part, for that they have given much relief to their army.

1618, Nov. 13, Burford. Thomas Cornwalles to [F. Coningsby].

n. y., March 21, Paris. T. Littleton to F. Coningsby . . . So soon as I can recover strength to travel I mean to bid this country adieu (wherein is likely to be nothing shortly so common as cutting of throats), and repair to the Archduke's Court . . . I fully resolve to be in London about July.

n. y., Sept. 22, Frankley. T. Littleton to F. Coningsby . . . Has another son: asks C. to be godfather. Sir Ferdinando Dudley will do the like kind office.

n. y., Feb. 13, St. Martin's Lane. The same to the same. The greatest subject of discourse is of the mighty Spanish Armado, which will, as reported within few weeks, be ready to put to sea; whether they intend i not here certainly known. We, as our neighbours,

begin to arm ourselves . . . Certain news of the Emperor's death is here newly arrived. Letters lately from Constantinople that relate a hand and sword seen there in the elements about the time of our blazing starr. The matter in the Star Chamber between my Lady of Exeter and my Lord Ross, the King hath with wonderful patience sat out the hearing of five days this term; the censure was this day, wherein Sir Thomas Lake is fined 5,000*l.*, his Lady 3,000*l.*, my Lady Ross 10,000 marks, and all committed to the Tower during the King's pleasure. My Lady Rosse also fined to my Lady of Exeter 3,000*l.*; young Sir Thomas Lake 1,000*l.*, ob falso clamore. The King goeth to Newmarket this very week. The Prince stayth here all Lent.

1635, Jan. 8, Burford, and 2 other letters by Thomas Cornwallis to F. Coningsby.—Seal, erm. a lion rampant crowned within a bordure engrailed bezanty.

n. d. Carre Coventry to F. Coningsby at Hampton Wafer. (Seal, a fess erm. between three bezants.) The untimely death of the young Lord Buckhurst which has caused much grief at Knolle, from whence I lately came.

Letters from G. Berington at Cowarne, John Wigmore, of Lucton, Frances Coningsbye, Thomas Meautys, Edward Cornewall.

1706, Sept. 21. M. Cowper to Lord [Cowper]. (Indorsed "1st letter I received from my wife, formerly Mrs. Clavering, having been privately married to her . . . W. C.")

Copy, form of consecration and dedication of the Church of the Holy Trinity at Doure (in the county of Hereford), and the cemetery. Palm Sunday, 22 March 1634, by Theophilus, Bishop of St. David's, by authority of Matthew, Bishop of Hereford. The Bishop's letter in Latin, and the service in English. 16 leaves.

A number of accounts of various estates belonging to Lord Coningsby (C. 1720), principally the manor of Marden.

Extracts for history and biography, by Earl Coningsby. Between 80 and 90 leaves.

Vol. II. Copy of letter to Queen Elizabeth (14 pp.); *Begins* Most Sacred Queene, aliho' it may seeme an over bould parte in a subject to undertake to give advice to a Prince of your Majesty's wisdom—the writer speaks of this present Aug. 1587—shows the expediture for the Low Countries, but recommends the Queen not to desert them: the very countenance and name of the Queen of England doth hold this state together (though the same be in itself broken and distracted); and giveth courage to the people to defend themselves with their goods and lives.—*Ends*, to the furtherance of your Majesty's safety and the preservation of my natural country.

1. Proceedings in Parliament in 1625 and 1626.

2. Sir Harry Coningsby. Expedient to preserve the Protestant religion against the popish successor when the bill of exclusion, which he did not approve of, was agitated.

3. Leominster address to King Charles II. upon the discovery of the Presbyterian plot, &c.

The parliamentary proceedings began with the King's speech by way of message delivered by Sir R. Weston, 13 March 1625, and the Lord Chamberlain's speech; and end with Lord Bristol's speech, 6th May 1626.

Original notes in Parliament, 2 columns. Feb. 4, 1675—19 Jan. 1678, (about 22 pp.), with some printed and manuscript King's speeches, and Lord Keeper's and Chancellor's speeches and addresses.

A 12^o volume of 295 pp. and 10 or 12 at the beginning. A common-place book of James Earl of Derby. On one of the pages is the following, "wee are not much lesse beholding to Machiavel and others that write what men doe than to those that write what men should doe. J. Derby, Castle Rushin, in the Isle of Man, 1646. Dieu et ma foy."—On the following leaf "Observations taken out of the following books:—
"1. Romulus and Tarquin; 18. Phalaris; 28. Enchyridion of Quarles; 32. Policies; Of War out of Plut.; "Machiavel Discourses; Sir W. Raleigh's History of the World; P. de Comines; Siege of Breda; Machiavel's Prince; Bacon's Advancement of Learning, &c.; Ascent of Cyrus; Lives of Plutarch; Leicester's Commonwealth; Hayward's Answer to "Doleman, (and many others)." The handwriting is good. On the last page is "Table of Proportion of English Royal Ordnance," (weight, powder, shot, &c. for different cannon).

Two brief sheets. Richard Minshall v. The Earl of Bristol.—For the Defendant.—To be tried Monday, Nov. 30.

REV
T. W. W.

REV.
W. WEBB.

Middlesex.—In 1703 Charles Archduke of Austria, then stiled King of Spain, in the parish of St Clement Danes, was about to proceed to Spain in an expedition to subject the kingdom of Spain and other countries; and Richard Minshull and the said Earl (then Lord Hervey) had a talk, and Minshull promised to pay the Earl 400*l*. if Charles Duke of Austria should succeed, and if he should not succeed the Earl should pay Minshull 500*l*. Minshull says the Archduke did not succeed, but the Earl did not pay, altho' in 1707 he was asked, and still does not. The defendant pleads non assumpsit.—If the plaintiff gets through his proof, then as to the law of betting.—It has been all along allowed at Newmarket that whoever bets the odds, may choose the side afterwards (whether at cocking or horse match) that he lays the odds upon, and has that choice still in his power to make, until called upon by the person with whom he lays the wages to declare which side he will take. There is a list of events and of witnesses to prove them. The defendant was never called upon, &c.

Another brief sheet, 13 Feb. 1719, with Serjt. Pengelly's notes in the margin.—The Court was of opinion there should be no new trial.—Reasons.

One sheet, 1555. Petition of the Tuckers (fullers), 38 in number, to the mayor and aldermen of Bristol, against the encroachments of Shoremen. They refer to the entry of their privileges in the red paper book of the Guildhall. They state that they have been a craft from Henry IV's time.

Two sheets sewn together. Petition by the Tuckers to W. Popwell the Mayor of Bristol, and the aldermen.

1551, Nov. 30., 6 Ed. 6. Copy will of John Stevens of Bristol tucker. He is to be buried in the churchyard of St. Thomas the Apostle.

1582. Part of a book of the ordinances of the company (5 leaves).

1597. Agreement between the parishioners of the Temple of the one part, and the masters and seniors of the weavers' company of the other part;—that the fair of linen cloth pack shall be henceforth holden and kept in the Tuckers' Hall, and the precinct of the same for ever, so long as the fair at Pauls tide shall have continuance in the parish of the Temple. (It was formerly seven years in the Tuckers' Hall and seven years in the Weavers' Hall.

Four other papers temp. Elizabeth and James I.

A FOLIO VOLUME of LETTERS by the DUKE of SOMERSET to SERJT. (THOMAS) PENGELLY.

There are 58 letters by the Duke and three or four by other persons.

171st, Jan. 27. . . . P.S. As I hear Mr. Stanhope is to be this session in the House of Lords. I must repeat, what I long for, to bring you into the service of your country, which never has required it more, in Parliament, and in which other station that will be most agreeable to you; for now you are my care to do something for you as I have already done for others who were my counsell before. Midhurst where Sir John Fortescue served last for is engaged, but Cockermouth is not, neither shall it until I hear from you.

171st, Feb. 8. In reply to Pengelly who consented to stand for Cockermouth.

1717, May, Newmarket. Hopes the writ is returned into the Crown Office, and that Pengelly has taken possession of his seat there.

1718, July 19. . . . I have on so many occasions had your opinion without acknowledging it with fees as I ought to have done, I do therefore now take this way, hoping it will be as agreeable to you as if you had your fees at the several times I did particularly ask your opinion.

171st, March 21, London. The Bill to settle the Peerage do meet with so much difficulty by the several double and dormant titles that it is now certain it will not be sent to the Commons until after Easter. If Mr. Serjeant Webb is with you pray ask him what title Lady Villiers hath or will have to the lights at Tine-mouth Castle, for as my son Hertford's governor I would gladly buy the rights of the Villiers family, which they enjoy by a grant of Charles II.—P.S. Lord Molesworth hath writ a very good thing in favour of the Bill to settle the Peerage.

1718, April 28. Mentions Sir Thomas Raymond as having been one of his Majesty's counsel.

1722, April 22, Newmarket. Congratulations on Pengelly being elected. Reproves Sir Wilfred Lawson's behaviour, who disputed with the bailiff to return him first before Pengelly.

1722, Aug. 29. . . . Last Monday came on the election of bailiff of Midhurst; the popish Lord Mon-

tague, lord of that manor, sent his servants and dependents to appear openly on the side of Capt. Peachy's party in opposition to mine; but yet they could not effect it without altering the custom of 27 to 31 jurymen, so that my friend lost it by 5 votes, &c. . . . I hope you will find that either law or equity may be had to punish such injustice and irregular proceedings.

172st, Jan. 8, Petworth. Speaks of "the unfortunate occasion of the death of my poor wife." (The letter is about the baronies of his wife, the proceedings in 1628 and 1640, and the non-determination of the question of precedence which the Duke says he now wishes; and he wants Pengelly's opinion.)

172st, Jan. 17. Thanks for Pengelly's answer. Cockell is to communicate with Anstis and ask him the proper way to demand the writ, for the Barony of Percy only takes the same place next Lord Audley as his grandfather did: after this Cockell is to go to Lord Hertford and acquaint him and all the other children with it.

1723, May 14. The conversation you mention to have had with my son Hertford as to the title of Northumberland will deserve a further consideration. Mr. Anstis will be a very proper person to be discoursed with upon it; for I shall hardly be brought to consent that the Duke of Somerset's eldest son shall bear the title of another family, therefore I shall propose to know what objection may be against a petition to be created Marquis of Hertford and Earl of Northumberland, but the earldom to be to him and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, and then to his sisters successively and the heirs of their bodies; or whether I can have it, having a superior title; to me and the heirs of my body lawfully begotten; either of these ways the most feasible will secure the title of Northumberland in my family.

1723, May 21, Petworth. . . . I had formerly begged the Lord Chancellor to prevent as much as lay in him the title of Northumberland going into another family. Lord Hertford has done well in getting a promise to have it.

1723, May 25. My son having already spoken to the King upon it, and his Majesty's answer has most certainly secured that title going into another family for one year or two at least . . . I will never consent that my son take a patent on any other terms than to be created Marquis of Hertford to him and the heirs male of his body, and Earl of Northumberland in the same way; in failure thereof the earldom to descend to his two sisters successively and the heirs of their bodies, and so on of course to their children. As my own paternal estate and that of their mother will descend to them, it is not an unreasonable request when all things are rightly considered with the services I have done the King before and since his accession to the Crown . . . &c. The Earl of Coningsby's earldom is to his daughters, and other precedents might be easily found.

1723, Dec. 2. Sends a paper of limitations of the titles, which he asks Pengelly to get copied out fair, so that it may be sent to the Secretary's office . . . Mentions what he should have liked.

1724, Feb. 4. Pengelly to the Duke. Says he has received the King's commands to prepare himself to succeed Lord Chief Justice Pratt.

1726, Nov. 8. Petworth. The Duke to Lord [Chief Baron Pengelly.] . . . As to Cockermouth; it is usual for representatives, on their advancement, to write a kind letter to the borough they formerly did represent in Parliament. . . . He countermands Pengelly's direction to Mr. Muncaster to give money to the poorer inhabitants of Cockermouth at Christmas next, because he (the Duke) is obliged to do that and more against the ensuing election. Hears that John Curwin, a linen-draper, near the Exchange, will offer himself to the borough on this vacancy, but hears also that the neighbouring gentlemen will be rather for than against him. Has not yet named Pengelly's successor in Parliament, but tells Pengelly that it is the Duchess's brother, Mr. Finch, the King's Envoy Extraordinary in Holland.

1727, Sept. 24. Petworth. Is glad that the King has done himself and the nation the justice to confirm and establish Pengelly in the office the late King gave him in the Exchequer. The Earl of Berkeley and Sir John Fortescue have both met with hard usage. The person who advised it is not hard to guess. Sir John Fortescue has this to comfort himself with, that his place is not supplied with a more just and honest man than himself, for he hath been far from all imputation of guilt of any corrupt or other ill act in his life and conversation before and since he has sat on the bench. His case is still harder, because he cannot at present get a seat in the Commons House for the seat he loses on the woolstack

REV.
T. W. WEBB.

REV.
T.W. WEBB

in the Lords House, which his birth and merits have procured in this Parliament in case the elections had not been over. "I did write to my Lord Chancellor, my Lord Chief Justice Eyre, and Sir Spencer Compton, but all those letters have proved ineffectual; they all answered they had not interest sufficient to prevent it, which was surprising to me, especially from the two last gentlemen."

A FOLIO VOLUME OF LETTERS by and PAPERS relating to
SARAH DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.

There are 28 letters by the Duchess to Pengelly, but many of them are in the handwriting of Mallet, and are only signed by the Duchess.

n. d. The Duchess desires Sir Thos. Pengelly's professional aid. She has told Mr. Guidot to appoint all the Duke of Marlborough's counsel to meet at Pengelly's chamber any hour to-morrow night, that Pengelly might appoint; and she will come herself with Mr. Guidot to shew Pengelly several things that are material.

1720, Nov. 30. A letter of 3 pp. to Sir Thomas Pengelly respecting the dispute connected with the building of Blenheim.

1724, May 6. A business letter. Asks Pengelly to dine with her; if she knew when he would have time she would ask the Duke of Somerset to meet him, because she believes it would be agreeable to both.

1724, June 28. (By Mallet's hand.) She abuses Mr. Guidot.

1728, July 14. She sends Pengelly a warrant for venison.

1728, Sept. 10. She asks Pengelly to read the inscription for the pillar at Blenheim, and if he can, to shew it to Lord Chief Justice Raymond. Complains of gout through the coldness of Blenheim.

1729, April 12. About a new codicil to her will. She sends a draft.

1729, June 5. Finds it will be necessary to make a new will. Gives heads of the first will and of the alterations, in two columns—4 pp. folio, and 4 pp. 4to.

Other letters about the will.

1728, Oct. 3. Blenheim. About the inscription. Is glad that Pengelly approves it.

1729, Oct. 5. Windsor Lodge. Asks Pengelly to be an executor of her will. And on the 20th of the same she thanks him for consenting.

1730, April 4. Sends him three dozen of Burgundy. "It has given me a return of the gout, therefore I beg you not to drink any of it yourself, but let it be used at your table by those who make so bold with their constitution as to drink whatever pleases their palate."

The Duchess's instructions to counsel in her suit with Sir Jno. Vanbrugh. 43 pp.

Brief in the Additional Case, Strong v. the Duke of Marlborough, &c.

Copy of the Blenheim inscription, beginning, "The Castle of Blenheim was founded by Queen Anne." Ends, "He who had begun was directed to complete 'the glorious work' (4 pp.)"

Printed case of the appellants, the Duchess of Marlborough, Francis Earl of Godolphin, Wm. Clayton, Esq., John Hanbury, Esq., the four acting executors of the Duke of Marlborough v. W. Guidott, Esq. (3½ pp. folio.)

Printed case of the respondents (7½ pp.).

Copy answer of Sir J. Vanbrugh, defendant, to Edward Strong, senr., and Edward Strong, junr., plaintiffs.

John, Duke of Marlborough, appellant, v. E. Strong, senr., and E. Strong, junr., respondents. About the works at Blenheim.

Strong and Strong v. the Duke of Marlborough, Nicholas Lechmere, A.G., and Sir J. Vanbrugh. A brief with Pengelly's notes.

A FOUR VOLUME OF MISCELLANEOUS PENGELLY PAPERS.

1718, Nov. 23. Jonathan (Bishop of) Winchester to [Pengelly]. My indisposition not letting me be got well, I have suffered a most dangerous passage in the Kipperation, for it is said there "to any one of the Kipperers who shall discover two or more of his accomplices," whereas I ought to have been expressed "to any two who should discover all their accomplices." For what can I have if, among thirty, two beggarly rogues are produced? Whereas their number will make satisfaction, and I know too there are persons of estate and quality among them. Pray rectify this.

1718, Nov. 26. The same to the same. I never will consent to part with my money; it gives up my honour to the discovery only of two beggarly rogues, and there-

fore if the condition is to be so narrowed, I reject the publication in the Gazette and will think of other methods, and don't doubt 'em, to come at the deer-killers and pale-breakers without touching on the house burners and those who killed my horses and cow; in those cases the King's pardon is necessary, because man's life is concerned; but in the other, it being a civil action, and the Act of Parliament having found out rewards for those who only kill deer, &c., I will try their power, and I have already been successful enough to encourage my going on in that way only. The King is more concerned than I am, the slaughter and insolence in the Holt being greater than in Farnham Park, and the cursing of the King being the usual word when they meet and begin their villany. I had a letter sent me that they were more than 300 well armed, who scorned all opposition . . . I positively forbid my publication in the Gazette, and desire back that obligation I signed through inadvertency . . . I hope you won't put me to a lawsuit by putting me to a condition because of my hand to it, on my salvation, given without advertency . . . I hoped to have had a royal protection consistent with my honour. I desire you to remit me the obligation I signed.

1718, May 18, Marlborough. Hartford to Pengelly. With regard to some charge on the estate of the late Lord Weymouth, which it seems Lord and Lady Lansdowne were bound to clear off.

Case.—1. Whether a patent granted for erecting and forming a company of comedians or stage players to act in any part of the kingdom be not against law? 2. Whether the patent to Sir R. Steele be not against law? 3. Whether the King may not by the Lord Chamberlain make orders for the government of the players under Steele, notwithstanding the patent? 4. In case of disobedience, whether the Lord Chamberlain may not silence the company?

Draft of an opinion on the above case.

n. d. R. Steele to the Duke of Newcastle. This is a dignified remonstrance on the Duke's action in the matter. Ends, Mr. Cibber is a principal actor, and many familys (as well as my own property) are concerned in his appearance on the stage. I hope your Grace, in the determination of this proceeding, will give way to your own temper, which I know must be diverted from its natural bent when you offer an injury. You have greatness, honour, and high station to act in. My part only is (what I know from long habitude I am capable of) to preserve resolution to struggle with ill usage in a glorious cause.

n. d. Holles. Newcastle to [Pengelly]. The enclosed was by Sir R. Steele's attorney, served last night upon the players. He insists upon his sole power, and has also told them he will prosecute them by law. I beg you will be so good as to consider what further steps are necessary.

17½, January 14, Cockpit. J. Pelham to Pengelly.—The Lord Chamberlain having desired Sir John Stanley and Serjeant Cheshire to meet him at your chambers to-morrow at 6 p.m., to consult about the affair of Drury Lane Playhouse, his Grace has desired me to acquaint you therewith.

n. y. Thursday night. Parker C. (Lord Chancellor) to Pengelly. It is necessary in point of form and decency that you should kiss the King's hand on this occasion. If you will go to-morrow to St. James's when I do, I will carry you into the room at the back-stairs next the King's closet, and go in and get the warrant signed, and then call you in to kiss his Majesty's hand.

1719, April 2. Parker, C., to Pengelly. Sir Thomas Powys being this day given over by his physicians, Parker says he will recommend Pengelly to be King's First Serjeant.

1719, Oct. 1. Battersea. J. Craggs to Sir T. Pengelly.

1719, Nov. 21. R. Walpole to Pengelly.—Has discoursed the Speaker, who thinks that Pengelly need not give himself any trouble, and he (Parker) agrees with the Speaker that the Act of Parliament will never be construed to extend to Pengelly's case.

1721, June 1. Theodore Jansson to Pengelly, in relation to the South Sea affair.

1722, June 8.—Lord Coningsby to Pengelly.

1722, Aug. 3. Lord Falmouth to Pengelly. The imprisonment of the Bishop of Rochester gives him great anxiety; thought him too cunning to have put himself in their power.

1722, Sept. 27. Sir R. Walpole to Pengelly.—Will wait on Pengelly at his chambers in the evening

1722, Oct. 13. H. Walpole to Pengelly. Says that his brother Walpole desire Pengelly to meet some

REV.
T.W. WEBB

REV.
T. W. WEBB.

other members of Parliament at his house to-morrow about 7.

1722, Oct. 15. Lord Coningsby to Pengelly. On account of the inveterate and most infamous treachery of Mr. Saunderson, he asks an interview that evening or the next.

1728, Dec. 28. Shortgrove. Lord Thomond to Pengelly.—Asks his opinion regarding trespassers for game.

1724. A letter of thanks to Sir Thomas Pengelly for having remitted a fee in a case on the will of Francis Pengelly, who had left 200*l.* to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

1725, Aug. 29, Dublin. Thomas Wyndham to Pengelly. I have now gone two circuits here, viz., Munster and North East, and by that means have seen nearly the whole kingdom, it being 200 long miles from Tralee, co. Kerry, to Carrickfergus, co. Antrim. . . . The north parts are very well peopled and cultivated, and, what is better, mostly with Protestants, but among them many Scotch Presbyterians. . . . Among the towns, Lisburn, which belongs to Lord Conway, is the neatest, being new built, and not unlike North Place in miniature. . . . Our new Chancellor makes a good figure behind his purse.

n.y., Monday, one o'clock. R. Walpole to Pengelly. I have just received a certain account from Bath that Lord Chief Baron Gilbert is dead. I hope to-morrow you'll give an opportunity of congratulating his successor.

n.y., Friday. William Pulteney to Pengelly. Congratulates him; hopes that he will live not die Chief Baron.

1727, Feb. 8. Lord Townshend to Pengelly.—The King tells him to send the enclosed to Pengelly, and asks if Pengelly thinks Robert Haynes, who was tried before Pengelly for murder, deserves mercy.

1727, Oct. 21. Samuel Clarke to Pengelly. Her Majesty is sorry she was confined on Saturday last. She hopes to be at leisure to see Pengelly on Saturday next, the 28th, when she will be again at Hounslow, upon a Review.

1729, Sept. 30. Samuel Buckley to Pengelly. I send Layers and Lord Macclesfield's Tryals. Within the title leaf of Layer's I have put a head of Thuanus which I have had engraved at Paris, from an original that was put into my hands when I was there last year by his grandson, the Abbot de Thou.

1729, Nov. 11, King Street, Bloomsbury. Thomas Stackhouse to Pengelly. Sends a book which has cost him some pounds, and contains most of the great arguments on divinity. . . . "I make no doubt but "that your goodness will consider the author (who "has no other means of subsistence than what arises "from his pen) as no unfit object of your known charity "and compassion."

1732, Easter Monday. E. Curll to J. Webb. Says that a person who had the honour of the Chief Baron's acquaintance for 20 years has drawn up some secret passages of his life, and dedicated them to Webb. Says that it shall not be advertised unless Webb approves.

Letters from Geo. Dodington, C. Talbot, and J. Pulteney.

Various licenses to plead, some signed by King George I., and others by the Lords Justices when the King was abroad.

Many printed petitions in the time of the usurpation.—Among them are a petition of Susanna Bastwick, widow of John Bastwick, Dr. of Physick, and her children; and a petition by Humphrey Bazeley, stating that on the 21st of May he was taken, and taken prisoner to the Tower, and cast into a prison lodging, commonly called Nunn's Bower or The Hole.

1665, April 5. Proclamation that bread is to be brought not only to market, but to be stored in churches.

CROMWELL PAPERS.

A folio volume, containing—

1686, March 23. Copy of the will of Oliver Cromwell, of Hursley, in the co. of Southampton. He gives the manor of Marden, alias Morden, and Park of Hursley, and all other lands, &c. in the co. of Southampton, to trustees for the life of his father Richard Cromwell, and afterwards to the trustees for a term of years for the purpose of paying his debts, and subject thereto to the testator's sisters Elizabeth Cromwell and Ann Cromwell as tenants in common in tail, with cross remainders in tail.

A note of all the writings of Oliver Cromwell, Esq., left in the hands of John Knapp, citizen and wax-chandler of London.

REV.
T. W. WEBB.

Mrs. Rachel Pengelly's account: Sept. 1683—April 1709. In 1691 Thomas Pengelly (afterwards the Chief Baron), was clerk with Charles Perkins of London: Mrs. P. paid 100*l.* as a fee to Perkins; in 1691 Thomas P. was still with Perkins.

1698, June 15. Copy bond from Oliver Cromwell, alias Williams, to his sister Ann Cromwell, alias Williams, in the sum of 3,400*l.* to be paid one week after the marriage then agreed on of the said Ann with Thomas Gibson, of Hatton Garden, Doctor of Physick. (It is attested by Elizabeth Cromwell. The marriage took place.)

Letters by and to Mrs. Rachel Pengelly to and by her son Thomas, and by J. Clark to Mrs. Pengelly (J. Clark was Richard Cromwell).

Letters by Elizabeth Cromwell and Dr. Thomas Gibson to Mrs. Pengelly, and by Dr. Gibson to Col. Desbroe about the estates; and by Elizabeth Cromwell to Mr. [Richard] Cromwell and to Col. Desbroe about the estates.

1705, Oct. 25. Acknowledgment by Richard Cromwell that all moneys received of Mrs. Pengelly for his use had been accounted for.

1705. Original letters by Thomas Pengelly to his mother, and to J. Clark, i.e., R. Cromwell.

A large collection of papers on the suit about the estate of Oliver Cromwell, son of Richard Cromwell, and copy of the decree dated 7 Dec. 1706, and other orders.

1710 and 1712. Two general releases under seal by Richard Cromwell to Mrs. Pengelly.

1712, July 12. Mrs. Pengelly writes to Thomas Pengelly, her son, that Richard Cromwell is ill. (He died 9 Aug. 1712, aged 88.)

Some private passages in the life of Sir Thomas Pengelly, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, written by a lady his intimate friend. London: E. Curll in Burghley Street, 8vo., 44 pp., including a copy of his will. Prefixed is a dedication to John Webb.

CIVIL WAR PAPERS.

A folio volume. A paper at the beginning is temp. Jac. I.

1618. A printed black letter proclamation in two sheets, pasted together. Many persons in possession by descent or by their own purchase have manors, &c. really belonging to the King. He has once more renewed his commission to sundry of his Privy Council, &c. authorizing them to treat and compound for confirming the titles. Persons are warned to take advantage of it, and to attend the Commissioners for compounding to confirm their estates.

A sheet about 2 feet long and 18 inches broad. Petition to the Honourable the House of Commons by many of his Majesty's subjects in and about the city of London.—The government of archbishops, bishops, deans, archdeacons, &c. with their courts, &c., in them has proved prejudicial and very dangerous to the church and commonwealth. They pray that the Government with all its dependencies, root and branch, may be abolished, and all laws made in favour thereof be made void, &c., &c.

A particular of manifold evil pressures and grievances caused, practised, or occasioned by the prelatie or their dependants (28 in number):—

1. The subjecting and enslaving of all ministers under them and their authority, and so by degrees exempting of them from the temporal power; whence follows,
2. &c., &c.

28. The exercising of ex-officio oaths, &c., &c. And from hence have followed among others these dangerous consequences:—

1. The general hope and expectation of the Romish party, &c.

2. The discouragement, &c. of all good subjects, &c., &c., whereby wool, the great staple of the kingdom, is become of small value, &c.

3. The great war and commotions happened between his Majesty and his subjects of Scotland, &c.

Counter petition of the inhabitants of London and Westminster in favour of Episcopacy. 3 pp.

Petition to the House of Commons by the parishioners of St. Olave, Southwark. By a true estimate there are about 3,500 families. The living is usually bestowed on one of his Majesty's chaplains. Dr. Thomas Turner, the now incumbent, holds other livings, does not reside, and executes the place by curates, such as are and have been scandalous and superstitious persons. Turner gets about 300*l.* per annum, yet will not permit the parishioners to choose a lecturer, though to be paid by them, and they are often without a sermon on Sunday after-

REV.
T. W. WEBB.

noon for months together. The petitioners pray that the House will deal with Turner and give the parishioners in succession power to choose a lecturer.

1642, June 10. Printed broadside petition to the House of Commons. The humble petition and resolution of the captain and soldiers of the trained bands and other inhabitants of the co. of Essex.—They pray restitution of the arms taken out of the county, either out of the store lately arrived from Hull or otherwise. Within three days it was subscribed by 10,000 hands.

1642. Regulated accounts of Lt.-Col. Baynes. Money paid for boots.

List of soldiers' names and dwellings.

1644, Dec. 6. Men mustered on this day.

1643, Feb. 10. Farnham Castle. Moneys due to the soldiers, dragoons, under the command of Jeremie Baines, sergeant-major to Col. George Welve (?), upon warrants in my hand for their money.

1647, Jan. 18. Muster of the officers and soldiers of Capt. John Thornborrow's company of foot, Col. Gervase Benson's regiment.

Duplicates of debentures and assignments of Capt. Thornborrow's company, and a note of Capt. Applegarth's debenture, sold to Mr. Booth.

1641, June 17. Judgment of the Lords against William Smiter and others for pulling down the altar rails at St. Saviour's Southwark.

1641, Sept. 6. Order of the Lords for payment of the workmen employed on the ship *St. John* the Baptist, late of Lubeck, now of London. Signed "John Browne, Cleric. Parliamentor."

1642, Nov. 4. Wm. Bacon to Captain Being left at Reading on the 2nd of November, he retired to the captain's house at London, and coming to Hyde Park, Sergeant Smith, under Capt. Burns, living at Palace Yard, took his horse and sword and said they should be safe for the captain, and gave him (Bacon) leave to go. Not being well he is unable to do the captain's service, otherwise should be ready to wait on him.

1643, Sept. 18. Sir Richard Onslow to [. . .]. I am informed that some scattering troops of the King's are up and down this county; upon Friday there were some at Guildford, and went from thence to Napp Hill. On Saturday night there went some that had been of Mr. Lee his troop, towards Rygat, and that night the Countess of Nottingham, of Lethered, had her house broke open, and some of the company were troopers. There is one Fox, a glover, of Lethered, that as I am informed kept close a horse that was to be conveyed to Oxford; it is fit he should be examined. One of them that was at Guildford on Friday was one Mr. Christopher Gardiner. I believe there may be some news of him about Croydon at the Lady Heyden's; but I believe that his brother that lives there at Halyng knows not of him, for he has been from Oxford once before in these parts and robbed his own brother of all his horses in the night; but if you carry the enquiry handsomely you may probably find him out. He is there in a dangerous corner of malignants, and may with his company much prejudice the county.

F. Cheynell to Lieut. Col. Baynes, at Farnham. The committee of Chichester present their respects and thanks to you for your care and vigilancy in this busy time, and in particular for your dispatching a party towards Basing for the redeeming of Chichester wagon when the greatest part of our strength was attending the Winchester forces and Sir Edward Ford. It is the desire of the committee [that] the soldiers should have a faire reward for their magnanimous adventure, but the goods, horses, wagon, &c., being not in the enemy's hand for the space of 24 hours, they conceive that the soldiers by the law of arms are not to make their own markets. They therefore entreat you (the soldiers do usually sell cheap) to moderate the business, and they will acknowledge it for a favour. We shall hereafter look more towards your quarters, and if the garrison at Godalming did every Friday send out a party to Chidingfeld or Haslemere to wait there till Saturday in the afternoon I believe your county and ours would be more secure and we should serve one another in love. [Inside is the following letter.

Feb. 27. Dover Castle. Jo. Boyes to Lieut. Col. Baynes. If Clarke, my soldier, may be returned to me and his wife I shall not detain Baddely from his, it being your party that separate man and wife and not mine, being always desirous that prisoners should be exchanged. For the other, my prisoner, the time I gave him has expired, and hope you will not longer detain him.

n.d. F. Cheynell to [J. Baynes]. Upon your letter [. . .] Baldwin is detained, because

Stenham had an order to secure him for money which he owes to the Parliament. It is directly proved that Baldwyn and Mathews did inveigle diverse to join with the clubmen. Sir, we keep a guard with dragoons upon Couple Crouch Hill, by Chidingfield, and we will meet your horse upon any design about Haslemere or Bramshot upon sufficient warning. Lippuck (Liphook ?) is a place much frequented by the Cavaliers.

Information, that Sunday, 22 March, some of Waller's company took a horse and put him and 20 cattle in a grass ground, and prevented with drawn swords any-one driving them forth.

1644, Oct. 21. Basingstoke. [Earl of] Manchester to Lieut.-Col. Deynes (*sic*). I shall desire that what provisions you can possibly spare may be sent hither with all speed, and so on forwards as we march. I pray do not fail in this. And you may [. . .] with Sir W. Waller's commissary for victuals to make supply of that store you shall afford to us. In Sir W. Waller's absence I take upon myself to answer your letter, and I doubt not he shall give you thanks for the care you shall take herein.

n.d. Richard Horton (Norton ?) to Lieut.-Col. Baines. Thanks for information about the horses, which he thinks are stragglers not yet formed into a body. Is so streightened that they cannot send any relief to his neighbours. Wishes he had Baines's two companies.

1645, April 27. Bletchingley. John Stephens to Lieut.-Col. Baynes, at Farnham Castle. Is informed that by the committee's proceeding Capt. Harrison's company doth not stand, and that he, Stephens, is likely to be dismissed. Asks B.'s assistance.

1645, July 5. Cannon Row. (Col.) Jo. Fielder to Baynes. Has solicited the committee for money, and pressed the necessities of the garrison, but can only get fair words; only for the present has got 200*l.*, which he desires may be distributed as may give best content to the soldiers. "I think it fit that the horse and foot who had none last time should have 14 days pay as the rest did, and the overplus, if any, be equally distributed." The committee have sent out warrants for four months contribution . . . I hope there will be something done in rating ere long. If our Hampshire committee could once agree on the way, I shall do the best I can to put it on. There is a report that Taunton is relieved. The clubmen in Dorset are very troublesome, and in great numbers, but now Sir Thomas Fairfax and Massey are joined, they will not be able I hope to do much mischief, though it appears now on which side they are, having in some unlucky skirmish there killed some of our men . . . The letters of the King that were sent up yesterday in Guildhall did give abundant satisfaction to all that heard them concerning the King's intention for this war, and I hope will satisfy all the world when they are published.

1645, May 6. Cannon Row. J. Fielder to Baines at Farnham. Says that he stays to see some course settled for Basing, which he hopes may be to-day or to-morrow. Ask Baines (if he thinks fit) to draw out 100 or 150 musketeers to lie with the horse in Odium (*Odiham*) that so they may be better able to watch Basing from pressing of men into the house. . . . The King's army is joyned together in a body near Oxford. Sir Thomas Fairfax is commanded back and only to send a party to relieve Taunton, so that it is generally thought many days will not pass without blows.

April 5. Basing Castle. Robert Peake to J. Baines at Farnham. I have promised the exchange of William Smith and John Shawe to a gentleman at this time not present here. So soon as I hear from him I shall return to you. P.S. Your drum hath delivered the money to the prisoners.

1646, Sept. 28. Certificate by Wm. Fothergill and Richard Fothergill. The value of the rectory of Ravenstondale is uncertain. Some years 50*l.*, some 60*l.*, some more, some less; the great charges in the parish of cesses and billeting will make it less than formerly.

1646, Dec. 28. Mallerstang. Rowland Shaw and Thomas Fothergill to Baines. Thanks for his efforts for the services of this church.

1646, Nov. 13. Kendal. Certificate under the hands of Allen Gilpin, Mayor, and six others (the committee for the county of Westmoreland) to the committee for plundered ministers, regarding the vicarage of Kirkby Lonsdale in reference to the petition of Nicocolas (*sic*) wife of Mr. George Buchanan, from whom the living was sequestered.

The answer of Wm. Cole, Clerk, to Mrs. Buchanan's order, &c. (He says that Mr. and Mrs. B. are malignants.) Mrs. Buchanan's reply to the exceptions of Mr. Cole. Cole's further declaration in answer to the reply.

REV.
T. W. WEBB.

REV.
T. W. WEBB.REV.
T. W. WEBB.

Mrs. B's. reply to the objection by Cole.

Cole's answer; 16 Oct., 1646. (Copia vera.)

Examination of Capt. W. Garnett and others before the committee for sequestrations for Westmoreland by virtue of an order from the committee for plundered ministers, 25th Aug. 1646.

(1656.) To the Parliament of the Commonwealth of England, the petition of J. Baines. At the election for two knights of the shire for Westmoreland Christopher Lister and Baines had voices, and the sheriff was about to return them, when Thomas Burton, Esq., complained that he had not been nominated; whereupon Burton was proposed, and then John Archer, and both had voices. A poll took place: Lister had 165, Baines 348, Burton 381, Archer 178. The sheriff has returned Lister and not Baines. He prays relief. (Indorsed "Copy of petition of J. Baines, delivered Sept. 29 to Mr. Chadwick, chairman of the committee for privileges, 1656.")

Memorandum. Jeremie Baines was sometime a Lieut.-Colonel. He refused a regiment in the new model in 1645, and laid down his command and left no arrears. He joined with the City in opposing the army in 1647; was a promoter of the petition for the personal treaty, &c. for which he was 40 weeks imprisoned with the Lord Mayor, aldermen, &c., whereby he lost his trade, and was almost ruined. He refused to accept any command from the Crown although often tempted. He raised and commanded Col. Thompson's regiment in 1659 against Lambert and the Wallingfordians. He was instrumental in drawing the Irish Brigades from Lambert to the then General Moncke. He was never privy to the practice of the brewers, nor would it have been of advantage to him not using the gallon trade. He was surprised and fined without trial.

1647, June 29, Saturday. Order by the House of Commons to be referred to the Committee for Impeachment, to bring articles against Sir John Geare, Alderman Adams, . . . Lieut.-Col. Baines, and Capt. Jones, &c.

Articles of the committee against Lt.-Col. J. Baines, charged with high treason in using force against the Parliament on the 26th of July. (Four articles; and order to answer.) 1½ pp.

1647, Aug. 13. At the committee to examine the matter of the violence, it was ordered that Baines was to be a prisoner in the Compter until the further pleasure of both Houses was known.

Petition of Baines to the Committee of the Parliament for compositions with delinquents, sitting at Goldsmiths' Hall, in favour of the continuance of the allowance to the parish of Kirkby Lonsdale out of the impropriations sequestered from Sir Bellingham.

1648, May 23. Order signed by Elsyng that Baines be discharged from imprisonment.

1651, May 22. Certificate by Edward Wilson, Ger' vase] Benson, and Joseph Booth, and sealed, that the above charges against the Committee of Parliament of William Atkinson (a foot soldier) are justly allowed by them.

Similar certificates in favour of nine others. The pay was 8d. per diem.

1651. Three forms of assignment of debentures for service in the late wars.

1650, Aug. 18. Edward Baines to his father, Lieut.-Col. Baines at Horsleydown. (A pious letter.)

Another of the same kind to his father and mother.

1652, May 7. Certificate that Arthur Otway of Islington, brewer, did on that day take the engagement signed and sealed by Richard Powell and R. Blomer.

1653, Aug. 11. Order of the committee for compounding, &c., to let Col. Edward Cooke, guardian of John Preston, an infant, have possession of the estates of John Preston, late of Turnies, co. Lancaster, they being satisfied that the father had only an estate for life, and died in 1648.

1654, Oct. 3. List of regiments, officers, and soldiers in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and charges for the fleet. Revenue of the three nations, 1,251,000l.; debts, owing by the Commonwealth, 930,000l.; but on a second demand, Col. Sydenham made them 700,000l.; and other calculations.

1656, first day of the ninth month. Geo. Fox to the Protector and Parliament. (Copy.) To the Protector, and to you who are chosen by these nations to be the Parliament to divide, rule, govern things, this is the word of the Lord God to you: Take heed of acting against Christ where he is manifest . . . &c., &c., 1½ pp. close writing. (It is against their attempt to prevent the Quakers speech.)

Petition to the committee for plundered ministers by Rowland Shaw and Thomas Fothergill, on behalf of the inhabitants of the chapelry of Mollerstang, in

the parish of Kirkby Stephen, co. Westmoreland. The chapel is four miles from the parish church; many persons live six miles from the church; the salary to the chapel and to the schoolmaster there is but 6l. 13s. 4d.; the place is destitute of a preaching minister; some part of the impropriated tithes belong to Sir Philip Musgrave and Sir W. Dalston, both delinquents and in sequestration.—They pray allowance out of the sequestration for encouragement of an able godly minister to preach the word to them.

Copy of a letter signed by 19 persons to the Vice-Chancellor [of Oxford or Cambridge] about the living of Kirkby Lonsdale.

Petition to the House of Commons of Gervase Benson. He has been bred up in the civil and ecclesiastical laws of England, and having a right for life to the probation of wills and commission of letters of administration and other ecclesiastical jurisdiction within the deaneries of Kendal Ronsdale and Furnes, part of the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester, and always adhered to Parliament, and suffered imprisonment and losses for so doing, and ever since 12 March, 1643, been in active service for the Parliament as captain or colonel, and spent most of his estate in the Parliament's service, and not having received from the State more than 35l. 15s.; he prays that he may, by the authority of Parliament, be continued in the employment which now he doth officiate; or if not, because the said Deanery lies in the counties of York, Lancaster, and Westmoreland, then that he may have the like office in lieu thereof in the cos. of Westmoreland and Cumberland, or such other county as the House shall think fit.

Copy certificate to the House of Commons by divers of the inhabitants of the barony of Kendal.—A copy of the petition (annexed) of the gentry, ministers, and commonalty of the barony of Kendal, who have subscribed hereto; directed to the knights, citizens, and burgesses of the Commons House of Parliament, subscribed by about 80 persons, was offered to Wm. Middleton, of Middleton Hall, co. Westmoreland, on the 24th of June 1642; he kept it, and said they ought to petition the Parliament to state how they had employed the money which had been charged on and collected from the subjects, for not a penny had been disbursed for the King's use. He blotted out names, and said he would show it to the King at York, and boasted he had done so. The petitioners desire the House to take course to prevent like affronts.

Petition of Sir William Dick, a prisoner in the Upper Bench Prison, without liberty or subsistence, to the High Court of Parliament.—On the 13th of January 1646, 19,018l. 12s. 4d. was and still stands charged in Goldsmiths Hall, payable on the 3rd of February 1647, with interest, out of the fines and compositions with papists and delinquents or sale of their estates, in confirmation of which debt, and in relation thereto, there have passed above 60 ordinances and orders of Parliament, councils, and committees, besides seven reports of committees of Parliament, all approving the said debt and agreeing in one for present payment, and notwithstanding his attendance for seven years, he has received nothing.—He prays relief.

Order for payment of 2,500l. for part of 3,000l. ordered on 11 Sept. 1643 for ammunition, &c. for reducing Donnington Castle.

1644, March 16. Sackford Gouson to Col. Baynes. The committee think it fit that your guards and officers should be as they are, because they will not have your coronell to have any thincke [thing] to say till Salond be past. He hath used all the means that he can, but it will be all in vain, and he is come to think that he doth not care for the castle himself, but he would not have you to supplant him; and to bring his end about the better, he and Sir John Maynard doth produce a letter which he doth shew to as many of our committee as will read it, wherein you should commend Sir John to be a father of the countye, and we to be []; but it is sited of most, and many will not read it, which do vex him very much. The committee hath taken more provision for the soldiers for the present. Sir Richard Anslow [? Onslow] went this night from Kinson, and is to go to-morrow to my Lord General, and then you will hear more concerning the armes.

Original petition to the House of Commons by the gentry, ministers, and commonalty of the co. of Westmoreland who have subscribed hereto. Signed by 43 persons, and 32 are struck out;—to maintain their resolution for a happy and thorough reformation, to punish the authors and fomentors of evil, to maintain the power and privilege of Parliament, &c.

REV.
T. W. WEBB.

Petition of Thomas Threale, gent., to the trustees for the sale of the houses and lands of the late King, Queen, and Prince.—The petitioner being possessed of a lease granted by James I. of marsh lands in Pemsey (Pevensy), co. Sussex, conveyed them to Mr. Awbert in trust for the petitioner. The commissioners appointed for the survey of the manor of Pemsey seized 110*l.* of rents in tenants' hands, thinking it to belong to Awbert, who was a delinquent. The petitioner prays restoration of the rents.

A folio volume of surveys made for the Parliament of lands formerly belonging to King Charles I., his Queen, and the Prince.

(Jeremie Baines, Samuel Cottman, and John Haddock were the commissioners.)

Instructions for a method of drawing up and engrossing surveys. (5 brief sheets.)

THE HOMESTEADS.

1653, April 2. Survey of Braunton, Witheridge, South Molton, Winkley, North Tanton, and Shorwill, co. Devon late part of the possessions of Charles Stuart, late King of England. (3 sheets.)

Sums of divers parcels of land with the appurtenances, commonly called Whitwell in the parish of Frinsby in Dorsetshire, alias in the parish of Fordington co. Dorset, late part, &c. of the Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall. (4 sheets.)

Survey of certain lands, &c. in Milverton, co. Somerset. (8 sheets.)

Survey of the manor of Currye Mallet, with, &c. in parish of Currye Mallet, co. Somerset, late &c., P. of Wales and Duke of Cornwall as part of the Duchy. (27 sheets and 1 page.)

Survey of Fuglescombe Farm, parish of Fuglescombe, late part of the Duchy of Cornwall. (10 sheets.)

Survey of certain parcels of land part of the disafforested forest of Roche, alias Newark, commonly called the King's third part, in the parishes of Buckland, Dangate, and Combe St. Nicholas, co. Somerset, late &c. of the King. (3 sheets.)

The manor of Stratton-super-Fosse, co. Somerset.—Presentment by William Long and seven other persons in answer to 16 articles, and also a presentment regarding the copyholders of the manor. (3 sheets signed by Long and the others.)

Survey of the manor Stratton on the Fosse :—Prince of Wales as Duke of Cornwall. (14 sheets.)

1650. Presentment by the jurors of the manor of Widcombe, and of the customs. (4 sheets.)

Survey of the same manor, co. Somerset.—Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall. (9 sheets.)

Survey of the hundred of Portsdown, co. Southampton.—The King. (3 sheets.)

Survey of the hundred of Tichfield, co. Southampton.—The King. (3 sheets.)

1649. The imaginary Manor of Sale, co. Surrey.—The King. (21 sheets, but sheets 14 and 15 are absent.)

Portion of the survey of a manor in Sussex. Survey of a messuage and lands in Kiniston, co. Southampton.—The King. (2 sheets.)

Survey of the woods, &c., called East Princes Woods in the parish of Hermitage, co. Dorset.—Prince of Wales as Duke of Cornwall. (4 sheets.)

Survey of lands called Gascoyne Woods, otherwise Gastone Woods, in the parish of Ifield, co. Sussex.—The King. (2 sheets.)

A particular of the manor of Pevensy, the forest of Ashdown, &c., co. Sussex. (2 pp.)

Survey of Bowood Park in the parish of Calne, co. Wilts.—The King, showing how Talbot claimed part of the demesne called Abbots Wast. (9 sheets.)

Survey of certain meadows near Devizes, called the Castle Ditch.—The King. (3 sheets.)

Survey of the manor of Gwinyoneth Iskerdon alias Isloed Gwinyonedd, co. Cardigan.—The King. (3 sheets.)

Survey of the Manor of Yskocd.—The King. (1 sheet.)

Survey of the manor of Manturogg, co. Monmouth.—The King. (1 sheet.)

Survey of the manor of Redbert, co. Pembroke.—The King. (1 sheet.)

A folio volume.

1649. Oct. 1. A printed order that all stewards, &c. of lands of the King, Queen, or Prince are to continue in office, for the trustees appointed by Act of Parliament for the sale, &c. (4 copies) signed by W. Bosseville, H. Holcroft, Joh. Hunt, W. Scott, Silas Taylor, and W. Lemrush (?).

1649. Oct. 1. Worcester House.—Michael Lea, Secretary to the said trustees, to Jeremy Baines, Esq., and the rest of the surveyors for the county of Sussex and Southampton; announcing the sending of the warrants (the printed forms above).

1650. Oct. 14. M. Lea to the same. The trustees say that a manor cannot be divided into parts, but is to be returned entire, &c.

1649. Oct. 18. W. Webb to the same. Further instructions.

1649. No. 7. Order by seven of the trustees appointing J. Baines, John Libb, and Thomas Bridge. John Haddock, surveyor for the counties of Sussex and Southampton, to be receiver of the manor of Pevensy.

Many original letters to the surveyors from the trustees.

Instructions for the surveyors.

The Divisions allotted to Lieut.-Col. Baynes, John Fiske, Samuel Cottam, and John Haddock.—Estates in the counties of Wilts, Gloucester, Somerset, Monmouth, Cardigan, Brecon, Carmarthen, Pembroke, Dorset, and Southampton. (9 pp.)

Index to a book of precedent. (5 leaves.)

A breviate of the instructions last sent for ingrossing surveys. (2 pp.)

Articles given in charge to the jurors of Pevensy. (2 pp.)

The late King's lands in the manor of Pevensy, rough draft. (1 p.)

Articles to jurors.

1650. Presentment of the homage of Shipton Mallet.

Presentment of the jury of Curry Mallet. (6 leaves.)

Many leaves of rentals of small townships in Westmoreland, &c.

Presentment of the jury of Iskoyd.

Somersetshire. Many leaves of rentals.

Shipton Mallet, many leaves.—Curry Mallet, many leaves.

The Hundred Books. (On the other side of the leaf is a list of those in Hampshire.)

Hampshire (6 leaves).—Wilts (3 pp.)—Somerset (several).—Dorset.—Gloucester.

Court of Survey for the manors of Andover and Enham.

Depositions.

Hundred of Amesbury. Extracts of court leet or Law-day; 1646.

Abbreviate book, 1650, for Meere, part of the Duchy of Cornwall, enrolled 12 Feb. 1627 (several leaves).

Other papers connected with the surveys.

A folio volume.

Letters from S. Bowyer, the printer, to Thomas Penoyre, Esq., of the Moor, in the parish of Clifford, co. Hereford. (They had been educated together in College at Cambridge, and were ever friends.) 1. 1736, Sept. 23.

20 and last, no date.

The 18th is dated 22 December, 1753.

Large extracts from many of them are at vol. 8., p. 533, of Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*.

A folio volume.

Original deeds and papers (17th and 18th centuries) of the Rudhale family.

A folio volume.

The letters and papers contained in this volume were bequeathed to the late Reverend John Webb, father of the present possessor, by his friend, Mrs. Mary Westfaling, of Rudhall, near Ross, the last descendant and heiress of the Westfaling family. She married Thomas Brereton, Esq., only child of the Rev. Charles Brereton, prebendary of the cathedral of Gloucester, who on the marriage took the name of Westfaling. They died without issue.

The first series contains some curious old letters of the Brereton family, chiefly written by Mr. Charles Brereton, of Gloucester, in the early part of the last century. He appears to have been an attorney and bishop's secretary there, and connected with many respectable families in the county; nearly all are to his wife.

The second series consists of 29 letters by Mrs. Westfaling, of Rudhall, nearly all addressed to her aunt Westfaling, widow of Herbert Westfaling. Her maiden name was Scudamore, she being sister of John Scudamore, of Kentchurch Court, co. Hereford. They were written on a tour through Germany and Italy with her husband, Mr. Westfaling, and a residence in several

REV.
T. W. WEBB.

REV.
T.W. WEBB.

parts of the Continent in 1793, 1794, and 1795. Their contents are interesting.

The third series is in two sets of letters, written during foreign travel by Thomas Brereton Westfaling, Esq., mostly addressed to his father, the Rev. Charles Brereton, prebendary of Gloucester. Some are cut and garbled, as the father once had thoughts of publishing them. The first set were written on a tour before his marriage (May, 1788—March, 1790); all but one are to his father. They present an able and graphic description of the condition of France during that period of the revolution, the writer having been personally acquainted with Lafayette and other eminent actors in that important change. The second set of this series was written during a journey after his marriage, and runs parallel with the letters of the second series in the volume by Mrs. Westfaling, which it elucidates and renders more complete. This set begins in August, 1793, and ends in April, 1795.

North Monmouthshire papers (loose).

1641, March 14. Nathaniel Walter to the petty constables of the township of Lantiloe Gressenny, co. Montmouth. By virtue of a warrant to him from the right worshipful Wm. Morgan and Nicholas Kemeys, Kts. and 6 others (named), he bids them in the King's name to assess and levy on the inhabitants of the township 6s. 8d., and pay it to him on the last of the month. It was for the wages of W. Harries, of Usk, master of the House of Correction for the county.

1642, Oct. 24. To the Earl of Manchester, Lord Privy Seal, and rest of the Council of the Honourable Court of Whitehall. A certificate that in a cause of Wm. Jones and Christian his wife v. Roger Evans and others, the certifiers say that there was a commission for the examination of witnesses, and that they being for the defendants, gave 14 days' notice to the plaintiff that they intended to execute the commission on the 7th of October at the house of Robert Parry, in the parish of St. Michael Crucorney, co. Monmouth; but for the 7th the army, or the part thereof that came to Hereford, was reported or feared to be about to march towards Bergavenny, and St. Michael Crucorney lying in the way between Hereford and Bergavenny, they thought they might be hindered, and they gave a new notice to the plaintiff, &c., &c.

1642, March 28. Nathaniel Walter, by virtue of a warrant from the last quarter sessions held at Usk, before Sir Nicholas Kemeys, &c., justices of the peace, directs the petty constables of Lantillio to assess and levy on the tenants and inhabitants and occupants of lands, &c. within the township, 37s. 6d., being composition money for the provision of Stirkes for his Majesty's household, 25s. towards the re-edifying and repair of the bridge of Newport, and 8s. 4d. towards the re-edifying and repair of the bridge of Kemeys Comander.

Draft of an opinion that Walter's warrant was not legal.

1644, 20 Car. I. Monmouth quarter sessions, before Richard Herbert and others, justices of the peace.—An order to remedy unfair taxation, easing of some and overcharging others. Three or four indifferent persons are to be chosen to rate.

1644, Feb. Lantillio Gressenny township. A schedule of the rates of the lands and livings in the said township, made on oath. 4 columns. Total 1,862l. 3s.

1644, March 20. Draft of the certificate of the most part of the inhabitants to affirm the parish rate made upon oath.

1653, July 22 (Copy.) W. Jones and Roger Oates to the petty constables of Penrose. On a complaint that the last six months' assessments were unfairly made, they, in the name of the keepers of the liberties of England, command that the persons undernamed be warned to indifferently rate the sum of 55l. 5s. 3d., being the proportionable part of the six months' assessment falling on that parish, according to the pound rate of 18d. ob. qu. the £, according to the sum of 714l. 4s., being the whole value per annum of the survey of the parish: and gather in and pay half before the 30th of the month, and the other half before the last of October.

1654, July 10. Charles Watkins, chief constable, to the petty constables of Penrose. Warrant for rating the contribution on Penrose for the army and navy.

Folio, paper, 18th century.—Eighty-nine pages are filled with neatly written copies of cases submitted to Serjeant Pengelly, and of his opinions thereon, in 1719 and later years. Sixteen pages and a half are occupied

REV.
T.W. WEBB.

with a case (in 1722) whether the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury or their Curate of the Church of St. Thomas had the right to appoint the clerk of that parish, and with the opinions thereon of Serjeant Pengelly, Nathaniel Lloyd, and Hum. Henchman, who were all in favour of the dean and chapter.—Another case in regarding the office of organist to the parish church of St. Andrew, Holborn. The case (which is not dated) states that about 27 years ago an organ was erected in the church, but no organist was appointed for many years afterwards. About the year 1715, Dr. Sacheverell being then rector, and the organ being unpaid for, went about the parish and raised money sufficient to pay the debt. At that time one Mr. Purcell played the said organ without being elected or appointed organist or without having any fixed salary, and he died about 10 years since; on whose death Dr. Sacheverell summoned and procured a meeting of the parishioners, where he recommended them to do what they thought proper as to the choice of an organist and his salary; and the parishioners then agreed to allow 50l. per ann. There were seven candidates, and a day was appointed for the election; but the rector and a select vestry alone chose one Mr. Greene, who officiated for some months and resigned, when the select vestry chose Mr. Heysham, who died a month ago.

The volume seems to have been originally intended for another purpose: the first page having in large writing "De præcipuis Græcæ Linguae Idiotismis, sive Grammatica Græca. Authore Paulo Bainesio. Londinis."

Quarto, paper, latter part of 17th century, pp. 3-167. Pages 3-36 are occupied by a play in five acts, partly in Greek, partly in Latin, and partly in English. The first leaf of the play is absent, so the title of the play is not discoverable, and the first scene is wanting. The characters are Tolmodes, Philander, Pompianus, Philogaster, Syricus, Commodus, Eclectus, Lætus, Philocomus, and Narcissus. The 2nd scene of act 1 begins by Tolmodes lamenting (in Latin) the recent death of Marcus (the Roman Emperor); and the last scene of the 5th act begins with Eclectus bringing in Narcissus who had murdered Commodus. The copy is evidently not complete; the commencements of the acts and scenes after act 1, scene 4, are not marked until act 5, scene 3, which is the last; and all the speeches between page 13 and page 31 are left unappropriated. It is probable that the play was composed by school boys and acted before the masters: the Epilogue being as follows:—

Thanks for your patience (honoured friends)
We've bin to day too bold, wee, and must runne
The hazard of your liking, don't arraigne
Us in your censure tho' you've heard us maime
And murder Greeke to day, pray spare the Grammer
And us that can as Children yet but stammer
Parents can like such half-word Rhetorick and you
To learning are parents and patrons too.
Wee may live learned lives in time, meanwhiles
Till that be, let us live upon your smiles.

Pp. 37, 38. Greek lines on Pharoah, King of Egypt, parodying the beginning of the Iliad.

Pp. 45-76. *Regulæ Juris Civilis* (212).

Pp. 91-95. Extracts from Selden regarding the Knights of the Garter, and concerning St. George.

Pp. 96-167. An Epitome of Dean Prideaux's Introduction for reading Ecclesiasticall Historie.

A list, containing the names of such persons within the countie of Westmoreland as are to appeare at the Mannor of Yorke on Tuesday, 1 Nov. 1632, to make their compositions for knighthood, or give their final answere to his Majesties Comicioners in that behalf authorized. There are 25 places and 32 persons. At Mauldismeaburne Richard and Randall Washington are named. This list, in two long columns, is signed "Wentworth," and attested by Thos. Tyldesley.

Folio, 5 pp., indorsed "Britannia & Rawleigh, 1375," This is a poem beginning,
Brit.—Ah! Rawleigh when thy breath thou did'st resign.

To trembling James would I had yielded mine.
Ends, And this kind secret for reward shall give

Noe poycous tyrants on the earth shall live.

1667, Feb. 2⁴/₁₃, Rotterdam. Edward Haswall to his father [in law], Justice Jeremiah Beanes, at Hausydowne, in Toulis parish near Southwark.—He and some other on board Ro. Shorten's ship were taken prisoners by a Dutch caper of 32 guns on the 20th of Jany. Mr. Henry Rankin, a merchant of Rotterdam, got him out of prison by giving a bond for safe custody until an exchange was made; and placed him at a pension for his diet and schooling to learn French.

REV.
T.W. WEBB.

1665. Aug. 4. An order signed by the Duke of Albemarle, directing the officer from time to time commanding the Guards at White-hall to permit such persons as should bring that order to land such quantity of beer as they should bring to Scotland Yard for the Duke's use, without any disturbance in their bringing it to the Cockpit.

1714. Aug. 29. Court at Plombiers.—Copy of proclamation of King James III. on the occasion of the accession of King George I. 4 pp., fol.

Guiscard's Ghost to Lord B—ke. (22 lines.)

Hail! Noble Lord, my knife had erred indeed
If it had made thy loyal side to bleed.

End, Then draw thy fatal steel for one more blow,
What thou agreedst to when in France will show.

A list of the Masters in Chancery, when admitted, and whom they succeeded. Eleven Masters, beginning with Robert Holford, who succeeded Sir Robert Lynedon, 1712, and ending with Mark Thurston, who succeeded John Borrett in 1724.

Folio, 27 pp. Copy of the Report by the Commissioners appointed by virtue of an Act of Parliament of 1 Geo. 1. "An Act for appointing Commissioners to enquire of the estates of certain traytors and of popish recusants, and of estates given to superstitious uses " in order to raise money out of them severally to the " use of the publick." In the course of the report 29 documents are referred to as being in an appendix; but the appendix is not copied. The commissioners point out the deficiencies and abuses of the sequestrations. They report that the yearly value of the real estates whereof they had already perfected the survey was 29,694*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling; the value of the planting and woods thereon was 24,753*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* sterling. The value of real estates discovered to them was 214*l.* per ann. The personal estates were for the most part carry'd off and concealed before commissioners could enter upon the execution of their trust.

Regina v. John Hamilton, Brief (one sheet) for the defendant, who was indicted for aiding and assisting James, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, in the murder of Charles, Lord Mohun, and converse, in assisting the said Lord Mohun in the murder of the sd. Duke. (The back of this sheet and part of another sheet are covered with laborious notes for the defence by Serjeant Pengelly.)

Regina v. Macartney. Macartney was indicted for assisting in the duel.—Proofs for the defence. Two brief sheets. In the margins are names of witnesses, and opposite their names are the facts to which they can depose. Following these is this note "Then it's " necessary you prove your peacefull disposition by " the many reconciliations you have made."

The back of one of these sheets and the whole of another sheet and part of a third sheet are occupied with laborious notes by Serjeant Pengelly.

1293, 5 Non.Dec. Deed between the Abbat and Convent of St. Peter of Gloucester of the one part and Master Henry of Lankarvan, clerk, of the other part. The said religious have delivered to the said Master Henry the manor of Tregref, with the tenth (*decima*), and other appurtenances, except the fruits, oxen, animals, instruments, and other store, then being there, viz., to farm, from the feast of St. Nicholas, 1293, for 9 years, for 12 pounds of silver of good and lawful money, to be paid within the quinzain of the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist at Gloucester yearly, without deduction: first payment to be made in quinzain of the Nativity of J. the B., 1294.—Henry agrees to support the houses, closes, mill, and all possessions of the manor in a good state during his term, and at the end restore to the said religious: and he will bear all ordinary burden of decimation and other if any, according to the quantity of the *decima* which now runs. He will not grant or assign the term of the manor to any other person, nor give liberty to any of the lessors' men there, nor demise freely any of the lands held of them servilely, nor make new customs, without the express consent of the said religious. He promises to pay the rent, and agrees that if it be in arrear for a month they may re-enter and Henry will pay, and make good to the religious their damages by the delay, to be assessed by the cellarer on — without local pother sine strepitu judiciali. Henry is not to will it away unless the legatee be a capable and sufficient person, and do give the same security as the said Henry has done; and if anything be done contrary thereto to be void. And Henry, according to the land he finds sown, and the value of the ploughing and winter sowing, will satisfy the said religious in this

year, and in the end of the last year will give up as much as he now receives. If the lessors fail in their warranty they will restore to him what he paid them beforehand [i.e., the fine or gersuma for the lease]. Witnesses, Henry de Markeros, David de Beere, David Basset, Richard de Herbord, Clement Pistil, and others. —And the words *decima et aliis* were interlined before the sealing. (Seal gone.)

Endorsed Treigof—Non indiget registrum.

17 Edw. II. Saturday after the feast of St. Bartholomew, Llandaff. Indenture between the Abbot and Convent of the Monastery of St. Peter of Gloucester of the one part and Richard de Haltone, Canon of the church of Llandaff and farmer of their church of Lankarvan and manor of Treigof for the term of five years of the other part. The term began on the feast of St. Peter ad vincula, 17 Edw. II. The indenture is an agreement concerning the goods being on the said manor and delivered to the said Richard, which goods, or their value below expressed, the said Richard is to deliver to the said religious at the end of the term, viz.: —2 plaustra ad blad. ferro ligata precii, 30*s.*; 2 corpora pro carectis, pr. 8*d.*; 2 carucas cum ferramentis et 2 carucas sine ferris, pr. earundem cum ferris 4*s.*; 2 hercias cum canill. ferreis pr. 2*s.* 2*d.*, de quibus defecerunt tunc 6 canille; 6 catenas pro carucis, pr. 3*s.* 4*d.*; 9 juga, pr. 18*d.*; 3 chipp. pro carucis, pr. 1*½d.*; maeremium pro 2 axibus, pr. 4*d.*; 1 lignum pro feno tractando in pratis, pr. 2*d.*; 22 strak. pro plaustris et 8 stockbend, ad idem cum veteri ferro ad idem in precio, 10*s.*, in toto; item, 2 cordas ad plaustra, pr. 6*d.*; 5 furcas ad blude, pr. 4*d.*; 1 ollam eream, pr. 4*s.*; 1 cineram veterem cum rota, pr. 2*d.*; 1 lintheamen ad ventandum, pr. 12*d.*; 1 ventilabrum ligneum, pr. 12*d.*; 2 veteres saccos, pr. 3*d.*; item, 2 sellas ad carectas, pr. 4*d.*; 1 par tractium cum 1 colerio et 2 hamonès ad idem in precio 4*d.*; 2 furcas ad fimum, pr. 3*d.*; 2 vangas ferratas, pr. 2*d.*; 1 tribulum, pr. ob.; 1 picóis, pr. 2*d.*; 4 flagella, pr. 1*d.*; item, 2 falcas ad sarclandum pr. ob.; 2 ligna pro fimis extrahendis cum 2 bott., pr. 12*d.*; 2 bñs, pr. 4*d.*; 4 cunas unde 1 sine fundo, pr. 6*d.*; 2 cistas unde 1 sine coopertorio, pr. 2*s.* 6*d.*; 1 coffram veterem, 1*d.*; 1 alvèn, pr. 3*d.*; 2 paria hak, pr. 1*d.*; 3 scalas in precio, 17*d.*; 1 sportam straminis, pr. 2*d.*; 2 mensas cum trestallis, pr. 4*d.*; item, 2 tabulas pro themone plastr. faciendo, pr. 12*d.*; 3 formulas 1*½d.*; 1 lectum stantem, pr. 3*d.*; item, 1 mullon veteris feni de 6 plaustratis in precio, 6*s.*, et 8 plaustrat feni in pratis in precio, 4*s.*; item, in molendino 2 petras molares in precio, 3*s.*; 1 bonam cistam, pr. 3*s.*, et 1 veterem cistam sine fundo et coopertorio, pr. 2*d.*; 2 Bill, pr. 4*d.*, et 2 mensuras pro teolonio capiundo, pr. 1*½d.*; item, in campo de fratrurn seminato [blank] acras et de aven seminat. [blank] acras, et de fabis et pisis [blank] acras, et de terra warectata et rebinata [blank] acras. For the return of the goods or their value and delivery of the acres Richard binds himself and his heirs and executors and goods, moveable and immoveable, in whose hands soever they come. In witness whereof, as well the Abbot and Convent as the said Richard, to the writing indented have set their seals alternately. (Seal gone.) Indorsed, "Non indiget registrum."

9 Edw. II. Sunday after the Annunciation. Little Sumburne. Robert Talemache, of Upsumburne, and Juliana his wife, give to their son Hugh a messuage and all that arable land formerly of John Denekan, in the vill. of Little Sumburne, which they had by the feoffment of Robert Burbache; if Hugh die without heir or assigns, then it is to revert to the said Robert and Juliana or their heirs or assigns. Witnesses—Robert Burbache, Richard Fromond, Andrew Payn, John de Otreburn, Roger Godeman, Robert Wadyngham, John Russel.

15 Edw. II. day of the Cathedrization of St. Peter. Hugh Talemache gives to his son Robert a messuage and 32 acres of land in Little Sumburne, which Richard Gilibird formerly held in the sail vill., paying 1 rose in lieu of all service, except royal service, i.e., 1*d.*, when scutage runs. Witnesses—Ralph Payn, Walter de Lecford, Nicholas de Marisco, Walter de Marisco, John le Walays, Richard de Homesy, John le Franke, Roger de Wadingham, Ralph le Pustur, and others.

19 Edw. II. Friday before Annunciation. Little Sumburn. Robert Talemache gives to Juliana, his wife, and Hugh, his son, a messuage and 32 acres in the vill. of Little Sumburn. To hold of the grantor and his heirs, to them and the heirs of Hugh after the death of Juliana. Rent, a rose (&c., &c., as in the last). Witnesses, Richard Fromond, Robert Burbache, Andrew Payn, John de Otreburn, Roger Godeman, Robert Wadyngham, John Russel, and others.

REV.
T.W. WEBB.

REV.
T.W. WEBB.

19 Edw. II. Sunday after Annunciation. Robert Talemache and Juliana his wife give to Hugh, son of the said Robert Talemache, of Opsumburne, in fee, a messuage, &c. (same as in 9 Edw. II.), rendering to the chief lord what is due. Witnesses as before; part of one seal, and all of the others.

34 Edw. III. Friday after Feast of St. Bartholomew. Sombourn. Hugh Talemache, of Upsombourne, gives to Alice Pars, his servant, all his lands and tenements in Little Sombourne which he had of the gift of Robert Talemache his father, and Juliana his wife, his mother, to hold to the said Alice (Pars) for her life, with remainder to the grantor's son, William, in tail, with remainder to Matilda, Alice, and Clarice, the grantor's daughters in fee, by the service of a rose. Witnesses, John Talemache, John Fromond, John Russel, chaplain, Walter Bouklond, John Gormails, &c. Red seal, a chevron between three boars heads; the chevron is charged with some things now undefined.

1394. Indenture between John, bishop of Hereford, and John the Dean and the Chapter of Hereford of the one part, and the religious men the Abbot and Convent of the monastery of St. Peter of Gloucester, and the Prior and Convent of the Priory of St. Guthlac-without-the-Walls dependent on the said monastery of the other part. The religious give to the Bishop and Dean and Chapter 15s., viz., to the Bishop for the time being 5s.; to the Dean for the time being 6s. 8d.; to the Chapter 3s. 4d.; to be paid at every vacancy of the Abbacy of Gloucester, nomine indemnitis vacacione appropriationis sine consolidacionis vicarie ecclesie S. Petri, Hereford, by way of indemnity, for the vacancy of the appropriation or consolidation of the vicarage of the Church of St. Peter of Hereford, made by Papal authority to the said prior and convent and their said priory, as long as the said religious, the prior and convent shall peaceably obtain the said vicarage, &c., &c. Dated at London, 7 May, as to the sealing by the bishop and dean and Chapter House; Hereford, 20 May as to the sealing by the chapter of Hereford; Chapter House, Gloucester, 15 May, as to sealing by the religious, the abbot, and convent; Chapter House, Hereford, 18 May, as to the prior and convent.

13th century. Robert, son of Richard of Parva Hyda, releases to Dom. Reginald, Abbat of St. Peter of Gloucester, and the convent, all his right in the rents which Robert le Smeye de la Bathe and William, son of John of Hyda Monachorum, yearly were wont to pay him, and in all lands which the abbat and convent hold of his fee. Witnesses, Dom. Henry de Herford and Nicholas le Archer, Kts.; Philip de Stupeltone, Thomas de Wyke, William de Sholle, Reginald de Calnhulle, Roger de Pipebrook and others. Round green seal.

A 120. volume contains extracts from various books on arithmetic, war, theology, and other matters. At the beginning are the following notes: "Jeremie Baines and Katherine Otway were married at Tichburn in Hampshire by Mr. George Otway, Aug. 17, 1639.—Wife delivered of a still-born son. Nov. 1640.—Rachell Baines, our daughter, born 25 January 1642, Saturday, baptised by Mr. Hardys at Horsiedowne.—Baines he beareth, sable, a shin bone in pale surmounted upon another in cross argent.—Jeremie Baines, son, born 11 January 1643.—Paul Baines, 4 Nov. 1645, at Horsiedown.—Deborah, born 12 Feb. 1647.—Katherine, born 23 January 1649.—John, born August 17, 1651, and others."—At the end of the volume are Copy of the Solemn League and Covenant, beginning—1. That we shall sincerely, really, and constantly thro' the grace of God, &c. (6 articles).—Notes about the siege of Reading in April and May: the rendezvous, watchwords, &c. (Jeremie Baines served under Sir William Waller; was at the siege of Reading in the first winter of the war; there are some memoranda of the names of the officers on the nightly watch, with the watchword, and notes of several transactions at that time. He was at the fight of Cropredy Bridge where the King gained a victory over Sir William Waller, and there Baines was made prisoner; afterwards he was in garrison at Farnham Castle, and quarrelled with the governor. See Journal of the House of Commons for after events. His daughter married Thomas Pengelly, a merchant, who traded to the East; their son Thomas was a serjeant-at-law, and ultimately Chief Baron of the Exchequer).

A 4to volume and a 120. volume found in 1840 behind the panel of a room in Ross market-house.

The 4to. volume contains extracts from books and Latin phrases turned into English.

The 120. volume (17th century) contains copies of poems by various authors; R. Corbett, W. L., Ben. Johnson, J. Torrent, W. Stronde, R. H., T. Cary, R. Gomersal, G. M., W. S. [not W. Shakspeare]. These initials W.S. are to the well known epitaph—

She first deceas'd, he after liv'd and try'd
To live without her, lik'd it not, and dy'd.

Folio. Mercurius Latinus autore Agricola Candido generoso. Nos. 1-31. (A collection of printed newspapers in Latin) March 15, 1743, Oct. 11, 1746. Each number is in one large folio leaf in three columns. They were printed by Jo. Hart, Poppins Alley, Fleet Street.

No. 1. Also sold by G. Woodfall. King's Arms, Charing Cross.

No. 6. Also sold by J. Newbery, the Bible and Sun, St. Paul's Church Yard.

No. 14. Printed by Jo. Faden.

No. 25. States the price to be 3d.

In the 31st the editor takes leave and advertises a translation of Homer into Latin verse.

A broadside, 1665. Cure for the Plague.

A larger broadside; containing prayers, recipes, and woodcuts. Printed by F. Clifton in the Old Bailey.

Thomas Otway's letters.

Many letters of Thomas Otway from the time of the Usurpation to 1687. (The last of the collection is signed Thomas Ossory.) He was a minister, and was imprisoned in Ilchester gaol for complicity in the insurrection in the west. Here is a signed petition by him (after 13 months imprisonment) to Oliver Cromwell, praying release or else a furlough for 3 months, when he would go to Barbadoes,—and copy order by Oliver in Feb. 1655, telling Capt. Hatsell to defer transporting Otway until he (Oliver) had spoken with Desborow.

A petition by Otway is dated April 1, 1656, and there is a reference, dated May 14, 1656, by N. Bacon to Desborow. On it there is a note by Desborow (dated June 24, 1656,) that Otway was among the cavalry at the rising at Salisbury, but left them at Sherborne, and was secured, and that he was a worthy man, and if his spirit were turned right, he might be serviceable.—His Highness referreth the petition to Major-General Desborow.

One of these letters, dated April 1, says "The general went out of Torbay, near Dartmouth, with the whole fleet on Thursday last, and on Saturday our ship weighed anchor. Last Lord's day but one a French fleet of 32 sail was driven in hither by foul weather, they were bound for Newfoundland; and on Friday following 27 Dutch vessels bound for France; both went home last Lord's day. On Saturday morning the Fauleon friggot brought in a small man-of-war of Ostend, of 6 guns, and about 30 men. Two women Quakers went lately from this town, and last week shipped themselves from Dartmouth to be landed in some part of Spain, they having a message as they say, from God to be delivered to the King of Spain."

Letters to Thomas Pengelly, 1650-1674.

A large collection from various relations and other persons connected with him in business.

Thomas Pengelly (father of the Serjeant) was a merchant who adventured to the east and west, and there are letters to him from Aleppo, Smyrna, Virginia, Barbadoes, and other places. In 1660-1665 Thomas Pengelly was at Norwich, in 1666 at London and Exeter, in 1667 at Exeter, in 1671-4 at London. There are letters from Geo. Harper, his brother-in-law, at Yarmouth, from P.'s uncle at Crediton and Exeter, from Joseph Snow, many from his brother (in law), Samuel Davis (in 1666 Davis says that the sickness was bad at Norwich), from his cousin Simon Trobridge and his cousin Thomas Brooking, jr.

A 12mo. volume, containing the household accounts of Mrs. Pengelly, wife of Thomas Pengelly the merchant, from 1693 to 1708. There are entries of money paid for Mr. Clark, and of his repayments from time to time.—A loose memorandum in it states, "The picture and coat of mail of O. Cromwell were given to Mrs. Pengelly and her son by Richard Cromwell, son of Oliver, who boarded with her, and the Clerk of Chief Baron Pengelly had them with other effects of C. B. Pengelly, and his clerk left them to his niece, the present owner of them." [This clerk was Sergeant Webb, ancestor of the present possessor of the MSS.]

Sergeant Pengelly's papers.

Professional papers, printed cases, tracts (two in MS. are on the Derwentwater case).—Original will of John

REV.
T.W. WEBB.

R.
W. WELLS

Fell, Bishop of Oxford, dated 20 April 1658, with seal of arms. H. Revised by Dorothy Hutton, D.D., Provost of Queens, Hen. South, D.D., Canon of Christchurch, Ox. Ind. W. Hall, M.A. Master of University College, in the chapel of the cloister in Northmore, Stanlake Street, and elsewhere in the co. of Oxford, to be settled on the maintenance of poor canons in the cathedral church of Christ Church, Oxford, of the foundation of Henry VIII. He gives to the chancellor, master, and scholars of the University of Oxford all his punches, matrices, moulds, letters, and printing furniture, to be employed in printing. He directs that the Patent of Printing, granted by King Charles II. to Sir Leoline Jenkins, Sir J. Williamson, and himself, shall be made over to Dr. T. Halton, H. Smith, and O. Walker to carry on the affairs of printing. He gives to them all his stock of books at the theatre in order to pay his debts, &c. He gives to his nephews, Sam. Benson, Henry Jones, and John Benson, his study of books. Gives to his brother, Wm. Fell, his sisters Dorothy Washburn and Catherine Benson, his household goods, &c. To his godson Browne Willis. 20l. Other legacies. Appoints his brother Wm. Fell and his sisters Dorothy and Catherine to be executors.

A printed sheet, half a page, Jan. 20, 1728-9. Proposals by Jacob Tonson for completing the subscription to a new edition of Rymer's *Fœdera*, in 17 vols. folio, of which 15 are already printed, and the remaining two will be finished before the 25th of March next. He says that there were only 200 copies, of which 150 are already subscribed, and the price of each set of the other 50 was 50 guineas.

1668. Printed forms filled up of assurances of ships, by Thos. Pengelly (the father), underwritten by brokers. 7 pp. folio. The travels of the holy patriarchs, prophets, judges, kings, our Saviour Christ and his Apostles, as they were related in the Old and New Testaments, and collected out of the works of Henry Bunting and done into English by R.B.

A large page. Calendar of the names and charges of the prisoners in Dorchester gaol; the assizes, 12th March 1729.

Printed case of the Duke of Marlborough about the building of Blenheim, to be heard in H. L., 5 May, 1721.

Printed case, *Duchess of Marlborough v. Wm. Guidott, Esq.*, to be heard 5 March 1727.

Pengelly's brief and other papers in *Archdeacon Bridleak v. Bishop of Winchester*, for a mandamus to the bishop to restore the archdeacon to his fellowship in St. Mary's College, Winton.

pp. 163-254, folio. Pages of a book of depositions before a justice of the peace in or near London, beginning of last century.

1655, Feb. 13. Attested copy (on parchment) of Oliver Cromwell's warrant to Charles Fleetwood, Deputy of Ireland, requiring him to depute and authorise Major W. Parker to put in execution in the counties of Hertford and Oxford, and Packer and Col. Geo. Fleetwood in the co. of Bucks, during Charles Fleetwood's absence from those places, all the powers, &c., granted by O. Cromwell's commission, dated 11 Oct. last, appointing him (C. Fleetwood) to be Major-General and Commander-in-chief of the militia, &c., in the counties of Hertford, Oxford, and Bucks, and also Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, and the Isle of Ely.

Barbadoes.—Copy of a will in Chancery. In Canc. Received and filed 22 July 1710, Tho. Hide, Dep. Reg.—To the honourable Geo. Lillingston, Esq., President of H. M. Council and Commander-in-chief of this and all other the Caribbee Islands to windward to Guadalupe, Chancellor of the same.—Thomas Edmunds, of the parish of St. Michael in Barbadoes *v.* William Johnston of the same place. The suit was about wages to seamen of the ship *Frances* and *Elizabeth*.

1714. Instructions to Robert Lowther, Esq., Captain General and Governor in Chief of Barbadoes, St. Lucia, Dominica, St. Vincent, and the rest of the Caribbee Islands lying to windward of Guadalupe in America. St. James's day of in the 1st year of our reign. Approved in Council 23 Feb. 1714. (26 pp. folio, 117 items.)

The King's commission to Robert Lowther. 25 Dec. 1 Geo. I. 13 brief sheets.

1673, Oct. 22. Deed between William Crabb of Bristol, Esq., Alderman, Richard Crabb of Bristol, Merchant, Robert Forde and two others, surviving feoffees of the lands, &c. of the Company of Weavers of Bristol, and James Shute and William Dowling, Masters of the said Company of the one part and Edward Hitchins and Jerom Chirchey, Masters of the Company of Clothworkers of Bristol, and the clerk and certain others,

clothworkers, feoffees of the lands of the said clothworkers of the other part; whereby it was agreed that the linen cloth packs should thereafter, yearly, as long as the fair at St. Paul's tide had continuance within the parish of Temple, be sold during the said fair in the Clothworkers' Hall, and in the precincts thereof, &c. Signatures and seals.

Calendar of prisoners, 1728, 1729, &c.

Briefs and papers in the case of the Earl of Macclesfield.

Several MS. and printed lists of the royal navy in the early part of the reign of Charles II.

1698, Nov. 6. At a parliament of the Inner Temple Thomas Pengelly was admitted for a life to a hamber one pair of stairs on the right hand in the first taircase in Fig Tree Court.

(1726), 13 Geo. I, Oct. 20. Patent creating Pengelly Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

1719, Jan. 20. Draft of an opinion signed T. P[engelly] and J. C.—They have read the patent to Sir Richard Steele, his executors, administrators, and assigns, for the sole management of the theatre for his life, and for three years after, and also the agreement between Sir R. Steele and Robert Wilkes, Colley Cibber, and Barton Booth, for admitting them to the management, and for the subjecting the comedians there to the rules of a majority of four persons, and a license from the King, countersigned by the late Duke of Shrewsbury, Lord Chamberlain, given to Steele, Wilkes, Cibber, and Thomas Doggett (before the granting of the said Letters Patent) for intrusting them with the management of her Majesty's company of comedians under the direction of the chamberlain; and being informed of misbehaviour they think that the patents (with the extraordinary powers which they think are not legal), do not prevent the King from giving license to others to have the management of a company of comedians for his Majesty's service under the controul of the Chamberlain, and they advise a revocation of the license to Steele and the others, and the serving Wilkes, Cibber, and Booth with a copy and leaving another copy for Steele, after which the Lord Chamberlain may by order silence the several persons, and bid them forbear acting; and then his Majesty may give a new license, and if any of the present managers disobey the Lord Chamberlain may give such orders as he shall think fit.

1719, Jan. 23. Draft revocation of a license dated the 18 October 1714 to Steele, Wilkes, Cibber, Doggett and Booth, to constitute a company of comedians, with power to act and represent comedies and tragedies, subject to rules by the Lord Chamberlain.

1719, Jan. 25. (Draft.) The Lord Chamberlain discharges the managers and comedians from further acting, and orders them to forbear acting until further license and order.

12mo. (58 pp. and table). To Sir John Scudamore, Kt., one of His Majesty's Deputy Lieutenants for the shire of Hereford. An address to Sir John Scudamore in three leaves, and 14 kinds of prayers, for soldiers in various circumstances. (Temp. Car. I.)

Ten books of disbursements of the Scudamores' at Holm Lacy, 1635-1643.

Large book of accounts of the same, 1667 and 1668.

A 4to. book of accounts for St. Olave's Free Grammar School. Jer. Baines, Warden. The first entry is dated 25 March 1665. Seven leaves are occupied by receipts by Baines from various persons for their salaries. At the other end are Baines's accounts of receipts and payments for the year.

1677, May 25. Certificate by Michael Tewley, parish clerk of Shoreditch, that Thomas, the son of Thomas Pengelly was born on the 16th day of May 1675 as by the parish register doth appear.

Copy of petition of Thomas Pengelly of the Inner Temple to Lord Chancellor Cowper:—

Thomas Gibson in Med. Deor et al. Quer, Ricum Cromwell arm. et al. Def.—He (Pengelly) has been served with a copy of the writ of execution of an order thereunto annexed directed to the petitioner and others by name, although he is not party in the cause, nor acted therein except as counsel for the Defendant, nor is anywhere mentioned in the order or affidavits on which the same is founded, nor does anything by the order to be obeyed relate to the petitioner. Says it is irregular and only to give countenance to many untrue reports dispersed by the plaintiffs against the petitioner, by making use of the name and authority of the Chancellor in this instance; thinks himself obliged to vindicate the character of the profession. Prays the Chancellor to give such directions as shall be just.

REV.
T.W. WELLS

REV.
N. WEBB.

1727, March 16. Copy of will of Sir Tho. Pengelly, Chief Baron of the Exchequer. Legacies to his kinsman Thomas Aldeway and his cousin Joseph Trobridge, of Exeter. Legacy to the Duke of Somerset of 100 pieces of broad or old gold of the value of 25s. each, to buy a piece of plate or a ring. There are three codicils, dated respectively the 7th of March 1728, the 30th of October 1729 and the 17th of December 1729.

Two printed invitations to accompany the corpse of Pengelly from his chamber in Serjeants Inn to the Temple Church on the 29 of April 1730 at 8 p.m. One is to Serjeant Baynes and the other to Serjeant Chipple.

I beg leave to express my thanks to Mr. Webb for his very kind hospitalities at his vicarage.

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE COUNTY OF SOMERSET,
IN THE KEEPING OF THE LORD LIEUTENANT
AND CUSTOS ROTULORUM OF THE SHIRE.

COUNTY OF
SOMERSET.

The Somersetshire Manuscripts consist of two separate collections of writings; the one of which is preserved in the muniment rooms of the Shire Hall at Taunton, whilst the other is kept in a muniment room attached to the offices, at Wells, of the Clerk of the Peace for the County. The Taunton collection is by far the larger. It is also by far the richer in old documents. But the collection at Wells is from one point of view the more valuable and important, as it comprises the long series of awards, made in pursuance of Acts of Parliament for Enclosures and works of Drainage, which afford the original titles of so large a proportion of the real estate of the county of Somerset.

The general characteristics and principal difference of the two collections may be indicated by remarking that, whilst most of the documents which no one is likely to require for the execution of any matter of ordinary business have been stowed away in the wire cages of the Taunton muniment rooms, the Clerk of the Peace has been instructed to keep near to his hand at Wells all such records, as he may at any moment be called upon to examine for the furtherance of public justice or the legal rights of private persons.

The general condition of both collections is satisfactory. At Wells the documents are without exception free from defacement; and though some of the writings at Taunton have suffered in past time from rough handling and damp, they are secure from further harm in their present quarters, which are effectively contrived for the preservation of literary material.

The number of the Taunton writings may be rudely computed at 200,000 or 300,000, and the difficulty of getting a general view of the body and principal ingredients of so large a quantity of manuscripts was not lessened by the presence of an index, or by any adequate attempts to classify the multifarious records and arrange them in chronological order. To ascertain the extent of the period covered by the Sessions Rolls, I was compelled to examine cursorily each parcel of writings; and to make a sufficiently comprehensive and exact catalogue of the various kinds of documents, which had accumulated slowly in the course of centuries, it was necessary to open packets and examine files of papers that were covered with the dust of years, and were found to be absolutely worthless for historical purposes. This mass of literary material and literary refuse may, however, be divided into "Records and Documents," and "Plans, Drawings, and Reference Books relating to public works," and the following catalogues may be relied upon as an adequate exhibition of the MSS. pertaining to each division.

I. MANUSCRIPTS preserved in the muniment rooms of
the Shire Hall, Taunton, co. Somerset.

(a.) *Records and Documents.*

Files of *Alehouse Returns*.

Book of *Amerciaments* at Taunton and Ivelchester Sessions for the years 1745 to 1749.

Files of *Bastardy Returns*.

Rolls of the Enrolments at Sessions of the estates of Roman *Catholics*, in pursuance of the statute of George the First.

Papers relating to proceedings touching the distemper in Horned *Cattle*, for the years 1748 to 1757.

Files of *Census Returns*.

Three Letter Books of the *Clerk of the Peace* of co. Somerset, for the years 1810, 1812, 1819.

One hundred and one *Commissions* of the Peace for the county of Somerset:—viz., nineteen commissions

that passed the great seal of James the First in one or another of the following years of his reign, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22; thirty-five commissions that passed the great seal of Charles the First in one or another of the following years of his reign, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19; five commissions that passed the great seal during the commonwealth in the years of our Lord 1654, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1659; twenty-eight commissions that passed the great seal of Charles the Second in one or another of the following years of his reign, 13, 14, 15, 16, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36; two commissions issued in the 1st and 3rd years of James the Second; five commissions that passed the great seal of William and Mary in the 1st, 2nd, or 3rd year of their reign; and seven commissions issued in one or another of the years of our Lord 1814, 1821, 1824, 1828, 1830, 1837.

Files of *Counsel's Opinions* on matters touching the co. of Somerset.

Resolutions passed at a *County Meeting* with respect to the state of the country in the year 1793.

Rolls of Qualifications of *Deputy-Lieutenants* and Officers (commissioned) of the militia.

Copies of the Registers of the Electors of the Eastern Division of co. Somerset from 1846 to 1855 inclusive; in eighteen folio volumes.—Also twenty-eight packages of List of Voters for the same division, from 1850 to 1864 inclusive.

Estreat Rolls.

Orders of Justices of the Peace respecting gaoler's *Fees*. Lists and Tables of the *Fees* of Justices' clerks.

Papers (for the years 1787 to 1794) relating to Hemp and Flax Bounties for the encouragement of the growth of Hemp and Flax in England, "in pursuance of the Act of Parliament passed in the 26th year of His present Majesty's reign." Consisting chiefly of growers' claims and receipts for bounty money, these papers are very numerous.

Papers relating to *Friendly Societies*.

List of *Game Certificates*.

Packages of Rules and Regulations (printed) for the instruction of *Gaolers* and others of the county of Somerset; ordered to be printed by the Justices of the Peace of the said shire, assembled in General Sessions.

Collections of letters and other correspondence between Justices of the Peace and *Gaolers* of Somerset.

The *Ilchester Gaol Diary*: A record of daily occurrences in the said gaol for the years 1816 to 1821. Kept by the gaoler.

Gaol Hospital Ledger: The surgeon's Register of prisoners suffering from sickness in one of the county prisons. Covering the term from 5 July to 11 October 1821; and signed on the last sheet by the medical officer, James Bryan.

File of convictions under the *Hawkers* and *Pedlars' Act*.

Highway Books for the year 1777.

Account Book of successive treasurers of the *Hospitals* of the Western Division of co. Somerset.

Files of accounts, orders, and correspondence of and about *Insolvent Debtors*.

Three '*Insolvent Debtors' Minute Books*'; for the years 1817, 1818, 1819, 1822.

Jury Lists for the years 1858, 1859, 1864.

Roll of Qualifications of *Justices of the Peace* for the year 1756.

Eight Minute Books of the proceedings of *Justices of the Peace* at General Sessions; for the years 1810, 1811, 1815-1817, 1818-1823, 1820-1821, 1821-1825, 1822, 1826-1829.

Four process books for the years 1733, 1766, 1812-1819, 1832-1840.

Judgement Book of *Justices of the Peace* at General Quarter Sessions, for the years 1832 to 1837.

Land Tax Assessments for parishes of Somersetshire, covering a period of more than one hundred years.

Papers and Correspondence relating to *Lunatic Asylums*.

Papers relating to the Constabulary of Somerset; with *Police Returns* for the years 1863 to 1865.

Files of contracts for the maintenance of *Prisoners*.

Papers relating to *County Rates*.

Poors' *Rate Returns*, from Easter 1800 to Easter 1817, by Walcot parish, Bath, and county of Somerset.

Fourteen *Recognizance Books*; for the years 1720, 1753-1762, 1810-1816, 1817-1818, 1818-1821, 1821-1825, 1825-1828, 1828-1830, 1832-1835, 1835-1836, 1836-1838, 1838-1840, 1840-1842, 1842-1845. Also a Register of Recognizances entered into by persons to whom licenses have been granted to keep ale-houses for the year 1832.

Files of parochial returns touching *Roads*.

COUNTY OF
SOMERSET.

Thirty *Rolls of Feudal Deeds*, numbered from 1 to 30; the first roll beginning with deeds of 28 Henry VIII. and roll No. 30, closing with deeds executed in the year 1741. The series is complete, and all the thirty rolls are in perfect preservation.

Files of certificates of taking the *oath of allegiance*, made in the years 1673 to 1722, inclusive.

Sessions' Rolls, and Files of original documents including presentments, indictments, convictions, lists of prisoners, juries, &c., &c., of proceedings at General Sessions, held at Bath, Bruton, Ivelchester, Taunton or Wells, from the last year of Queen Elizabeth to the year 1854, beginning in the year 1602, this series of writings is by far the most numerous and bulky division of the records. The earlier files—i.e. those of the seventeenth century and the greater part of the eighteenth century—have been rolled up and tied with string, each roll being docketed; but the later files are packed flat. A few injured and fragmentary rolls excepted, these writings are in a good state of preservation. There are also some bundles and imperfect rolls of documents relating to proceedings at Sessions in the concluding years of the 16th century. The number of documents in these files may be roughly computed at a hundred thousand.

Accumulations of Reports by and Correspondence with the County *Surveyor*.

River Tone Accounts. Numerous, and covering a long period of time.

Files of *Transportation Contracts*.

Five *Traverse Books*; for the years 1695–1709, 1786–1789, 1791–1795, 1800–1809, 1817.

Treasurers' Accounts of receipts and disbursements.

Large accumulations of *Treasurers' Vouchers*.

Papers relating to *Vaccination*.

Lists of *Voters* for the years 1846–50.

Files of *Magistrates' Wine-Accounts*.

A large mass of miscellaneous MSS. comprising old account-books, diaries, unimportant memoranda, and unimportant letters, which it would be difficult and useless, if not impossible, to classify.

Special mention should also be made of two patents of grants by James the First (put away in the larger muniment-room with the Commissions of Peace), and a bundle of Petitions and Certificates, that afford the following matters:—

1. 27 October, 17 James I. In consideration of an immediate payment of five pounds and a yearly rent of ten shillings; Licence in survivorship to Henry Sheppard, of Dunyatt, co. Somerset, innkeeper, his wife Katherine Sheppard, and his son Thomas Sheppard, "to keepe an inne or comon hostelry in the house of the said Henry Sheppard in Dunniett aforesaid," wherein he now dwelleth, and to contynue for his "signe there the signe of the Lion;" the grantee being bound "to keepe the assizes of bread, beare, ale, and measures," and to "observe and keepe the prices" "of horsmeate by our justices of assize set downe." Portions of the great seal still adhere to this worn and much defaced patent.

(2.) 31 May, 18 James I.—Similar patent under the great seal of licence in survivorship to William Bennett, of Wiveliscombe, co. Somerset, clothier, Robert Bennett, his son, and Marie Bennett and Joane Bennett, his daughters, to keep an inne at the house of the said William Bennett, in Wiveliscombe, having "the king's armes" for their signe there.

(3.) A.D. 1638. The Petition and Certificate of twenty-four inhabitants of Glastonbury to the Justices of Peace of co. Somerset, assembled in Sessions at Ivelchester. Setting forth that "the said Christofer Cockerell (borne at Ellham, in Kent) for the skill hee "had attayned in sowing, dressing, and ordering of "flax and flax-seed was sent for by divers gentlemen "together with some parts, and there hath continued "about XIIIteen yeares, making his skille knowne in "the place to the great benefit and reliefe of the "poore sort of people of all degrees by setting them "on worke. That hee hath had too lamentable losses "in beinge brought into this partes, thome by fire, "thome by water. That by fire at . . . in the countie "of . . . happened on the XIIIth day of December "1638, betwixt the . . . by which hee lost his "seed, hemp and linnen yarne, and all his goodes "and howshold stuff whatsoever to the valew of "200 li. at the least. After which great losse the "said Christofer Cockerell, being sent for neare to " . . . by Mr W . . . of Sir Thomas " . . . which Mr . . . had drayned manie hun- "dred acres of ground there, to make proofe of his

"skille in that place. And therobie incouraged in the "yeare 1632, having bestowed neer xli. in rentinge "of ground, and divers other charges therto incident, "besides x li. trulie laid out and paid to people in "Glaston for weeding and due ordering thereof, by "meanes of a fierce and longe raine, that happened on "the XVIth of August last, the floudes so increased, "that the flax and seed were soe spoiled and carried "away, that very little was saved, and that little nothing "worthie. Soe this last losse by water (though not of "so much valew as that by fire), is nevertheless very "heavie and grievous unto him and his, hee beinge "now well stricken in yeares and vndone, havinge "nothings left. — His request unto your Worship "and ours with and for him (in regard hee intendeth "to prosecute his former course of trade) is that you "wilbe pleased to graunt his letters patent to collect "and receive the charitable devotion of all well-disposed "people in some partes of this kingdome towards his "reliefe. — At the foot of this petition appears an order for the Treasurer of the Hospitals of the Eastern Division of co. Somerset to give the sum of three pounds to the petitioner; the said order being signed by W. Portman, Ralph Hopton, Tho. Windham, Rich. Cole, B. Symes, and John Harington.

(4.) 10 January 1649. The Petition of Thomas Wyldes, of Bedminster, co. Somerset, to the Justices of Peace assembled in General Sessions at Wells. Representing that the petitioner "hath faithfully to the "hazard of his life and fortunes served the Parliament "under several commaundes, and by some incendiaries "Prince Rupert employ'd, had a considerable estate "burnt downe at Baddminster aforesayd. . . . "Whereby for himselfe, wife, and families better sub- "sistence, he was inforced to make one howse of his an "howse for entertainment of travellers;" and praying that his license so to employ his house may be confirmed unto him.

(5.) April 1649. The Petition of Thomas Brooke, John Pawly, Giles Fay, and Steven King to the Justices of Peace assembled at Ivelchester Sessions. "Showing "that in the tyme of the late greate contagion in "Yevell, wherein manie hundred soules died, and the "sicknes growing so daungerous that noe living would "vndertake to bury the dead infected bodies; and "therevpon Gregory Reinoldes, being then constable "of the hundred, and Ambrose Seward, constable of "the borough of Yevell, perswaded your petitioners to "vndertake the carrying and burying of the deade "bodies, and promised to paie to eache of your peti- "tioners xliiij. for euerie daie so longe as they would "vndertake that daungerous service, which your peti- "tioners did truly and dilligently performe by the space "of eleven weekes to the greate hazard of their "lives and of losse of erning other better daily wages "abroade, which they were abridged of a long tyme "together." The said Gregory Reinoldes having died without paying the wages due from him to them in respect of their said service, the petitioners beg for relief and compensation.

(6.) 24 December 1649. Certificate and Passport for thirty days, signed by Thomas Johnson, bailiff of Great Yarmouth, co. Norfolk, for two mariners, Richard Tawson and Hugh Standlie, natives of Chidlic, co. Devon, who were on their way out of Holland, when they were seized by a man of war and stript of all their possessions, and are now begging their way back to Devonshire.

(7.) 19 October 1650. Certificate addressed to Justices of Peace of co. Somerset, assembled in General Sessions:—That Anne Martyn, of Wellington, co. Somerset, widdowe, being in the howse of the Honorable Alexander Popham with her family, at the siege thereof by the late Kinges forces, susteyned greate losses of goodes and cattile, viz., seven kine, one heifer, tenne young cattile, three calves, five colts, a mare and a horse, ready sheepe five beds with their furniture, bacon, butter, and cheese, wool, linnen, corne of all sorts, pewee, brass, and other moveable goodes valewed in all att the summe of *** hundred and threescore and fiftene poundes, besides the summe of twenty-and-two poundes in ready money; and that her eldest sonne was killed in the said howse by the said late kynges forces. Signed,—Rich. Bouell, Alexander Popham, Edw. Popham, John Pyne.

(8.) 18 July 1652. The Petition of the Grand Jury at Taunton Sessions to the Justices of the Peace.—Wee the Grand Jury sworne for the service of the common wealth for the county of Somersett att Taunton Sessions, this XIIIth day of July in the yeare of oure Lord 1652, Doe humblio conceave the Castle hall near Taunton to

COUNTY OF
SOMERSET.

bee the fittest place time out of mind made use of for that service.—Doetherefore humbly desire the Honourable Justices of the Bench that they would bee pleased to moue the supreme power of this common wealth, to witt the parliament and judges of assizes and others, that the assizes and sessions holden for the future may bee continued at the place aforesaid; the place and towne of Taunton adiacent being more fitt (for entertainment of all suche as shall then attend the service for the commonwealth), then anie place within the county:—and we shall pray for your Worshippes prosperity. Signed,—Sam. Whetcombe, William Hodges, William Capper, Tho. Ledgingham, Roger Howe, Xphor Hurly, Ames Bicknell, Ambross Moore, Jno. Crabb, John Varley, John Bridge, James Whetham, Marc Edwards, Josh. Chaple, John Lewes, Richard Chaplin, Jno. Cooper, Roger Gale.

(9.) 6 October 1652. Taunton Burrow. These are to certify all whom it may concerne that Richard Hillard of Taunton, a forest cordwayn, during the severall sieges thereof was a faithfull soldier vnder the command of Captain Thomas Trowbridge, in the regiment of Colonell Robert Blake; and that by his constant lyeing on the lynes thereof day and night through wett and cold he got such a swelling in his leggs, which has sithence broken forth into divers woundes incurable, as that thereby he is fallen into a very sad condition and disabled thereby to gett maintenance for himselfe, his wife, and three small children. In testimony whereof wee haue heervnto sett oure hands this sixth daye of October 1652. Signed,—Thoms Trowbridge, Capt., Phillip Lissant, George Lissant, William Gill.

(10.) 1652. Petition and certificate of Henry Fowler, of the parish of Chard, co. Somerset, seargeweaver, to the Custos Rotulorum and Justices of the Peace assembled at Taunton:—Certifying that the petitioner has served the Parliament for the ten years last past (six of the said years being spent by him in military service in Colonel Sir Hardress Waller's regiment), and that he was dangerously wounded in the thigh "at the reducing of the Ile of Jersey," which injury causes him still to be unable to maintain himself; and praying for an order for the petitioner's maintenance out of the Treasury.

(11.) 1653. To the right Worshipfull the Knights Justices of the Peace assembled at Taunton, the petition of John Tucker, minister of Chedilborough, humbly sheweth,

Whereas there is an Acte made by this present Parliament, for the better keeping and observing the Lord's day, and whereas the Lord's day is greatly prophaned at Westchinocke, within the parrish aforesaide, vsually euery Lord's day, by sports and pastimes prohibited, in regard that the officers of that place, who are concerned in the said acte, do not only neglect, but altogether refuse to do their duty in that behalfe, whereby God is highly dishonoured, and the young people in licentiousness encouraged.

The premises considered, your petitioner doth humbly desier that your course may be taken with the officers abouesaid, according to the said Acte, or to referre the examining the premisses to Collonell Pyne and Maior Bonner, esquire, or to deale any other way with them as to your wisdoms shall thinke meet, that God may no longer be dishonoured in that kind, nor youth in prophanenes encouraged, so your petitioner shalbe bound to pray.

Those that neglected their duties last year, 1652, were—

Robert Patten, Churchwarden,
Thomas Patten, Tythingman.

Those that neglect now—

Thomas Patten, Churchwarden,
John Mudford, Overseer.

(12.) 29 July 1654. An address, signed by fifty-six inhabitants of Taunton, to the Justices of the Peace of co. Somerset, assembled at the said town in General Sessions, representing that assizes and sessions have been held in the castle of Taunton time out of mind, and that the inhabitants of Taunton "have byn at a great charge for the repayreinge of the Castle Hall for the purposes aforesaid, beinge a thinge well known to all the country, having had first lawe and liberty to doe it, being oure owne (as wee conceive) upon such an account."

(13.) 26 September 1657. Magistrate's certificate of the civil marriage of James Morris, of Camerton, co. Somerset, husbandman, and Mary Broderibe, of the same parish, widow, in accordance with the recent Act of Parliament for the performance of marriage.

COUNTY OF
SOMERSET.

(14.) 29 September 1654.—The certificate of Bartholomew Safford, minister of Bicknoller, co. Somerset (addressed to the Justices of the Peace assembled in general sessions at Bridgewater), with respect to the repentance, submission, and conformity of John Pippon, late of Bicknoller, aforesaid, who is profoundly penitent for his "misdemeanours touching the sacrament of the Lord's Supper," and is ready "to confesse his fault before the publike congregation in the church of Bicknoller, if he may be admitted therevnto."

(15.) 1654. The petition of certain inhabitants of "Taunton James," co. Somerset, to the Justices of the Peace for the said co., assembled at Bridgewater.

Sheweth.—That your petitioners had adventured theire lives and estates in the late warres in the service of the Parliament, and for the reformation of those many abuses which reigned in this nacioun, and by the blessing of God have seen some frautes of theire paines and expenses, to the joy of theire spiritts, that honest and faithfull men have beene put into office, and that offenders are something afraid to comitt sinne with that boldnesse as formerly. Notwithstanding which your petitioners, fearing a reincease of vices within the said parishe, by the remissness or vnfitnesse of some officers now chosen amongst vs, to witt, George Palmer, who is now chosen constable, being by profession a baker, and hath alsoe an inne in oure said parishe, both which, as we humbly conceive, are professions very subject to abuses, and therefore the professions not soe fitt an instrument for punishing others who in all probability wilbe guiltly himselfe.

Soe therefore most humbly desire this honourable court to take the premisses into consideration, as to referre the chusing of a fitt and able man to bee constable for this yeare in the saide parishe of Taunton James to the two next justices of the peace, that soe we may haue the comfort of our peace by seeing evill doers punished.—Signed by, John Glanvill, minister of Taunton, James Francis Lovell, and Thomas Gardner, churchwardens, and eighteen other inhabitants of the parish.

(16.) 1 February 1660. The petition of George Burrows to the Justices of the Peace of co. Somerset, assembled in general sessions. Certifying that the petitioner is unable to maintain himself and his five small children, in consequences of injuries done him by a cannon bullet, which took away his right hand in the year 1644, when, being an apprentice in Taunton, he "was enforced by his master to goe out vpon the lyne, "where he received the shott; and praying for relief." Endorsed with an order that the petitioner be allowed three pounds a-year out of the treasury of maimed soldiers; the order being signed by John Hippiisley, John Warre, Benjamin Mason, Jo. Tynte, Jo. Buckland, Robt. Hunt.

(17.) 7 March 1660. Certificate (addressed to the Justices of the Peace assembled in general sessions at Ivelchester) that George Knight, of Taunton, co. Somerset, carpenter, was for eighteen months an ensign in Captain Henry Winter's foot-company, in the regiment of Sir John Stawell, knt.; and that "att the storminge "and takinge the Wyndmill Fort of Bristoll, scythence "called the Royal Fort (for the late Kinge Charles "deceased, of ever famous memory) the said George, "Knight was very much wounded;" with a recommendation that he should be allowed his former pension. Signed,—Will. Bassett, Will. Wyndham, Hugh Wyndham, Fran. Luttrell, John Warre, Jo. Tynte, John Cox, and John Willes.—Also, the said George Knight's petition for the renewal of his pension; with an order (in consideration of the petitioner's loyalty to the late King Charles) at the foot of the prayer for payment of the allowance; the order being signed by John Turberville, Robert Hunt, William Bull, George Horner, Jo. Hippiisley, Edw. Courte.

(18.) 13 October 1727. Petition (with the common seal of the Portreeve and Burgesses of the borough of Chard, co. Somerset, attached thereto) of certain poor sufferers from a great fire in the said borough to the Justices of the Peace of the said county, assembled at General Quarter Sessions held at Taunton, 3 October 1727.—Humbly sheweth that on Fryday the Twentieth day of August last past about eleven of the clock in the forenoon there happened a great and terrable fire which broke out in the dwelling-house of your petitioner, Francis Colman, within the said borough or Chard, which by reason of the dryness of the season (there haveing been no raine for some moneths before) did in the space of foure houres burn down, consume, and utterly destroy the Grammar School, being a large pile of building belonging to the said borough, and also

COUNTY OF
SOMERSET.COUNTY
SOMERS

the dwelling houses of your petitioners . . . their household goods and furniture. The petitioners represent that their losses amount to some forty or hundred pounds, and pray that the justices will appoint some person or persons to collect money for their relief from benevolent persons.

b. *Plans, Drawings, and Reference Books relating to public works.*

September 1794.	Plan of the Canal from Axmouth to the river Tone.	January 1819.	Plan of road from West Town to Backwell Road.
" "	" Navigation from Ilchester to Langport.	September 1820.	Plans and Reference Book of Wells Turnpike Roads.
September 1794.	Plan of the Canal from Uphill to Taunton.	September 1821.	Plan of Butleigh Road.
" "	" " from the River Tone to Uphill.	" "	Plans of Bridgewater Roads.
September 1795.	Plan and Reference Book of Canal from the river Avon to Bridgewater and Taunton.	" "	" and Reference Book of Minehead Turnpike Roads.
" "	Plan of Canal from Avon to Taunton.	September 1822.	Plan of a proposed Road in Langport.
" "	" Kennet and Avon Canal.	" "	" Road from Seavington St. Michael to Seavington St. Mary.
" "	Duplicate of the same plan.	" "	" and Reference Book of a Canal to Beer Harbour.
" "	Plan of the Dorset and Somerset Canal.	September 1823.	Plan and Reference Book of a proposed road from Durweston Bridge, Dorset, to Sherborne Turnpike Road.
" "	" Grand Western Canal, from Taunton to Topsham.	" "	" " Bridgewater Canal.
" "	List of the owners and occupiers of lands on the line of the proposed Grand Western Canal, from Topsham, in the county of Devon, to Taunton, in the county of Somerset.	" "	" " Wiveliscombe Turnpike.
January 1796.	Plan and Reference Book of the Bristol and Western Canal.	" "	Somerton Turnpike. Plan of a new Road.
September 1797.	Plan of the Kennet and Avon Canal.	November 1824.	Plans and Reference Books of the Ship Canal in divers parishes, co. Somerset and Devon.
August 1800.	Plan of the Staple Road.	" "	Plans of Misterton, Haselbury, and Merriott Roads.
September 1801.	" " river Axe.	" "	Plan of Seaton and Bridgewater Canal.
" "	" " proposed variations of the Somerset Coal Canal.	" "	" Bridgewater Floating Harbour.
September 1802.	Plan of Bristol Harbour.	" "	" Road from Wiveliscombe to Bish Mill.
" "	" and Reference Book of the same plan of harbour.	" "	" for supplying Bridgewater with water.
September 1806.	Plan of Bath Common.	November 1825.	Plans and Reference Books of a proposed Ship Canal.
" "	Duplicate of the same drawing	" "	" of a proposed Ship Canal from Buckland Farm to Taunton.
" "	Plan of the Bath River Navigation.	" "	Plan of road from Picks Hill to Puckerswell Lane Road.
September 1807.	Plan of Bristol bridge and road.	October 1826.	Plan of Road across King's Sedgemoor and other moors.
" "	" of Wilton Gaol.	November "	" and Reference Book of a proposed road from Bath to Melkham.
September 1809.	Plan of road from Pitcombe to Jack White's Gibbet.	" "	" Road from Ashcott to Rowberrow.
" "	" of Navigable Drain from Langport to Bridgewater.	November 1827.	Plans and Reference Books of proposed additions to the Chard Turnpikes.
September 1810.	Plan of Bridgewater and Seaton Canal.	" "	" of proposed variations of the Bruton Turnpikes.
" "	" of Turnpike Road from Warminster to Bath.	" "	" " Minehead Turnpikes.
" "	" and Reference Book of Bristol and Taunton Canal.	" "	" " Ilminster Turnpikes.
September 1811.	Plan of Bristol and Taunton Canal.	" "	" " Bath Turnpikes.
" "	" Common Sewers.	" "	Honiton and Ilminster Turnpikes.
" "	" Turnpike Road from Warminster to Bath.	" "	Plans of proposed Roads in cos. Devon and Dorset.
" "	" Bridgewater Floating Harbour.	" "	Plan of Roads from Allington, co. Dorset, to Clapton.
September 1812.	Duplicate of the same plan.	November 1828.	Plans of proposed deviations of Chard Turnpike Roads.
" "	Plan of road from Chard to Honiton.	" "	Plans of proposed deviations of Bath Turnpike Roads.
" "	Drawing of water-courses at Frome.	" "	Duplicates of the same plans.
September 1813.	Plan of road from Chard to Rawridge Hill, Devon.	November 1829.	Plan of Bridgewater Floating Harbour.
" "	" West Harptree Turnpike Road.	" "	Map and Plan of a proposed Railway from Bath to Bristol.
March 1814.	Plan of Rathford Bridge.	" "	" " proposed Turnpike Road from North Curry to Fivehead and Lyng.
September "	" Road from Ilminster to Tiverton.	" "	" " present and proposed lines of Turnpike Road from Crewkerne to the River Parret.
" "	Plans of Roads from Taunton.	" "	" " Buckland Dinham Turnpike.
September 1815.	Duplicate of the same plans.	" "	" proposed roads or approaches to a bridge intended to be erected over the river Avon from Clifton Down, Gloucester, to the opposite side of the river.
" "	Plan of Mudford Bridge.		
" "	" Road at Compton Pouncefort.		
" "	" the Assize Hall at Taunton.		
September 1816.	Plans of proposed alterations of roads from Taunton.		
January 1817.	Plan of Shepton Mallett House of Correction.		
May "	" a proposed road from Exeter to Taunton.		
September "	Plans and Reference Books of Wells Turnpike Roads.		
" "	Map and Plan of Wincanton Turnpike.		
September 1818.	Plans and Reference Books of Bristol Turnpike roads.		
" "	Plan of Bridgewater Floating Harbour.		

COUNTY OF SOMERSET.						COUNTY OF SOMERSET.
	November	1829.	Map of roads in cos. Somerset, Devon, Dorset, and also of certain new lines of road proposed to be made within the same cos., and to be added to the Chard Turnpike.	December	1836.	Duplicate of the same plan and section.
	"	"	Map of a proposed deviation of the Turnpike Road from Putson Barn to Beam Bridge.	September	1837.	Plan and Reference Book of a proposed deviation of the Great Western Railway in the parishes of Bathampton and Bathford.
	"	"	Plan of a proposed line of pipes, &c. for supplying the Hospital or Infirmary at Bath with water from the present baths in that city.	"	"	Plan, Section, and Reference of proposed deviations of the Great Western Railway.
	"	"	" and Reference Book of the Turnpike Road from Crewkerne to Haslebury Plucknett, with the proposed deviations therefrom.	"	"	Do. Do.
	November	1830.	Plan of a new line of road in the Langport, Somerton, and Castle Cary Turnpikes.	November	"	Plan of the proposed Bristol and Exeter Railway.
	"	"	Map of proposed new roads and alterations of old routes of the Bruton Turnpike Road.	November	1838.	Plan for a new line of Turnpike Road, to avoid the White Ball Hill, in the parish of Culmstock, co. Devon.
	November	1831.	Plans of proposed new ways for the Ilminster Turnpike Roads.	"	"	Plans for altering Turnpike Roads leading into Taunton.
	"	"	" " for the Black Dog Turnpike Roads.	"	"	Plans of proposed amendments and extensions of Turnpike Roads in the parishes of Up. Ottery and Yacombe, co. Devon, and the parish of Otterford, co. Somerset.
	"	"	" " " " " " Chard Turnpike Roads.	"	"	Plan of a proposed Breakwater in the parishes of Portbury and Portishead.
	November	1832.	Black Dog Turnpike Road: Plan of a proposed new route to and from Bath.	"	"	" of the Parrett Navigation.
	"	"	Map of proposed alterations of the Taunton Turnpike Roads at White Ball Hill and Rock Hill.	December	"	" and Reference Book of the Parrett Navigation.
	"	"	Plan of a proposed Canal from the Bridgewater and Taunton Canal, near Creech Saint Michael, to Chard.	"	"	Plans for altering and improving Turnpike Roads in divers parishes of Somersetshire.
	"	"	Additional Plan of Brislington House.	May	1839.	Plan and Sections of the Parrett Navigation.
	November	1833.	Section Plan and Reference Book of the Great Western Railway.	November	"	Plan and Reference Book of proposed new Turnpike Roads in co. Somerset, Dorset, and Devon.
	"	"	Great Western Railway: Plan and sections of intended railways from London to Reading, and from Bath to Bristol.	"	"	Duplicate of the Plan.
	November	1834.	Map and Reference Book of the proposed Turnpike Road from Fivehead Hill to North Petherton.	"	"	Plan and Reference Book of proposed improvements in the Port of Bristol.
	"	"	Plan and Reference Book of the proposed Basing and Bath Railway.	"	"	Duplicate of the same plan.
	November	1835.	Plans of two proposed new Roads, to form branch roads of the Honiton and Ilminster Turnpike Roads.	"	"	Plan and Reference Book of proposed Landing Pier near Portishead, Bristol Channel.
	"	"	Plans and Sections of the proposed Langport West Moor Canal.	"	"	" " " " Portishead Pier and its approaches.
	November	1836.	Plan of proposed diversions and variations of the Great West Railway.	"	"	Plan of the proposed Turnpike Road near Worle, to be called the Weston-super-Mare Road.
	"	"	Do. Do.	"	"	Plan of the Port of Bristol with proposed improvements.
	"	"	Do. Do.	"	"	Taunton Turnpike Roads. Plans of proposed alterations in the parishes of Milverton, Norton-Fitzwarren, Wellington, and Sampford Arundell.
	"	"	Do. Do.	"	"	Duplicate of the same plans.
	"	"	Plan of a proposed Railway from Glastonbury to Bruton.	"	"	Two other sets of plans for alterations and improvements in Taunton Turnpike Roads.
	"	"	Map and Reference Book of the proposed Bath and Weymouth Great Western Union Railway.	December	"	Another set of plans for improvements of the same Roads.
	"	"	Reference Sheet and additional Plans relating to the proposed Bristol and Exeter Railway.	"	"	Plan and Reference Book of a proposed Turnpike Road from Portishead to Abbot's Leigh, co. Somerset.
	"	"	Plan of the South Western Railway, commencing with a junction with the London and Southampton Railway (in the parish of Worthing), near Basingstoke, and terminating with a junction with the Bristol and Exeter Railway, in the Parish of West Monckton, near Taunton, with a branch terminating near Winchester.	"	"	Duplicate of the same plan.
	"	"	Plan of a proposed Extension from the Bridgewater and Taunton Canal, from North Petherton to Bridgewater.	November	1840.	Plan and Reference Book of the Yeo and Parrett Navigation.
	"	"	Duplicate of the same plan.	"	"	Duplicate of the same.
	"	"	London, Salisbury, Exeter, and Falmouth Railway Company. Plan and section of the proposed line of railway from Reading and Basingstoke to Taunton, with branches to Yeovil and Sherborne.	"	"	Plan of proposed alterations in the Chard Canal.
				"	"	Duplicate of the same.
				"	"	Yeovil Turnpike Trust. Plan for a new Road from Clifton Maybank, co. Dorset, to Barwick, co. Somerset.
				"	"	Duplicate of the same plan.
				"	"	Yeovil Turnpike Trust. Plan of an intended Road from Barwick to Leigh, co. Dorset.
				"	"	Duplicate of the same.
				"	"	Plan of a proposed Landing Pier at Portishead, Bristol Channel.
				"	"	Duplicate of the same.
				"	"	Four Plans of Portbury Pier and its Approaches.
				"	"	Wells Turnpike Trusts. Three sets of Plans and Sections of a proposed new Road.

November 1844	Yeovil Turnpike Trust. Plan of improvements of the Yeovil Turnpike Road, in East Chinnock, co. Somerset.
"	Duplicate of the same plan.
"	Plan of a proposed new Dock at Pill, co. Somerset.
"	Duplicate of the same plan.
"	Yeovil Turnpike Trust. Plan of an intended Road from Marston Magna to South Card, co. Somerset.
"	Duplicate of the same plan.
"	Plan (in duplicate) of a proposed new Road from East Cross Hill to Haslebury Plucknett, co. Somerset.
November 1844	Plan and Sections (in duplicate) of the proposed Bristol Water Works.
March 1845	Plans of Brislington House and adjacent cottages.
November "	Plan and Reference Book of proposed improvements and of a wet dock near Highbridge.
"	The same plans; together with plan of a railway to connect the same river and wet dock with the Bristol and Exeter Railway.
November 1844	Plans and Reference Book of the navigation of the River and Bay of Bridgwater, and of an intended railway to the Bristol and Exeter Railway, and other works connected therewith.
"	Plan (in duplicate) of the South Western Railway Extension from Salisbury to Yeovil.
"	Plan of the Wiltshire, Somerset, and Weymouth Railway.
"	Plan of the Branches of the Bristol and Exeter Railway.
"	Reference Book of the South Western Railway. No date.
"	Plan of Tone Bridge at Taunton St. James's. No date.
"	Plan of Ilchester Gaol. No date.
"	Large Map and Plans of the Brue Drainage. No date.
"	Plans of County Gaols. No date.
"	Plans of Private Lunatic Asylums. No date.

II. WELLS COLLECTION. *i.e.*, MANUSCRIPTS preserved in the muniment room attached to the offices of the Clerk of the Peace for the county of Somerset, at Wells.

(a.) Sessions Registers and Minute Books.

Twenty Registers of Proceedings at Sessions, co. Somerset, numbered from 1 to 13, and from 15 to 21 inclusive, being twenty volumes of a series of twenty-one books, of which the fourteenth has been lost. The years covered by these carefully kept registrars are 1664 to 1665, 1665 to 1676, 1676 to 1687, 1687 to 1708, 1708 to 1729, 1729 to 1739, 1739 to 1747, 1748 to 1755, 1755 to 1768, 1768 to 1784, 1784 to 1791, 1791 to 1797, 1798 to 1802,* to *, 1810 to 1815, 1815 to 1819, 1819 to 1824, 1825 to 1832, 1832 to 1839, 1840 to 1849, 1850 to 1864; the only break in the narrative of two hundred and eighteen years being for the term 1802 to 1810, to which the missing volume pertains.

Together with these Large Registers, which afford a concise history of the proceedings of the Somerset magistrates in general sessions, with a clear exhibition of the grounds and purpose of each proceeding, there are preserved in the muniment room of the Clerk of the Peace for the county at Wells, twelve roughly kept Minute Books of proceedings at sessions, and five Civil Order Books, covering the years 1810 to 1840, and comprising the orders made by Justices of the Peace respecting the civil concerns of the shire during that time.

It is scarcely necessary to observe that the student, seeking historical data in the Somerset records should search the Large Registers of Proceedings and Sessions, rather than the Sessions Rolls and Files of the original documents, the latter being so arranged that each convenient entry and at the same time with sufficient fullness in

the pages of the sample books. The great majority of the entries in those pages are, of course, uninteresting and valueless to the historical inquirer. But it may seem from the following examples of the voluminous record, that a minority of the statements reflect the political action and social interests of the times in which they were written.

(1.) Volume I. of the Register of Proceedings at Sessions.

Bridgwater. 7 and 8 October, 22 Charles I.

Bridges to be Repaired. Upon the greate complaints of several hundreds of this county of the defect in seuerall bridges (occasioned by the marching of armies to and fro, whereby the country cannot have recourse from one place to another but by and through unvsuall wayes, and that many tymes with hazard to their great aggrivance and prejudice. It is ordered that all bridges in this county bee with all convenient speed repaired, and made passable as before by such persons who by lawe ought to doe the same, vpon payne of being punished for their default on complaint made thereof to this court. And the Justices of the Peace of the seuerall diuisions within this county are desired to countenance such just complaints, as shalbe made touchinge the premises, and to make vse of such power as the lawe hath invested them withall in cases of this nature to further accomplishment of this order.

(2.) Volume II. of the Register of Proceedings at Sessions, April 16, 1667:—Instruccions for the collecting of his Majestie's duty of Hearth Money in the county of Somersett. 1. That kitchen hearthes, bake-houses, brew-houses, and wash houses ought to pay.—2. If any chimney be found stopt, defaced, taken vpp, or a chimney without a hearth laid, which may with reasonable charge be made fitt for use, the officer is directed in such cases to demand the single duty for them, and if they refuse payment to retorne them into the Exchequer for soc many, when they must pay double duty.—3. Thatt all persons that hold a house worth vppon full improvement above 20s. per annum rent, or worth 10*li*. in estate, shall and ought to be certified for.—4. That every house, except an almes house, that hath above two hearthes in it must pay, and noe person how poore soever inhabiting ought to be certified for.—5. That when there is a poore person in a house or parte of a house, and paies for his parte thereof under 20s. rent, and is not worth 10*li*., that such ought to be certified for. But the landlord that holds the same, belonging to the house or the other parte of that house, which makes in the whole about 20s. rent must be named alsoe. And the duetie is to be demanded of him, and if hee refuse payment to be returned into the Exchequer for the house.—6. If two or more persons inhabite in a house and have but one or 2 fire-hearthes in it, and each payes vnder 20s. a year rent, and each of them be not worth 10*li*. in estate, they ought alsoe to be certified for, but with the landlord's name that ownes the house, and if the whole arise to 20s., rent paid, hee must also pay for his tenantes, or be returned into the Exchequer. 7. That all that are trucly vnder 20s. a yeare rent in full improvement, and hold no other house or lands, and are not worth 10*li*., ought to be certified for. 8. The certificates made and delivered in to the said Mr. Loid and Mr. Green being for the most parte imperfect and out of forme, and they finding also that there be many vnder certificates. Therefore it is desired that the master wardens and ouersers of the poore doe call the constable and tything men in each parish to give them a strict accompt of the true rate and value of each person's house or estate, and that none be certified for, but such as the constables and tithingmen shall vpon oath att a publique meeting, which will shew after such a retourne made be appointed in each limitt, where the justices shalbe for, for, and the King's officer to heare and determine all differences according to lawe.

(3.) Volume III. of the Register of Proceedings at Sessions, Ivclchester. 1 James II., 1685.

Wages.—Rates determined by Justice of Peace.

Men servants, per annum	-	-	04	10	00
Women servants, per annum	-	-	02	10	00
Mowers, per diem, findeinge themselves	-	-	00	01	02
At meate and drinke	-	-	00	00	07
Menn makeinge hay, per diem, findeinge themselves	-	-	00	00	10
At meate and drinke	-	-	00	00	06
Women, make mee hay, per diem, findeing themselves	-	-	00	00	07
At meate and drinke	-	-	00	00	04

COUNTY OF
SOMERSET.

Men, reapinge corne, per diem, finde- ing themselves -	-	00	01	02
Att meate and drinke -	-	00	00	08
Masons, carpenters, tylers and thatch- ers, from 15th March to the 15th September, finde- ing themselves, per diem	00	01	02	
From the 15th of September to the 15th of March -	00	01	00	
Att meate and drinke -	00	00	07	
Threshers and dekers, from the 15th March to the 15th Septem- ber, findeing themselves, per diem -	00	01	00	
Att meate and drinke -	00	00	05	
From the 15th of September to the 15th of March -	00	00	08	
Att meate and drinke -	00	00	04	
Menn, moweinge an acre of grasse, findeing themselves -	00	01	02	
„ makinge an acre of grasse to hay	00	01	06	
„ moweing an acre of barley -	00	01	01	
„ reapinge and bindeing an acre of wheate -	00	03	00	
„ cutting and bindeinge an acre of beans and hookinge -	00	02	00	
„ draveinge an acre of hempe -	00	04	06	
Spinners { Pinions, per pound. <i>iii</i> d.—Spanish wooll, <i>xd</i> . or country wooll. <i>iiii</i> d.—Worsted wooll, <i>xd</i> .				

It is ordered,—That ye rates for wages above-sett bee in force in this county till farther order: And the Sheriffe of this county is hereby required to cause the same forthewith to bee proclaymed in all citties and markett townes, and all within the said county are to take notice thereof and observe the same accordingly, vnder the paines and penalties in the statutes in such case made and provided.

(4.) From the same volume.
Wells: 1 James II., 1685.

Thomas Norton.—Upon complaint and informacion made unto this courte by the parishioners of Killmersdon in this county by Mr. Goole of counsell with the same parishioners,—That the wife and children of one Thomas Norton, late of the said parish of Killmersdon (who, beinge attainted of high treason, is transported to partes beyond the seas) are nowe become chardgeable to the same parish by reason of their poverty and impotency: and upon farther informacion nowe likewise made to this court.—That the grandfather of the said children and father of the said Thomas Norton, namely, Richard Norton of Killmersdon aforesaid, is a person of good substance and capabilitie to contribute to the mayntenance of the said woman and her children; and upon oath nowe made in open court that the said Richard had timely notice to appear att this present Generall Sessions of the Peace to defend a motion by counsell to be made against him, for the assessinge him to the purposes aforesaid, yet hath made no defense therein.—This Court doth therefore order that the said Richard Norton do on notice of this order thenceforth pay weekly, and every weeke till this Courte shall otherwise order, or the said woman and the said children shall cease to be chargeable as aforesaid the sum of two shillings and sixe-pence per weeke, to bee paide to the churchwardens and overseers of the poore of Killmersdon aforesaid for the time beinge, and by them to bee employed towards the reliefe and mayntenance of the said woman and the said children, unto which payments the said Richard Norton is assessed by this Court pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided, and is hereby ordered to make the said payments accordingly vnder the penalties in the same statutes directed and appointed.

(5.) From the same volume.
Bridgewater:—July 1, James II., 1685.

Keynsham Bridge pulled down *furor Belli*.—Upon credible informacion made and given vnto this Court, that a certaine common antient bridge commonly called Keynsham Bridge, one parte whereof lyeth within this county, and the other parte whereof lyeth within the county of Gloucester, is now become vnpassable by reason of the same bridge was lately prostrated to prevent the passage of the late rebels over the same: and this Courte being very sensible of the truth of the same informacion, and being well satisfied, that that part of the same bridge lyinge within the saide county of Somerset ought to be rebuilt, and repaired by the same county doeth hereby order and desire, nominate and appoint, Sir John Smith barronett, Edward Gorges, John Pigott, John Harrington, Joseph Langton, George

COUNTY OF
SOMERSET.

Horner, Thomas Wyndham and George Clarke, esqrs., eight of his Majestie's Justices of the Peace of the said county of Somerset, or any fower or more of them, to repaire to the said bridge with all convenient expedition, and to viewe the defects, decayes, ruines, and disrepaires to the same, and by and with the aide and assistance of able and expert workmen, or otherwise without workemen, to calculate and estimate what the chardge to repaire that part of the said bridge which lyeth within the said county of Somerset will amount unto, and to cause all stones and materials belonging to the same parte of the said bridge to bee preserved from the violence of floudes and other miscarriages, and farther to call before them or any fower or more of them the constable and two able men of everie parish within the same countie of Somerset, and by their assent to make a taxe on the inhabitants of the said county, for the rebuilding and keepinge in repaire that part of the said bridge.

(6.) Volume IV. of the Register of Proceedings at Sessions. Brewton Sessions, Ao. 3, James II. 1687.

Upon the humble petition of one Joseph Winter, of Ivelchester, in this county, chyrurgeon, whereby hee not only setteth forth, that in the yeare 1685, there beinge about fower hundred of his Majestie's prisoners in the common gaole of the said county, and there charged with treason, divers of whom being much wounded in the late rebellion, became very noysome to their fellowe prisoners and others.—Hee. the said petitioner, applied sundry medicines and made severall visittes to the said wounded prisoners in order to their cure, and for the prevention of diseases in the said prison, and places adjacent, vnto which the said petitioner was requested by severall neighbouring gentlemen and others: But also setting forth that the said petitioner hath bin att great charges and expenses in procuring and preparinge the said medicines and in his endeavours to acquire some satisfaction in the premises.—This Courte, findeinge the saide petitioner hath as yet received no satisfaction therein, and haveinge fully and deliberately examined a bill of particulars nowe produced unto this Courte concerninge the said chardges and expenses, and discoveringe the same to amounte unto the sum of thirty-six pounds ten shillings in the whole, doth allowe and approve of the same bill, and doeth hereby order and require the present Treasurers of the Hospittalls of either division of the said county, vpon request and sight of this order, to pay and re-imburse vnto the said petitioner, Joseph Winter, the afore-mentioned summe by equal porcions, that is to say, each treasurer aforesaid to pay one moyety thereof, for which paymentes respectively the said treasurers are to have allowance from this court on passinge their respective accompts.

(b.) *Awards made in pursuance of Acts of Parliament for Enclosure and works of Drainage.*

11 January 1720.	Baltonsbury Award.
4 June 1722.	Glastonbury „
13 July 1751.	Claverton Commons „
21 October 1771.	Horsington, Wincanton, and Mapperton „
21 July 1773.	Ubley „
4 July 1776.	Douling and Stoke Lane „
2 May 1778.	Wedmore „
22 June 1779.	Compton Bishop „
23 September 1779.	Winscombe and Shipham „
17 January 1780.	Brislington Common (in Brislington) „
20 April 1780.	Crowcombe „
6 April 1782.	Huntspill „
8 January 1783.	Meare „
„ „ „	Weston „
6 October 1783.	Glaston „
28 July 1784.	Shapwick „
22 September 1784.	Mark „
23 March 1785.	Blackford (in Wedmore) „
„ „ „	Wedmore „
11 October 1785.	Shepton Mallet „
5 October 1786.	Wookey „
6 January 1787.	Blagdon „
11 January „	West Pennard „
21 August 1790.	West Harptree „
5 March 1791.	Compton Martin „
25 June „	Meare and Wedmore „
20 September 1791.	Westbury „
22 September „	Bleadon „
2 March 1792.	Road „
22 April 1793.	Dinder and Croscombe „
22 May „	Batcombe „
15 June „	Edington (in Moorlinch) „
„ „ „	Moorlinch „

- 23 September 1794. Stoke Rodney Award.
 25 March 1794. East Horrington and Chilcote (in Out-Parish, Wells) ..
 25 March 1794. Out Parish St. Cuthbert, Wells ..
 5 September 1794. Kewstoke ..
 " " Milton (in Kewstoke) ..
 19 September 1795. East Brent ..
 28 " " St. Cuthbert Out-Parish Wells ..
 22 Oct. 1795. Kings Sedgemoor (in Somerton, Compton Dundon, Weston, Othery, Chedzoy, Middlezoy, Weston Zoyland, Bawdrip, Bridgewater, Sutton Mallet, Bradley, Stawell, Catcott, Chilton, Woolavington, Butleigh, High Ham, Low Ham, Edington, Shapwick, Cossington, Grenton, Ashcott, Street, Aller, and Moorlinch) ..
 21 January 1796. North Wootton and Pilton ..
 18 June 1796. Tintinhull ..
 30 " " East Harptree ..
 29 August 1796. Weare, Chapel Allerton, and Biddesham ..
 28 September 1796. Butleigh ..
 " " Brent (East) ..
 4 January 1797. Mark (East) ..
 28 February 1797. Burnham ..
 21 September 1797. Banwell ..
 23 January 1798. Queen Camel ..
 21 March 1798. Puriton ..
 22 June 1798. Street ..
 12 July 1798. Ashcott ..
 14 " " North Petherton ..
 7 September 1798. Aller ..
 27 " " 1799. High Ham and Huish Episcopi ..
 28 " " Huish Episcopi ..
 13 November 1799. Moorlinch ..
 13 December " Holwell ..
 21 June 1800. North Curry, Stoke St. Gregory and West Hatch ..
 15 July 1800. Glastonbury ..
 29 September 1800. Moorlinch ..
 22 November " Middlezoy ..
 18 December " Chilton ..
 3 June 1801. Clevedon ..
 17 June 1801. South Brent and Lympham ..
 16 September 1801. Cheddar ..
 3 October 1801. Locking ..
 21 January 1802. Bridgewater, Chilton Trinity, Wembdon and Durligh ..
 15 April 1803. Cannington, Huntspill, Stockland-Bristol, and Stogarsey ..
 15 April 1803. Worle ..
 26 September 1803. Pickenham ..
 15 March 1804. Kingsbrompton, Upton, and Skilgate ..
 3 October 1804. North Perrott ..
 8 " " South Petherton ..
 4 March 1806. Portbury ..
 21 August 1806. Alford ..
 13 September 1806. Brue Drainage (in North Wootton, Pilton, Baltonsborough, Barton St. David, Butleigh, Street, Glaston St. John, Glaston St. Benedict, Walton, Ashcott, Shapwick, Moorlinch, Calcott, Chilton, Edington, Cossington, Woolavington, Huntspill, East Brent, South Brent, Mark, Wedmore, Meare, Burnham, Badgeworth, Biddesham, Chapel Allerton, Weare, Puriton, Pawlett, Wookey, and Out-Parish St. Cuthbert Wells) ..
 6 December 1806. Somerton ..
 10 July 1807. Pitney ..
 23 October 1807. Cossington ..
 9 August 1809. Weston in Gordano ..
 " " " Portishead ..
 " " " North Weston (in Portishead and Weston in Gordano) ..
 26 February 1810. West Bagborough ..
 14 April 1810. Kingsdon ..
 13 " " Charlton Adam and Charlton Mackrell ..
 17 April 1810. Keinton Maundefield ..
 19 June 1810. Ashington, Ilchester, Stoke under Hamdden, Tintinhull, and Lymington ..
 26 July 1810. Ave Drainage (in Woking, Westbury, Stoke Rodney, Wedmore, East Brent, South Brent, Meare, Weare, Badgeworth, Biddesham, Cheddar, Bishop Ashdown, Cossington, Weston, Blendon, Breane, Berrow, and Lympham) ..
 28 September 1810. Martock ..
 21 October 1811. Lillstock ..
 3 July 1812. Backwell ..
 30 December 1813. Kenn, Wrington, and Yatton ..
 31 September 1814. Long Sutton ..
 19 October 1814. Creech St. Michael Award.
 27 January 1815. Yatton and Kenn Award.
 27 February 1815. Weston Drainage (in North Weston, Walton, Clapton, Wick, Weston in Gordano, Portishead, and Portbury) ..
 17 June 1815. Weston-super-Mare ..
 31 August 1815. West Buckland ..
 21 September 1815. Charlton Horethorne ..
 14 June 1816. Congresbury, Week St. Lawrence, and Puxton ..
 10 July 1816. Moorlinch ..
 " " " Edington in Moorlinch ..
 18 September 1817. Milborne Port ..
 28 October 1817. Exmore ..
 26 March 1818. Berkley and Standerwick ..
 30 " " Uphill ..
 11 September 1818. Drayton ..
 3 November " Combe St. Nicholas ..
 20 April 1819. Dundry ..
 12 May " Exmoor ..
 13 October 1819. Chard ..
 25 November 1819. Nail-ea, Wraxall, and Bourton ..
 28 January 1820. Wellington ..
 10 March " Ilminster ..
 20 May " Long Ashton ..
 28 May " Isle Moor (in Isle Abbots, Fivehead, Swell, Curry Mallet, Curry Rivell, Beeracrombe, Ashill, Ilton, Whitelackington, and Isle Brewers) ..
 14 May 1821. Rodney-Stoke, Cheddar, and Priddy ..
 25 September 1821. Charlton Musgrove, Kilming-ton, Wincanton, and Penselwood ..
 6 October 1821. West Monkton ..
 29 October 1822. West Sedgemoor (in North Curry, Stoke St. Gregory, Curry Rivell, Fivehead, Drayton, Swell, Curry Mallet, Beeracrombe, Hatch Beauchamp, Broadway, and Aller) ..
 1 August 1823. Portishead ..
 17 November 1823. Crewkerne ..
 7 January 1825. West Combland (in Buckland St. Mary) ..
 4 August 1826. Congresbury Drainage (in Congresbury), Buxton Wintcombe, Banwell, Churchill, Kewstoke, Wick St. Lawrence, and Yatton) ..
 14 August 1826. Martock and Muchelme ..
 28 December 1827. West Lydford ..
 6 August 1829. Compton Dundon ..
 " " " Kingsmoor (in Somerton, Long Sutton, Kingsdon, Northover, Ilchester, and Martock) ..
 8 April 1830. Wiveliscombe ..
 30 June " Week Moor (in Curry Rivell, Drayton, Swell and Fivehead) ..
 18 February 1831. Elworthy ..
 10 May 1832. Chilthorne-Domer ..
 19 July 1833. Milverton ..
 4 September 1833. Neroche Forest (in Broadway, Bickenhall, Beerescombe, Ilton, Barrington, Ashill, Ilminster, Whitelackington, Curland, Donyatt, Isle Abbots, Hatch, Hatch Beauchamp, and Buckland St. Mary) ..
 28 April 1834. Middlezoy and Weston Zoyland ..
 23 May 1835. Kingsbury Episcopi ..
 19 May 1837. Chipstable ..
 4 May 1838. West Moor (in Curry Rivell, Kingsbury Episcopi, Barrington, Puckington, Isle Brewers, Earnshill, and Drayton) ..
 25 June 1838. East Lydford ..
 10 July 1839. Northover ..
 27 March 1841. Middlezoy, Othery, and Weston Zoyland ..
 13 June 1842. Wanstrow ..
 25 March 1843. Clapton ..
 24 June 1843. Barton St. David ..
 1 August 1844. Ditcheat ..
 13 June 1845. Brompton Ralph, Huish Champ-ower, and Clatworthy ..
 19 July 1847. South Petherton ..
 26 January 1848. Exford ..
 " " " Alinsworth ..
 12 January 1849. Sheepharn Moor (in Creech St. Michael) ..
 12 January 1849. Creech St. Michael ..
 " " " Ruishton ..
 5 February 1849. Hutton ..
 4 June 1849. Henstridge ..
 26 October 1849. Yeovil ..
 " " " Greenmoor (in Yeovil) ..
 10 May 1850. Buckland Hill (in Buckland St. Mary) Award.
 23 November 1850. Stoke Ridge ..
 14 February 1851. Winsford ..

COUNTY OF
SOMERSET.

14 February 1851. Ison Hill (in Winsford) Award.
 " " " Shaddon Hill (in Winsford) "
 14 June 1851. Winsford "
 2 August 1851. Saltford "
 16 March 1852. Trent "
 22 April " Exford "
 " " " South Commons (in Exford) "
 3 July 1852. North Moor and Streamcombe Commons (in Dulverton) "
 3 July 1852. Dulverton "
 8 August 1853. Loxton "
 28 February 1855. West Moor and Common Down (in Halse) "
 28 February 1855. Halse "
 25 September 1856. Wraxhall and Kilkenny Greens (in Ditcheat) "
 25 September 1856. Ditcheat "
 15 December 1856. Elborough Hill and Hutton Hill (in Hutton) "
 30 March 1857. Kewstoke "
 8 November 1858. Heniton or Hennington Hill (in Ashbrittle) "
 8 November 1858. Ashbrittle "
 27 September 1859. Hawkridge "
 12 January 1863. Oare "
 16 May 1863. Blackford (in Wedmore) "
 " " " Wedmore "
 17 March 1866. Dunster Salt Marsh (in Dunster) "
 14 February 1867. North Moor and South Moor (in Cannington and Otterhampton) "
 15 October 1867. Porlock Common (in Porlock) "

9 September 1869. Bathford Hill and Warleigh Common (in Bathford) Award.

COUNTY OF
SOMERSET.

3 October 1872. Wootton Courtney "
 3 October 1873. Chard "

11 May 1874. Chillington Down (in Chillington) "
 Though the Somerset records have been accumulating for centuries, and their mass has been increasing rapidly during these later generations, the time is still remote when the *custos rotulorum* and the justices of the shire will be compelled to decide, whether they should build larger store-rooms for their manuscripts, or relieve the shelves and cages of their muniment rooms by the destruction of the unhistorical and valueless ingredients of their collections of writings. Enough has been said to show that a large proportion of the collections is historically worthless. But the spacious muniment rooms at Taunton could be fitted easily for the reception of another century's growth of archives and official memoranda, even though the manuscripts of the county should during the next hundred multiply even faster than they have done during the last hundred years.

In conclusion, whilst acknowledging the facilities afforded me for the execution of my work at Taunton and Wells by the consideration of the Lord Lieutenant and magistrates of the county of Somerset, I venture to record with unusual emphasis my sense of the courtesy and frankness with which I was received by the clerk of the peace for the shire, the late Mr. Edwin Lovell, who died shortly after he gave me cordial welcome and assistance.

JOHN CORDY JEAFFRESON.